



CC Art. 5

Civil Effects of Nationality

TITLE 01 — PERSONS · CHAPTER 02 — NATIONALITY AND CIVIL STATUS

- 1 Nationality of Kaharagia, as established under the Fundamental Laws, is the juridical bond between a person and the State that gives rise to civil rights and obligations under this Code.
- 2 Full nationals possess full civil capacity under this Code, including the capacity to marry, adopt, inherit, and enter into all forms of juridical acts recognised by Kaharagian law.
- 3 Protected persons possess civil capacity in matters of contract, movable property, and personal status, subject to such limitations as the law may prescribe. Protected persons may not adopt under Kaharagian law unless expressly authorised.
- 4 Honorary nationals possess civil capacity in such matters as the instrument of conferral may specify. In the absence of specification, honorary nationality confers the right to use the title and style of a Kaharagian national but does not confer civil capacity beyond that of a non-national.
- 5 No class of nationality may be denied the fundamental civil rights guaranteed under Title VI of the Fundamental Laws.
- 6 A person who loses Kaharagian nationality ceases to enjoy civil rights that are reserved by law to nationals, without prejudice to rights already vested or to obligations already incurred.
- 7 A person who transitions from one class of nationality to another acquires the civil capacities of the new class from the date of the transition. Juridical acts validly performed under the former class remain valid.
- 8 A national of Kaharagia who also holds the nationality of a foreign state is, for the purposes of this Code, treated as a Kaharagian national in all dealings governed by Kaharagian law.



- 9 Non-nationals who are not protected persons or honorary nationals may nevertheless be parties to juridical acts governed by this Code where the law provides for their participation.

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