

Second Citizenship Paperwork

CITIZENSHIP BY NATIONALITY

ACROSS 14 SOURCE MARKETS

AUTHORED BY SYED SAVEZ ALI WITH TG COAUTH

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	7
§1 — Introduction and Scope	7
§2 — Methodology	9
§3 — Market Size and Economics	10
§4 — Industry Structure, Players, and Value Chain	12
§5 — Chapters by Source Market and Cohort	15
Chapter 1: Global Demand and Document Reach by Source Market	16
Chapter 2: Citizenship by Nationality — Sanctions-Adjacent Cohorts	20
Chapter 3: Citizenship by Nationality — Iranian	23
Chapter 4: Citizenship by Nationality — Russian	25
Chapter 5: Citizenship by Nationality — Syrian	27
Chapter 6: Citizenship by Nationality — Iraqi	29
Chapter 7: Citizenship by Nationality — High-Volume Emerging-Market Cohorts	31
Chapter 8: Citizenship by Nationality — Chinese	34
Chapter 9: Citizenship by Nationality — Indian	36
Chapter 10: Citizenship by Nationality — Nigerian	38
Chapter 11: Citizenship by Nationality — Pakistani	40
Chapter 12: Citizenship by Nationality — Vietnamese	42
Chapter 13: Citizenship by Nationality — Egyptian	44
Chapter 14: Citizenship by Nationality — Established-Passport Cohorts	46
Chapter 15: Citizenship by Nationality — American	49
Chapter 16: Citizenship by Nationality — British	51
Chapter 17: Citizenship by Nationality — Turkish	53
Chapter 18: Citizenship by Nationality — Lebanese	55
Chapter 19: Citizenship by Nationality — Special-Status Cohorts	57
Chapter 20: Citizenship by Nationality — Revoked Citizenship	59
Chapter 21: Citizenship by Nationality — Stateless Individuals	62
Chapter 22: Drivers and Hurdles — Document Form, Translation, and Recency Rules	65
Chapter 23: Benchmarks and Trends — Apostille Adoption, 2023 to 2026	70
Chapter 24: Implications and Limitations	73
§6 — Cross-Cutting Findings and Benchmarks	74
§7 — Trends and Projections	78
§8 — Implications for Families, Advisors, Developers and Funds, and Governments	78
§9 — Limitations	80

Appendix: Data Tables and Glossary	80
Sources	82

Chapters



Chapter 1: Global Demand and Document Reach by Source Market 16



Chapter 2: Sanctions-Adjacent Cohorts 20



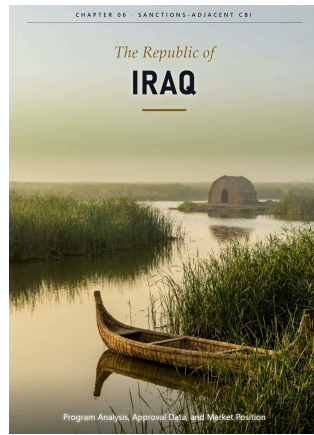
Chapter 3: Iranian 23



Chapter 4: Russian 25



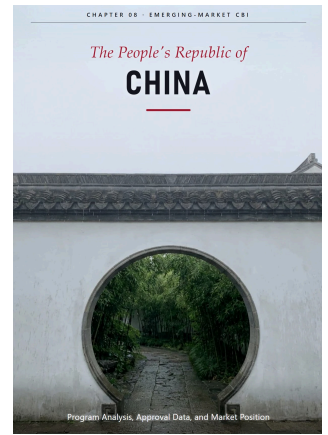
Chapter 5: Syrian 27



Chapter 6: Iraqi 29



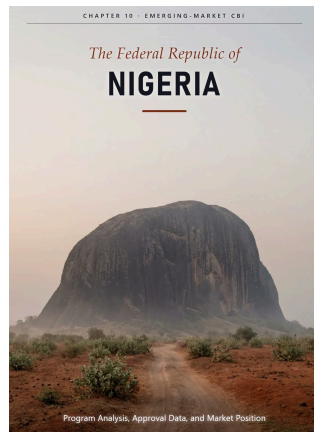
Chapter 7: High-Volume Emerging-Market Cohorts 31



Chapter 8: Chinese 34



Chapter 9: Indian 36



Chapter 10: Nigerian 38



Chapter 11: Pakistani 40



Chapter 12: Vietnamese 42



Chapter 13: Egyptian 44



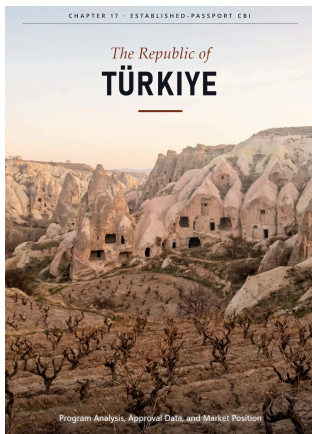
Chapter 14: Established-Passport Cohorts 46



Chapter 15: American 49



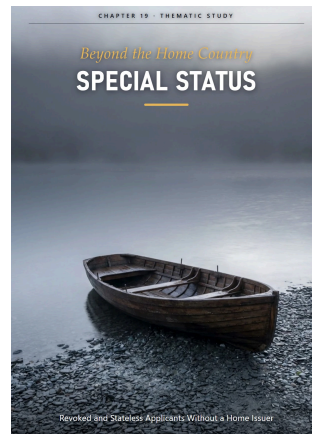
Chapter 16: British 51



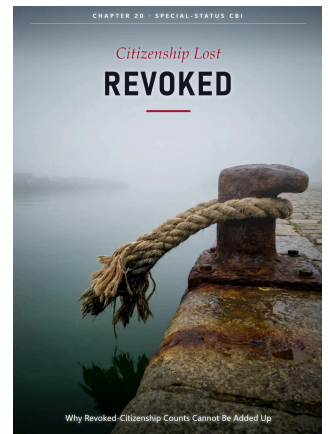
Chapter 17: Turkish 53



Chapter 18: Lebanese 55



Chapter 19: Special-Status Cohorts 57



Chapter 20: Revoked Citizenship 59



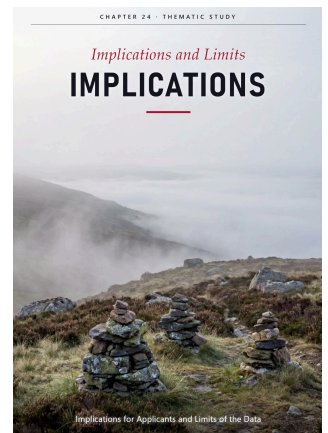
Chapter 21: Stateless Individuals 62



Chapter 22: Document Form, Translation, and Recency Rules 65



Chapter 23: Apostille Adoption, 2023 to 2026 70



Chapter 24: Implications and Limitations 73

Table of Figures

Figure 1 — Lowest published entry contribution by program	11
Figure 2 — Entries on official agent, promoter, and approved real estate lists by program	13
Figure 3 — Apostille Convention status of the 14 source-market home countries	18
Figure 4 — Entry-into-force dates of the eight citizenship-by-investment countries	19
Figure 5 — Sanctions frameworks and FATF list status of the four sanctions-adjacent home countries	21
Figure 6 — Parties, non-parties, and standing objections among the six emerging-market home countries	32
Figure 7 — Apostille and FATF status of the four established-passport home countries	47
Figure 8 — Published revocation data by source	60
Figure 9 — 1954 and 1961 Convention status and stateless persons reported at end-2025	63
Figure 10 — How the eight citizenship units word their document rules	66
Figure 11 — Hurdle matrix by home country: legalization route, objections and second-nationality rule	68
Figure 12 — Apostille Convention entry-into-force year for the eight Contracting Party home countries	71
Figure 13 — Cohort driver matrix: what shapes the document path for each cohort	75
Figure 14 — Home-country treatment of a second nationality by source market	77

Executive Summary

Second Citizenship Paperwork: 8 of 14 Source Markets Use Apostilles, 2026

By Syed Savez Ali — Editor-in-Chief & News Director | Published by Tisoro Global

For most families, the paperwork for a second citizenship turns on three checks: the home country's apostille status, its rule on holding another nationality, and its place on the screening lists.

- **Legalization route.** Eight of the 14 home countries are Apostille Convention parties, while Iran, Syria, Nigeria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt are not. The table counts 130 Contracting Parties (HCCH, Status table, as of October 2026, header last update June 30, 2026). HCCH records objections to Pakistan's accession from Greece, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Austria, Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany, to Vietnam's from Germany, Austria and Czechia, and to China's from India. Germany's objection to India still stands (HCCH, Status table notifications for Pakistan, Vietnam, China and India, as of October 2026).
- **Home-country rules.** Citizens of the UK, the United States, Russia, Türkiye and Iraq may keep their nationality (GOV.UK, Dual citizenship; U.S. Department of State, Dual Nationality, updated August 28, 2026; Federal Law No. 138-FZ, Art. 10; Law No. 5901, Art. 44; Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, Art. 10). Egypt, Syria and Lebanon tie loss to an authorization decree (Law No. 26 of 1975, Art. 10; Decree No. 276 of 1969, Art. 10; Decree No. 15 of 1925, Art. 8). China ends citizenship when a citizen acquires another nationality, and so does India (Nationality Law of China, Art. 9; Citizenship Act 1955, s. 9).
- **Screening.** FATF's June 19, 2026 statements put Iran on the call-for-action list and Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Vietnam on the increased-monitoring list (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026; FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026). OFAC lists Iran among jurisdictions under broad jurisdiction-based sanctions (OFAC, FAQ 10, updated October 26, 2026).
- **Unit document rules.** Police certificates must be issued within three months at Dominica and São Tomé and Príncipe, and Saint Lucia accepts them if they're no more than six months old (Dominica CBIU, How to Get Dominica Citizenship, modified April 22, 2025; Decree-Law 07/2025, Art. 10(2)(c)(ii); Saint Lucia CIP, Form SL1, item 11).

No official source publishes a cross-country total for revoked citizenship. UK table RCM_01 does count 108, 379 and 251 fraud-ground deprivation orders for 2023, 2024 and 2025 (Home Office, Immigration and protection data: April to June 2026, published August 27, 2026). For stateless applicants, the 1954 Convention has 99 parties and the 1961 Convention has 82 (United Nations Treaty Collection, status as at October 26, 2026).

The public record has gaps, and no official source publishes approvals by nationality (Chapter 24). Each unit applies its own due diligence, and absence from a list isn't acceptance.

§1 — Introduction and Scope

The question and the lens

People talk about a second passport in terms of price and speed. This study starts a step earlier, with the documents, which are less glamorous. Before a citizenship unit looks at a family's money, it wants birth, marriage, and police certificates, and it wants them in a form its officials can trust. That form might be a single apostille certificate or a longer chain of consular stamps, and which one applies depends on where each document was issued. So which home countries sit inside the Convention, and how do the units word their rules? *Paperwork is the first gate a family meets, and it's a gate whose rules are largely published in advance.*

What the industry is, and what this study counts

The Financial Action Task Force and the OECD define [citizenship by investment](#) as government-administered programs that give foreign investors citizenship or residency by speeding up or bypassing normal migration processes (FATF and OECD, Misuse of Citizenship and Residency by Investment Programmes, November 21, 2023). Around those programs sits a wider industry of governments and their citizenship units, approved agents, due diligence providers, banks, property developers, funds, and advisory firms. This study stays on the citizenship side. Residence programs, and the home-country question of whether a family may hold dual citizenship, come in only where they alter the document path.

The Apostille Convention is the lens here. The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) explains that the Convention swaps the often long and costly legalization process for one certificate, issued by a competent authority in the place where the document originates (HCCH, Apostille Section). What that certificate confirms is the signature, the capacity of the person who signed, and the seal. It says nothing about the content of the document (HCCH, Outline of the 1961 Apostille Convention). The HCCH status table, which carries a last-update date of June 30, 2026, shows **130 Contracting Parties** as of October 2026 (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). The table also logs objections to accessions, and an objection can keep a pair of states outside the Convention's reach even though both are parties.

Segmentation and coverage

Two groups run side by side in this study. One is the set of eight countries that offer citizenship by investment: five Caribbean states in the [Caribbean program group](#) (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and St Kitts and Nevis), along with [Türkiye](#), [Vanuatu](#), and [São Tomé and Príncipe](#). The other is the set of home countries behind 14 source markets, arranged in the order the chapters follow:

- **Sanctions-adjacent cohorts:** Iranian, Russian, Syrian, and Iraqi, handled with compliance first.
- **High-volume emerging-market cohorts:** Chinese, Indian, Nigerian, Pakistani, Vietnamese, and Egyptian.
- **Established-passport cohorts:** American, British, Turkish, and Lebanese.
- **Special-status cohorts:** people with revoked citizenship and stateless individuals. Neither has a home country that can sit in a treaty table, so the 14-country count leaves them out, and treaty and revocation records stand in for them.

Why it matters now

Pressure on the industry has built from several directions at once. On April 29, 2025, the Court of Justice of the European Union found that Malta's investor citizenship scheme broke EU law (Court of Justice, *Commission v Malta*, C-181/23). Regulation (EU) 2025/2441 followed, and it turns the operation of an investor citizenship scheme into a ground for suspending visa-free travel (Council of the EU, press release of November 17, 2025; EUR-Lex). The Commission's Eighth Report under the Visa Suspension Mechanism, dated December 19, 2025, calls the Eastern Caribbean case a persistent and serious security concern. In September 2025 the five Eastern Caribbean states signed an agreement to set up a shared regulator, and its own site puts the start of operations in late 2026 (ECCIRA, About). The paperwork map has shifted too: Vietnam entered the Apostille Convention on September 11, 2026 (HCCH, Status table). Families are applying into a stricter system, and the document picture beneath it hasn't settled.

Evidence base and boundaries

No official source publishes applications or approvals by nationality across the eight programs. The Commission has released partial figures for the Eastern Caribbean states only (European Commission, Seventh Report under the Visa Suspension Mechanism, December 6, 2024), and Chapter 1 works through those with their caveats. So this study

measures what is actually published: treaty status, recorded objections, home-country nationality law, and unit checklists. It doesn't estimate cohort volumes.

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its public pages describe [D.O.C.U.R.A.](#) as the engine that assembles and validates a client's documents before submission (Tisoro, AI Systems); the study cites Tisoro for its own methods only, and no finding here depends on them. Having papers in good order doesn't settle a case, since source-of-funds review and enhanced due diligence stay with the issuing government whichever legalization route a document takes.

§2 — Methodology

Design: a count of published status, not a score

This study is a tally. For each of the 14 home countries, it notes what a public source says about Apostille Convention status, recorded objections, and how home law treats a second nationality. For each of the eight citizenship units, it notes how the published checklist words the rule for birth, marriage, and police certificates. Nothing gets scored, ranked, or weighted, since this data couldn't carry a composite index. The two special-status cohorts have no home country, so treaty and revocation records stand in for them, and they fall outside the 14-country count.

Sources, and how they rank

Primary sources come first. Treaty status, entry-into-force dates, objections, and declarations are taken from the HCCH status table and its notification pages (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). Because the table lists Contracting Parties only, a home country that's absent from it is described as not listed as a Contracting Party. Nationality rules are cited to each home country's legislation and gazetted instruments; an official English version is used where one exists, and when a translation is relied on, the issuing body is named. Document wording comes from each unit's own guidance, which might be a web page, a form such as the Antigua and Barbuda application form of January 2022 (Antigua and Barbuda Citizenship by Investment Unit, Form AB1), or a decree such as Decree-Law 07/2025 of August 1, 2025 for São Tomé and Príncipe (Diário da República n.º 33).

The compliance layer sticks to program-level pages. OFAC, the EU sanctions map, the UK Sanctions List, and the UN Security Council committee pages show which regimes exist for a home country. No designation counts are used, and no regime is read as a statement about who a unit will or won't accept. FATF status rests on the public statements of June 19, 2026 (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action, June 19, 2026; FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring, June 19, 2026). The plenary scheduled for October 28 to 30, 2026 falls after this study's cutoff (FATF, FATF Week October 2026).

For the special-status chapters, the study adds the UN Treaty Collection status pages for the 1954 and 1961 statelessness conventions, UNHCR's Global Trends report covering 2025, the UK Home Office table RCM_01 on fraud-ground deprivation orders, and Eurostat's table migr_lct. The Eurostat series counts loss of citizenship by any route, not deprivation alone, and has no EU total (Eurostat, migr_lct). Gazette notices from unit countries supply the named revocation orders.

Market-sizing approach

The sizing method follows from the gap noted in Section 1. There's no top-down total, and a bottom-up build would need per-unit inputs that no government publishes. The Commission's one partial dataset, covering the Eastern Caribbean, is described as incomplete and inconsistent in places by the Commission itself (European Commission, Seventh Report under the Visa Suspension Mechanism, December 6, 2024). So this study estimates neither a market size nor a cohort volume; where a figure is unpublished, the text says "unpublished" and moves on.

Weighting and anti-bias controls

No weights are applied. Each home country and each unit counts once. Hong Kong and Macao don't have separate rows in the HCCH table, so they get no separate treatment (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12; HCCH, Status table notifications for China). When an official source and another source disagree, the official one wins and the chapter notes the conflict. HCCH shows two different succession years for Dominica on different pages; only the entry-into-force date, which agrees on both, is used (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12; HCCH, Status table notifications for the United Kingdom).

Sanctions-adjacent cohorts are framed compliance first, and nothing here suggests that any nationality is accepted or barred. Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its descriptions serve only for its own methods, never as the source for a government rule. The author's pull-quotes are labeled opinion and kept apart from the tallies.

Reporting periods and corrections

The as-of month for treaty data is October 2026. The HCCH table is headed June 30, 2026, yet it carries later-dated items, among them Vietnam's entry into force on September 11, 2026 and a Czechia objection to Vietnam's accession dated July 2, 2026 (HCCH, Status table notifications for Viet Nam). Sanctions pages carry their own dates. The UK Sanctions List was last updated October 16, 2026 (UK Government, The UK Sanctions List), and OFAC's program entries run to October 21, 2026 (OFAC, Sanctions Programs and Country Information). Eurostat's latest reference year for loss of citizenship is 2024, last updated April 22, 2026 (Eurostat, migr_lct). The Home Office reports calendar years through 2025 and labels its figures subject to revision (UK Home Office, Migration transparency data, published August 27, 2026).

Corrections and source queries are welcome at info@tisoroglobal.com, and figures that move after October 2026 will be revised in a later edition.

§3 — Market Size and Economics

No published industry total

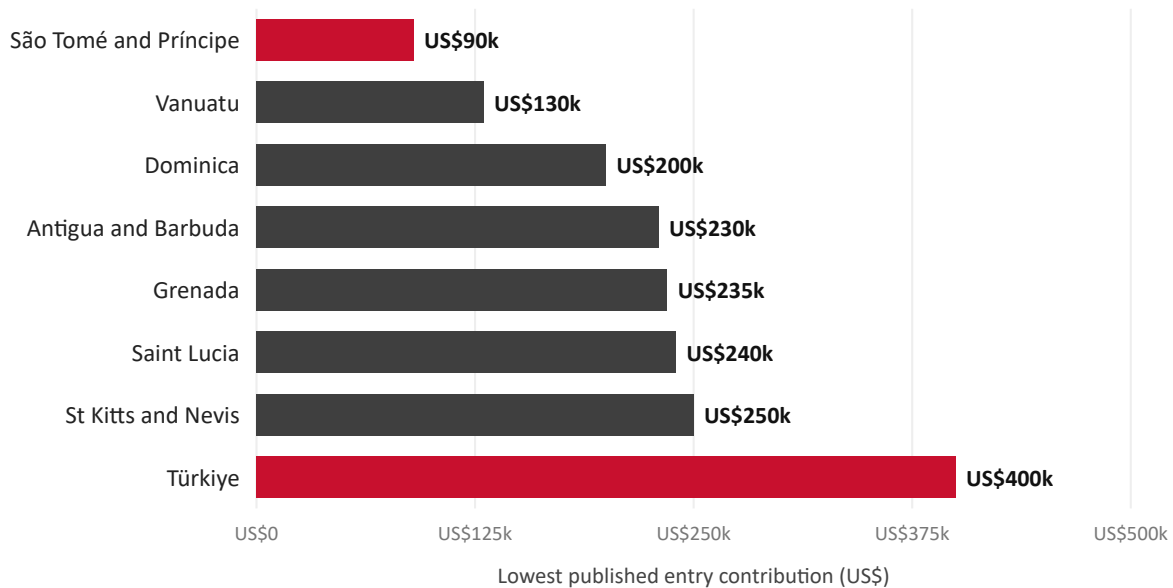
No government, regulator, or international body publishes a global value for citizenship by investment, and none publishes what agents are paid. The FATF and OECD describe investment migration as "a multi-billion-dollar sector" and leave it there (FATF and OECD, Misuse of Citizenship and Residency by Investment Programmes, November 21, 2023). The one quantified EU aggregate covers member states for 2011 to 2019, at over 132,000 people and at least €21.4 billion (European Parliament, Legislative Train, Citizenship and residence by investment schemes), so it can't be used to size the eight programs studied here.

Volume anchors exist for the Eastern Caribbean five alone. The European Commission reports about 107,000 passports issued, along with 13,113 applications in 2023 and 10,573 in 2024, in its Eighth Report under the Visa Suspension Mechanism (December 19, 2025). Its 2024 rejection rates range from 1.7% in Antigua and Barbuda and 5.3% in Saint Lucia up to 6.5% in Dominica, and its staff working document adds 22.1% for Grenada and 43.9% for St Kitts and Nevis (European Commission, Staff Working Document accompanying the Eighth Report). Every rate divides one year's rejections by that same year's applications, and the Commission itself calls its data partial.

What a family pays

Entry price is the best-documented layer. The OECS announced a US\$200,000 region-wide minimum for its five units (OECS, press release of September 23, 2025), and as of October 2026 the printed minimums sit at or above that mark: US\$200,000 for a main applicant in [Dominica](#) (Dominica CBIU, Economic Diversification Fund), US\$230,000 in

[Antigua and Barbuda](#) (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, NDF), US\$235,000 in [Grenada](#) (Grenada IMA, Becoming a Citizen), US\$240,000 in [Saint Lucia](#) (Saint Lucia CIP, Citizenship by Investment), and US\$250,000 in [St Kitts and Nevis](#) (St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Sustainable Island State Contribution). Outside the Caribbean, the lowest routes run from US\$90,000 in São Tomé and Príncipe to US\$400,000 in Türkiye (Decree-Law 07/2025, Annex I; Invest in Türkiye).



Lowest route printed on each program's own pages. Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and St Kitts and Nevis cover a family; Dominica covers the main applicant only. Vanuatu is the single-applicant figure, and the route is not named. São Tomé and Príncipe is the individual contribution payable after approval and can be changed by ministerial order. Türkiye is the real estate route with a no-sale restriction. Government fees and due diligence are charged on top.

Figure 1 — Lowest published entry contribution by program

Source: Antigua and Barbuda CIU (NDF page); Dominica CBIU (Economic Diversification Fund page); Grenada IMA (Becoming a Citizen page); Saint Lucia CIP (Citizenship by Investment page); St Kitts and Nevis CIU (Sustainable Island State Contribution page); Vanuatu Citizenship Office (Fees and Charges page); Decree-Law 07/2025, Annex I; Invest in Türkiye; as of October 2026.

The contribution isn't the whole bill. Due diligence is charged per applicant on top. Dominica lists US\$7,500 for the main applicant and US\$4,000 for each dependent aged 16 and over (Dominica CBIU, Economic Diversification Fund), while St Kitts and Nevis lists US\$10,000 and US\$7,500 per dependent aged 16 and over (St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Sustainable Island State Contribution). Anyone wanting an all-in family cost has to add it up from itemized schedules.

Who earns what

Governments are the best-documented earners. IMF staff put CBI revenue in the five Eastern Caribbean CBI members at an average 6½% of GDP over 2019 to 2023 (IMF, Selected Issues Paper SIP/2025/067), and the ECCB puts 2025 receipts at 4.3% of ECCU GDP (ECCB, May 13, 2026). The country paths differ sharply. St Kitts and Nevis fell from 22.2% of GDP in 2023 to 5.3% in 2025 (IMF Country Report 26/093, May 7, 2026), Grenada from 14.7% in 2024 to 4.4% in 2025 (IMF Country Report 26/009, January 21, 2026), and Dominica stayed above 30% across 2021 to 2025 (IMF Country Report 26/117, June 2, 2026). Antigua and Barbuda reached 2.6% of GDP in 2025 and Saint Lucia 0.8% in fiscal 2024/25 (IMF Country Report 26/97; IMF Country Report 26/3). Vanuatu stood at about 7% of GDP in 2024 (IMF Country Report 25/277, September 25, 2025).

Agents are the least visible pool, and the rules differ from one place to the next. Vanuatu sets minimum selling prices for designated agents (Order No. 33 of 2019, regulation 4). St Kitts and Nevis keeps agent fees and marketing commissions out of the minimum investment on its real estate and public benefit routes (SRO 20 of 2024,

regulations 20(14), 22(12), and 23(10)). São Tomé and Príncipe charges promoters a US\$5,000 annual license fee (Decree-Law 07/2025, Annex I), and the regional regulator's agreement lets it review fees or commissions payable to an agent (ECCIRA, Agreement, Article 84.1(b)). None of those instruments sets a commission rate.

Developers earn through the real estate routes. Dominica, for one, sets a US\$200,000 minimum in an approved project plus a US\$75,000 government fee for a main applicant (Dominica CBIU, Real Estate). Advisors sit on top of that. Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its public pages say government fees, due diligence costs, and its advisory fee are quoted separately from the investment threshold (Tisoro, Citizenship by Investment), which shows how one advisor itemizes and says nothing about industry-wide fee levels. *A second passport is paid for through several separate streams, and only the government's share is documented in public.*

§4 — Industry Structure, Players, and Value Chain

Who sits where in the chain

Think of the industry as a pipeline that governments run, with private intermediaries at both ends. The FATF and OECD describe three stages: pre-application, application processing, and post-decision assurance (FATF and OECD, Misuse of Citizenship and Residency by Investment Programmes, paragraph 39). Before filing, marketing agents recruit investors, immigration agents organize the documents and sometimes pre-screen, and banks or wealth managers advise on funds (paragraphs 41 to 46). Once an application is in processing, unit staff, contracted due diligence firms, immigration authorities, and financial intelligence or law enforcement bodies take over (paragraphs 50 to 61). The same report adds that the lines between marketing agents, immigration agents, wealth managers, and concierge firms "can often be blurred" (paragraphs 47 to 49).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its public pages break the pre-application stage into three jobs: matching a family to a program through [P.A.I.R.S.](#), assembling documents, and screening sanctions and source of funds through [V.E.R.A.](#) (Tisoro, AI Systems). That's one advisor's design. The FATF and OECD point out that many programs instead funnel submission through a single authorized agent (paragraph 44).

Concentration, as published

The published lists show a crowded middle layer. As of October 2026, St Kitts and Nevis lists 48 authorized agents and 24 international marketing agents, Dominica 35 authorized agents and 43 licensed promoters, Antigua and Barbuda 33 licensed agents and 61 authorized representatives, Vanuatu 44 designated agents, and Saint Lucia 14 authorized agents and 29 promoters (unit agent pages cited in the figure).

	Agents on official list	Second list	Approved real estate
Antigua and Barbuda	33	61	30
Dominica	35	43	9
Saint Lucia	14	29	2
St Kitts and Nevis	48	24	34
Vanuatu	44	n/p	4

Entries on official lists, as of October 2026. Second list = promoters, marketing agents, authorized representatives, or program-specific agents.

Vanuatu's second list is blank because it publishes two separate program lists: 15 (CIIP) and 2 (VCP). Dominica's second list is 43 unique of 44 headings, and its 9 real estate entries are developer headings covering 8 projects. Counts measure licensing, not market share, and entities can appear under more than one role. Grenada, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Türkiye are not tabulated.

Figure 2 — Entries on official agent, promoter, and approved real estate lists by program

Source: Antigua and Barbuda CIU (Licensed Agents; Authorised Representatives; Approved Development Projects); Dominica CBIU (Authorised CBI Agents; Promoters; Approved Real Estate Projects); Saint Lucia CIP (Authorised Agents; Marketing Agents and Promoters; Approved Real Estate and Enterprise Projects); St Kitts and Nevis CIU (Authorised Agents; International Marketing Agents; Development Options); Vanuatu Citizenship Office (Designated Agents; Real Estate Option); as of October 2026.

The developer layer is thinner. Approved real estate lists run from 34 entries in St Kitts and Nevis and 30 in Antigua and Barbuda down to 4 in Vanuatu and 2 in Saint Lucia. Whatever the count, it measures licensing and not influence. None of the unit pages examined publishes a share of applications by agent, so concentration goes unmeasured. Roles blur on the lists themselves, too. Dominica's authorized agent page includes entries named as developers or project operators (Dominica CBIU, Authorised CBI Agents), and Saint Lucia has renamed its promoters twice, first as marketing agents and then as business advisory partners (Citizenship by Investment (Amendment) Act No. 22 of 2025; S.I. 57 of 2026). The FATF and OECD also flag how people get paid: local agents may earn commission by the number of successful applications, and may face annual quotas (paragraph 45).

Rules of the game

Every program rests on its own statute, and who decides varies. Antigua and Barbuda acts under its Citizenship by Investment Act No. 2 of 2013, with registration subject to Cabinet approval, while Dominica works under SRO 8 of 2024, where the Minister approves on a committee's review (regulation 9). Grenada's Act No. 15 of 2013 has a committee recommend and the Minister decide, and Saint Lucia's Cap 1.20 hands that role to a Board (section 36). St Kitts and Nevis pairs the Citizenship by Investment Unit Act No. 11 of 2024 with SRO 20 of 2024, under which the Minister approves or denies (regulation 4). In Vanuatu the Citizenship Commission decides under DSP Order No. 33 of 2019, in São Tomé and Príncipe the unit director rules under Decree-Law 07/2025 (article 14), and in Türkiye citizenship comes by Presidential decision under Law 5901, article 12(1)(b).

Due diligence is organized differently in each place. Dominica's regulation has the Financial Intelligence Unit commission all checks through approved agencies (regulation 4(14)) and adds an enhanced step for named countries or regions (regulation 11). St Kitts and Nevis lists checks by its financial intelligence unit, the regional joint vetting center, and at least one international firm, among others (regulation 24(3)). Saint Lucia's official page names seven contracted due diligence firms, and Vanuatu gives its financial intelligence unit 48 hours to check documents (Order No. 33 of 2019, regulation 6(1)). Money handling differs as well. Grenada's Act places applicant funds in an escrow account controlled by a local agent (section 6), Saint Lucia requires approved bank or independent escrow

for real estate, and Vanuatu pays into a government account at the National Bank with no escrow (regulation 6(4)). The FATF and OECD warn against treating financial institutions as a single point of failure (paragraph 55) and observe that no regulatory regime covers third-party due diligence providers (paragraph 129).

Above the national layer, the five Eastern Caribbean states agreed in September 2025 to create ECCIRA. Its 79-page agreement bars units from processing applications that fail regional standards (Article 45.4) and requires investments to sit in escrow held by an independent approved agent (Article 66). Operations are announced for late 2026 (ECCIRA, About). Separately, the OECD had analyzed over 100 citizenship and residence programs by November 2023 and flagged 22 as potentially high risk for circumventing the Common Reporting Standard (FATF and OECD, paragraph 117). *The structure is a state-run gate with a private on-ramp, and the on-ramp is where published oversight is thinnest.*

§5 — Chapters by Source Market and Cohort

The chapters ahead start wide and narrow fast. Chapter 1 sets out how far the Apostille Convention reaches across the 14 home countries. Chapters 2 to 6 cover the sanctions-adjacent cohorts, compliance first, and Chapters 7 to 21 take the emerging-market, established-passport, and special-status cohorts one group at a time. Chapters 22 to 24 then pull back to document rules, adoption benchmarks, and what the evidence means for families, advisors, and policymakers.

Every cohort chapter runs on one pattern. It opens with the finding, lays out the treaty and home-law data, describes the unit rules and players that matter for that cohort, notes what moved this cycle, and ends on implications. Treaty facts are as of October 2026 (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). Where nothing is published, the chapter says so and moves on. *Each chapter reads the same evidence through a different cohort's paperwork.*

Where the Applicants Come From

GLOBAL DEMAND



Market Size, Program Routes, and Approval Data

Chapter 1: Global Demand and Document Reach by Source Market

What demand data exist

Five of the six nationalities the European Commission names among the main successful applicants in Eastern Caribbean programs come from home countries not listed in the Apostille Convention. The Commission's count for 2023 to 2024 puts Iran at 1,918, China 1,099, Syria 747, Iraq 425, Nigeria 308, and Lebanon 149 (European Commission, Seventh Report under the Visa Suspension Mechanism, page 44). Each figure is built from a state's top five nationalities, so treat them as floors. The Commission doesn't say whether it counts applicants, applications, or persons, and every Iranian case it reports was processed by Dominica (footnotes 33 and 34). These are historical counts. They say nothing about who any unit accepts today.

The other published slices are thinner. For 2024 the Commission's staff working document names 531 Syrian, 365 Iraqi, and 333 Chinese successful applicants across four Eastern Caribbean states, plus 96 Chinese and 82 Nigerian applicants in Grenada (European Commission, Staff Working Document accompanying the Eighth Report, page 37). Grenada's agency gives shares only: Nigeria 16%, China 12%, and Iraq 9% of 2025 applications, then Nigeria 24% and China 15% in the first quarter of 2026 (Grenada Investment Migration Agency, Q4 2025 and Q1 2026 statistics). Antigua and Barbuda counts applications by country of birth, and China comes first with 90 of 739 in the first half of 2024 (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Six-Monthly Report, January 1 to June 30, 2024). Saint Lucia's annual report offers due diligence regions rather than nationality (Saint Lucia CIP, Annual Report 2023-24). Montenegro closed its scheme on December 31, 2022, and still reported that 709 of its 1,282 citizenship decisions in 2024 went to Russian citizens (European Commission, Staff Working Document accompanying the Eighth Report, page 25). Vanuatu's numbers reach back further. Data it supplied to the Commission for 2015 to 2021 list China at 6,628 successful applicants, with Nigeria at 430, Libya 292, and Iraq and Syria 276 each (European Commission, Report on Vanuatu, COM(2024) 366), although the Commission calls such data inconsistent. No source adds these slices into a global figure, and this study doesn't try to.

Document reach

Eight of the 14 home countries are Contracting Parties to the Apostille Convention, and six are not listed. The HCCH table carries a last-update date of June 30, 2026 and prints 130 Contracting Parties; the counts here are as of October 2026 (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). By entry-into-force date, three of the eight arrived in 2023 or later: Pakistan on March 9, 2023, China on November 7, 2023, and Vietnam on September 11, 2026. Counted by accession date, only China falls in 2023 or later, so this study uses entry into force, the date the Convention takes effect between states. Of the six nationalities in the Commission's count, China is the only one on the listed side, and it joined in 2023.

	Contracting Party	Entry into force	Recorded objections
China	Yes	November 7, 2023	India (September 8, 2023)
Russia	Yes	May 31, 1992	None flagged
United States	Yes	October 15, 1981	None flagged
United Kingdom	Yes	January 24, 1965	None flagged
India	Yes	July 14, 2005	Germany; four withdrawn
Pakistan	Yes	March 9, 2023	Eight states, none withdrawn
Vietnam	Yes	September 11, 2026	Czechia, Austria, Germany (2026)
Türkiye	Yes	September 29, 1985	None flagged
Iran	Not listed	Not applicable	Not applicable
Syria	Not listed	Not applicable	Not applicable
Nigeria	Not listed	Not applicable	Not applicable
Lebanon	Not listed	Not applicable	Not applicable
Iraq	Not listed	Not applicable	Not applicable
Egypt	Not listed	Not applicable	Not applicable

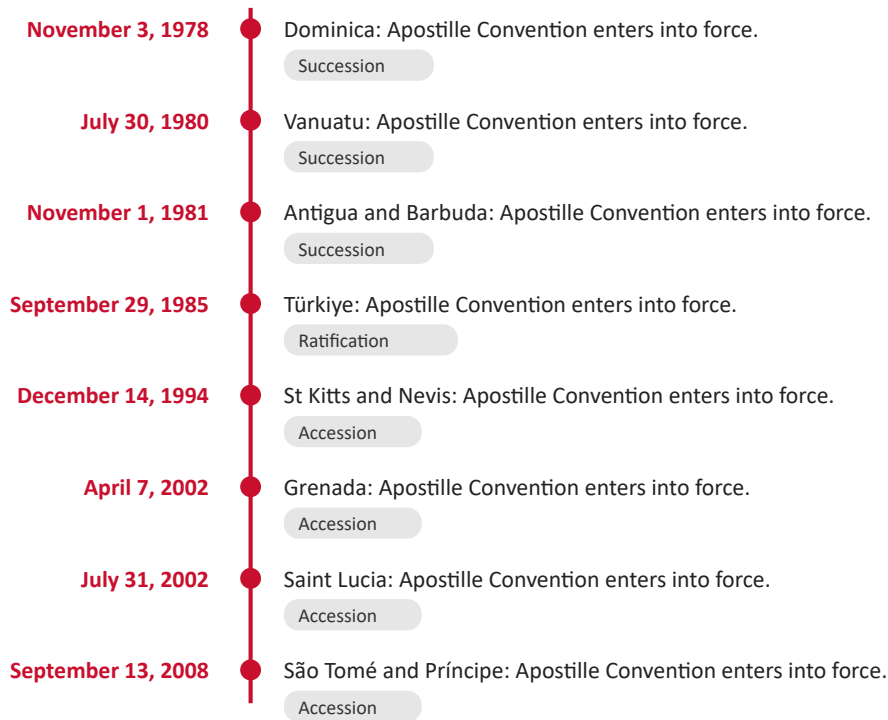
■ Contracting Party, or no objection flagged
 ■ Objection recorded
 ■ Not listed in the HCCH table
■ Entry-into-force date
 ■ Not applicable

Status as of October 2026. The HCCH table header is dated June 30, 2026; Vietnam's entry-into-force date of September 11, 2026 is included. Hong Kong and Macao have no separate rows.

Figure 3 — Apostille Convention status of the 14 source-market home countries

Source: HCCH, Status table for the 1961 Apostille Convention (Convention 12) and notification pages for China, India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam; as of October 2026.

Four of the eight carry recorded objections. India objected to China's accession, Germany's objection to India still stands after four others were withdrawn, eight states objected to Pakistan, and Czechia, Austria, and Germany objected to Vietnam (HCCH, Status table notifications for China, India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam). None of the objectors is one of the eight program countries. China's declaration on states it does not recognize and Pakistan's declaration about India add a second filter, and the cohort chapters flag it where it matters (HCCH, Status table notifications for China and Pakistan).



Dates are entry-into-force dates, not declaration dates. For Dominica, Vanuatu, and Antigua and Barbuda, the Convention took effect on independence under a later succession declaration. None of the eight appears among the objectors recorded against China, India, Pakistan, or Vietnam.

Figure 4 — Entry-into-force dates of the eight citizenship-by-investment countries

Source: HCCH, Status table for the 1961 Apostille Convention (Convention 12); as of October 2026.

All eight program countries are Contracting Parties themselves, having joined between 1978 and 2008 (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). So a document from a listed home country can take the single-certificate route, while one from an unlisted country needs whatever chain the unit's checklist asks for. *The treaty map and the demand map overlap far less than a family would hope.*

“The Commission's counts read as a warning about paperwork, not a ranking of demand. The nationalities it names most are, with one exception, those whose documents cannot take the single-certificate route.”

— Syed Savez Ali, Editor-in-Chief & News Director

Sanctions-Adjacent Cohorts

SANCTIONS-ADJACENT



Sanctions, Unit Policy, and Document Routes

Chapter 2: Citizenship by Nationality — Sanctions-Adjacent Cohorts

Published restrictions differ by unit and by date, so none of the four cohorts in this chapter can be read from this study as accepted or barred. In December 2025 the European Commission recorded that all five Eastern Caribbean states run restricted-country policies: Russia is on all five lists, Iran on four, Iraq on two, and Syria on none (European Commission, Staff Working Document accompanying the Eighth Report, page 37). The units' own pages, as of October 2026, add detail. St Kitts and Nevis bars citizens and residents of Russia, Iran, and Iraq, among others, by order (SRO 27 of 2023). Dominica refuses Iranian applicants unless three conditions are met and applies enhanced due diligence to Iranians (Dominica CBIU, Banned Nationalities and Enhanced Due Diligence pages, modified March 31, 2026). Grenada said in December 2023 that it debars Russia and Iran (Grenada IMA, release of December 15, 2023). Antigua and Barbuda's FAQ names Iran and allows a ten-year residence exception (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, FAQ).

	OFAC (United States)	EU Council	UK	UN Security Council	FATF (June 19, 2026)
Iran	Iran Sanctions program	Human-rights, military,	Iran (Sanctions)	1737 provisions re-applied	Call for Action
Russia	EO 14024 program	21 packages	Russia (Sanctions)	No Security Council regime	On neither list
Syria	PAARSS; no longer	Lifted except security	Syria Regulations	No dedicated committee	Increased monitoring
Iraq	Iraq-Related Sanctions	Listed on Council page	Iraq Regulations	1518 Committee	Increased monitoring

 Regime or program stated
 Partial, disputed, or increased monitoring
 FATF Call for Action list
 On neither FATF list
 No regime or committee

As stated on official pages, as of October 2026. Regime presence does not show whether any unit accepts or refuses a nationality. The Iran reimposition at the UN is disputed by some members. Russia's FATF membership has been suspended since February 24, 2023. FATF entries follow the statements published on June 19, 2026. No designation counts are used.

Figure 5 — Sanctions frameworks and FATF list status of the four sanctions-adjacent home countries

Source: OFAC program pages; Council of the EU Iran, Russia, and Syria sanctions pages and press release of February 19, 2026; UK Sanctions List and gov.uk guidance; UN Security Council committee pages; FATF statements of June 19, 2026 and February 24, 2023; as of October 2026.

Sanctions regimes are a separate layer, and they speak to dealings, not eligibility. On Syria, OFAC states that it no longer maintains comprehensive sanctions on Syria or blocking sanctions on the Government of Syria, though list-based measures remain (OFAC, PAARSS page, program changes as of June 30, 2025 and August 24, 2026), and its Iran and Russia pages describe programs that are still active (OFAC, Iran Sanctions and Russian Harmful Foreign Activities Sanctions pages). The EU lifted its economic sanctions on Syria on May 28, 2025, keeping those based on security grounds (Council of the EU, Syria page, last review May 18, 2026). For Iran, it reimposed nuclear-related economic and financial sanctions on September 29, 2025 and designated the Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization on February 19, 2026 (Council of the EU, Iran sanctions page, last review October 16, 2026; Council press release of February 19, 2026). On FATF status, the June 19, 2026 statements keep Iran on the call-for-action list, add Iraq to increased monitoring, keep Syria there, and leave Russia on neither list, even though Russia's membership has been suspended since February 24, 2023 (FATF, statements of June 19, 2026 and February 24, 2023). The plenary of October 28 to 30, 2026 falls after this study's cutoff.

For these cohorts the first question is a unit's current policy, and the answer can change between one memo and the next.

The Islamic Republic of **IRAN**



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 3: Citizenship by Nationality — Iranian

Iran is the cohort where the document route, the home-country rule, and the compliance frame each add friction. Chapter 2 covers the sanctions and unit-policy layer, and this chapter turns to the paperwork and the law at home.

Documents come first. Iran isn't listed as a Contracting Party to the Apostille Convention (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12), so an Iranian document can't use the single-certificate route. Belgium's embassy in Tehran spells out the chain it expects: a sworn translation, then legalization by the Iranian Ministry of Justice, then the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then the embassy (FPS Foreign Affairs Belgium, Legalisation of documents, updated August 11, 2026). That's one destination's rule. The units word theirs separately. Dominica asks for notarized and legalized copies (Dominica CBIU, Required Documents), while Antigua and Barbuda accepts validation by a government department where the issuing country isn't a Hague party (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Certification of Documents).

Home law points the same direction. Iran does not recognize dual nationality, treats dual nationals as Iranian, and expects them to enter and leave on Iranian passports (UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Iran entry requirements, updated August 13, 2026; U.S. Department of State, Iran country information). In an English translation of Civil Code article 988, renouncing takes age 25 or over, Council of Ministers permission, transfer of landed property within a year, and completed military service, and article 989 bars holders of foreign nationality acquired outside the legal provisions from government posts (Syracuse University, Iran Data Portal, Nationality Law; a translation, not the official text). A second passport adds a document set. It doesn't remove Iranian status.

Most of this cycle's movement is Dominica's. Its enhanced due diligence page, modified March 31, 2026, applies the extra step to all Iranian applicants, at US\$25,000 for the main applicant, US\$15,000 for a spouse and each dependent aged 16 and over, and US\$10,000 for ages 12 to 15 (Dominica CBIU, Enhanced Due Diligence). Its Banned Nationalities page, modified the same day, refuses Iranians unless the applicant has not lived in Iran for ten years, holds no substantial assets there, and has done no business there (Dominica CBIU, Banned Nationalities). On June 19, 2026, FATF kept Iran on its call-for-action list and noted no material change in its action plan status (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Iranians](#) page describes checking an Iranian family's sanctions position and source of funds before any commitment (Tisoro, Citizenship for Iranians), a case-by-case reading that fits the evidence here. Families should expect more stamps, higher vetting fees, and a unit policy that can shift between memos. *Each of those costs is published, and none of them settles eligibility.*

The Federation of **RUSSIA**

Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 4: Citizenship by Nationality — Russian

For Russians the paperwork route is open, and unit policy is the first test. As of October 2026, Russia is a Contracting Party to the Apostille Convention, in force since May 31, 1992, and no objection is recorded against it (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). Among the sanctions-adjacent cohorts, that makes it the only one with a treaty route.

Policy comes first, though. Saint Lucia suspended processing of applications from Russian and Belarusian nationals by memorandum on March 18, 2022 and says the position remains in effect (Saint Lucia CIP, Memorandum and news page). Grenada suspended new applications from March 31, 2023 (Grenada IMA, Circular No. 2 of March 8, 2023). St Kitts and Nevis excludes citizens of, and persons ordinarily resident in, Russia by order (SRO 27 of 2023), and Dominica lists Russia among banned nationalities (Dominica CBIU, Banned Nationalities, modified March 31, 2026).

On documents, Russian practice is clear. A 2016 government decree names who apostilles what: the Interior Ministry for criminal-record certificates, regional civil-registration offices for birth and marriage certificates, the Justice Ministry for most other official documents, and archive and defense bodies for their own records (Government of Russia, Decree No. 479 of May 30, 2016). The Justice Ministry charges 2,500 rubles per document and turns away documents meant for states outside the Convention (Russian Ministry of Justice, Apostilling Russian official documents, page updated October 7, 2026).

Home law adds one duty that matters here. Federal Law 138-FZ treats a dual or multiple citizen solely as Russian, and taking a foreign citizenship doesn't end Russian citizenship (articles 10(1) and 10(2)). Article 11 requires notice to the Interior Ministry within 60 calendar days of acquiring a foreign citizenship or a permanent-residence document abroad (Federal Law of April 28, 2023 No. 138-FZ, official publication and Kremlin consolidated text, amendments listed to June 26, 2026). A commercial legal database reproduces a fine of 500 to 1,000 rubles for a defective or late notice, plus a criminal provision on failure to file that carries a fine up to 200,000 rubles (ConsultantPlus, Code of Administrative Offenses article 19.8.3 and Criminal Code article 330.2, August 2026 editions). The most recent amendment to the citizenship law's main text adds a part 3 to article 6, on protecting Russians prosecuted by foreign courts, and leaves articles 10 and 11 alone (Federal Law of May 25, 2026 No. 149-FZ, Kremlin acts bank and official publication portal).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Russians](#) page puts sanctions screening ahead of any program match (Tisoro, Citizenship for Russians), and the evidence supports that order. *A valid apostille gets a Russian document accepted, but it doesn't make an application admissible.*

The Arab Republic of
SYRIA



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 5: Citizenship by Nationality — Syrian

Sanctions on Syria have eased faster than its paperwork has settled. OFAC states that it no longer maintains comprehensive sanctions on Syria or blocking sanctions on the Government of Syria (OFAC, PAARSS page, program changes as of June 30, 2025 and August 24, 2026). Congress repealed the Caesar Act in section 8369 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026, signed on December 18, 2025 (Public Law 119-60), and the Secretary of State rescinded Syria's State Sponsor of Terrorism determination effective August 24, 2026 (U.S. Department of State, press statement of August 24, 2026; Federal Register, 91 FR 55965, August 31, 2026). Chapter 2 supplies the wider frame, including Syria's place on the FATF increased-monitoring list.

As of October 2026, Syria isn't listed as a Contracting Party to the Apostille Convention (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). Syrian documents therefore need a legalization chain, and which chain depends on the destination. Germany's embassy in Beirut lays one out: the original civil-status extract with a translation, certification by the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then legalization by the embassy. The same page adds that the embassy won't legalize documents issued by Syrian missions abroad, or police clearance certificates, and that it accepts the newer document form issued since February 15, 2026 (German Embassy Beirut, legalization page, dated August 12, 2026). No unit page cited here sets a Syria-specific chain.

Home law is messier than a headline suggests. Under article 10 of Legislative Decree 276 of 1969, a Syrian who acquires a foreign nationality loses Syrian nationality only through a decree issued on his request and on the Interior Minister's recommendation. Without that decree, he keeps Syrian nationality and risks one to three months' detention and a fine (Syrian People's Assembly, Arabic text; unofficial English translation hosted by MENA Rights, consolidated through 1972). Government travel pages read the position another way. Canada says dual citizenship is legally recognized in Syria (Government of Canada, Syria travel advice, updated July 23, 2026), and Australia says Syria recognizes dual nationality and treats holders as Syrian (Smartraveller, Syria). The statute and those pages don't match, and this study doesn't try to settle the point.

On unit policy, the Commission lists Syria on none of the five Eastern Caribbean restricted-country lists (European Commission, Staff Working Document accompanying the Eighth Report, December 2025, page 37). Absence from a list isn't acceptance, and a unit can change its policy by memo.

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Syrians](#) page describes sanctions and source-of-funds screening for each family before any commitment (Tisoro, Citizenship for Syrians). *The sanctions picture has moved, while the document chain and the nationality statute haven't.*

The Republic of **IRAQ**



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 6: Citizenship by Nationality — Iraqi

Iraq pairs a permissive home law with a document route and unit policies that are harder than the law suggests.

The law comes first. Article 18(4) of the 2005 Constitution says an Iraqi may hold multiple citizenships, though anyone taking a senior, security, or sovereign post must give up any other acquired citizenship (Constitute Project, Constitution of Iraq 2005, a secondary host). Under article 10 of Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, an Iraqi who obtains a foreign nationality keeps Iraqi nationality unless he or she renounces in writing (Iraqi Ministry of Justice, official English translation of the 2006 text).

Documents are the harder part. Iraq isn't listed as a Contracting Party to the Apostille Convention (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12), and destinations disagree on what happens next. Germany's Foreign Office list marks verification of Iraqi documents as currently not possible, and its Baghdad embassy and Erbil consulate stopped legalizing them (German Embassy Baghdad, notice of February 2021; German Federal Foreign Office, list of May 2, 2025). The Netherlands wants a translation, legalization by the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a consular declaration from the Iraqi embassy in The Hague, which the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs then legalizes (Netherlands Government, legalization of Iraqi documents, modified September 17, 2025). For the Kurdistan Region, Germany says authentication by the regional foreign relations department is enough for documents issued there, while the United States requires Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs certification of them (German Embassy Baghdad, notice; U.S. Department of State, Iraq reciprocity schedule).

Even the proof of nationality is shifting. The UK Home Office says the Civil Status ID and the Iraqi Nationality Certificate are no longer valid and have been replaced by the new National ID card (UK Home Office, country information bulletin, updated October 6, 2026).

Unit policy varies by geography. St Kitts and Nevis excludes citizens of, and persons ordinarily resident in, the Republic of Iraq by order (SRO 27 of 2023), and Dominica bans nationals from Northern Iraq, naming nine cities including Erbil, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah (Dominica CBIU, Banned Nationalities). Antigua and Barbuda's FAQ list leaves Iraq out (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, FAQ). In June 2026 FATF added Iraq to its increased-monitoring list with a nine-item action plan (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring, June 19, 2026).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Iraqis](#) page describes screening an Iraqi family's sanctions position and source of funds before any commitment (Tisoro, Citizenship for Iraqis), a case-by-case approach that suits a cohort whose rules differ by region. *The home law is the easy part, and the document chain is where a file can stall.*

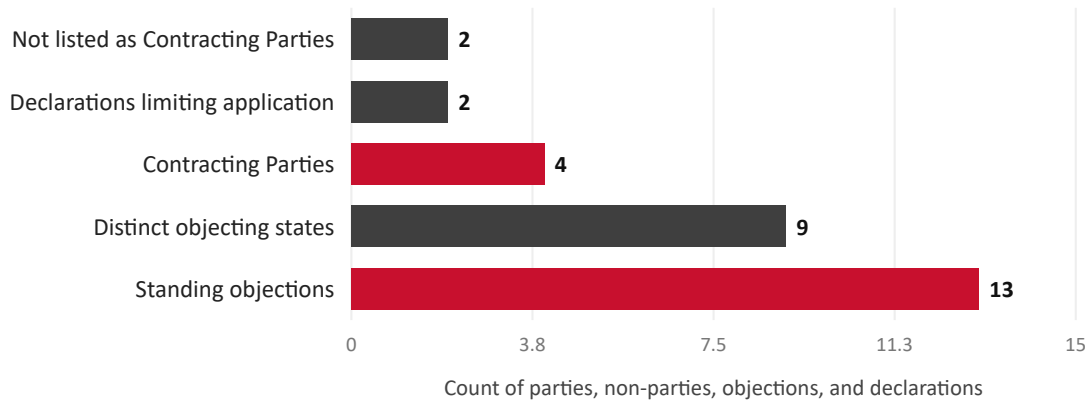
High-Volume Emerging Markets

EMERGING MARKETS

Apostille Status, Objections, and Home-Country Rules

Chapter 7: Citizenship by Nationality — High-Volume Emerging-Market Cohorts

Four of the six emerging-market home countries are Contracting Parties to the Apostille Convention, and between them they carry 13 standing objections from nine states. China, India, Pakistan, and Vietnam are on the list, while Nigeria and Egypt aren't (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12, as of October 2026). Egypt is an HCCH Member but not a party to the Convention (HCCH, Members page).



As of October 2026. Not listed as Contracting Parties: Nigeria and Egypt. Standing objections (those not withdrawn): China 1, India 1, Pakistan 8, Viet Nam 3. The totals of 13 objections and 9 distinct objecting states are summed from the four notification pages; HCCH prints no combined total.

Figure 6 — Parties, non-parties, and standing objections among the six emerging-market home countries

Source: HCCH, Status table for the 1961 Apostille Convention (Convention 12) and notification pages for China, India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam; as of October 2026.

The objections deserve a careful look. When a state objects within the six-month window, the Convention doesn't enter into force between it and the acceding state, and the HCCH Handbook tells competent authorities not to issue an apostille when the destination is an objecting state (HCCH, Apostille Handbook, 2nd edition, paragraph 80, page 47). Objections can be withdrawn, and the Convention then takes effect between the two. India is the example: Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, and Finland withdrew between 2008 and 2009, which leaves Germany's objection of April 21, 2005 standing (HCCH, Status table notifications for India). Pakistan faces eight, from Germany, the Czech Republic, Poland, Austria, Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Greece, none of them withdrawn (HCCH, Status table notifications for Pakistan). Vietnam, in force since September 11, 2026, already faces three (HCCH, Status table notifications for Viet Nam).

None of the nine objecting states is one of the eight citizenship-by-investment countries (Chapter 1), so these objections affect documents bound for the objecting states, not a unit's checklist. Two declarations add a different kind of limit. China's says the Convention won't apply between it and states it doesn't recognize as sovereign, and Pakistan's says the Convention shall not apply to India (HCCH, Status table notifications for China and Pakistan, declarations). Pakistan's entry into force on March 9, 2023 and China's on November 7, 2023 make both newcomers, while India's 2005 date makes it the veteran of the group (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12).

For Nigeria and Egypt the question is simpler and harder at once. No accession step is listed for either, so documents from both need whatever legalization chain a destination or unit asks for, and the cohort chapters that follow set out what each unit's own wording says. *The group's treaty position is split down the middle, and the objections sit on the half that looks safest.*

“The objections are the quiet part of the treaty map. They don't stop a family from applying anywhere, but they decide which of its documents the single certificate can still carry.”

— Syed Savez Ali, Editor-in-Chief & News Director

The People's Republic of
CHINA



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 8: Citizenship by Nationality — Chinese

Chinese law doesn't allow dual nationality, so for this cohort the home-country question is about loss, not approval. Article 3 of the Nationality Law says China does not recognize dual nationality for any Chinese national, and article 9 says a Chinese national who has settled abroad and acquired a foreign nationality of his own free will loses Chinese nationality automatically (National People's Congress, Nationality Law, English text). Renouncing takes an approved application instead, under articles 10 and 16. The NPC's list of laws in force, current to March 12, 2026, shows no amendment since 1980 (State Administration for Market Regulation, republication of the NPC list of March 19, 2026). "Settled abroad" and "of his own free will" are both conditions in the text.

The document route changed more recently. China's entry into force for the Apostille Convention came on November 7, 2023, and as of October 2026 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and authorized provincial foreign affairs offices issue the certificate (HCCH, China declarations of March 8, 2023). Birth, marriage, and no-criminal-record documents are covered, though they're usually notarized first. The ministry's own answer says a no-criminal-record certificate should go to a mainland notary office and then be apostilled if the destination is a Convention state (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, notarization FAQ, published September 4, 2024). A Beijing justice bureau page spells out the steps: get the police no-record letter, set the search period to start at birth, then take it to a notary office (Beijing Municipal Bureau of Justice, May 31, 2024). These are Beijing practices, and other cities differ in detail.

Two limits sit around the apostille. India objected to China's accession, and China's declaration excludes states it doesn't recognize as sovereign (HCCH, Status table notifications for China; Chapter 7). None of the eight citizenship-by-investment countries is among the objectors, as Chapter 1 showed. For Hong Kong, a mainland notarial certificate needs ministry confirmation in place of an apostille, and Macao keeps its earlier method (Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office, apostille brochure, December 28, 2023).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Chinese](#) page lists name-romanization and format checks among its pre-submission steps (Tisoro, Citizenship for Chinese), which fit the notarize-then-apostille sequence above. *For Chinese documents the single stamp is new, and the notary step in front of it comes first.*

The Republic of
INDIA



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 9: Citizenship by Nationality — Indian

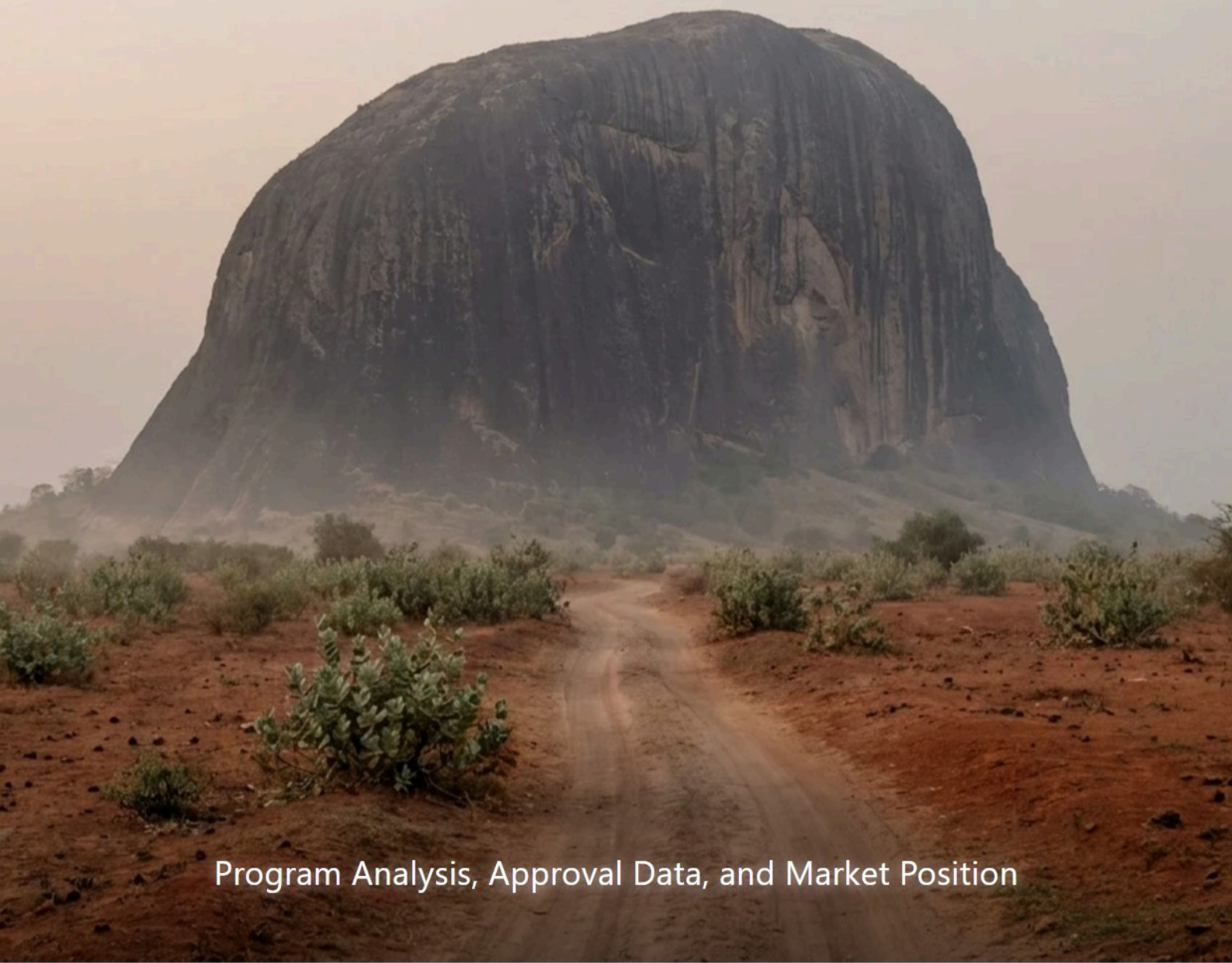
India doesn't allow dual citizenship: an Indian citizen who voluntarily acquires another country's citizenship ceases to be an Indian citizen. Section 9(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 says so, with a wartime proviso, and section 8 separately lets an adult renounce by a declaration that takes effect on registration (Citizenship Act, 1955, sections 8 and 9, Ministry of Home Affairs citizenship portal text as amended in 2019). Consulates add two practical points. Holding an Indian passport after acquiring foreign nationality is an offense under the Passports Act, and adults who acquired foreign nationality on or after June 1, 2010 file both a renunciation and a passport surrender (Consulate General of India, Hong Kong and Macau, renunciation page). As of October 2026, the same consulate page puts the renunciation fee at INR 8,000.

Giving up citizenship isn't rare. The Ministry of External Affairs told Parliament that 206,378 Indians renounced citizenship in 2024 and 216,219 in 2023. Those counts cover every reason, not investment programs specifically (Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 3223, answered August 8, 2025; Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 1190, answered August 1, 2024). Former citizens aren't shut out entirely. People who held Indian citizenship and later acquired another can register as Overseas Citizens of India, who aren't citizens, and a surrendered passport with its surrender certificate counts as proof (Ministry of Home Affairs, OCI FAQ).

The document route has been open longest here. India's entry into force for the Apostille Convention dates from July 14, 2005, and Germany's objection of April 21, 2005 is the only one still standing (HCCH, Status table notifications for India, as of October 2026). The Ministry of External Affairs apostilles documents on the strength of signatures from designated state, territory, and chamber authorities, doesn't vouch for their contents, and charges INR 50 per document (Ministry of External Affairs, Attestation and Apostille page). A police clearance certificate comes through Passport Seva for passport holders applying for residence, employment, long-term visas, or immigration, and the ministry's page, updated April 3, 2026, doesn't mention an apostille (Ministry of External Affairs, Police Clearance Certificate page).

India's own objection to China's accession and Pakistan's declaration that the Convention won't apply to India sit in the background (Chapter 7). Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Indians](#) page describes preparing a file to each unit's specification before submission (Tisoro, Citizenship for Indians). *Under Indian law a second passport is an exit decision, and the paperwork for the exit is as formal as the paperwork for the entry.*

The Federal Republic of
NIGERIA



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 10: Citizenship by Nationality — Nigerian

Nigerian law lets a citizen by birth hold another nationality, which sets this cohort apart from the Chinese and Indian ones in Chapters 8 and 9. Under section 28(1) of the 1999 Constitution, a person forfeits Nigerian citizenship on acquiring another nationality only if he is not a citizen by birth. Section 28(2) makes registration or naturalization conditional on renouncing any other nationality within five months, and section 29 lets any adult renounce by a declaration the President registers (Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, Chapter III, National Human Rights Commission copy). The UK government is looser on the point: Nigeria recognizes dual citizenship in some cases (UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, *Living in Nigeria*, updated December 11, 2025).

Documents are the weaker side. As of October 2026 Nigeria isn't listed as a Contracting Party to the Apostille Convention (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs lists document authentication for birth and marriage certificates but gives no steps or fees on that page (Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Document Authentication). Destinations treat Nigerian papers with caution. Germany stopped legalizing them in May 2000 for lack of security features and now verifies a document only when a German court or authority asks (German missions in Nigeria, Verification of Nigerian Documents, January 9, 2025). The U.S. Department of State says police certificates are Police Character Certificates issued by the Nigerian Police, birth documents come from the National Population Commission, and civil documents generally lack credibility (U.S. Department of State, Nigeria reciprocity and civil documents).

The compliance picture has improved. FATF removed Nigeria from its increased-monitoring list on October 24, 2025 after it completed its action plan (FATF, Outcomes FATF Plenary, October 22-24, 2025). The Commission's restricted-country lists for the five Eastern Caribbean states don't name Nigeria (European Commission, Staff Working Document accompanying the Eighth Report, page 37). Separately, a constitutional alteration bill, HB 2059, proposes a citizenship class for investors, and the cited summary records no passage in either chamber (Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre, bill summaries, April 16, 2026).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Nigerians](#) page describes due diligence and source-of-funds screening before a family commits (Tisoro, Citizenship for Nigerians). *The law at home is welcoming, and the paper trail is the part that needs patience.*

The Islamic Republic of
PAKISTAN



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 11: Citizenship by Nationality — Pakistani

Pakistan's law tolerates a second nationality only for countries it has listed, and none of the eight citizenship-by-investment countries is on that list. Section 14(1) of the Citizenship Act 1951 says a Pakistani who is also a citizen of another country ceases to be a Pakistani unless he renounces the other status, and section 14(3) exempts citizens of the United Kingdom and of countries the government notifies (Pakistan Code, Pakistan Citizenship Act 1951, print of April 2, 2026). The Directorate General of Immigration and Passports lists 22 such countries, running from the United Kingdom and the United States to Egypt, Jordan, and Syria (Directorate General of Immigration and Passports, Dual Nationality, last modified January 9, 2026). Renouncing goes through section 14A, with Form X filed through a mission abroad, a fee of Rs 500, and roughly four weeks of waiting (Directorate General of Immigration and Passports, Renunciation).

The document route is newer and still settling. The Convention entered into force for Pakistan on March 9, 2023, and eight states have objections standing against it, so it isn't in force between Pakistan and them (HCCH, Status table notifications for Pakistan, as of October 2026; Chapter 7). Pakistan's own declaration also leaves India out. On issuing, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs revised its apostille fees from July 8, 2024 to Rs 3,000 for personal and educational documents, Rs 4,500 for legal ones, and Rs 12,000 for commercial ones (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Consular Services, attestation of documents, notices to April 21, 2026). Its checklist, revised June 11, 2024, sends NADRA documents straight to the ministry and asks for police character certificates from the District Police Officer (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, apostille checklist).

On compliance, FATF stopped monitoring Pakistan in October 2022, and Pakistan isn't among the 22 jurisdictions on the June 19, 2026 list (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring, October 2022 and June 19, 2026). Unit policies have to be taken one at a time. Dominica's banned-nationalities page, as of March 31, 2026, names Belarus, Russia, northern Iraq, Yemen, and, conditionally, Iran, North Korea, and Sudan, and it doesn't name Pakistan; St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda publish their own lists, which don't name it either (Dominica CBIU, Banned Nationalities; St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Eligibility Criteria; Antigua and Barbuda CIU, FAQ). A nationality's absence from a list isn't acceptance of it.

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Pakistanis](#) page describes screening and document preparation ahead of any submission (Tisoro, Citizenship for Pakistanis). *Pakistan's list of dual-nationality partners is public, and the eight units aren't on it.*

The Socialist Republic of
VIETNAM



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 12: Citizenship by Nationality — Vietnamese

Vietnam is the newest Apostille party among the 14 home countries, and its 2025 nationality law still recognizes one nationality for Vietnamese citizens. Article 4 of the Law on Vietnamese Nationality keeps the principle of a single nationality, and the amendment effective July 1, 2025 adds that on Vietnamese territory the state recognizes only Vietnamese nationality for a citizen who also holds another (articles 4 and 5(4), consolidated text 53/VBHN-VPQH of July 24, 2025). The retention rule that drew attention covers foreigners who naturalize and former citizens who resume nationality, with the President's permission. It doesn't cover Vietnamese citizens who acquire a foreign nationality (articles 19(6) and 23(5); Government Decree 191/2025). A citizen who applies to acquire foreign nationality may be released under article 27(1), and the President decides under article 38(1).

The document route opened on September 11, 2026. Decree 293/2026 of July 23, 2026 makes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the competent authority (article 6(1)) and covers civil-status and nationality papers, the Judicial Record Certificate, diplomas, and notarial instruments (article 10). The clock starts from a complete, valid file and leaves out verification time: for paper files, one working day for one to four documents, two for five to nine, and four for ten or more (article 17(1) to (3)), with a same-day option online for one to four documents. Where a state has objected, the Convention has no effect between the two countries and consular legalization carries on (article 5(4)). As of October 2026 the Embassy of Vietnam in the United States lists Germany, Austria, and Czechia among the legalization cases, which matches their objections (Embassy of Vietnam in the United States, legalization page; HCCH, Status table notifications for Viet Nam).

The Judicial Record Certificate has changed hands. The Ministry of Public Security has managed judicial records since March 1, 2025, even though the national service portal page still names the provincial justice department (Government of Vietnam news portal, February 27, 2025; National Public Service Portal, procedure 2.000488).

On compliance, Vietnam has been on the FATF increased-monitoring list since June 2023, and the June 19, 2026 statement lists ten outstanding actions and says all deadlines expired in May 2025 (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring, June 19, 2026). Dominica's banned-nationalities page, as of March 31, 2026, doesn't name Vietnam, and neither do the lists on the St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda unit pages. A nationality's absence from a list isn't acceptance of it (Dominica CBIU, Banned Nationalities; St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Eligibility Criteria; Antigua and Barbuda CIU, FAQ).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Vietnamese](#) page describes document preparation and screening ahead of submission (Tisoro, Citizenship for Vietnamese). *Vietnam's apostille is weeks old, and its nationality rule still points to one passport.*

The Arab Republic of
EGYPT



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 13: Citizenship by Nationality — Egyptian

Egypt is a source market that also grants nationality for investment, and its own law allows a second nationality by permission. Article 10 of Nationality Law No. 26 of 1975 says an Egyptian may not naturalize abroad without a decision of the Interior Minister, and otherwise stays Egyptian unless the Council of Ministers drops his nationality under article 16. Permitted naturalization ends Egyptian nationality, though the permission may let him, his wife, and his minor children keep it if he declares that wish within a year (Official Gazette, issue 22, May 29, 1975, pages 427 to 429). The Ministry of Interior's service guide lists requests for permission to naturalize with or without retention under article 10, and says a person isn't treated as a dual national until the foreign passport is in hand (Ministry of Interior, nationality services, undated).

Egypt's own program works differently. A foreigner who buys real estate, sets up a project, or deposits foreign currency can be granted nationality by the Prime Minister, who decides on a Cabinet unit's proposal and in light of national security, after a US\$10,000 application fee (Law No. 140 of 2019, article 4 bis, Cabinet portal copy).

Documents are the harder side. As of October 2026 Egypt isn't listed as a Contracting Party to the Apostille Convention (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says each document first needs its issuer's attestation and then the ministry's, and a paper criminal-record sheet goes through the criminal evidence department while an electronic one needs no attestation (Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, procedures for authentication offices, copyright 2023). Destinations differ on what comes next. Germany wants the ministry certification to be under a year old and says bilingual certificates don't count as a translation (German Embassy Cairo, legalization page, June 30, 2026). The Netherlands asks for the Egyptian ministry's legalization and then its Cairo embassy's, and notes that the Civil Status Organization issues bilingual digital certificates (Netherlands Government, legalization of Egyptian documents, modified June 18, 2026).

On compliance, Egypt isn't on either FATF list published on June 19, 2026 (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action and Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring, June 19, 2026). Dominica's banned-nationalities page, as of March 31, 2026, doesn't name Egypt, and neither do the lists on the St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda unit pages. A nationality's absence from a list isn't acceptance of it (Dominica CBIU, Banned Nationalities; St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Eligibility Criteria; Antigua and Barbuda CIU, FAQ).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Egyptians](#) page describes screening and document preparation before a family commits (Tisoro, Citizenship for Egyptians). *Egyptian law is permissive, and the document chain is where destinations part ways.*

Established Passports

ESTABLISHED PASSPORT



Apostille Status, Home Rules, and Screening Lists

Chapter 14: Citizenship by Nationality — Established-Passport Cohorts

Three of the four established-passport home countries sit inside the Apostille Convention with no objection recorded against them. The fourth, Lebanon, isn't a party and is on FATF's increased-monitoring list. The United States acceded on December 24, 1980, and the Convention took effect there on October 15, 1981. For the United Kingdom, ratification came on August 21, 1964, and entry into force on January 24, 1965. Türkiye ratified on July 31, 1985, with entry into force on September 29, 1985. Lebanon has no row at all (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026). Chapter 7's four parties, China, India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam, tell a different story. Between them they carry 13 standing objections from nine states (HCCH, Status table notifications for each, as of October 2026).

	Apostille Convention status	Entry into force	Recorded objections	FATF position (June 19, 2026)
United States	Party (accession)	October 15, 1981	None	Not on either list
United Kingdom	Party (ratification)	January 24, 1965	None	Virgin Islands (UK) monitored
Türkiye	Party (ratification)	September 29, 1985	None	Not listed; left monitoring
Lebanon	Not listed in table	Not applicable	None (not a party)	Increased monitoring

☐ Party, no objection, or not on a FATF list
 ☐ On FATF increased monitoring
 ☐ Date stated
☐ Not applicable or no HCCH row

Apostille data from the HCCH status table (last update June 30, 2026); FATF status as published on June 19, 2026. Accession dates: United States December 24, 1980. Ratification dates: United Kingdom August 21, 1964; Türkiye July 31, 1985. Virgin Islands (UK) is on increased monitoring; the UK's 13 territorial extensions are on HCCH's Extensions page. Türkiye left increased monitoring June 28, 2024; its mutual evaluation, published September 23, 2026 (enhanced follow-up), is dated later than the list date as given in the figure. Lebanon has been on increased monitoring since October 25, 2024, and has no row in the HCCH table, so no objection or entry-into-force date applies.

Figure 7 — Apostille and FATF status of the four established-passport home countries

Source: HCCH, Status table, Convention of 5 October 1961 (last update June 30, 2026); FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026; FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026; FATF, Outcomes FATF Plenary, 26-28 June 2024; FATF Mutual Evaluation Report of Türkiye 2026 (September 23, 2026); FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 25 October 2024; as of October 2026.

Two HCCH entries deserve a note. The United States attached a statement saying the Convention doesn't override 18 U.S.C. §3190 on documents that support extradition requests, a point that has no bearing on private civil documents (HCCH, Status table notifications for the United States, as of October 2026). The United Kingdom, for its part, has extended the Convention to 13 territories, among them Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, and Gibraltar (HCCH, Extensions page for the United Kingdom, as of October 2026).

On compliance, the group splits. The United States and the United Kingdom aren't named on the call-for-action or increased-monitoring lists, though Virgin Islands (UK) sits on the increased-monitoring list (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026; FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026). Türkiye came off increased monitoring on June 28, 2024 (FATF, Outcomes FATF Plenary, 26-28 June 2024). Its mutual evaluation report of September 23, 2026 puts it in enhanced follow-up, with a three-year roadmap (FATF, FATF Mutual Evaluation Report of Türkiye 2026). Lebanon was added to the increased-monitoring list on October 25, 2024, and it was still there on June 19, 2026, facing ten action items (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 25 October 2024; FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026).

Türkiye is also a citizenship-by-investment country, so it shows up on both sides of this study's tables. *An established passport buys a family smoother paperwork at home, and it says nothing about the checks at the other end.*

The United States of
AMERICA



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 15: Citizenship by Nationality — American

U.S. law doesn't make a citizen choose between nationalities, so for Americans the pressure points are tax and entry rules, not loss of the passport. The State Department says U.S. law doesn't require a citizen to choose, and that a U.S. citizen may naturalize in a foreign state without putting U.S. citizenship at risk (U.S. Department of State, Dual Nationality, undated page). Guidance updated August 28, 2026 adds that U.S. citizens must enter and leave the United States on a U.S. passport (U.S. Department of State, Dual Nationality, updated August 28, 2026). Losing citizenship takes intent. Renouncing means two interviews with a consular officer and an in-person oath, and the fee for the Certificate of Loss of Nationality dropped from \$2,350 to \$450 on April 13, 2026 (U.S. Department of State, Relinquishing U.S. Nationality Abroad; Federal Register, final rule of March 13, 2026).

Tax weighs more heavily. A covered expatriate is someone with a net worth of \$2 million or more, or an average annual net income tax above \$211,000 for 2026, or who can't certify five years of tax compliance (Internal Revenue Service, Expatriation Tax, reviewed October 4, 2026; Rev. Proc. 2025-32, section 4.37). Americans who hold foreign accounts above \$10,000 in aggregate must also file an FBAR (Internal Revenue Service, FBAR page, reviewed July 30, 2026).

On paper, the document route is simple. The United States joined the Apostille Convention on October 15, 1981, and no objection is recorded (HCCH, Status table, Convention 12, as of October 2026). The issuing state apostilles state documents such as birth and marriage certificates. The State Department handles federal ones, FBI background checks included, and tells applicants never to notarize the original (U.S. Department of State, Prepare Document for an Apostille Certificate, updated June 16, 2026). Its fee is \$20 per document, and mail requests are processed within five weeks, walk-ins within seven business days (U.S. Department of State, Request Authentication Services).

Washington has also acted on the issuers' side. A December 16, 2025 proclamation partially suspends entry for nationals of 15 countries, among them Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica. Its fact sheet cites citizenship-by-investment schemes that bypass vetting, and the measure took effect on January 1, 2026 (The White House, fact sheet of December 16, 2025).

Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Its [Citizenship for Americans](#) page describes screening and file preparation ahead of submission (Tisoro, Citizenship for Americans). *For an American a second passport is easy to hold and heavy to report.*

The Nation of
UNITED KINGDOM



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 16: Citizenship by Nationality — British

British applicants start from a permissive home-country rule. GOV.UK states that "Dual citizenship (also known as dual nationality) is allowed in the UK" and that a person "can apply for foreign citizenship and keep your British citizenship" (GOV.UK, Dual citizenship, as of October 2026). Should a destination country ask for renunciation, it costs £513 (GOV.UK, Fees for citizenship applications, last updated April 8, 2026).

The apostille route

The United Kingdom ratified the Apostille Convention on August 21, 1964, and it entered into force on January 24, 1965. The HCCH table lists 13 extensions and no objection (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026). The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office charges £45 per document for a standard paper apostille, plus courier or postage, and processing runs "usually up to 25 working days." An e-Apostille is cheaper at £35 and takes up to two working days. It isn't available, though, for General Register Office certificates or ACRO police certificates for England and Wales (GOV.UK, Get your document legalised, updated October 19, 2026).

A certified copy of an England and Wales certificate costs £12.50, or £38.50 on the priority service (GOV.UK, Order a birth, death, marriage or civil partnership certificate, updated October 19, 2026).

What the units ask for

Antigua and Barbuda wants a notary's certified copy to carry an apostille when the issuing country is a Hague Convention party. Where it isn't, a government department must validate the notary's certificate instead (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Certification of Documents, page modified May 2020). Dominica requires color copies to be notarized and legalized (Dominica CBIU, Required Documents, modified October 30, 2024).

On police records, Antigua asks for a certificate from each country where the applicant lived six consecutive months since age 18 (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Police Certificates, modified August 2020). Dominica asks for each country of more than six months' residence in the past ten years (Required Documents, as above). Neither of those pages gives a validity period. Dominica's How to Get Dominica Citizenship page does, asking for a certificate issued within the three months before submission (Dominica CBIU, modified April 22, 2025).

Documents not in English need a translation. Saint Lucia asks for the original plus an authenticated English translation (Saint Lucia CIP, FAQs, updated January 2023). Grenada wants a translation by a reputable agency (Grenada IMA, Enquiries, modified May 26, 2026), and St Kitts and Nevis a certified English translation (St Kitts and Nevis CIU, How to Obtain St. Kitts and Nevis Citizenship, as of October 2026).

Restricted lists and screening

The United Kingdom doesn't appear on the Dominica banned-nationalities page (modified March 31, 2026), the St Kitts and Nevis eligibility page, the Antigua and Barbuda FAQ list, Grenada's Circular No. 2 of March 8, 2023, or Saint Lucia's page on its March 18, 2022 memorandum. Absence from a list isn't acceptance. Neither FATF list of June 19, 2026 names the UK, although Virgin Islands (UK) is on the increased-monitoring list (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026; FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026).

The Republic of
TÜRKIYE



Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 17: Citizenship by Nationality — Turkish

Türkiye is a destination country in this study, and it also sends applicants. Article 44 of Citizenship Law No. 5901 says that when a person acquires a foreign nationality, shows the documents and has identity matched, the family register gets an annotation of multiple citizenship (Law No. 5901, Art. 44, adopted May 29, 2009, mevzuat.gov.tr). The notice duty comes from the implementing regulation. Adults, or the parents of minors, give written notice to the population directorate or, from abroad, to a Turkish mission (Regulation 2010/139, Art. 81(1), mevzuat.gov.tr). A person who skips the notice can't have civil-status events under the other nationality entered in the Turkish register (Regulation 2010/139, Art. 83(6)).

The notice form asks for a notary-certified Turkish translation of a duly authenticated document that shows when the other nationality was acquired. Applicants file in person or through a special power of attorney, and postal applications aren't accepted (NVI, form Vat-12 and application-place sheet, as of October 2026).

Apostille and document route

Türkiye's accession to the Apostille Convention took effect on September 29, 1985, and no extensions, declarations or objections are recorded (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026). The table also lists all eight destination countries in this study as Contracting Parties. Entry into force runs from November 3, 1978 (Dominica) to September 13, 2008 (São Tomé and Príncipe), and none carries an objection mark (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026).

Most of the work now happens digitally. Turkish authorities have apostilled documents electronically since January 2, 2019 (Turkish Consulate General Nantes, E-Apostil notice, January 21, 2026). The e-Apostil portal accepts criminal-record extracts, court decisions and population-register extracts, and it says e-apostille isn't issued for use in countries outside the Convention. Its listed fees are 100 TL for a criminal-record extract, 200 TL for a court decision and 100 TL for a registry extract, VAT included (e-Apostil portal FAQ, as of October 2026). The FAQ gives no validity period for criminal-record extracts. According to the Justice Ministry, the barcode and ID number on an e-Devlet record let recipients check it against the original (Justice Ministry, Adli Sicil Hizmetleri page, as of October 2026).

Restricted lists and screening

Türkiye doesn't appear on the Dominica banned-nationalities page (modified March 31, 2026), the St Kitts and Nevis eligibility page, the Antigua and Barbuda FAQ list, Grenada's Circular No. 2 of March 8, 2023, or Saint Lucia's page on its March 18, 2022 memorandum. Absence from a list isn't acceptance, and each unit's due diligence still applies.

FATF took Türkiye off increased monitoring on June 28, 2024 (FATF, Outcomes FATF Plenary, 26-28 June 2024). Its mutual evaluation, published September 23, 2026, puts the country in enhanced follow-up with a three-year roadmap (FATF, FATF Mutual Evaluation Report of Türkiye 2026). Neither FATF list of June 19, 2026 names Türkiye (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026; FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026).

The Republic of
LEBANON

Program Analysis, Approval Data, and Market Position

Chapter 18: Citizenship by Nationality — Lebanese

Lebanon's rule on a second nationality dates from 1925. Under Article 8 of Decree No. 15, a Lebanese subject stops being Lebanese on acquiring a foreign nationality if the acquisition follows an authorization by decree of the head of state (Decree No. 15 on Lebanese Nationality including Amendments, English translation, Refworld). The Personal Status Directorate publishes a procedure for canceling such an authorization decree and puts it at about 90 days (Personal Status Directorate, application mechanisms page, as of October 2026).

Documents without an apostille

Lebanon has no row in the HCCH status table (last update June 30, 2026), so Lebanese documents travel through a legalization chain. A civil-registry extract is issued by the registrar, certified by the Personal Status Directorate, and then taken up by the Foreign Ministry's legalization section. Each step happens the same day, and Liban Post offers the service within four working days (Personal Status Directorate, application mechanisms page, as of October 2026). Registry offices have issued electronic extracts with a QR code since September 11, 2023 (Personal Status Directorate statement, September 8, 2023).

The criminal record comes from the Internal Security Forces. Residents get it immediately. For people abroad, relatives or agents apply at the Judicial Record offices, and a reply is due within 48 hours (Internal Security Forces, FAQ, as of October 2026). Neither the Personal Status Directorate page nor the ISF FAQ states a validity period. Antigua and Barbuda takes a notary's certificate validated by the appropriate government department when the issuing country isn't a Hague Convention party (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Certification of Documents, page modified May 2020).

Screening and banking context

FATF put Lebanon on its increased-monitoring list on October 25, 2024, and the June 19, 2026 list still names it, with ten action items (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 25 October 2024; FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026). Lebanon has been on the EU's high-risk third-country list since August 5, 2025 (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1184 of June 10, 2025; European Commission AML/CFT page, last updated January 9, 2026). In March 2023 the IMF said that "bank deposits are mostly inaccessible to customers" (IMF, Staff Concluding Statement of the 2023 Article IV Mission, March 23, 2023). Its February 13, 2026 press release calls a draft law a step toward "giving depositors gradual access to their deposits" (IMF, Press Release 26/050).

Lebanon doesn't appear on the Dominica banned-nationalities page (modified March 31, 2026), the St Kitts and Nevis eligibility page, the Antigua and Barbuda FAQ list, Grenada's Circular No. 2 of March 8, 2023, or Saint Lucia's page on its March 18, 2022 memorandum. Absence from a list isn't acceptance. As of December 6, 2024, the European Commission's Seventh Visa Suspension Mechanism report counted 149 successful Lebanese applicants across the five Eastern Caribbean countries in 2023 and 2024. That is a floor, built from top-five nationality data (Council doc ST 16326/24, p. 44 and footnote 34).

Beyond the Home Country
SPECIAL STATUS



Revoked and Stateless Applicants Without a Home Issuer

Chapter 19: Citizenship by Nationality — Special-Status Cohorts

Two cohorts sit outside the home-country frame, because neither has a home-country authority to issue the paperwork. Revoked applicants have lost theirs, and stateless applicants never had one. The 1954 Convention defines a stateless person as "a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law" (1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, Art. 1(1), OHCHR page). The treaty status pages list 99 parties to that Convention and 82 to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (United Nations Treaty Collection, status as at October 26, 2026).

UNHCR reports 4.5 million stateless people at the end of 2025 and says the true number is likely much higher (UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2025*, published June 2026). Revocation has its own treaty rule. A state shall not deprive a person of nationality if that would leave the person stateless, though the exceptions include nationality obtained by misrepresentation or fraud (1961 Convention, Art. 8(1) and 8(2)(b), United Nations text).

The 1954 Convention also covers paperwork. When a stateless person would normally need a foreign authority's help, the state of residence has its own authorities deliver the documents or certifications that a national authority would issue. Those documents "shall stand in the stead of the official instruments delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities and shall be given credence in the absence of proof to the contrary" (1954 Convention, Art. 25(2) and 25(3), OHCHR page). That obligation binds Contracting States, not a citizenship unit's file.

The Dominica FAQ (modified March 31, 2026) and Grenada's *Becoming a Citizen* page (modified May 21, 2026) say nothing about stateless applicants. São Tomé and Príncipe's Decree-Law 07/2025 does list a document proving the applicant's stateless condition among its mandatory documents, in Annex III (Diário da República No. 33, I Série, August 1, 2025). Chapters 20 and 21 take up the two cohorts in turn.

Citizenship Lost
REVOKED

Why Revoked-Citizenship Counts Cannot Be Added Up

Chapter 20: Citizenship by Nationality — Revoked Citizenship

No government, regulator or international body publishes a cross-country total for revoked citizenship, so the published numbers can't be added up. What exists is a scatter of single-country counts, each with its own definition, period and level of detail.

	What is counted	Latest published figure	Date or basis
UK Home Office, table RCM_01	Fraud-ground deprivation orders	2024: 379; 2025: 251	Published August 27, 2026
Eurostat, migr_lct	Voluntary reporting, 21 entities	From 3 to 580	Timestamp April 22, 2026
Dominica	Persons named in SROs	68 and 18 persons	Gazetted June, August 2024
St Kitts and Nevis	Deprivation of Citizenship Order	13 individuals plus dependents	Release April 7, 2025
Saint Lucia	Named revocation orders	6 (2018); 1 (2021)	In force 2018, 2021
Vanuatu	Citizenship Office news item	Around almost 30	Undated
Grenada	Circular No. 2	Revocation commenced, 1 applicant	March 5, 2025
Antigua and Barbuda	Revocation notice or count	None published	As of October 2026
Türkiye	Canceled or withdrawn decisions	6,134 persons; 1,413 investors	Statement August 4, 2026

☐ Stated in the source
 ☐ Provisional, partial, approximate or no period stated
 ☐ Not published or undated

Each row is a separate publication with its own definition, period and coverage, so the figures cannot be added or ranked. The UK count covers fraud-ground orders only, and 2025 is provisional. Eurostat has values for 11 of 21 reporting entities, no EU total and no cause breakdown. Unit-country counts are persons named in orders or releases, not annual rates. Türkiye states no period.

Figure 8 — Published revocation data by source

Source: UK Home Office, Immigration and protection data: April to June 2026 (table RCM_01, published August 27, 2026); Eurostat, migr_lct (timestamp April 22, 2026); Dominica SRO 4 and SRO 17 of 2024; SKNIS (April 7, 2025); Government of Saint Lucia, S.I. 27 of 2018 and S.I. 206 of 2021; Vanuatu Citizenship Office; Grenada IMA Circular No. 2 of 2025; Interior Ministry of Türkiye (August 4, 2026); as of October 2026.

Source countries

The UK Home Office counts deprivation orders served on fraud grounds under section 40(3): 108 in 2023, 379 in 2024 and 251 in 2025. The figures are management information, described as provisional and subject to change, and the table gives only a year and a count, with no nationality split (Home Office, Immigration and protection data: April to June 2026, table RCM_01, published August 27, 2026). Deprivations on the "conducive to the public good" ground are reported separately, at 2 people in 2023, 1 in 2024 and 7 in 2025 (Home Office, Counter-terrorism disruptive powers reports 2023, 2024 and 2025). The two series come from different publications, so this study doesn't sum them.

Eurostat's dataset on loss of citizenship by new citizenship (migr_lct) is the only multi-country series. Its metadata describes voluntary reporting and offers no breakdown by cause, which means renunciation and deprivation aren't separated (Eurostat, Acquisition and loss of citizenship metadata, certified March 16, 2026). The dataset has 21

reporting entities and no EU total. Eleven of them have a 2024 value, running from 3 in Sweden to 580 in Lithuania (Eurostat, migr_lct, timestamp April 22, 2026).

Unit countries

Dominica published two orders in 2024. SRO 4 of 2024, gazetted June 6, 2024, names 68 persons, and SRO 17 of 2024, gazetted August 8, 2024, names 18. Both cite fraud, false representation or concealment, plus a finding that continued citizenship is not conducive (Dominica, Citizenship (Deprivation) Order, 2024, copy on a non-official host; Citizenship (Deprivation) (No.2) Order, 2024, dominica.gov.dm). St Kitts and Nevis reported a Deprivation of Citizenship Order in 2025 that revoked citizenship for 13 individuals and their dependents, who hadn't paid the statutory minimum investment (SKNIS, press release, April 7, 2025). Saint Lucia's revised laws record six named revocations in S.I. 27 of 2018, in force March 26, 2018, and one in S.I. 206 of 2021, in force December 14, 2021 (Attorney General Chambers, Revised Laws of Saint Lucia, 2023).

The remaining published counts are looser. Vanuatu's Citizenship Office says its commission "has revoked around almost 30 citizenships" in an undated news item (Vanuatu Citizenship Office, News and Updates). Grenada's Circular No. 2 of 2025 states that the revocation process had commenced for one approved applicant (Grenada IMA, Circular No. 2 of 2025, March 5, 2025). The Antigua and Barbuda Citizenship by Investment Unit site carries no revocation notice or count (as of October 2026).

Türkiye reports the largest single count. The Interior Ministry said 1,413 investors and 6,134 persons had citizenship decisions canceled or withdrawn under Articles 31 and 40 of Law No. 5901, and it gave no period for the total (Interior Ministry, press statement, August 4, 2026). The statement splits that total into 5,391 cancellations and 743 withdrawals.

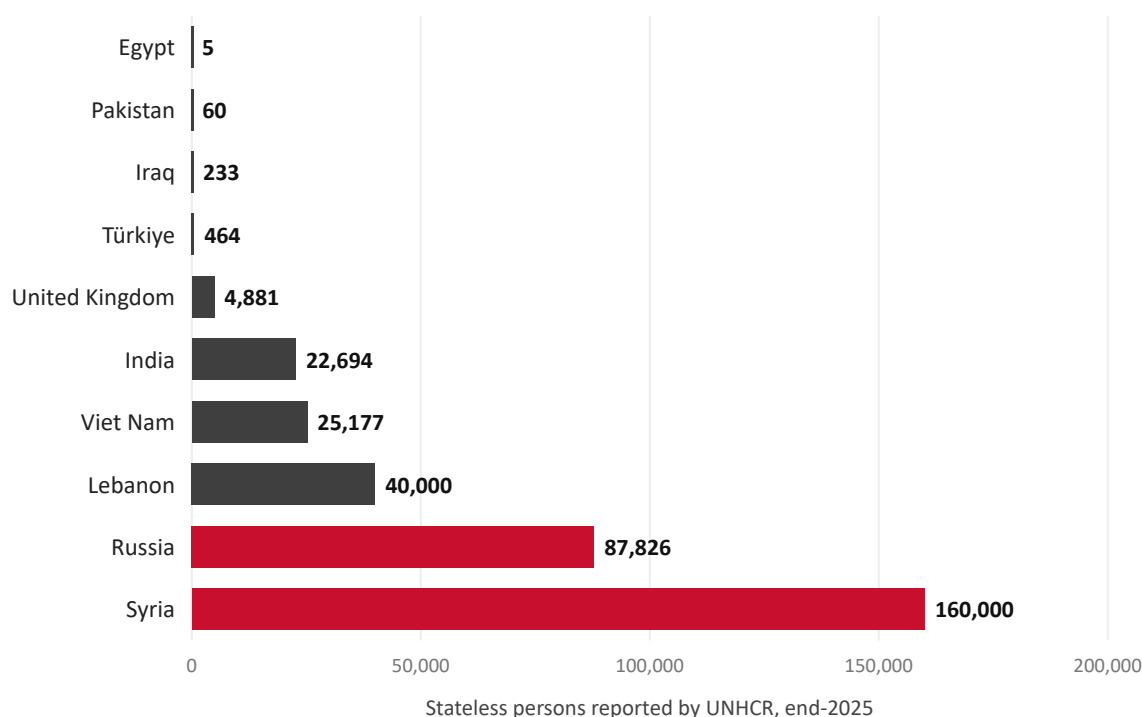
Statutory grounds are public as well. Saint Lucia's Citizenship by Investment Act lets the Minister revoke a grant obtained by fraud or concealment, or where the holder has acted in a way that may bring the country into disrepute (Citizenship by Investment Act Cap. 1.20, section 38). Vanuatu's commission names fraud, a grant contrary to the Act or Constitution, and non-compliance with restrictions (Vanuatu Citizenship Office, Revocation page).

Without a Nationality
STATELESS

Treaty Cover and Unit Guidance for Stateless Applicants

Chapter 21: Citizenship by Nationality — Stateless Individuals

Stateless applicants face a patchwork of treaty cover and almost no unit guidance. The 1954 Convention has 99 parties and the 1961 Convention has 82 (United Nations Treaty Collection, status as at October 26, 2026). Among the 14 source markets, only Nigeria, Türkiye and the United Kingdom are listed as parties to the 1954 Convention, and only Nigeria and the United Kingdom to the 1961 Convention. China has no entry of its own, just a Hong Kong SAR notification under the 1954 Convention. Of the eight unit countries, Antigua and Barbuda, São Tomé and Príncipe and Türkiye are 1954 parties, while São Tomé and Príncipe alone is a 1961 party (same pages).



UNHCR figures by country of residence; may include persons of undetermined nationality. Left out because UNHCR returned 0, which can't be told apart from no data: Iran, China, United States, Nigeria, Dominica, Vanuatu, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia. Left out because UNHCR returned no entry: Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, São Tomé and Príncipe. Treaty status (1954 and 1961 Conventions, as listed by the UN Treaty Collection) is not shown in this chart.

Figure 9 — 1954 and 1961 Convention status and stateless persons reported at end-2025

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection, Conventions V-3 and V-4 (status as at October 26, 2026); UNHCR, population statistics, year 2025 (Global Trends 2025, published June 2026).

Scale and reporting

UNHCR estimates 4.5 million stateless people at the end of 2025 and says the true number is likely much higher, since many stateless populations go unregistered. It also reports that 46,100 stateless people acquired a nationality during 2025 (UNHCR, Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2025, published June 2026). Reported counts by country of residence differ widely: 160,000 in Syria, 87,826 in Russia and 40,000 in Lebanon, against 4,881 in the United Kingdom and 464 in Türkiye (UNHCR, population statistics API, year 2025). Iran, China, the United States and Nigeria show 0, which can't be told apart from no data.

What the treaty promises on paper

A state party must issue identity papers to a stateless person in its territory who has no valid travel document (1954 Convention, Art. 27, OHCHR page). It must also issue travel documents to those lawfully staying (Art. 28). The schedule says such a document "shall have a validity of not less than three months and not more than two years" (1954 Convention, Schedule, para. 5, UN Treaty Series vol. 360). Those rules bind states, though, and a citizenship unit isn't a party.

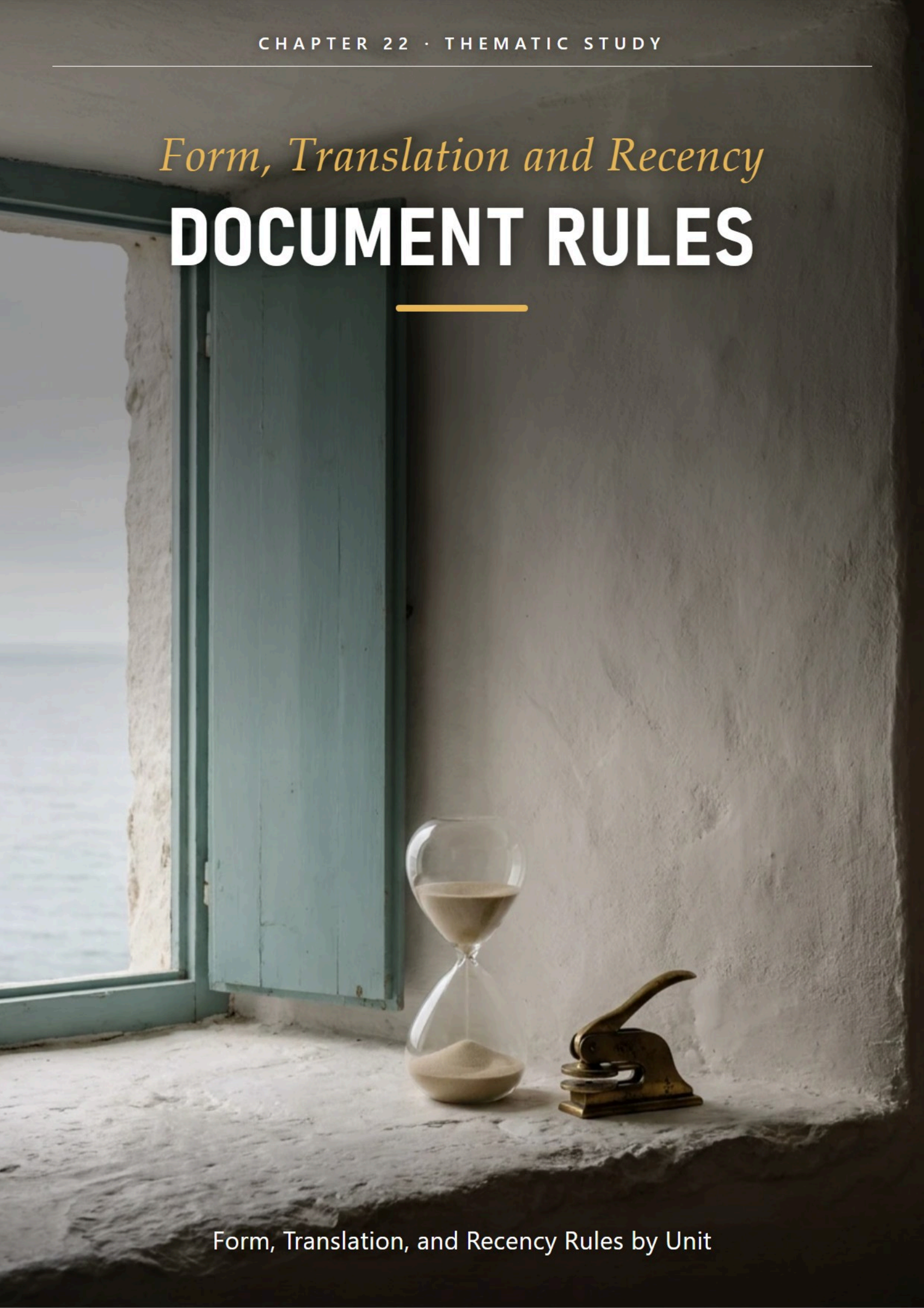
What the units say

None of the unit pages checked explains how an applicant without a passport is handled. Antigua and Barbuda asks anyone who can't get a police certificate to supply a written explanation and an original letter from the police authority confirming that none will be issued (CIU Antigua, Police Certificates, modified August 2020). Dominica wants color copies of all passports held (Dominica CBIU, Required Documents, modified October 30, 2024). St Kitts and Nevis lists a "valid passport and identification" (St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Application Process, modified August 3, 2026). Saint Lucia's application form allows a substitute document, with an explanation, if an applicant "cannot submit a document that applies to his/her situation" (Saint Lucia CIP, Form SL1, modified April 1, 2025).

On paper, São Tomé and Príncipe is the exception. Annex III of Decree-Law 07/2025 lists a document proving the applicant's stateless condition, and it also lists a certified copy of a valid passport (Diário da República No. 33, I Série, August 1, 2025). The program page says a valid passport and national ID are required to confirm identity and nationality (São Tomé and Príncipe CIU, Application Process, last published August 24, 2026). The unit's first-year report, dated September 1, 2026, lists "Stateless" among its top five nationalities, with 10 of 548 applications, or 1.82% (São Tomé and Príncipe CIU, First Year Report, September 1, 2026, copy hosted by IMI Daily).

Form, Translation and Recency

DOCUMENT RULES



Form, Translation, and Recency Rules by Unit

Chapter 22: Drivers and Hurdles — Document Form, Translation, and Recency Rules

The units agree that foreign documents must be authenticated, yet they differ on almost every detail that decides whether a file moves. Form, translation and age rules are scattered across web pages, application forms and decrees, and some turn up only in sample checklists.

	Birth certificate	Marriage certificate	Police certificate	Translation	Police certificate
Dominica	Certified, apostilled	If applicable	Ages 16 and over	Translated, notarized,	Within 3 months
Antigua and Barbuda	Excerpt or certified copy	Excerpt or certified copy	Ages 18 and over	Authenticated, accredited	Under 3 months old
Grenada	Not stated	Not stated	Original or certified copy	Reputable agency	Not stated
Saint Lucia	Certified copy, parents'	Certified marriage record	Original; not under 16	Authenticated translation	Max 6 months old
St Kitts and Nevis	Listed; form not stated	Listed; form not stated	Required from age 16	Certified English	Not stated
Vanuatu	Certified or notarized copy	Certified or notarized copy	Clearance, state of origin	Not stated	Within 6 months
São Tomé and Príncipe	Not listed	Not listed	Original or authenticated	Into Portuguese or English	Within last 3 months
Türkiye	Birth document or extract	Marital status document	Not in list	Notary-certified Turkish	Not stated

☐ Rule stated in the cited pages or forms

☐ Rule from a sample or older form, one page only, or form not stated

☐ Not stated or not listed

Consulted October 2026. Antigua and Barbuda cells come from a sample form dated January 2022. Vanuatu cells come from Form D (PDF last modified April 30, 2015) and a nomination checklist (file last modified September 21, 2021); current Vanuatu forms carry no certified-copy or recency wording.

Dominica's 3-month limit appears on the How to Apply page only. Labels are shortened; some cells carry more detail in the full wording.

Figure 10 — How the eight citizenship units word their document rules

Source: Dominica CBIU (Required Documents, modified October 30, 2024; How to Get Dominica Citizenship, modified April 22, 2025); Antigua and Barbuda CIU (Certification of Documents, modified May 2020; Police Certificates, modified August 2020; sample Form AB1, version January 2022); Grenada IMA (Becoming a Citizen, modified May 21, 2026; Enquiries, modified May 26, 2026); Saint Lucia CIP (Form SL1 document checklist, PDF modified April 1, 2025; FAQs, page updated January 2023); St Kitts and Nevis CIU (Application Process, modified August 3, 2026; How to Obtain St. Kitts and Nevis Citizenship, modified August 7, 2026); Vanuatu Citizenship Office (Form D, last modified April 30, 2015; Real Estate Option nomination checklist, last modified September 21, 2021); Decree-Law 07/2025, Diário da República No. 33 (August 1, 2025); Türkiye Regulation 2010/139, Arts. 20(3) and 67(2); consulted October 2026.

Document form

Antigua and Barbuda wants a notary's certified copy to carry an apostille when the issuing country is a Hague Convention party. When it isn't, a government department has to validate it (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Certification of Documents, modified May 2020). Dominica asks for a certified and apostilled or legalized color copy of the birth certificate (Dominica CBIU, How to Get Dominica Citizenship, modified April 22, 2025). Antigua and Saint Lucia both want a birth document showing the parents' details (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, sample Form AB1, version January 2022; Saint Lucia CIP, Form SL1 document checklist, PDF modified April 1, 2025). The cited Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis pages state no form rule (Grenada IMA, Becoming a Citizen, modified May 21, 2026; St Kitts and Nevis CIU,

Application Process, modified August 3, 2026). São Tomé and Príncipe's decree calls for a Hague apostille or, failing that, consular authentication, and it lists no birth or marriage certificate in Article 10 or Annex III (Diário da República No. 33, I Série, August 1, 2025).

Translation and certificate age

Saint Lucia and Antigua both say who may translate: an accredited professional or, where none exists, a translation company (Saint Lucia CIP, Form SL1, p. 1; Antigua and Barbuda CIU, sample Form AB1, p. 2). Dominica wants documents translated, notarized and legalized (Dominica CBIU, Required Documents, modified October 30, 2024). St Kitts and Nevis requires a certified English translation (St Kitts and Nevis CIU, How to Obtain St. Kitts and Nevis Citizenship, modified August 7, 2026). Grenada points to a reputable agency (Grenada IMA, Enquiries, modified May 26, 2026), and São Tomé and Príncipe to an authenticated translation into Portuguese or English (Decree-Law 07/2025, Art. 10(3)). Türkiye's regulation says foreign documents such as a diploma or passport need a Turkish translation certified by a notary. Article 20(3) doesn't list a police certificate (Regulation 2010/139, Arts. 67(2) and 20(3), mevzuat.gov.tr).

Police certificate age is where the units part ways most. Dominica sets three months before submission, but only on its How to Get Dominica Citizenship page, and the Required Documents page says nothing on it. Antigua's three months show up only in the sample form, and its police page gives no period (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Police Certificates, modified August 2020). São Tomé and Príncipe writes three months into the decree itself (Art. 10(2)(c) (ii)), while Saint Lucia allows six months for a police certificate (Form SL1, item 11). Vanuatu's Real Estate Option nomination checklist also uses six months (Vanuatu Citizenship Office, nomination checklist, file last modified September 21, 2021). No age limit for birth or marriage certificates is stated on the cited pages and forms.

Hurdles by cohort

The second-nationality rules differ more than the apostille status does. India's Citizenship Act ends citizenship when someone voluntarily acquires another country's, and mission pages of India's Ministry of External Affairs say dual citizenship isn't permitted (Ministry of External Affairs, mission page, updated October 22, 2026). China doesn't recognize dual nationality and treats acquisition after settling abroad as automatic loss (Nationality Law, Arts. 3 and 9, National Immigration Administration). Pakistan's Citizenship Act says dual nationality is not permitted, with an exemption for countries the government specifies, and the Interior Ministry page lists 22. None of the eight unit countries is on that list (Pakistan Citizenship Act 1951, s. 14; Directorate General of Immigration and Passports, modified January 9, 2026).

	Apostille Convention status	Standing objections	Second-nationality rule
Iran	Not listed	Not applicable	Void unless provisions observed
Russia	Party, May 31, 1992	None shown	Notice within 60 days
China	Party, November 7, 2023	1 (India)	Dual nationality not recognized
United States	Party, October 15, 1981	None	Dual citizenship allowed
Syria	Not listed	Not applicable	Decree permission needed
Nigeria	Not listed	Not applicable	Only non-birth citizens forfeit
Lebanon	Not listed	Not applicable	Loss if decree authorizes
Iraq	Not listed	Not applicable	Kept; senior post limits
Pakistan	Party, March 9, 2023	8	Not permitted except notified
Türkiye	Party, September 29, 1985	None	Allowed; written notice required
United Kingdom	Party, January 24, 1965	None	Dual citizenship allowed
India	Party, July 14, 2005	1 (Germany)	Ends on voluntary acquisition
Vietnam	Party, September 11, 2026	3	One-nationality principle
Egypt	Not listed	Not applicable	Ministerial decree permission needed

- Party, none shown, or second nationality allowed ■ Objections stand, or conditions and notice apply
■ Not listed, or second nationality barred or needs permission ■ Stated principle, neutral reference
■ Not applicable

Consulted October 2026; HCCH table last updated June 30, 2026. Not listed means no row in the HCCH table. Standing means no withdrawal is printed.

Pakistan's Interior Ministry page lists 22 countries, none a unit country. Some home-country rules rest on unofficial English translations. The row for revoked and stateless cohorts is left out for space: the Apostille status depends on the issuing authority, and there is no home-country authority to issue documents (see Chapters 19 to 21).

Figure 11 — Hurdle matrix by home country: legalization route, objections and second-nationality rule

Source: HCCH, Status table and notifications (last update June 30, 2026); Iran Civil Code Art. 989 (Syracuse University Iran Data Portal translation); Russia Federal Law No. 138-FZ, Arts. 10-11 (kremlin.ru); China Nationality Law, Arts. 3 and 9 (National Immigration Administration); US Department of State, Dual Nationality (updated August 28, 2026) and 8 U.S.C. § 1481(a) (U.S. House Office of the Law Revision Counsel, current through Public Law 119-120, October 7, 2026); Syria Legislative Decree No. 276 of 1969, Art. 10 (translation hosted by MENA Rights Group); Nigeria Constitution 1999, s. 28; Lebanon Decree No. 15 of 1925, Art. 8 (Refworld translation); Iraq Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, Art. 10 (ecoi.net translation); Pakistan Citizenship Act 1951, s. 14 and Directorate General of Immigration and Passports page (modified January 9, 2026); Türkiye Law No. 5901 Art. 44 and Regulation 2010/139 Art. 81; GOV.UK, Dual citizenship; India Citizenship Act 1955, s. 9 and Ministry of External Affairs mission pages (October 2026); Vietnam consolidated Law on Vietnamese Nationality 53/VBHN-VPQH (July 24, 2025); consulted October 2026.

Vietnam's consolidated Nationality Law keeps a one-nationality principle, yet it doesn't name acquiring a foreign nationality as a ground of loss (Law on Vietnamese Nationality, consolidated text 53/VBHN-VPQH, July 24, 2025, Arts. 4 and 26). Iran's Civil Code treats a foreign nationality acquired without observing the legal provisions as void (Civil Code, Art. 989, English translation, Syracuse University Iran Data Portal).

Other home countries are easier. The United States allows dual citizenship (U.S. Department of State, Dual Nationality, updated August 28, 2026; 8 U.S.C. § 1481(a), loss only with intent to relinquish). Iraqis keep their nationality unless they renounce in writing (Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, Art. 10(I)), and Nigeria's constitution forfeits citizenship on acquiring another only for people who aren't citizens by birth (Constitution of Nigeria 1999, s. 28(1)). The United Kingdom allows dual citizenship, and Russia's 2023 law says acquiring a foreign nationality doesn't end Russian citizenship, though notice is due within 60 calendar days (GOV.UK, Dual citizenship, as of October 2026; Federal Law No. 138-FZ, Arts. 10 and 11). Egypt and Syria require permission first (Egypt Law No. 26 of 1975, Art. 10; Syria Legislative Decree No. 276 of 1969, Art. 10).

Legalization exposure is a separate question. Objections against China, India, Pakistan and Vietnam total 13 standing objections from nine states (HCCH, Status table notifications, as of October 2026). None of the eight unit countries carries an objection mark in the table (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026).

Apostille Adoption Since 2023

APOSTILLE TRENDS



Apostille Adoption Among Home Countries, 2023 to 2026

Chapter 23: Benchmarks and Trends — Apostille Adoption, 2023 to 2026

Three of the 14 home countries have joined the Apostille Convention since March 2023: Pakistan on March 9, 2023, China on November 7, 2023, and Vietnam on September 11, 2026. Between them they draw 12 standing objections: 8 against Pakistan, 1 against China and 3 against Vietnam (HCCH, Status table notifications for each, as of October 2026). Six home countries, Iran, Syria, Nigeria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt, still have no row in the table (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026).



Iran, Syria, Nigeria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt have no row in the table and are not shown.

Figure 12 — Apostille Convention entry-into-force year for the eight Contracting Party home countries

Source: HCCH, Status table, Convention of 5 October 1961 (Apostille), last update June 30, 2026; consulted October 2026.

The adoption curve

Entry into force among the eight parties runs from the United Kingdom in 1965 to Vietnam in 2026, a span of more than 61 years (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026). Only India, in 2005, falls between Russia's 1992 and Pakistan's 2023. The recent wave reaches beyond these three. HCCH counted 123 Contracting Parties when Pakistan acceded on July 8, 2022 (HCCH news, July 8, 2022), and 130 when Thailand acceded on June 30, 2026 (HCCH news, June 30, 2026). That count includes parties whose entry into force is still pending, and Thailand's is February 28, 2027. The table lists 11 parties with entry into force on or after January 1, 2022, and 7 of them carry an objection mark (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026).

Vietnam's timeline shows how long the process takes. It deposited its instrument on December 31, 2025, and HCCH announced the September 11, 2026 entry into force on January 14, 2026 (HCCH news, January 14, 2026). Germany objected on May 20, 2026, Austria on June 19, 2026 and Czechia on July 2, 2026, the last after the table's update date (HCCH, Status table notifications for Vietnam, as of October 2026). Under Article 12 of the Convention, an accession takes effect only toward states that haven't objected within six months of the depositary's notification, and the Convention enters into force on the sixtieth day after that period (HCCH, Apostille Convention, Article 12).

What the objections mean for these units

An objection narrows the legalization chain between two states, not for everyone. Greece, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Austria, Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany are the objectors against Pakistan. India is the only objector against China, and Germany is the only one still standing against India (HCCH, Status table

notifications for each, as of October 2026). None of these objectors is a unit country, and none of the eight unit countries carries an objection mark in the table (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026). The units themselves joined between 1978 and 2008, well before this wave (HCCH, Status table, last update June 30, 2026).

Electronic apostilles

The digital layer has grown alongside all this. HCCH reported 56 Contracting Parties operating at least one component of the electronic Apostille Program, 35 of them with both the e-Apostille and e-Register components (HCCH news, September 23, 2024). Türkiye has issued electronic apostilles since January 2, 2019 (Turkish Consulate General Nantes, E-Apostil notice, January 21, 2026). The same HCCH news item names Pakistan as running an e-Register and Russia as running both components (HCCH news, September 23, 2024). HCCH puts the annual output at "several million Apostilles" a year but gives no figure (HCCH, Apostille Section, as of October 2026).

For source markets, then, the trend is mixed. Joining has reached large emerging-market populations quickly, yet each of the three home-country accessions arrived with objections, and six home countries remain outside the table.

Implications and Limits

IMPLICATIONS



Implications for Applicants and Limits of the Data

Chapter 24: Implications and Limitations

Implications

For most families the paperwork turns on three checks: the home country's apostille status, its rule on a second nationality, and its place on the screening lists. Eight of the 14 home countries are Apostille Convention parties, while Iran, Syria, Nigeria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt are not (HCCH, Status table, as of October 2026, header last update June 30, 2026). Objections are recorded against China, India, Pakistan and Vietnam, and none came from a unit country (HCCH, Status table notifications for each, as of October 2026). Where there's no apostille, Antigua and Barbuda accepts "validation of the certificate of the notary public by the appropriate government department" for a jurisdiction that isn't a party (Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Certification of Documents, page modified May 2020).

Home law counts as much as the route. India's Ministry of External Affairs says dual citizenship isn't permitted, and Pakistan's Interior Ministry lists 22 countries exempt from its dual-nationality bar, none of them a unit country (Ministry of External Affairs, mission page, updated October 22, 2026; Directorate General of Immigration and Passports, modified January 9, 2026). Screening is a third layer. Iran sits on the FATF call-for-action list, and Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Vietnam are on the increased-monitoring list (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026; FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026). Units publish nationality restrictions as well, and absence from a list isn't acceptance (Dominica CBI Unit, Banned nationalities, modified March 31, 2026).

Limitations

No official source publishes approvals by nationality across the units. The Commission's Seventh report gives 2023 and 2024 figures for six nationalities, Iran 1,918 and Lebanon 149 among them. They are floors built from top-five data, and the Commission calls the data set incomplete (Council doc ST 16326/24, December 6, 2024, p. 44 and footnotes 33 and 34). The Eighth report gives totals only: about 107,000 passports, plus 13,113 and 10,573 applications in 2023 and 2024 (Commission, COM(2025) 792, December 19, 2025, p. 7).

Revocation counts can't be compared, since the UK, Eurostat, unit gazettes and Türkiye's Interior Ministry count different things over different periods (Chapter 20). Unit document rules sit on separate pages and forms, and some show up only in sample forms (Chapter 22). A rule that a page doesn't state may still apply.

The record is time-bound too. The HCCH table's last update of June 30, 2026 predates Czechia's July 2, 2026 objection to Vietnam (HCCH, Status table notifications for Vietnam, as of October 2026). The FATF plenary of October 28 to 30, 2026 hasn't yet reported, so the June 19, 2026 lists stand (FATF, FATF Week - October 2026, October 20, 2026). HCCH says "several million Apostilles" are issued each year but gives no figure (HCCH, Apostille Section, as of October 2026). None of this is legal advice.

§6 — Cross-Cutting Findings and Benchmarks

Sanctions exposure, FATF status and apostille participation don't line up by country, and the 14 home countries combine them in nearly every possible way. Iran is among the jurisdictions OFAC lists under "broad jurisdiction-based sanctions," sits on FATF's call-for-action list and has no row in the Apostille Convention table (OFAC, FAQ 10, updated October 26, 2026; FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026; HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026). Vietnam has no OFAC country program and is on FATF's increased-monitoring list, yet it became a party on September 11, 2026 (OFAC, Sanctions Programs and Country Information, as of October 2026; FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026; HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026).

	Sanctions framework	FATF (June 19, 2026)	Apostille status	Standing objections
Iranians	Broad OFAC; EU regimes	Call for action	Not a party	Not applicable
Russians	OFAC program; EU regimes	Not named	Party, May 31, 1992	None shown
Syrians	PAARSS program; EU measures	Increased monitoring	Not a party	Not applicable
Iraqis	OFAC, UN, EU programs	Increased monitoring	Not a party	Not applicable
Chinese	OFAC programs; EU embargo	Not named	Party, November 7, 2023	1 (India)
Indians	No OFAC/EU program	Not named	Party, July 14, 2005	1 (Germany)
Nigerians	No OFAC/EU program	Not named	Not a party	Not applicable
Pakistanis	No OFAC/EU program	Not named	Party, March 9, 2023	8
Vietnamese	No OFAC/EU program	Increased monitoring	Party, September 11, 2026	3
Egyptians	No OFAC/EU program	Not named	Not a party	Not applicable
Americans	No OFAC/EU program	Not named	Party, October 15, 1981	None
British	No OFAC/EU program	Not named	Party, January 24, 1965	None
Turks	CAATSA 231 sanctions	Not named	Party, September 29, 1985	None
Lebanese	OFAC, UN, EU programs	Increased monitoring	Not a party	Not applicable

 No country program, not named by FATF, apostille party, or no objecti...

 Targeted sanctions, increased monitoring, or standing objections

 Country sanctions program, call for action, or not an apostille party

 Not applicable

Two rows are left out because the chart holds 14 rows: Revoked citizenship (all four columns depend on the former nationality or the issuing authority; standing objections not applicable) and Stateless individuals (sanctions, FATF and objections not applicable; no home-country issuing authority). Russia is not named by FATF, but its membership is suspended since February 24, 2023. Turkey left increased monitoring on June 28, 2024. Virgin Islands (UK) is separately on the FATF increased-monitoring list. Absence from a sanctions list or program page isn't acceptance by any unit. As of October 2026.

Figure 13 — Cohort driver matrix: what shapes the document path for each cohort

Source: OFAC (Sanctions Programs and Country Information; FAQ 10, updated October 26, 2026; PAARSS, Iraq-Related, Lebanon-Related, Chinese Military Companies and Hong Kong-Related program pages); U.S. Department of State (CAATSA Section 231 fact sheet, December 14, 2020); UN Security Council (sanctions overview and 1518 and 1636 committee pages); EU Sanctions Map; Council of the EU (Iran, Russia and Syria sanctions pages); FATF (Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring and High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action, June 19, 2026); HCCH Status table and notifications; consulted October 2026.

Apostille status and objections

Eight of the 14 are parties, and six aren't (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026, header last update June 30, 2026). HCCH records objections against China (1, from India), India (1 still standing, from Germany), Pakistan (8) and Vietnam (3, from Germany, Austria and Czechia) (HCCH, Status table notifications for each, consulted October

2026). Pakistan's objectors are Greece, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Austria, Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany, and none of them is a unit country.

Sanctions and FATF

OFAC administers the Iraq-Related Sanctions and Lebanon-Related Sanctions programs and, for China, the Chinese Military Companies Sanctions and Hong Kong-Related Sanctions programs (OFAC, program pages, as of October 2026). Its PAARSS page states that "OFAC no longer maintains comprehensive sanctions on Syria or blocking sanctions on the Government of Syria" (OFAC, PAARSS page, release dates through September 24, 2026). The Council of the EU names an arms embargo, export restrictions on dual-use goods for internal repression, and a ban on trade in cultural heritage goods as the remaining economic measures on Syria, and it says sanctions on people linked to the Al-Assad regime run until June 1, 2027 (Council of the EU, Syria page, last review May 18, 2026). A State Department fact sheet records CAATSA Section 231 sanctions on Türkiye's Presidency of Defense Industries (U.S. Department of State, December 14, 2020). OFAC shows no country program for Nigeria, Pakistan, India, Vietnam, Egypt, Türkiye, the United Kingdom or the United States (OFAC, Sanctions Programs and Country Information, as of October 2026).

On June 19, 2026, FATF placed Iran on its call-for-action list and Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Vietnam on its increased-monitoring list. Russia's membership has been suspended since February 24, 2023, and neither list names it (FATF, June 19, 2026 pages). Türkiye left increased monitoring on June 28, 2024 (FATF, Outcomes FATF Plenary, 26-28 June 2024).

Home-country rules on a second nationality

Citizens of the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia, Türkiye and Iraq may keep their nationality, with notice duties in Russia and Türkiye (GOV.UK, Dual citizenship; Federal Law No. 138-FZ, Art. 11; Law No. 5901, Art. 44). Egypt, Syria and Lebanon tie loss or retention to an authorization decree (Egypt Law No. 26 of 1975, Art. 10; Syria Legislative Decree No. 276 of 1969, Art. 10; Lebanon Decree No. 15 of 1925, Art. 8). China and India end citizenship once a citizen acquires another nationality (Nationality Law of China, Art. 9; Citizenship Act 1955, s. 9). Pakistan allows dual nationality only with listed countries, and none of the eight unit countries appears on the Interior Ministry's list of 22 (Directorate General of Immigration and Passports, modified January 9, 2026). Vietnam keeps a one-nationality principle with statutory exceptions, and acquiring a foreign nationality isn't listed as a ground of loss (Law on Vietnamese Nationality, consolidated text 53/VBHN-VPQH, Arts. 4, 5 and 26).

	Position on a second nationality	Statute or guidance
Iran	Void if provisions unobserved	Civil Code, Art. 989
Russia	Kept; 60-day notice	Law 138-FZ, Arts. 10-11
China	Not recognized; automatic loss	Nationality Law
United States	Dual citizenship allowed	Department of State
Syria	Decree permission needed	Decree 276 of 1969
Nigeria	Forfeiture: non-birth citizens only	Constitution 1999, s. 28(1)
Lebanon	Loss after authorized acquisition	Decree 15 of 1925
Iraq	Kept unless renounced	Law 26 of 2006
Pakistan	Only specified countries	Citizenship Act 1951
Türkiye	Allowed; written notice	Law No. 5901
United Kingdom	Dual citizenship allowed	GOV.UK, Dual citizenship
India	Ends Indian citizenship	Citizenship Act 1955
Vietnam	One nationality, exceptions	Law 53/VBHN-VPQH
Egypt	Decree permission needed	Law 26 of 1975

■ Second nationality allowed or citizenship kept ■ Conditional, partial or limited to some cases
■ Loss, non-recognition or permission required ■ Statute or guidance cited

Statute-level positions as of October 2026, paraphrased from the cited laws and official guidance; some statutes are cited from English translations. Labels are shortened from the figure. Pakistan permits a second nationality only for countries on the DGIP list of 22, with a footnote limiting the Germany entry.

Vietnam recognizes only Vietnamese nationality for dual nationals in dealings with its authorities unless a treaty provides otherwise, and does not list foreign acquisition as a ground of loss. Syria requires permission by decree and penalizes unauthorized acquisition.

Figure 14 — Home-country treatment of a second nationality by source market

Source: Iran Civil Code Art. 989 (English translation); Russia Federal Law No. 138-FZ, Arts. 10-11; China Nationality Law, Arts. 3 and 9 (National People's Congress); U.S. Department of State, Dual Nationality (updated August 28, 2026); Syria Legislative Decree No. 276 of 1969, Art. 10; Nigeria Constitution 1999, s. 28 (National Human Rights Commission copy); Lebanon Decree No. 15 of 1925, Art. 8 (Refworld translation); Iraq Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, Art. 10 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq); Pakistan Citizenship Act 1951, s. 14 and Directorate General of Immigration and Passports (modified January 9, 2026); Türkiye Law No. 5901, Art. 44 and Regulation 2010/139, Art. 81; GOV.UK, Dual citizenship; India Citizenship Act 1955, s. 9 (India Code); Vietnam consolidated Law on Vietnamese Nationality 53/VBHN-VPQH (Công báo, July 24, 2025); Egypt Law No. 26 of 1975, Art. 10 (Refworld translation); consulted October 2026.

§7 — Trends and Projections

The published record points to a slow widening of the legalization route and a fast-changing screening layer, and this study projects only what officials have already scheduled. It doesn't forecast application volumes, since no official source publishes them by nationality (Chapter 24).

Apostille adoption keeps widening

HCCH counted 123 Contracting Parties when Pakistan acceded on July 8, 2022, and 130 when Thailand acceded on June 30, 2026 (HCCH news, July 8, 2022; HCCH news, June 30, 2026). The Convention enters into force for Thailand on February 28, 2027 (HCCH news, June 30, 2026). Pakistan, China and Vietnam, three of the 14 home countries, joined with entry into force from March 2023, and each has recorded objections (HCCH, Status table notifications for each, consulted October 2026). Iran, Syria, Nigeria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt, the other six, have no row in the table (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026, header last update June 30, 2026).

The electronic layer is growing too. An HCCH document dated January 2026 says 59 Contracting Parties have implemented one or both components of the electronic Apostille Program, and 42 have implemented both (HCCH, Council on General Affairs and Policy 2026, Preliminary Document No. 11, January 2026). The 14th e-APP forum in May 2026 drew participants representing 55 Contracting Parties (HCCH news, May 21, 2026).

Screening changes at each plenary

At its June 2026 plenary, FATF added Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iraq to the increased-monitoring list (FATF, Outcomes FATF Plenary, 17-19 June 2026). The next plenary runs from October 28 to 30, 2026, and FATF says a summary of outcomes will follow (FATF, FATF Week - October 2026, October 20, 2026). Until then, the June 19, 2026 lists stand. Türkiye's mutual evaluation, published September 23, 2026, places it in enhanced follow-up and gives it a roadmap of recommended actions to complete within three years (FATF, FATF Mutual Evaluation Report of Türkiye 2026).

Scheduled dates through 2027

The Council of the EU lists several end dates. Its Iran human-rights sanctions were last extended until April 13, 2027, its economic sanctions on Russia run until July 31, 2027, and its Syria measures on persons linked to the Al-Assad regime until June 1, 2027 (Council of the EU, sanctions pages for Iran, Russia and Syria, last reviews October 16, 2026, September 22, 2026 and May 18, 2026). Renewal decisions will show whether any of those measures change.

Data releases follow fixed calendars. The UK Home Office has confirmed November 26, 2026 for its Migration transparency data covering the third quarter of 2026 (GOV.UK, release announcement, last updated September 28, 2026). Eurostat's calendar places loss-of-citizenship flows for a reference year in March of the following year, which points to March 2027 for 2025 data (Eurostat, Acquisition and loss of citizenship metadata, certified March 16, 2026).

Beyond that, the picture is open. A new objection, a change in a FATF list, or a revised unit page can alter a file's route, and the study's tables carry dates for that reason.

§8 — Implications for Families, Advisors, Developers and Funds, and Governments

The evidence points to the same advice for every audience: check the home-country rule first, date every document, and assume the unit will test how the money moved.

Families

Agents handle the applications. Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis each say so on their own pages, while Antigua and Barbuda recommends a representative (Dominica CBI Unit, FAQs, modified March 31, 2026; Grenada IMA, Becoming a Citizen, modified May 21, 2026; Saint Lucia CIP, FAQs; St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Authorised Agents, modified January 23, 2026; Antigua and Barbuda CIU, How to Apply). Before filing, a family should look at its home law. India and China end citizenship when a citizen acquires another nationality, and Pakistan's exemption list of 22 countries names none of the eight unit countries (Citizenship Act 1955, s. 9; Nationality Law of China, Art. 9; Directorate General of Immigration and Passports, modified January 9, 2026). Police certificate windows run from three months at Dominica to six months at Saint Lucia, so the certificate often sets the filing date (Dominica CBIU, How to Get Dominica Citizenship, modified April 22, 2025; Saint Lucia CIP, Form SL1). Revoked and stateless applicants should expect individual treatment. Most unit pages set no rule for them, and São Tomé and Príncipe's decree is the exception for stateless applicants (Chapters 19 to 21).

Advisors

Unit pages differ on certified copies, translators and certificate age, and some rules turn up only in sample forms, so each file needs the live page and form for its unit (Chapter 22). A FATF increased-monitoring listing doesn't by itself call for enhanced due diligence on the country (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026). Regulators are also acting against agents. Grenada removed 25 sub-agents and began proceedings to revoke one Marketing Agent's license (Grenada IMA, Circular No. 6 of 2025, June 4, 2025), and St Kitts and Nevis blacklisted two International Marketing Agents (SKNIS, April 7, 2025).

Developers and funds

Where the money came from, and whether it was paid in full, are now enforcement issues. Grenada's Circular No. 2 of 2025 lists revocation of licenses, denial of applications, revocation of citizenship and project decertification as consequences of unlawful discounting and financing arrangements (Grenada IMA, March 5, 2025). Circular No. 6 gave an applicant for whom owner financing was found a set period to invest from his or her own resources, "failing which the revocation process will commence" (Grenada IMA, June 4, 2025). St Kitts and Nevis revoked citizenship for 13 individuals and their dependents who hadn't paid the statutory minimum (SKNIS, April 7, 2025). Exit planning has to respect the holding periods: three or five years at Dominica, five at Antigua and seven at St Kitts and Nevis (Dominica CBI Unit, Real estate, modified March 31, 2026; Antigua and Barbuda CIU, Real estate; St Kitts and Nevis CIU, Real estate investment, modified January 26, 2026).

Governments

The European Commission says that operating these programs is itself a ground for suspending visa-free status, and that the Eastern Caribbean countries "should take all measures necessary for adequate security vetting of applicants" (European Commission, COM(2025) 792, December 19, 2025, pp. 6 and 15). The FATF and OECD encourage licensed or registered agents and public reporting on how program funds are used (FATF and OECD, Misuse of Citizenship and Residency by Investment Programmes, November 2023, paras. 122 and 131). Units could also publish revocation notices and counts, since the public record on both is thin (Chapters 20 and 24). Home governments that haven't joined the Apostille Convention leave their citizens on a longer chain (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026).

§9 — Limitations

This study covers 14 home countries and eight unit countries as of October 2026, and it can describe published rules and counts only where official sources publish them. Tisoro, which describes itself as the world's first AI-powered investment migration advisory, is a participant in the industry examined in this study. Program facts here rest on official sources.

Data that doesn't exist

No official source publishes approvals by nationality across the units. The Commission's Seventh report gives 2023 and 2024 figures for six nationalities as top-five data, and it says the data set "is not complete and presents a number of inconsistencies" (Council doc ST 16326/24, December 6, 2024, p. 44, footnotes 33 and 34). Its Eighth report offers totals and three rejection rates, nothing more (COM(2025) 792, December 19, 2025, p. 7). HCCH says "several million Apostilles" are issued each year but gives no figure (HCCH, Apostille Section, as of October 2026).

Counts that don't compare

Revocation figures come from sources that define them differently. The UK Home Office table counts fraud-ground deprivation orders through December 31, 2025, drawn from management information the Home Office calls "provisional and subject to change" (Home Office, Immigration and protection data: April to June 2026, published August 27, 2026). Eurostat's loss-of-citizenship series is supplied "on a voluntary basis" and has no EU total (Eurostat, Acquisition and loss of citizenship metadata, certified March 16, 2026). Türkiye's Interior Ministry reports a total of 6,134 persons without giving a period for it (Interior Ministry, press statement, August 4, 2026). Chapter 20 places them side by side and doesn't add them up.

Rules that move

Unit pages carry different dates, and some document rules show up only in sample forms (Chapter 22). A rule that a page doesn't state may still apply. The HCCH table's last update of June 30, 2026 predates Czechia's July 2, 2026 objection to Vietnam (HCCH, Status table notifications for Vietnam, as of October 2026). FATF's October 28 to 30, 2026 plenary hasn't yet reported, so the June 19, 2026 lists stand (FATF, FATF Week - October 2026, October 20, 2026). Sanctions pages change as programs are amended, and the study's statements hold only for the dates shown.

Reading the tables

Statute summaries are paraphrases, and the cited article controls. A listing or absence on a sanctions, FATF or restricted-nationality page isn't a screening result, and it isn't acceptance by any unit. Each unit applies its own due diligence to each applicant. None of this is legal advice.

Appendix: Data Tables and Glossary

Table A. Apostille Convention status of the 14 home countries

- **Parties, by entry into force:** United Kingdom, January 24, 1965; United States, October 15, 1981; Türkiye, September 29, 1985; Russia, May 31, 1992; India, July 14, 2005; Pakistan, March 9, 2023; China, November 7, 2023; Vietnam, September 11, 2026 (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026, header last update June 30, 2026).
- **Not a party:** Iran, Syria, Nigeria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026).

- **Objections recorded:** China 1, India 1 still standing, Pakistan 8 and Vietnam 3 (HCCH, Status table notifications for each, consulted October 2026).

Table B. Unit countries, entry into force

- Dominica entered on November 3, 1978, Vanuatu on July 30, 1980, Antigua and Barbuda on November 1, 1981, Türkiye on September 29, 1985, St Kitts and Nevis on December 14, 1994, Grenada on April 7, 2002, Saint Lucia on July 31, 2002 and São Tomé and Príncipe on September 13, 2008. None carries an objection mark (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026).

Table C. FATF references

- Iran is on the call-for-action list. Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Vietnam are on the increased-monitoring list (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026; FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026).
- Russia's membership has been suspended since February 24, 2023, and Türkiye left increased monitoring on June 28, 2024 (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026; FATF, Outcomes FATF Plenary, 26-28 June 2024).

Table D. Published revocation counts

- UK fraud-ground deprivation orders numbered 108 in 2023, 379 in 2024 and 251 in 2025 (Home Office, Immigration and protection data: April to June 2026, published August 27, 2026).
- Dominica's orders in 2024 name 68 and 18 persons. St Kitts and Nevis reported 13 individuals and their dependents in 2025, and Saint Lucia records 6 named persons in 2018 and 1 in 2021. Türkiye reports 6,134 persons without a stated period (Dominica SRO 4 and SRO 17 of 2024; SKNIS, April 7, 2025; Attorney General Chambers of Saint Lucia, S.I. 27 of 2018 and S.I. 206 of 2021; Interior Ministry, August 4, 2026).

Table E. Statelessness conventions

- The 1954 Convention has 99 parties and the 1961 Convention has 82. Of the 14 home countries, Nigeria, Türkiye and the United Kingdom are 1954 parties, and Nigeria and the United Kingdom are 1961 parties (United Nations Treaty Collection, status as at October 26, 2026).

Table F. Police certificate windows stated by units

- Dominica allows 3 months before submission (How to Get Dominica Citizenship, modified April 22, 2025). Antigua and Barbuda says under 3 months (sample Form AB1, version January 2022). São Tomé and Príncipe requires issue within the last 3 months (Decree-Law 07/2025, Art. 10(2)(c)(ii)), and Saint Lucia accepts certificates no more than 6 months old (Form SL1, modified April 1, 2025).

Glossary

- **Apostille:** the certificate the 1961 Convention uses in place of legalization for foreign public documents between Contracting Parties (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026).
- **Contracting Party:** a state counted in HCCH's table, including parties for which the Convention hasn't yet entered into force (HCCH, Status table, consulted October 2026).
- **Objection (A**):** an Article 12 objection to an accession. The Convention then doesn't take effect between the objecting and acceding states (HCCH, Apostille Convention, Article 12).
- **e-APP:** HCCH's electronic Apostille Program, which has e-Apostille and e-Register components (HCCH, Apostille Section, as of October 2026).

- **Unit:** this study's term for a citizenship-by-investment authority or agency in a program country.
- **Increased monitoring:** FATF's list of jurisdictions working with it on action plans. FATF doesn't call for enhanced due diligence measures on them (FATF, Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 19 June 2026).
- **Call for action:** FATF's list of high-risk jurisdictions (FATF, High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action - 19 June 2026).
- **Stateless person:** a person "who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law" (1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, Art. 1(1)).
- **Management information:** the Home Office's term for provisional data that may change (Home Office, Immigration and protection data: April to June 2026).

Sources

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