

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Analytical and Comparative Examination of Acquired Nationality in the Legal Systems of Iran, the United Kingdom, and France

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The introductory paragraph outlines the importance of nationality in international law but lacks a critical review of recent academic debates or scholarly references from the last decade. I recommend updating the literature review to include more contemporary sources, particularly those discussing the recent developments in international nationality laws.

The sentence "Nationality serves as the primary link between an individual and the state" is a broad claim that could benefit from more elaboration on how different legal systems interpret this link, particularly regarding stateless individuals.

The Nottebohm case from 1995 is mentioned, but the explanation of its relevance to the topic is not sufficiently detailed. It would benefit the readers if the legal implications of this case in shaping nationality law are expanded.

The text mentions the European Convention on Nationality without adequately discussing its role in harmonizing nationality laws across member states. It would be beneficial to explore how this convention has influenced national laws in the UK and France.

The sentence "Iranian law is silent on other aspects of legal capacity" could be better supported by discussing the implications of this silence in practice. Are there any real-world cases where this lack of clarity has caused legal challenges?

The analysis comparing Iranian and French residency requirements could be strengthened by discussing how these requirements affect dual nationals or individuals applying for nationality in multiple countries.

The discussion of nationality imposition on foreign women marrying Iranian men lacks any critical assessment of gender bias inherent in these laws. Consider including feminist legal theory or human rights perspectives to critique this policy.

While the issue of statelessness is briefly mentioned, it is a critical contemporary issue that deserves more in-depth analysis. Consider adding a separate section to discuss statelessness in greater detail, particularly in the context of increasing global migration.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

There is no explicit mention of the methodology used in the comparative examination. How were the legal systems of Iran, the UK, and France analyzed? Were there specific criteria or frameworks employed to ensure consistency across legal comparisons? Please clarify the methodology in a dedicated section.

The article flows from one topic to another without clear subheadings or transitions. Consider adding structured subheadings under “Voluntary Acquired Nationality” and “Involuntary Acquired Nationality” to improve readability and organization.

The definition of state sovereignty is well-articulated, but the source cited (Hashemi, 2011) might not be comprehensive enough. Include more diverse sources that cover different views on the relationship between sovereignty and nationality, especially from international law perspectives.

The comparative analysis between Iran, the UK, and France lacks sufficient detail on the differences in nationality acquisition by marriage and naturalization. For example, while French law allows partial exemptions for specific groups, Iranian law appears more rigid. Please expand on these nuances with specific legal cases or regulations to support the analysis.

The claim that children of naturalized Iranians automatically acquire Iranian nationality is presented without discussing potential exceptions or legal challenges. Please include a discussion of legal precedents or notable cases in this context.

The article briefly mentions bilateral and multilateral treaties regarding nationality. It would benefit from a more detailed exploration of the treaties in place between Iran, the UK, and France concerning dual or acquired nationality.

There is little discussion on how international human rights law approaches involuntary acquisition of nationality, especially in relation to children and spouses. Expanding this section to address the intersection of nationality and human rights would provide a more robust analysis.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.