



Benefits of Retaining/ Reacquiring Philippine Citizenship

Filipinos who reacquire their Philippine citizenship under this Act can enjoy full civil, economic, and political rights under existing Philippine laws, including:

- Right to vote in Philippine national elections.*
- Right to own land and property in the Philippines.
- Right to engage in business or practice a profession as a Filipino, provided the necessary license or permit is obtained from the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) or the Supreme Court (for lawyers).

- Right to travel using a Filipino passport.
- Other rights and privileges afforded to Filipino citizens.



**Dual citizens may also vote overseas in Philippine national elections—specifically for President, Vice President, Senators, and sectoral representatives—under the provisions of the Overseas Absentee Voting Act of 2003.*

For more inquiries, kindly send an email to:
dualcitizenship@philembassy.org.nz

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RETENTION AND
REACQUISITION OF
PHILIPPINE
CITIZENSHIP
UNDER RA 9225

Dual Citizenship

Republic Act No. 9225, known as the Citizenship Retention and Re-acquisition Act of 2003 (commonly referred to as the Dual Citizenship Law), allows natural-born Filipino citizens who have acquired foreign citizenship through naturalization to retain or reacquire their Philippine citizenship.

Former natural-born Filipinos who have become naturalized citizens of another country may retain or reacquire their Philippine citizenship by taking an Oath of Allegiance to the Republic of the



Philippines before a Philippine Consular Officer. The oath does not require renunciation of allegiance to any other country.

Derivative Citizenship

Under the principle of derivative citizenship, unmarried children below eighteen (18) years old, whether legitimate, illegitimate, or adopted, of former Filipino parents who have retained or reacquired their Philippine citizenship under this Act may also be

deemed Filipino citizens, provided they are included in the parent's application for retention or reacquisition of Philippine citizenship.

Children who are eighteen (18) years old or older at the time of their parents' reacquisition of Philippine citizenship, but who were born when either parent was still a Filipino citizen, are considered natural-born Filipinos and may apply for their own reacquisition of Philippine citizenship.