

50/2020 - 30 March 2020

Acquisition of citizenship in the EU

EU Member States granted citizenship to over 670 thousand people in 2018

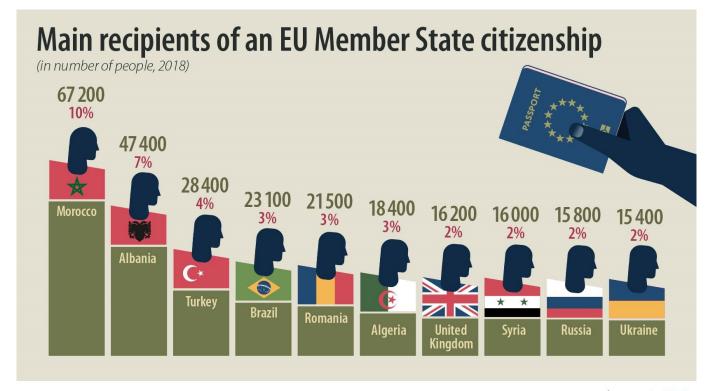
Moroccans, Albanians and Turks were the main recipients

In 2018, around 672 300 persons acquired citizenship of one of the 27 **Member States of the European Union** (EU), down from 700 600 in 2017 and 843 900 in 2016. Of the total number of persons obtaining the citizenship of one of the EU Member States in 2018, 13% were former citizens of another EU Member State, while the majority were non-EU citizens or stateless.

The largest group acquiring citizenship of an EU Member State where they lived in 2018 was citizens of **Morocco** (67 200 persons, of whom 84% acquired citizenship of Spain, Italy or France), ahead of citizens of **Albania** (47 400, 97% acquired citizenship of Greece or Italy), **Turkey** (28 400, 59% acquired German citizenship), **Brazil** (23 100, 76% acquired citizenship of Italy or Portugal), **Romania** (21 500, 51% acquired citizenship of Italy or Germany), **Algeria** (18 400, 81% acquired French citizenship), **the United Kingdom** (16 200, 59% acquired citizenship of Germany or France), **Syria** (16 000, 66% acquired citizenship of Sweden), **Russia** (15 800, 31% acquired German citizenship) and **Ukraine** (15 400, 55% acquired citizenship of Germany, Poland or Italy).

Romanians (21 500 persons), **Poles** (13 900) and **Italians** (8 100) were the three largest groups of EU citizens acquiring citizenship of another EU Member State.

These data come from an article issued by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.



The largest relative increase in number of granted citizenship in Luxembourg and Spain

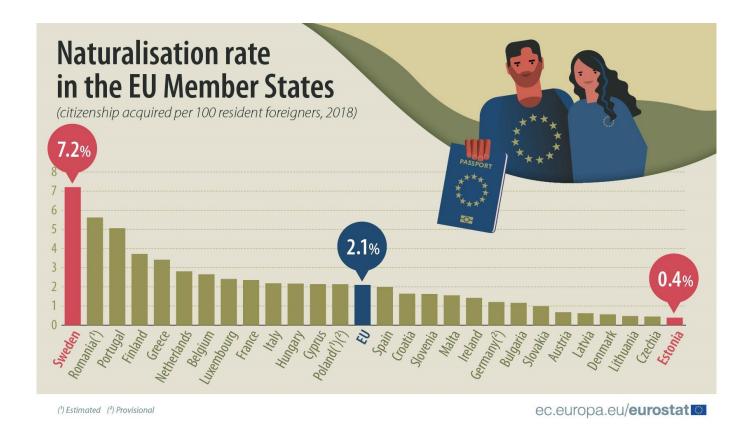
The number of citizenships granted fell in 14 EU Member States in 2018, with the largest relative decrease registered in **Denmark** (from 7 272 in 2017 to 2 836 in 2018, or -61%) and **Malta** (from 1 973 to 1 044, or -47%), followed by **Czechia** (from 3 480 to 2 317, or -33%), **Lithuania** (from 187 to 130, or -30%), **Finland** (from 12 219 to 9 211, or -25%) and **Italy** (from 146 605 to 112 523, or -23%).

13 of 27 EU Member States granted citizenship to more people in 2018 than they did in 2017. The largest relative increases were recorded in **Luxembourg** (from 4 980 persons to 6 950 persons, or +40%), **Spain** (from 66 498 to 90 774, +37%), **Slovenia** (from 1 563 to 1 978, or +27%), **Hungary** (from 2 787 to 3 508, or +26%), **Croatia** (from 688 to 853, or +24%) and **Poland** (from 4 233 to 5 115, or +21%).

Highest naturalisation rate in Sweden

The naturalisation rate is the ratio of the number of persons who acquired the citizenship of a country during a year over the stock of foreign residents in the same country at the beginning of the year. In 2018, the highest naturalisation rates were registered in **Sweden** (7.2 citizenships granted per 100 resident foreigners), **Romania** (5.6) and **Portugal** (5.1), followed by **Finland** (3.7), **Greece** (3.4), the **Netherlands** (2.8) and **Belgium** (2.6).

At the opposite end of the scale, naturalisation rates below 1 citizenship acquisition per 100 resident foreigners were recorded in **Estonia** and **Czechia** (both 0.4), **Lithuania** (0.5), **Denmark** and **Latvia** (both 0.6), **Austria** (0.7), as well as **Slovakia** (1.0).



Source dataset: migr_acqs

Geographical information

The European Union (EU27) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020. Information on dissemination of European statistics from 1 February 2020 is published on the Eurostat website.

Methods and definitions

The acquisitions of citizenship data are provided 12 months after the reference period to Eurostat by the National Statistical Institutes of the EU Member States in accordance with Regulation 862/2007.

Citizenship is the legal bond between an individual and a state, acquired by birth, naturalisation or other means according to national legislation. Naturalisation is the process by which a state grants its citizenship through a formal act on the application of the individual concerned. Other ways of granting citizenship may include spouses of nationals, minors adopted by nationals and descendants of nationals born abroad returning to the country of origin of their ancestors. Regulation 862/2007 Art 3.1(d) asks Member States to provide data on "persons having their usual residence in the territory of the Member State and having acquired during the reference year the citizenship of the Member State and having formerly held the citizenship of another Member State or a third country or having formerly been stateless, disaggregated by age and sex, and by the former citizenship of the persons concerned and by whether the person was formerly stateless".

The naturalisation rate is the ratio of the number of persons who acquired the citizenship of a country during a calendar year over the stock of foreign residents in the same country at the beginning of the year. The 'naturalisation rate' should be used with caution because the numerator includes all modes of acquisitions and not just naturalisations of eligible residing foreigners and the denominator includes all foreigners and not the relevant population, i.e. those foreigners who are eligible for naturalisation.

Country notes

Germany: Data are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 on provisional basis.

Romania: Data by individual former citizenship are not available.

For more information

Eurostat database on migration and citizenship Eurostat metadata on acquisition and loss of citizenship Eurostat Statistics Explained article on acquisition of citizenship statistics Eurostat interactive infographic on acquisition of citizenship in the EU European Statistics Code of Practice

Eurostat Press Office

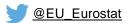
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Main recipients of an EU* Member State citizenship in 2018

Main recipients of an EU citizenship	Total (in 1000)	Main EU Member State granting citizenships	%	Second main EU Member State granting citizenships	%	Third main EU Member State granting citizenships	%
Morocco	67.2	Spain	37.7	Italy	23.1	France	22.9
Albania	47.4	Greece	51.0	Italy	46.0	Belgium	0.8
Turkey	28.4	Germany**	58.8	France	18.0	Netherlands	9.5
Brazil	23.1	Italy	46.1	Portugal	29.9	Spain	9.3
Romania	21.5	Italy	30.4	Germany**	20.2	Belgium	10.3
Algeria	18.4	France	80.9	Spain	7.9	Italy	4.3
United Kingdom	16.2	Germany**	38.6	France	20.2	Sweden	8.3
Syria	16.0	Sweden	66.5	Germany**	18.0	France	4.0
Russia	15.8	Germany**	31.3	France	12.8	Finland	11.2
Ukraine	15.4	Germany**	20.8	Poland***	18.2	Italy	15.8
Poland	13.9	Germany**	44.9	Sweden	12.8	Belgium	11.0
India	12.5	Italy	43.3	Germany**	14.1	Portugal	6.8
Tunisia	11.4	France	58.9	Italy	21.9	Germany**	10.4
Ecuador	11.1	Spain	72.1	Italy	20.8	Belgium	2.9
Somalia	10.1	Sweden	66.6	Netherlands	18.2	Finland	8.5
Iraq	9.8	Germany**	41.6	Sweden	26.3	Netherlands	12.9
Stateless****	9.2	Sweden	61.3	Netherlands	25.9	Germany**	7.7
Colombia	8.9	Spain	76.3	France	7.0	Italy	6.7
Pakistan	8.8	Spain	23.3	Italy	22.4	Germany**	15.0
Bolivia	8.7	Spain	93.7	Italy	2.3	Sweden	1.1
Serbia	8.7	Germany**	28.5	Italy	23.5	Sweden	14.6
Italy	8.1	Germany**	50.2	Belgium	16.8	France	12.5
Kosovo****	8.0	Germany**	48.2	Italy	27.1	Austria	7.3
Senegal	7.8	France	37.9	Italy	37.5	Spain	18.1
Afghanistan	7.5	Germany**	34.2	Sweden	25.6	Belgium	14.3
Iran	7.4	Germany**	41.8	Sweden	23.6	Netherlands	10.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.2	Germany**	26.0	Slovenia	18.2	Austria	14.2
Dominican Republic	6.6	Spain	75.4	Italy	14.3	Germany**	4.4
Peru	6.6	Spain	50.0	Italy	37.0	France	4.2
China	6.3	France	25.5	Italy	24.0	Germany**	13.9

EU represents the European Union of 27 Member States after 1 February 2020.

Source dataset: migr_acq

Provisional data

^{***} Provisional and estimated data

A stateless person is someone who is not recognized as a citizen of any country.

Kosovo designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Main recipients of citizenships granted by EU Member States, 2018

	Total	2018/	Main recipients		Second main recipients		Third main recipients	
	number	2017	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%
EU*	672 270	-4%	Morocco	10.0	Albania	7.1	Turkey	4.2
Belgium	36 200	-3%	Morocco	13.4	Romania	6.1	Poland	4.2
Bulgaria	997	9%	Turkey	20.7	Russia	19.1	Ukraine	18.6
Czechia	2 317	-33%	Ukraine	32.9	Russia	19.3	Slovakia	14.9
Denmark	2 836	-61%	Sweden	6.5	Germany	5.9	Iceland	5.1
Germany**	116 750	1%	Turkey	14.3	United Kingdom	5.4	Poland	5.3
Estonia	766	-13%	Recognised non-citizen****	64.9	Russia	26.0	Ukraine	3.4
Ireland	8 223	0%	Poland	17.8	Romania	10.0	United Kingdom	8.4
Greece	27 857	-19%	Albania	86.9	Ukraine	1.4	Russia	1.3
Spain	90 774	37%	Morocco	27.9	Bolivia	9.0	Ecuador	8.8
France	110 014	-4%	Morocco	14,0	Algeria	13.5	Tunisia	6.1
Croatia	853	24%	Bosnia & Herzegovina	48.3	Kosovo*****	15.6	Serbia	8.9
Italy	112 523	-23%	Albania	19.4	Morocco	13.8	Brazil	9.5
Cyprus	3 198	-14%	United Kingdom	20.6	Russia	19.6	Greece	11.5
Latvia	1 683	-6%	Recognised non-citizen****	72.1	Russia	6.4	United Kingdom	5.8
Lithuania	130	-30%	Russia	24.6	Belarus	18.5	Stateless****	18.5
Luxembourg	6 950	40%	Portugal	22.9	France	10.9	Montenegro	7.0
Hungary	3 508	26%	Romania	60.5	Slovakia	6.4	Ukraine	5.5
Malta	1 044	-47%	United Kingdom	28.3	Italy	7.1	Russia	5.3
Netherlands	27 852	1%	Morocco	10.8	Turkey	9.7	Stateless****	8.5
Austria	9 355	3%	Bosnia & Herzegovina	11.0	Turkey	8.9	Serbia	6.7
Poland***	5 115	21%	Ukraine	54.7	Belarus	21.7	Russia	4.8
Portugal	21 333	18%	Brazil	32.5	Cape Verde	17.1	Ukraine	8.2
Romania	6 264	-8%	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1 978	27%	Bosnia & Herzegovina	66.8	North Macedonia	11.2	Serbia	9.0
Slovakia	721	12%	Ukraine	17.6	Czechia	16.5	United Kingdom	8.3
Finland	9 211	-25%	Russia	19.2	Somalia	9.3	Iraq	6.7
Sweden	63 818	-7%	Syria	16.6	Somalia	10.6	Stateless****	8.8
United Kingdom	157 004	28%	India	9.6	Pakistan	7.5	Poland	6.1
Iceland	569	-11%	Poland	26.2	Syria	10.0	Thailand	6.5
Liechtenstein	139	-5%	Turkey	23.7	Switzerland	17.3	Kosovo*****	11.5
Norway	10 268	-53%	Somalia	18.3	Eritrea	10.6	Stateless****	6.6
Switzerland	42 493	-6%	Germany	14.4	Italy	11.9	Kosovo*****	8.0

[:] Data not available

Source dataset: migr_acq

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A recognised non-citizen is a person who is neither a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, and who has established links to the reporting country which include some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. A majority of these persons were citizens of the former Soviet Union.

A stateless person is someone who is not recognized as a citizen of any country. Kosovo designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.