

Migration Metadata and Quality Questionnaire

Data collection for the reference year 2008

Acquisition and loss of citizenship

The Migration Metadata and Quality Questionnaire was developed to ensure compliance with the requirements of Article 3 of Regulation 862/2007 on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection. As given in the Article 9 of the Regulation, Member States must report to Eurostat on the data sources used, the reasons for the selection of these sources and the effects of the selected data on the quality of the statistics. Where estimations are applied to the data, Member States should report on the estimation methods used. Member States should also inform Eurostat of any changes that are made to data sources and methods used. The metadata collected through this questionnaire are used to analyse the level of data reliability, coherence and comparability. In addition, the summary of this information will be used for preparing methodological files at Eurostat level, containing information related to definitions, concepts and data quality.

Note: the questionnaire for the reference year 2008 is not available for Belgium and Liechtenstein.

Bulgaria

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **National Institute of Statistics of Bulgaria**

Website <http://www.nsi.bg>

Questionnaire sent **18-Feb-10**

Latest update **18-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Ministry of Justice

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

No such categories of persons

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Marriage with national, being born in the country, by origin

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

9 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

Delay specified in Regulation 862/2007

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Not available such data in the on-line database

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

Data are supplied only by request

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

No revision policy

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

No national quality reports

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

100%

b) on loss of citizenship:

100%

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
- a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*

 - b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*

 - c) *other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

Czech Republic

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Czech Statistical Office**

Website <http://www.czso.cz>

Questionnaire sent **10-Feb-10**

Latest update **10-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Ministry of Interior, General Administration Department, Citizenship and Registers Unit

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Czech citizenship can be granted to a person at his/her request, provided he/she fulfils all of the following conditions at the same time:

- the person has had her/his permanent residence on the territory of the CR permitted for a minimum of five years as at the day his/her application is filed and has mostly been staying thereon over this period;
- the person will prove that by acquiring Czech citizenship he/she will lose or has lost his/her original citizenship, unless he/she is a stateless (homeless) person or a person with the status of a refugee on the territory of the Czech Republic (document on the lost of the citizenship can be acquired after the applicant is granted the promise that he/she will be granted the citizenship of the Czech Republic),
- the person was not lawfully convicted of a deliberate criminal offence during last five years;
- the person will demonstrate the command of Czech language and
- the person fulfils duties resulting from the provision of a special regulation regulating stay and entry of foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic (Act No. 326/1999 Coll. On the Residence of Foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic and on change of some acts, as amended), duties resulting from special regulations regulating public health insurance, social security, pension insurance, taxes, levies and fees.

Under Act No. 193/1999 Coll., on Czech citizenship of some of the former Czechoslovak citizens, as amended, natural persons, who were deprived of the citizenship of the Czechoslovak Republic, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Czech Socialist Republic or Czech Republic during the period from 25 February 1948 to 28 March 1990 by releasing out of the state bond or in relation to acquiring of the citizenship of another country with which the Czech Republic used to have or has concluded a contract regulating the issue of preventing double citizenship, can make a declaration on acquiring of the citizenship of the Czech Republic. In case of acquiring of the Czech citizenship in this way, it is not required that a person resides again in the Czech Republic or proves the lost of the up-to-now citizenship.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

8. Quality management

9. Supplementary information

The database of acquisition of citizenship has not been finished yet, that's why data for the year 2008 are not in all required breakdowns

Denmark

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Denmark**

Website <http://www.dst.dk>

Questionnaire sent **20-Jan-10**

Latest update **20-Jan-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

The population register contains records of all vital events registered by date, including changes in citizenship

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

There is a detailed description of the conditions needed to be met on the website of the Danish Immigration Service:

http://www.nyidanmark.dk/en-us/citizenship/danish_nationality

To obtain Danish citizenship by naturalisation, it is a general rule that you must have lived in Denmark for a continuous period of at least 9 years. The residence period is reckoned from the date of your first residence permit. If you are stateless or have refugee status in Denmark, you only need to have lived in Denmark for a continuous period of 8 years from your first residence permit. A person who lives in marriage with a Danish national may be listed in a naturalisation bill after six consecutive years of residence in Denmark when the marriage has lasted and the spouse has been Danish for not less than three years. Where a marriage is of two years' duration, seven years of residence in Denmark are required, and where a marriage is of one year's duration, eight years of residence are required.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):

2 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:

www.statbank.dk (select population and elections, then the file foreigners, then changes in citizenship)

7.3. Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

2008 data was published 09 February 2009

7.4. Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:

Disseminated data are normally not revised

8. Quality management

8.1. Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:

There is a description on the website of Statistics Denmark:

<http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK/Guide/documentation/Varedeklarationer/emnegruppe/emne.aspx?sysrid=757>

- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
- a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*
Very good
 - b) *on loss of citizenship:*
Very good
- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*
1992
- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
- a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*
 - b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
 - c) *other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

In the published national figures from 2008, a total of 5.772 changes to Danish citizenship are registered. In the delivered data to Eurostat the figure is 6.022. The difference is due to the different time of data processing. Our population register is a dynamic database which is updated on daily basis. Registrations of changes in citizenship concerning the year 2008 but registered between 01 February 2009 and 11 January 2010 are included in the data delivered to Eurostat but not in the national published figures.

Germany

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Federal Statistical Office of Germany**
Website <http://www.destatis.de>

Questionnaire sent **11-Feb-10**
Latest update **11-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group
Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex
Reference None

Table not available

No such data available in Germany

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Official naturalisation statistics

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

Currently not covered: immigrating ethnic Germans and foreign children adopted by German parents

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):

5 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

De-central statistics compiled via Statistical Land Offices

7.2. Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:

7.3. Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

May

7.4. Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:

No preliminary data published

8. Quality management

8.1. Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:

Yes, naturalisations only; FS 1, R 3.1. (see R5)

8.2. Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Only data on naturalisation; not data on other acquisition of citizenship (ethnic Germans and non-German children adopted by German couples)

b) on loss of citizenship:

No data on loss of citizenship available

8.3. Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:

Data are available since 1981; however these data are not complete. Furthermore, it is strongly recommended restrict time series use to the years 1990 and later because of the German unification and the systematic bias related to data before then.

8.4. Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

Naturalisations are expected to be complete, delay is possible if a joint naturalisation acts encompasses different family members; this act will only be considered

complete (and reported to statistics) after the last family member has received his/her naturalisation papers.

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Acquisition of citizenship via adoption (not reported nationally) is considered incomplete, as such adoptions are only reported to statistics if they took place with the support of a Youth Welfare Office. Should the adoption have taken place abroad, legalisation will take place with a German Civil Law Court (upon initiative of the parents). Such acts are not officially recorded.

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

Estonia

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Estonia**

Website <http://www.stat.ee>

Questionnaire sent **01-Feb-10**

Latest update **01-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Database of persons who have acquired, restored or lost Estonian citizenship

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

General conditions for acquiring Estonian citizenship by naturalisation:

- be at least 15 years of age; have a residence permit of a long-term resident or the right of permanent residence;
- have lived in Estonia on the basis of a residence permit or the right of residence for at least eight years prior to the date on which he or she submits an application for Estonian citizenship and permanently at least the last five years;
- have legally and permanently resided in Estonia on the basis of a residence permit of a long-term resident or the right of permanent residence for six months from the day following the date of registration of the application for Estonian citizenship;
- have a registered residence in Estonia;
- have knowledge of the Estonian language in accordance with the requirements provided ;
- have knowledge of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia and the Citizenship Act in accordance with the requirements provided for in § 9 of this Act;
- have a permanent legal income which ensures his or her own subsistence and that of his or her dependants;
- be loyal to the Estonian state.

Estonian citizenship can be acquired by naturalisation by minor under certain conditions.

Estonian citizenship can be acquired for achievements of special merit.

Estonian citizenship can be acquired by naturalization without complying certain requirements by persons with restricted legal capacity and for health reasons.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

2 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

There is no such on-line database

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

31st of January

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

There has been no need for revision until now. If there were need to revise data, then data users are informed about the changes as soon as possible (within a month).

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

These quality reports are not available on-line

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Fulfils the quality requirements completely

b) on loss of citizenship:

Fulfils the quality requirements completely

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

Comparable data are available for month period.

Data on acquisition of citizenship are available since 2000.

Complete data on loss of citizenship are available since 2004.

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

None

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

None

c) other sources of error:

None

9. Supplementary information

Ireland

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Central Statistics Office Ireland**

Website <http://www.cso.ie>

Questionnaire sent **05-Feb-10**

Latest update **15-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

Note: age is calculated from date of birth to date of acquisition of citizenship

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Acquisition of citizenship statistics are compiled from Lotus Notes / Domino - Citizenship Case Tracking Database. Loss of citizenship statistics are compiled from recorded correspondence with the citizen.

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

Citizenship acquired through foreign post nuptial citizenship is not included as these persons are not legally resident in the State

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

General Conditions

If applying for naturalisation based on individual's own residence in the State, the conditions for naturalisation are as follows:

- Must be of full age (i.e. eighteen years or older, or married if younger than eighteen).
- Must be of good character.
- Must have had a period of one (1) year's continuous reckonable residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight (8) years preceding that, have had a total reckonable residence in the State amounting to four (4) years.
- Must intend in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation.
- Must make a declaration of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State.
- The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform has power (in his or her absolute discretion) to waive one or more of the above conditions for naturalisation in certain circumstances (for more information here see <http://www.inis.gov.ie/>)

Conditions for Spouses of Irish citizens

If married to an Irish citizen and living in the island of Ireland, the individual may meet special conditions for naturalisation based on that marriage if:

- Married to your Irish citizen spouse for a period of not less than 3 years.
- Marriage is recognised under the laws of the State as subsisting.
- Individual and their Irish citizen spouse are living together as husband and wife and that the Irish spouse submits to the Minister an affidavit in the prescribed form to that effect.
- Have had immediately before the date of the application a period of one year's continuous residence in the island of Ireland, and
- Have had, during the 4 years immediately preceding that period, a total residence in the island of Ireland amounting to 2 years.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

12 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Not available

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

Not applicable

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

No revision policy, only final data is made available

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Fully complete data

b) on loss of citizenship:

Fully complete data

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

Data on acquisition of citizenship have been continuously maintained since 2000 while data on applications for citizenship are only available from 2005. Prior to 2005 data are not readily accessible as they are stored in a different format.

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

None

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Not applicable

c) other sources of error:

None

9. Supplementary information

Greece

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Hellenic Statistical Authority**

Website <http://www.statistics.gr>

Questionnaire sent **23-Mar-10**

Latest update **23-Mar-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table available with incomplete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Administrative register (Ministry of Interior)

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Residence permit, 10 years continuous stay, marriage with national of the country

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

12 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

First year of implementation

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Presently no link is available

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Satisfactory

b) on loss of citizenship:

Satisfactory

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

2007

- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
- a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*

 - b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
No assessment is available
 - c) *other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

Spain

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **National Statistics Institute of Spain**

Website <http://www.ine.es>

Questionnaire sent **15-Feb-10**

Latest update **15-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

It is impossible to ascertain the actual number. Data on loss of Spanish citizenship can only be retrieved from civil registries provided that the corresponding entry was made properly. However, given the applicable legislation, the objective circumstances that entail this loss may be present although it has not been entered.

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Data on the granting of Spanish citizenship by reason of residence are retrieved from the database of the computer software for Management of Dossiers on Citizenship by reason of Residence

As regards data on the loss of Spanish citizenship, only losses of Spanish citizenship can be retrieved which have been duly entered in the computerised civil registries by way of the computer software INFOREG that enables entries to be made, register logs to be managed and certificates to be issued at registry offices.

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

Decree of Naturalisation, Option, Spanish citizens of origin not entered, Possession of status

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Means of acquiring citizenship

1. BY REASON OF RESIDENCE

This way of acquiring citizenship requires the residence of the individual in Spain for ten years, legally, continually and immediately prior to the request. There are cases in which the period of residence required is shorter. These include:

Five years: for individuals with refugee status.

Two years: for citizens of Ibero-American countries, Andorra, Philippines, Equatorial Guinea, Portugal or individuals of Sephardi origin.

One year for:

- Individuals born in Spanish territory.
 - Individuals who failed to duly exercise their right to acquire Spanish citizenship by reason of option.
 - Individuals who have been legally subject to the condition of a ward of court (under the supervision of a guardian), guardianship or fostering (fostering which allows legal residence to be decreased to one year is that in which a decision exists of the public entity that in each region is entrusted with the protection of minors and legally recognised fostering) by a Spanish citizen or institution for two consecutive years, even if the individual remains in this situation at the time of submitting the request.
 - Individuals who, at the time of submitting the request, have been married for one year to a Spanish citizen and who are not separated legally or de facto.
 - A widower or widow of a Spanish citizen, if at the time of the spouse's death they were not separated legally or de facto.
 - Individuals born outside Spain to a father or mother (also born outside Spain), grandfather or grandmother, provided that all were originally Spanish.
- Further, the individual concerned may certify good civil conduct and a sufficient degree of integration in Spanish society.

2. BY REASON OF DECREE OF NATURALISATION

This way of acquiring citizenship is of a discretionary nature and is not subject to general rules of administrative procedure. It is granted or otherwise by the Government by way of Royal Decree, after assessing the coincidence of exceptional circumstances.

3. BY REASON OF ORIGIN

Individual born of Spanish father or mother.

Individuals born in Spain when they are the children of foreign parents if, at least one of the parents, was born in Spain (children of diplomats excepted).

Individuals born in Spain of foreign parents, if neither has citizenship (stateless individuals), or if the legislation of neither affords citizenship to the child. In this case a dossier can be opened at the local civil registry in order to declare Spanish citizenship with the validity of simple presumption.

Individuals born in Spain to parents of unknown identity. Children whose first place of known residence is Spanish territory shall be presumed to have been born in Spain.

Individuals aged under 18 years who are adopted by a Spanish citizen are also Spanish by reason of origin. If the adopted individual is aged over 18 years, they may opt for Spanish citizenship by reason of origin within a period of two years as of the constitution of the adoption.

4. BY REASON OF POSSESSION OF STATE

Individuals shall be entitled to Spanish citizenship if they have possessed or used this citizenship for ten years, continually, in good faith (without being aware of the real situation, i.e., that they are not actually Spanish), according to an item entered in the civil registry. Spanish citizenship shall not be lost even though the item entered in the civil registry is declared null and void. The individual concerned must have maintained an active attitude in such possession and use of Spanish citizenship. This means that they should have behaved as though they were Spanish as regards the benefit of their rights and in the compliance of their obligations regarding the Spanish State Authorities.

5. BY REASON OF OPTION

Spanish citizenship can be acquired by:

Individuals who are or who have been subject to the parental authority of a Spanish citizen. Individuals with a Spanish mother or father who was born in Spain.

Individuals whose determination of parentage (determination of parentage means establishing who a person's parents are) or birth in Spain occurred after the age of eighteen years. In this case, the time frame for opting for citizenship is two years from the time that parentage or birth is determined.

Individuals adopted by Spanish citizens after the age of eighteen years. In this case, the right to opt exists until the time frame of two years lapses as of the constitution of the adoption.

The Historic Memory Act allows the acquisition by option of Spanish citizenship of origin to individuals whose mother or father were originally Spanish and to the grandchildren of those who lost or had to surrender Spanish citizenship as a consequence of exile.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

The databases from which the figures that are to be submitted to Eurostat are retrieved contain the necessary elements for this to be completed almost immediately; however, the effective retrieval of the data is not automatic. It needs to be carried out by way of individual calculations, which take time to be completed.

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Not available

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

31 December

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
- a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*
 - b) *on loss of citizenship:*
- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*
- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
- a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*
 - b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
 - c) *other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

France

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies**

Website <http://www.insee.fr>

Questionnaire sent **17-Feb-10**

Latest update **17-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Ad hoc administrative sources

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

The data transmitted concern the acquisitions by decree and by marriage (managed by SDANF) and the acquisitions by declaration subscribed by minors for reasons of birth and residence in France (procedure managed by the Ministry of Justice). Are not included in the data: acquisitions at the legal age for reasons of birth and residence in France, that materialise through the issue of a certificate of French citizenship (data to be requested

from the Ministry of Justice).

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

1 - ACQUISITION BY FULL RIGHT

a) at birth

- for the child born in France or abroad of whom at least one of the parents is French (jus sanguinis)

- for the child born in France when one of his/her parents was as well born there (double jus soli)

- for the child born in France of two stateless parents (simple jus soli)

b) at the legal age

For the child born in France of two foreign parents, the article 21-7 of the civil code submit the acquisition of citizenship by full right at the legal age, under the condition of a continued or discontinued residence in France for a period of 5 years since the age of 11 years. However, a minor has the possibility of acquiring French citizenship in anticipation by presenting a declaration at the age of 13 years (see below).

The acquisition of citizenship by full right is attested by the issue of a certificate of French citizenship, issued by noted by the issuing d'un certificate of French nationality issued by the 'juge d'instance'.

2 - ACQUISITION BY DECLARATION

Only the two main types of acquisitions of French citizenship by declaration are presented here (covering more than 95% of all declarations).

a) by young people born in France of foreign parents

The Article 21-11 of the civil code allows the possibility for young people older than 16 years of acquiring themselves the French citizenship by declaration when under age. The children aged between 13 and 16 non completed years can also acquire French citizenship by declaration, being represented by their legal representatives, if they can justify a residence in France for a period of 5 years since the age of 8 years.

b) by the French's spouses

A foreigner married to a French woman or man, can obtain the French nationality by declaration four years after the marriage (two years before the law of 24 July 2006). He/she should in particular be able to justify an emotional and material life community and a sufficient knowledge of the French language. He has also to justify to be of 'bonnes vie et mœurs' (i.e. not to have undergone certain condemnations).

The declaration subscribed in front of a 'juge d'instance' or of a French consul is transmitted to the Ministry in charge of naturalisations to the authority's judge or to the French Consul is transmitted to the minister responsible for naturalisations who informs it and records it when it satisfies the legal requirements. This recording is, in theory, by right when the conditions are satisfied, but an opposition to the acquisition of French citizenship for unworthiness or lack of assimilation other than linguistic to the French community can intervene by decree taken after the opinion of the Council of State.

3 ACQUISITION BY DECREE OF THE PRIME MINISTER, AFTER THE PROPOSAL OF THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR NATURALISATIONS

Any foreign person of legal age in possession of a residence permit can submit an application for French naturalisation by decree to the services of the prefecture of his/ her place of residence, which prepare the file before transmitting it for decision to the minister responsible for naturalisations.

Certain conditions have to be met, such as a usual an continued residence in France with his/her family (partner, minor children...) for 5 years, to be assimilated in the French society (in particular a sufficient knowledge of French and a knowledge of the rights and duties conferred by French citizenship), to be of 'bonnes vie et mœurs' (i.e. not to have undergone certain condemnations).

The reintegration into French citizenship concerns persons who can establish that they were French and lost this condition for various reasons. It obeys essentially to the same rules as naturalisation except for the condition concerning the duration of residence. If one of the conditions for admissibility of the request of naturalisation or reintegration into French citizenship is not satisfied, the minister responsible for naturalisations is bound to refuse the grant of French citizenship.

Moreover, when the conditions of admissibility are met, the minister has in theory a discretionary power of decision on the opportunity to grant or not the French citizenship.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

Data are available in March of the year after the reference year

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Link to the on-line database

http://www.immigration.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=dossiers_det_res&numrubrique=242&numarticle=1457

http://www.immigration.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=dossiers_det_res&numrubrique=242&numarticle=2081

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

Data are disseminated 3 months after the end of the reference year

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

Not applicable

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*

Very good

b) *on loss of citizenship:*

Very good

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

1995

- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
- a) overcoverage and undercoverage:*
Nearly 0%
 - b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
Nearly 0%
 - c) other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

Italy

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Italian National Institute of Statistics**

Website <http://www.istat.it>

Questionnaire sent **12-Feb-10**

Latest update **12-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Individual data from administrative procedures of Interiors Ministry and aggregated data coming from survey on demographic balances and from residence permits register

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Italian citizenship can be automatically acquired:

- By filiation (birth to an Italian parent); this is consistent with the principle of jus sanguinis.
- By birth on Italian territory to stateless parents or to unknown parents or to parents who cannot transmit their nationality; this is partially consistent with the principle of jus soli.
- By paternal/maternal acknowledgment or legitimation.
- By adoption, if the minor non-Italian child is adopted by an Italian citizen following the adoption process as established by the Italian Judicial Authorities or if adopted abroad and the adoption is recognized in Italy by means of transcription in the Registry of Vital Records via the Tribunal for minors).

Through special application:

- For those of Italian origin up to the second degree, the applicant must have served in the Italian military or civil service or have resided for two years in Italy after reaching the age of majority.
- If Italian-born, the applicant must have resided in Italy continuously from birth to adulthood.

Through marriage:

- Foreign women who married an Italian citizen before April 27, 1983, were automatically granted Italian citizenship, while foreign men who married Italian women weren't granted this privilege, and neither their children were granted Italian citizenship if born before January 1, 1948.
- After six months legal residence in Italy, the spouse of an Italian citizen can acquire Italian citizenship through naturalization; that was before August 8, 2009. Now, it has been extended to two years or after three years of marriage (if overseas), those periods are reduced respectively to one year and one and a half year if the couple has a child (natural or adopted) provided a lack of criminal record and lack of national security concerns.

Through naturalisation:

- After 10 years of legal residence, absence of criminal record, and sufficient financial resources, a foreigner may naturalize (three years for former Italian citizens up to the second degree and for aliens born on Italian territory, four years for nationals of EU member states, five years for refugees or stateless persons and seven years for the adoptee of an Italian national)

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):

11 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:

No links are available

7.3. Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

October

- 7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

No national reports

- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Complete

b) on loss of citizenship:

- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

Aggregated data since 1993, individual data since 2008

- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Minors are estimated on the basis of the data coming from residence permits (adopted children) and naturalization

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

Cyprus

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistical Service of Cyprus**

Website <http://www.mof.gov.cy>

Questionnaire sent **23-Mar-10**

Latest update **01-Jul-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table not available

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

No

If 'No', please specify:

Data not available

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

No

If 'No', please specify:

Data not available

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

8. Quality management

9. Supplementary information

Latvia

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia**

Website <http://www.csb.gov.lv>

Questionnaire sent **12-Feb-10**

Latest update **12-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

The CSB of Latvia encounters difficulties in finding appropriate source of the data for new citizenship

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Information of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs under the Ministry of the Interior

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

Statistics follow the definitions given in Article 2 of Regulation 862/2007

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Citizenship Law (Excerpt)

Section 12. General Provisions for Naturalisation

(1) Only those persons who are registered in the Population Register may be admitted to Latvian citizenship through naturalisation procedures and:

1) whose permanent place of residence, as of the day of submission an application for naturalisation, has been in Latvia for not less than five years calculated from 4 May 1990 (for persons who arrived in Latvia after 1 July 1992, the five-year period shall be calculated from the moment a permanent residence permit is obtained);

2) who are fluent in the Latvian language;

3) who know the basic principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia and the Constitutional Law "Rights and Obligations of a Citizen and a Person";

4) who know the text of the National Anthem and the history of Latvia;

5) who have a legal source of income;

6) who have given a pledge of loyalty to the Republic of Latvia;

7) who have submitted a notice regarding the renunciation of their former citizenship (nationality) and have received an expatriation permit from the state of their former citizenship (nationality), if such permit is provided for by the laws of that state, or have received a document certifying the loss of citizenship (nationality), or, if they are citizens of the former U.S.S.R. whose permanent place of residence on 4 May 1990 was in Latvia, a certificate that they have not acquired the citizenship (nationality) of another state; and

8) who are not subject to the naturalisation restrictions specified in Section 11 of this Law.

(2) Only those persons who meet all of the requirements set out in Paragraph one of this Section may be admitted to Latvian citizenship through naturalisation procedures.

(Full text please see:

http://www.ttc.lv/export/sites/default/docs/LRTA/Likumi/Citizenship_Law.doc)

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

7 months from the end of the reference year

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Will be developed in the future

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

August 1st after the reference year

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

Not applicable

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Reference metadata files are included in the annual statistical data collection "Demography"

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*

High

b) *on loss of citizenship:*

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

2000

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*

Not applicable

b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*

Not applicable

c) *other sources of error:*

Not applicable

9. Supplementary information

Lithuania

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Lithuania**
Website <http://www.stat.gov.lt>

Questionnaire sent **12-Feb-10**
Latest update **12-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group
Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007
Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex
Reference None
Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*
Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*
Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Migration department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania:
- adopts decisions on the acquisition of citizenship and arranges the procedure of oath after the Decree of the Republic of Lithuania entries into force
- adopts decisions on the loss of citizenship
- all data on acquisition / loss of citizenship is stored in the administrative database of the Migration department

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

The person must swear an oath of allegiance to the Republic of Lithuania within 1 year from the day of entry into force of the Decree of the President of the Republic, whereby the

person is granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania. So if the citizenship was granted during the reference year and the person took the oath to the Republic of Lithuania during the period of 1 year, it might be that this person is excluded from the figures of the reporting year and is included into the next year's statistics.

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

The Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania defines the main conditions for granting citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania:

Article 12. Conditions for Granting Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania

1. Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania may be granted to a person if he meets the following conditions:

- 1) has passed the examination in the Lithuanian language;
- 2) at the time of submission of the application is habitually resident in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 3) has been residing in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania for the last ten years;
- 4) has a legal source of support in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 5) has passed the examination in the basic provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 6) is a stateless person or is a citizen of a state under the laws of which he shall lose citizenship of the said state upon acquiring citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania and notifies in writing of his decision to renounce citizenship of another state held by him after he is granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania.

2. The procedure of examination in the Lithuanian language (state language) and in the basic provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and the procedure for issuing the appropriate certificates shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

3. Persons meeting the conditions provided for in this Article shall be granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania taking into account the interests of the Republic of Lithuania. The requirements of Article 12, paragraph 1, subparagraphs 1 and 5 shall not be applied to persons who are 65 years of age or over, persons who have been established 0-55% capacity for work and persons who have reached pensionable age and who have been established according to the procedure laid down by legal acts as persons with high or medium level of special needs, also to persons ill with grave chronic mental illnesses.

4. The provisions of this Article, paragraph 1, subparagraph 6 shall not apply to citizens of foreign states who have refugee status in the Republic of Lithuania.

5. A person who is granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania shall swear an oath of allegiance to the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 14. Granting Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania upon Contracting a Marriage

1. A person, who contracted a marriage with a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania and has maintained his marital status for the last 7 years while residing in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, shall be granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania provided that he meets the conditions established in this Law, Article 12, paragraph 1, subparagraphs 1, 2, 5 and 6, and there are no circumstances specified in Article 13 of this Law.

2. Persons who contracted marriage with citizens of the Republic of Lithuania: deportees, political prisoners or their children born in exile shall be granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania if, after contracting marriage, they move to the Republic of Lithuania for permanent residence and provided that they have resided for the last five years in the Republic of Lithuania together with their spouse who is a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania and meet the conditions established in this Law, Article 12, paragraph 1, subparagraphs 2, 5 and 6.

3. A person who, after contracting marriage with a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania, has

resided in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania for over a year may, in case of death of his spouse, be granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania after he has resided in the Republic of Lithuania for a five-year period, provided that he meets the conditions established in this Law, Article 12, paragraph 1, subparagraphs 1, 2, 5 and 6 and there are no circumstances specified in Article 13 of this Law.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

3 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

There is no on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition / loss of citizenship at national level could be accessed. Migration department manages its own administrative database, which is not accessible for external users. All Decrees of the President of the Republic, whereby the person is granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, are published in the official gazette "Valstybės žinios" and decisions to recognise the person as having lost citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania or to recognise the act on the granting of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania as invalid are published in the supplement "Informaciniai pranešimai" to "Valstybės žinios". All Decrees of the President of the Republic of Lithuania and orders related the loss of citizenship can be found in the database of legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania (http://www3.lrs.lt/dokpaieska/forma_e.htm).

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

Migration yearbook, the end of June each year

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

We do not do any specific data revision. If there arise any mismatches during the preparation of statistic data for Eurostat, we specify and harmonize the data in our administrative database.

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

There are no national quality reports concerning the data on acquisition / loss of citizenship

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Data are complete

b) on loss of citizenship:

Data are complete

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

It is possible to compare data by quarters

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

Luxembourg

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **STATEC**
Website <http://www.statec.lu>

Questionnaire sent **18-Feb-10**

Latest update **18-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group
Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Database of the Ministry of Justice

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

http://www.gouvernement.lu/publications/informations_gouvernementales/nationalite-luxembourgeoise-2009/nat_lux_2009_EN.pdf

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

October-November

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

http://www.statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=423&IF_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=3&RFPath=49

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

June-July

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*

100%

b) *on loss of citizenship:*

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

Complete data since 2000, before 2000 aggregated data only

- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
- a) overcoverage and undercoverage:*
 - b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
 - c) other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

Hungary

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Hungarian Central Statistical Office**

Website <http://www.ksh.hu>

Questionnaire sent **18-Feb-10**

Latest update **25-Jun-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Population register

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Acquiring Hungarian Citizenship, Naturalization :

1 - A non-Hungarian citizen may be naturalized upon request if:

- a) the petitioner has resided in Hungary continuously over a period of eight years prior to the submission of the petition;
- b) according to Hungarian laws, the applicant has a clean criminal record and is not being indicted in any criminal proceedings before the Hungarian court;
- c) the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence and a place of abode in Hungary;
- d) his/her naturalization is not considered to be a threat to the interests of the Republic of Hungary; and
- e) the applicant provides proof that he/she has passed the examination in basic constitutional studies in the Hungarian language, or that of being exempted by virtue of this Act.

2 - A non-Hungarian citizen who has resided in Hungary continuously for a period of at least three years prior to the submission of the petition and who satisfies the conditions specified in Paragraphs b)-e) of Subsection 1 may be naturalized on preferential terms, provided that:

- a) he/she has lived in the household of a Hungarian citizen in lawful marriage for at least three years, or the marriage has been terminated upon the spouse's death;
- b) his/her minor child is a Hungarian citizen;
- c) he/she has been adopted by a Hungarian citizen; or
- d) he/she has been recognized as a refugee by the competent Hungarian authority.

3 - If the requirements set out in Paragraphs b)-e) of Subsection 1 are satisfied, upon request a non-Hungarian citizen claiming to be a Hungarian national who resides in Hungary and whose ascendant was a Hungarian citizen, may be naturalized on preferential terms.

4 - A non-Hungarian citizen who has resided in Hungary continuously for at least five years prior to the date of submission of the petition, and if the conditions set out in Paragraphs b)-e) of Subsection 1 are satisfied, may be naturalized on preferential terms if he/she:

- a) was born in the territory of Hungary;
- b) had established residence in Hungary before reaching legal age;
- c) is stateless.

5 - The criteria of continuous residence in Hungary, for the periods of time defined in Subsections 1-4, may be waived in the case of minors, if the minor's petition for naturalization is submitted together with that of the parent's or if the minor's parent was granted Hungarian citizenship.

6 - Minor children may be granted Hungarian citizenship if adopted by a Hungarian citizen irrespective of where their residence is located.

7 - By recommendation of the minister in charge of naturalization and nationality (hereinafter referred to as "minister"), the President of the Republic may grant exemption from the time limit referred to in Subsections 1-4 for continuous residence and from the requirements specified under Paragraphs c) and e) of Subsection 1 if naturalizing the applicant is in the overriding interest of the Republic of Hungary.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

- 7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*
 12 months
If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:
- 7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*
- 7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*
 July
- 7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*
 Preliminary data are available at March from the preliminary database (3 months after the end of the reference year). Final data are available at July from the updated, definitive database (which consists all recode from the reference year).

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*
 www.ksh.hu (Hungarian and English)
- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
 a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*
 b) *on loss of citizenship:*
- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*
 1993
- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
 a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*
 b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
 c) *other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

Malta

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **National Statistics Office of Malta**

Website <http://www.nso.gov.mt>

Questionnaire sent **15-Feb-10**

Latest update **15-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs Department

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

There is no particular other category that has been excluded

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

One can acquire a Maltese citizenship through registration and naturalisation.

A) One can obtain it through registration if you are:

- The spouse of a citizen of Malta (and you have been married for at least five years and, on the date of the application, you are still married to and living with that person);
- The spouse of a citizen of Malta from whom you are separated (provided you have lived with that citizen of Malta for at least five years after marriage);
- The widow/widower of a person who was a citizen of Malta at the time of his/her death (you had then been married/living together for at least five years);
- The widow/widower of a person who was a citizen of Malta at the time of his/her death, and on the date of death you had been separated but you had lived with the person for at least five years after marriage;
- The widow/widower of a person who, having passed away before the 21st September 1964, would but for his/her death have automatically become a citizen of Malta due to the fact that he/she was born in Malta of a parent likewise born in Malta or was born abroad of a father and a paternal grandparent both born in Malta; Provided that you were still living with that person at the time of his/her death or if you had been separated, you had lived with that person for at least five years after marriage;
- The son/daughter, who was born prior to the 21 September 1964, of a female who was born in Malta and who became or would but for her death have become a citizen of Malta on the said date.
- The son/daughter of a female citizen of Malta (who acquired Maltese citizenship by birth in Malta, by registration or by naturalization, and who was a citizen of Malta at the time of your birth) and you were born outside Malta on or after 21st September 1964 and before the 1st August 1989.
- A former citizen of Malta and you do not qualify automatically for dual citizenship because you did not spend six years abroad or because you were formerly a citizen of Malta by Registration or by Naturalization.
- The direct descendant, second or subsequent generation, born abroad of an ascendant who was born in Malta of a parent who was also born in Malta.

B) One can obtain Maltese citizenship through naturalisation if you are:

- A foreigner / stateless person and you have resided in Malta throughout the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application; and you have resided in Malta for periods amounting in the aggregate to a minimum of four years, during the six years preceding the above period of twelve months; and you are of good character; and you have an adequate knowledge of the Maltese or the English language; and you would be a suitable citizen of Malta.
- You were born abroad of a father likewise born abroad but your paternal grandfather and great-grandparent were both born in Malta.
- You were born in Malta prior to 21 September 1964 of a parent likewise born in Malta, or you were born in Malta after that date, and you ceased to be a citizen of Malta whilst being emigrated.
- You can prove descent from a person born in Malta, you are a citizen of a country other than the country in which you reside and your access to the country of which you are a citizen is restricted.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

- 7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*
12 months
If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:
This year, this Office needed some more time to compile this information since we needed some time to develop new methodologies to estimate some of the information that has been requested in the new tables
- 7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*
Not available
- 7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*
Not available
- 7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*
It is our policy to inform Eurostat immediately of any changes / revisions that might be required in any transmitted data, which includes migration statistics. Erroneous figures or figures that require updating are immediately changed and forwarded to Eurostat. Moreover, we have an independent policy as regards to notifying and implementing such revisions on a national basis. This may be downloaded from:
<http://www.nso.gov.mt/docs/revisions.pdf>

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*
Not available
- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*
Data are obtained from the database of the Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs Department and it covers all the persons that obtained Maltese citizenship by means of naturalisation and registration
b) *on loss of citizenship:*
Not available
- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*
2008
- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*
Not applicable
b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
Not applicable
c) *other sources of error:*
Not applicable

9. Supplementary information

Netherlands

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Netherlands**

Website <http://www.cbs.nl>

Questionnaire sent **01-Feb-10**

Latest update **01-Jun-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Population register

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Dutch citizenship can be acquired by right (including adoption), through option and through naturalisation. Before 1 April 2003, Dutch citizenship could also be acquired by recognition. Acquisition of Dutch citizenship by naturalisation is possible after five years of legal permanent residence (or three years in case of marriage to a Dutch citizen). It may be necessary to pass an integration exam. It is generally required to relinquish previous citizenship. However, a number of exceptions to this rule exist. As a consequence more than 1.1 million citizens in the Netherlands have Dutch citizenship plus a foreign citizenship these days.

A person who holds Dutch citizenship plus the citizenship of another country as a rule will lose the former if s/he de facto lives outside of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for a period of more than ten years. The Kingdom of the Netherlands includes the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao, Saint Maarten, Saba, Saint Eustatius, Bonaire) and Aruba in the Caribbean Sea. As a consequence citizens of these islands are Dutch. Until 1975, when the country attained independence, this also held true for Suriname.

A child born out of a Dutch parent (until 1984 out of a Dutch father) is automatically a Dutch citizen, regardless of the location of birth. If the effect is that a person has two (or more)

citizenships, nothing in Dutch law prevents this. If neither of the parents is Dutch, the child is not a Dutch citizen, even if born on Dutch soil unless already its grandparents and parents had been residents of the Netherlands.

Finally, abandoned children are automatically Dutch citizens.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

12 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

<http://statline.cbs.nl/statweb/>

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

December

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

No preliminary data on acquisition or loss of citizenship are published

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*
<http://statline.cbs.nl/statweb/>
- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*
Good
b) *on loss of citizenship:*
Good
- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*
1996
- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*

b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*

c) *other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

Austria

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Austria**
Website <http://www.statistik.at>

Questionnaire sent **08-Mar-10**

Latest update **08-Mar-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group
Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

Changes of citizenship of people resident in Austria other than naturalisations are not covered by national statistics

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Individual reporting of competent administrative bodies

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

None (adopted children of parents with Austrian citizenship and spouses of citizens must apply for citizenship and are reported to Statistics Austria)

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

There are various legal grounds:

Legal claim to acquire citizenship

30 years of continuous residence;

15 years of continuous residence with proof of sustainable personal and professional integration;

Six years of continuous residence and 1) born in Austria, or 2) being a citizen of an EEA member state or 3) having the official right to asylum or 4) for reasons of extraordinary past or prospective achievements in the fields of science, business, art and culture or sports in the interest of the Republic of Austria or 5) being married with a national for at least five years

At the authorities discretion: At least 10 years of continuous residence in Austria

By extension: Austrian citizenship may be extended to spouses and unmarried children living in the same household with the person who applied for citizenship.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):

The results of the reference year are available by mid-February (six weeks after the end of the reference year). Data production needs two to three weeks on average. The responsible administrative bodies report on acquisitions of citizenship not later than one month after the end of a quarter (the last quarter is reported by the end of January)

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:

Tables (German):

http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/bevoelkerung/einbuergerungen/index.html

English version

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/population/naturalisation/index.html

7.3. Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

February (fourth quarter and results for the past reference year); May (first quarter), August (second quarter), November (third quarter)

7.4. Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:

No revisions of data on acquisitions of citizenship

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

German only:

http://www.statistik.at/web_de/dokumentationen/Bevoelkerung/index.html

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Data should be complete

b) on loss of citizenship:

Data not available

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

Data are available from 1981 onwards by characteristics such as sex, age, marital status, country of birth, previous citizenship; before (1946 to 1980): only number of naturalisations

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

Statistics Austria has no possibility to verify if the responsible administrative bodies report all naturalisations but there has not been any evidence up to date for undercoverage

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Very unlikely

c) other sources of error:

High quality of data because information is derived from official documents

9. Supplementary information

Poland

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Central Statistical Office of Poland**

Website <http://www.stat.gov.pl>

Questionnaire sent **12-Feb-10**

Latest update **12-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

No

If 'No', please specify:

Age stated in the statistics refers to the age reached in the moment of registration

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Central Register of Data on Acquisition and Loss of Polish Citizenship held by the Ministry of Interior and Administration

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

The register does not include persons who acquired Polish citizenship by law through birth if their parents were Polish citizens and persons who acquired Polish citizenship through repatriation

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

1. By descendant: child acquires Polish citizenship, if at least one of the parents is Polish citizen.
2. By birth: a child who was born or found within the territory of Poland acquires Polish citizenship, if both parents are unknown, whose citizenship cannot be established, or who are stateless.
3. By naturalization: citizenship can be granted to the alien who has resided in Poland as a lawful permanent resident for at least 5 years or the alien who stay in at least 3-year long marriage with Polish citizen and reside in Poland as a lawful permanent resident.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

- 7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

The average production time for immigration data is 3 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

Possible delay may result from delay of the data obtainment from the Ministry of Interior and Administration which is a holder of the data

- 7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Data on acquisition and loss of citizenship can be accessed on-line on the website of CSO of Poland: http://www.stat.gov.pl/gus/5840_3697_ENG_HTML.htm

- 7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

Data on acquisition and loss of citizenship is released in the „Demographic Yearbook of Poland”, which is published annually in December both, in paper and electronic version (CD and .pdf or .xls files available on-line on the website of CSO of Poland).

- 7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

No revision policy is foreseen

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

No quality reports or metadata files exist

- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*

Data on acquisition of citizenship are complete

b) *on loss of citizenship:*

Data on loss of citizenship are complete

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

Data on acquisition and loss of citizenship are collected since 1st of July, 2001. Data by age and sex required under Reg. 862/2007 are collected since 2008.

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

None

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

None

c) other sources of error:

Human factor, concerning input and revision of data

9. Supplementary information

Portugal

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **National Institute of Statistics of Portugal**

Website <http://www.ine.pt>

Questionnaire sent **23-Mar-10**

Latest update **23-Mar-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Data are reported by the Central Registry to the Directorate-General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice)

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

All cases of acquisition of nationality are included in the figures reported. Only some situations of initial nationality (attribution of nationality) are not included in the figures.

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

I. Acquisition of nationality (Acquisition of nationality by will)

1. Acquisition through minors or disabled children

a. The minors or disabled children of a father or mother that acquires the Portuguese nationality may also obtain it by way of a declaration.

2. Acquisition in case of marriage or common law marriage

a. The foreign citizen married for more than three years with a Portuguese citizen may acquire the Portuguese citizenship through a declaration made during the marriage. The declaration of nullity or annulling the marriage does not jeopardise the nationality acquired by the spouse that has obtained it in good faith.

b. The foreign citizen who, up to the date of the declaration, lives in common law marriage with a Portuguese citizen, for more than three years, may acquire the Portuguese nationality after such situation is recognised in a civil proceeding brought before a court of law.

3. Declaration after obtaining legal capacity

a. Those who have lost the Portuguese nationality due to declaration made while lacking the legal capacity to do so may acquire it, by way of a declaration, as soon as they attain legal capacity.

II. Acquisition of nationality by adoption (Acquisition by full adoption)

1. The person who has been fully adopted by a Portuguese citizen acquires the Portuguese nationality.

III. Acquisition of nationality by naturalization

1. The Government grants the Portuguese nationality, by naturalization, to foreign citizens that cumulatively meet the following conditions:

a. Are of age or emancipated according to the Portuguese law;

b. Legally reside in Portuguese territory for, at least, six years;

c. now the Portuguese language quite well;

d. Have not been convicted, in res judicata, for the practice of a crime punishable with an imprisonment sentence equal or higher than 3 years, in accordance with the Portuguese law.

2. Minors born in Portuguese territory.

3. The Government grants the nationality, by naturalization, to minors born in Portuguese territory, children of foreign citizens, if they meet with the requirements set forth in items c) and d) of the previous paragraph and provided that, at the moment the request is made, one of the following conditions are met:

a. One of the parents here legally resides for, at least, five years;

b. The minor has here concluded his first stage of basic education.

4. The Government grants the naturalization, dispensing with the requirement of "legally residing in Portuguese territory for, at least, six years" and of "knowing the Portuguese language quite well", to the persons who have had Portuguese nationality and who, having lost it, have never acquired any other nationality.

5. The Government grants the naturalization, dispensing with the requirement of "legally residing in Portuguese territory for, at least, six years", to the persons born abroad that have, at least, a relative in the ascending 2nd degree direct line, with Portuguese nationality and who has not lost such nationality.

6. The Government may grant the nationality, by naturalization, dispensing with the requirement of "legally residing in Portuguese territory for, at least, six years", to the persons born in Portuguese territory, children of foreign citizens that have, immediately prior to the request, here resided for 10 years.

7. The Government may grant the naturalization, dispensing with the requirement of "legally residing in Portuguese territory for, at least, six years" and of "knowing the Portuguese language quite well" to the persons who, not being stateless, have had

Portuguese nationality, to those descending from Portuguese citizens, to community members of Portuguese ascendancy and to foreign citizens that have been called or are called to perform relevant duties for the Portuguese State or for the national community.

IV. Initial nationality (Attribution of nationality)

1. The children of a Portuguese mother or father born in Portuguese territory;
2. The children of a Portuguese mother or father born overseas if the Portuguese parent is abroad on Government service;
3. The children of a Portuguese mother or father born abroad if they have their birth registered at the Portuguese civil registry or if they declare their wish to be Portuguese;
4. The persons born in Portuguese territory, children of foreign citizens, if one of the parents has, at least, been born here and here resides, irrespective of whether or not such parent had a residence permit at the time of the birth;
5. The persons born in Portuguese territory, children of foreign citizens that are not at the service of the respective States, if they declare that they wish to be Portuguese, and provided that, at the time of the birth, one of the parents here legally resides for at least five years;
6. The persons born in Portuguese territory and who do not have any other nationality. (Unless otherwise evidenced, are also considered Portuguese the newborns whose birth incidentally occurs in Portuguese territory).

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

- 7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

This schedule is not yet defined, due to the fact there are still in resolution some technical issues in transmission and data quality

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

It is not possible to advance an approximate date, because there are still in resolution some technical issues concerning data transmission and data quality for the 2009 data

- 7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Not available

- 7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

Not available

- 7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

The automatic transmission of data from the Central Registry to the database of Directorate-General for Justice Policy is subject to technical, functional and content validation

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*
Data cover all events
b) *on loss of citizenship:*
Not applicable
- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*
2008
- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*
Not applicable
b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
Not applicable
c) *other sources of error:*
Not applicable

9. Supplementary information

Romania

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies**

Website <http://www.insse.ro>

Questionnaire sent **15-Feb-10**

Latest update **15-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

No

If 'No', please specify:

By completed years of age

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Ministry of Justice - Citizenship Directorate

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

No category of persons excluded

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

8 years of continuous legal stay in Romania

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

5 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

Not disseminated

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

End of May

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

No revisions

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Very good

b) on loss of citizenship:

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

2008

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

None

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

None

c) other sources of error:

None

9. Supplementary information

The increase of acquisitions of citizenship in 2008 is a result of a change in the procedure for granting citizenships to people with Romanian background living in Moldova

Slovenia

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia**

Website <http://www.stat.si>

Questionnaire sent **15-Feb-10**

Latest update **15-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Register of Citizenship

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

All persons have been included in the statistics for 2008

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

In cases of regular naturalisation: 10 years, exceptions: 1 year continuously for persons, who are married to Slovene citizen; 1 year continuously for Slovenian expatriate and his/her descendants to the fourth generation in direct descent; 5 years continuously for persons, who are entitled to asylum; 5 years continuously for persons without citizenship (a stateless persons); 7 years, of which the 5 years prior to the submission of the application were continuous, for persons, who have attended and successfully completed at least a higher education programme in the Republic of Slovenia.

In cases of exceptional naturalisation: 1 year for persons who proves scientific, economic, cultural, or similar benefits to the state. In cases of naturalisation of persons who are exercising the benefit to the state for national reasons (Slovenian expatriate and his/her descendants to the fourth generation in direct descent) the fulfilment of condition of continuous residence in the Republic of Slovenia is not required.

A person shall possess:

Temporary or permanent residence permit.

Nationality Certificate or valid Passport.

Certificate of the interested party of being released of current nationality, or proof that interested party will obtain release if he/she acquires citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia, if applicable.

Evidence of impunity issued by an authority competent for criminal records in the state of applicant residence, unless the interested party is a minor

Documents proving the means of subsistence enabling material and social security.

Certificate that the interested party has a command of the Slovenian language for the purposes of everyday communication, which can be proved with a certificate verifying that he/she successfully passed a basic level exam.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):

3 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

The data depend on the report of Diplomatic Consular Representation of Republic of Slovenia abroad. When the data of Diplomatic Consular Representations are entered in Register of Citizenship we could provide the data of previous year immediately.

7.2. Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:

We do not provide an on-line database, it is possible to receive data only by request

7.3. Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

31 March

7.4. Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:

Data are not subject of revision. The Register of Citizenship is an electronic register which provide current data.

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

We do not provide such national reports and they are not available on-line

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Data on acquisition of citizenship consist on all legal bases

b) on loss of citizenship:

Data on loss of citizenship consist on all legal bases

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

1994

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

Errors were not found

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Errors were not found

c) other sources of error:

Errors were not found

9. Supplementary information

Slovakia

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**

Website <http://www.statistics.sk>

Questionnaire sent **15-Feb-10**

Latest update **15-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

The registration of acquisition takes place in the "Central register of acquisition and loss of citizenship of the Slovak Republic", under the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior of the SR (namely the Citizenship Unit)

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

The Central register of acquisition and loss of citizenship of the Slovak Republic does not contain information about acquisition of the Slovak Republic citizenship acquired by birth

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

(Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 40/1993 Coll. on nationality of the Slovak Republic)

§ 7 part 1 a)

Nationality of the Slovak Republic can be granted to applicants who are not nationals of the Slovak Republic and who have uninterrupted permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic for at least eight years immediately preceding the filing of an application for granting nationality of the Slovak Republic.

Exceptions under § 7 part 2 letter a) - j)

Unless otherwise specified in this Act, nationality of the Slovak Republic can be granted to applicants with permitted permanent residence in the Slovak Republic without fulfilling the condition specified in section 1(a) if

- a) They entered into marriage with a national of the Slovak Republic, this marriage remains valid and they live together in the marriage in a common household in the territory of the Slovak Republic for at least five years immediately preceding the filing of the application for granting of nationality of the Slovak Republic,
- b) They are a person with substantial credit for the benefit of the Slovak Republic in the area of economics, science, technology, culture, society or sport, or if it is otherwise in the interest of the Slovak Republic,
- c) They have uninterrupted permanent residence in the Slovak Republic for at least three years before reaching the age of 18,
- d) They are a minor child whose legal representative or guardian is a citizen of the Slovak Republic or a legal entity appointed by a court of the Slovak Republic and has permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic for at least two years immediately preceding the filing of the application for granting of nationality of the Slovak Republic; the length of the residence shall not apply to minor children aged less than two years,
- e) They are an asylum seeker¹¹ for at least four years immediately preceding the filing of the application for granting of nationality of the Slovak Republic,
- f) They were born in the territory of the Slovak Republic and have permanent residence here for at least three years immediately preceding the filing of the application for nationality of the Slovak Republic,
- g) They have uninterrupted residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic for at least ten years, and at the time of filing the application for nationality of the Slovak Republic they already have a permanent residence permit, or
- h) They are without nationality and have uninterrupted residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the filing of the application for nationality of the Slovak Republic,
- i) They lost the nationality of the Slovak Republic under § 9 and have uninterrupted residence in the Slovak Republic for a period of at least two years immediately preceding the filing of the application for nationality of the Slovak Republic,
- j) At the time of their birth, one of their parents was a Czechoslovak national and the other was an alien and pursuant to Art.

Exception under § 7 part 3

Applicants who were issued the certificate documenting their status of a Slovak living in abroad¹² can be granted the nationality of the Slovak Republic without fulfilling the condition specified in section 1(a) if they have uninterrupted residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic for at least three years immediately preceding the filing of the application for nationality of the Slovak Republic.

The Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 40/1993 Coll. on nationality of the Slovak Republic adjust the concept of acquisition of the SR citizenship as follows: by determination, by choice, by birth, by adoption and by naturalisation.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

- 7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

The average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship is 18 months after the end of the reference year

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic is dependent on the data from administrative sources and from this reason we need longer time for data processing. The reason for the delay is the collection of data (i.e. the transmission of data from local authorities 'LAU1' in the centres of NUTS2 regions and the transmission of data from diplomatic corps/missions of the Slovak Republic abroad).

- 7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

The Central Register is not public and contains personal data.

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic releases some data on the acquisition and loss of the Slovak citizenship obtained from the Central Register on the web portal <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=2527>

- 7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

1 week after the data transmission to the Eurostat

- 7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

Only definitive data have been produced so far

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*

Complete data on the acquisition of the Slovak citizenship by naturalisation by the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 40/1993 Coll. on nationality of the Slovak Republic, which meet requirements of the Regulation No. 862/2007

b) *on loss of citizenship:*

Complete data on the loss of the Slovak citizenship by the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 40/1993 Coll. on nationality of the Slovak Republic

- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic has its time series in dependency from the evaluation of Eurostat requirements on this issue since the reference year 2003-onwards

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

We obtain aggregated data from the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic from the Central register of acquisition and loss of citizenship of the Slovak Republic

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Statistics on acquisition and loss of citizenship are based on registered events

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

Finland

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Finland**

Website <http://www.stat.fi>

Questionnaire sent **15-Feb-10**

Latest update **15-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

In Finland there is no administrative organisation that would generally get notifications of losses of citizenship

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Population register (for acquisition of citizenship)

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

The material of acquisition of citizenship consists only of persons, who have applied for the citizenship. Categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported are often adopted children and newly born children because citizenship is often registered in the register office

without application.

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

The main condition, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of Finland is that the length of continuous stay in Finland has lasted six years

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

8 months (for acquisition of citizenship)

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

http://pxweb2.stat.fi/database/StatFin/vrm/kans/kans_en.asp (acquisition of citizenship)

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

27 May, 2009 (for acquisition of citizenship)

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

Yearly preliminary statistics on acquisition of citizenship was published three weeks after the end of statistics year. Preliminary statistics was only used between dates of 22 January and 26 May. Both statistics on acquisition of citizenship were available after 27 May, 2009.

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

There are no national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the acquisition of citizenship data supplied. There are national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the population data of 2008.

http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/kans/laa_en.html

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Good

b) on loss of citizenship:

No data

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

1987

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

Very small (acquisition of citizenship)

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Very small

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

Sweden

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Sweden**

Website <http://www.scb.se>

Questionnaire sent **22-Feb-10**

Latest update **22-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

The Total Population Register received from the TaxBoard

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

- To become a Swedish citizen, you must be able to prove your identity.
- One requirement for becoming a Swedish citizen is that the person has reached the age of 18. If the person has children under the age of 18, they may become Swedish citizens with the parent by being included on his/her application.
The Migration Board may make exceptions to the age requirement. For example, a child who has a Swedish mother or father may become a Swedish citizen if its parents submit an application.
- If a person wishes to become a Swedish citizen he/she must have a permanent residence permit (PUT) or permanent right of residence in Sweden.
- Citizens of a country within the EU/EEA may instead have a time-limited residence permit for at least five years.
- In order to become a Swedish citizen, a person must have been living in Sweden for a certain time (period of residence). The period of residence is calculated as the time the person has spent in Sweden with a permit for settlement.
The period of residence required varies depending on whether you are a foreign citizen, stateless or a refugee.
 - Foreign citizens are required to have been resident in Sweden for at least five years. This period of residence is to have been continuous.
 - Stateless are required to have been resident in Sweden for at least four years. This period of residence is to have been continuous.
 - Refugees are required to have been resident in Sweden for at least four years. In order to be considered a refugee, the person must have been granted a residence permit as a refugee in accordance with Chapter 4, section 1 of the Aliens Act or corresponding sections in the old Aliens Act. This period of residence is to have been continuous.
 - If a person has been married to, living in a registered partnership with or cohabiting with a Swedish citizen for at least the past two years, he or she may apply for Swedish citizenship after spending three years in Sweden. If the persons husband, wife, partner or common law spouse was formerly the citizen of another country (or were stateless), he or she must have now been a Swedish citizen for at least two years.
 - Citizens of Denmark, Finland, Island or Norway who has been living in Sweden for at least five years can become a Swedish citizen by notification (easier and cheaper) but can after two years apply for a citizenship.
- Exceptions from period of residence requirement
 - An emigrant, formerly a Swedish citizen, who returns to Sweden
 - A person who is employed on a Swedish ship and who is registered in Sweden.
 - A person who is in the employ of a Swedish company abroad and who has previously lived in Sweden.
 - A person who has been married to a Swedish citizen abroad for at least ten years and who does not live in their country of origin. The person must have strong ties with Sweden, e.g. through frequent visits or having a strong desire to become a Swedish citizen.
 - A person whose uninterrupted period of residence in Sweden is too short. Such a person may be allowed to count previous periods of residence in Sweden, partly or in full. This depends on how long and why they have been abroad.
- In order to become a Swedish citizen, the person must have conducted her/himself well during his/her time in Sweden. A person may still become a Swedish citizen if he or she has committed a crime, but he or she must wait for a specified period. The length of time he or she must wait depends on the sentence he or she received.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

Statistics can start to be produced at the end of February. (Two months after the end of the reference period.) We need 2-3 months to fill in the questionnaire from Eurostat.

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

<http://www.ssd.scb.se/databaser/makro/produkt.asp?produktid=BE0101&lang=2>

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

February 17, 2009 and March 20, 2009

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

No preliminary data are produced

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Very good

b) on loss of citizenship:

Very good

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

1968

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

There is probably no overcoverage or undercoverage of the data on persons changing to a Swedish citizenship or on people that has lost there Swedish citizenship

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

United Kingdom

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Office for National Statistics**

Website <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

Questionnaire sent **18-Jan-10**

Latest update **18-Jan-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Totals only

New citizenship is not captured in the administrative records and so cannot be reported. A total by sex has been supplied.

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

UK Border Agency administrative data drawn from the Case Information Database

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

Persons for whom it is not possible to calculate age due to incomplete data.

Persons granted British citizenship outside the United Kingdom.

Persons granted British citizenship under section 5 of the British Citizenship Act 1981.

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

The majority of those acquiring British citizenship by application do so through naturalisation. This is based on a period of residence in the United Kingdom, 3 years for someone whose spouse or civil partner is a British citizen, 5 years for others. During that time a person should have been in the United Kingdom legally, not have exceeded permitted levels of absence from the UK, and be free of immigration restrictions at the time of applying. There are also requirements to be of good character and have sufficient knowledge of English.

The British Nationality Act 1981 also provides registration routes for certain individuals to acquire British citizenship:

- children born in the United Kingdom, either when a the parent becomes a British citizen or settled in the UK, or on reaching the age of 10
- children born to British citizens by descent, on the basis of the family living in the UK for a period of three years, or the parent's previous residence in the United Kingdom
- those who already hold some form of British nationality, either on the basis of 5 years residence in the United Kingdom, or because they would otherwise be stateless
- persons born before 1983 to British mothers
- children born to foreign and Commonwealth members of the UK armed forces
- stateless persons.

Full details of the requirements for British citizenship can be found on the UKBA website: <http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/britishcitizenship/eligibility>

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

5 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb0909.pdf>

There is currently no 'on-line database' of British citizenship statistical data. Information is published in PDF format linked above.

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

27th May 2010

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

Data are revised annually if analysis of updated data from the administrative source indicates a significant change in the information recorded due to late recording or other issues

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Complete subject to the exceptions mentioned under the section "Coverage"

b) on loss of citizenship:

The UK can provide a breakdown of persons requesting to renounce their British citizenship by sex. A breakdown by new nationality is not available because that information is not captured in the administrative record.

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

1997 to 2008 (acquisition of citizenship) 2004 to 2008 (loss of citizenship)

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

Persons for whom it is not possible to calculate age due to incomplete data and persons granted British citizenship outside the United Kingdom may be excluded

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

Date of birth is not recorded in a small fraction of cases, leading to the inability to calculate age

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

Iceland

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Iceland**
Website <http://www.statice.is>

Questionnaire sent **12-Feb-10**

Latest update **12-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group
Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

Data theoretically available, but not collected

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

National Register of Population, Acts of Althing on granting of citizenship, Stjórnartíðindi - B (the Official Journal - Division B)

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

Adopted children, children abroad of which father is foreign but mother Icelandic, persons whose usual residence is abroad

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Seven years continuous stay, except four years for other Nordics. Three years of continuous stay if married to Icelandic citizen for at least three years, or five years of continuous stay if formally cohabiting with an Icelandic citizen for the period, two years of continuous stay if one parent is Icelandic, and one year of continuous stay if himself or herself was previously Icelandic citizen. In addition: Person of good repute, passed an exam in Icelandic, and can provide for herself/himself. Acts of Althing are not bound by any conditions.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

7 weeks

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

<http://www.statice.is/Statistics/Population/Citizenship-and-country-of-birth>

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

17 February 2009

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

Preliminary data are not issued. Data are final. Revisions occur only in case of corrections.

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Icelandic and English, see relevant metadata under each of the major listings in <http://www.statice.is/Statistics/Population> or (Icelandic) <http://www.hagstofa.is/Hagtolur/Mannfjoldi>

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*

a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

All characteristics are complete

b) on loss of citizenship:

Data not available

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

From 1920. Prior to 1981, dependent children were not always counted even if granted citizenship with the same act.

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

None detected

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

None

c) other sources of error:

Data refer to all events that have been registered in the reference year. Citizen acquisition events that occurred prior to the reference year are thus used as a proxy for acquisitions in the reference year that are still not reported.

9. Supplementary information

Norway

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Statistics Norway**

Website <http://www.ssb.no>

Questionnaire sent **24-Feb-10**

Latest update **24-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Population register

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

Pursuant to the Act on Norwegian nationality of 1 September 2006, it is possible to become a Norwegian citizen automatically, by notification or upon application. The main rule on acquisition upon application is that any person has a right to Norwegian nationality if the applicant at the time the administrative decision is made fulfils the following criteria and that the application is not in conflict with the interest of national or security or foreign policy:

- Has provided documentary evidence of or otherwise clearly established his or her identity;
- Has reached the age of 12;
- Is and will remain a resident of the realm;
- Fulfils the conditions for a settlement permit laid down in section 12 of the Immigration Act;
- Has spent a total of seven years in the realm in the last ten years, with residence or work permits of at least one year's duration;
- Satisfies the requirement regarding release from another nationality.

Other conditions apply for certain other groups, including:

- Persons who arrive in the realm before reaching the age of 18 must have spent a total of five years in the realm;
- Persons who married to Norwegian national and share a residence with his or her spouse. For these persons the period of marriage to a Norwegian national with shared residence in the realm must add up to a total of at least seven years. The period of residence and the period of marriage to a Norwegian national may be concurrent. In practice, the residence permit provisions require that the applicant has been resident in the realm for the last three years. The same rules apply for registered partners and cohabitants;
- Nordic nationals may be entitled to Norwegian citizenship after having resided in the realm for two years;
- Former Norwegian nationals. The applicant must have resided in the realm for the last two years;
- Stateless persons must have resided in the realm for the last three years;
- Children of persons who are acquiring or have acquired Norwegian nationality must have resided in the realm for the last two years.

A child becomes a Norwegian national at birth if his or her father or mother is a Norwegian national. If the father dies before the child is born, it is sufficient that the father was a Norwegian national when he died.

A child who is adopted by a Norwegian national becomes a Norwegian national by adoption

- If the child is under the age of 18 at the time of the adoption. The adoption order must be issued by Norwegian authorities pursuant to the Adoption Act, or
- through a foreign adoption that is valid in Norway.

Nordic nationals can also become Norwegian nationals upon notification. Among other things, the requirement is that the applicant has been resident in the realm for the last seven years. If the applicant is a former Norwegian national there are no requirements on the residence period. The applicant is entitled to recover his or her Norwegian nationality provided that he or she is resident in Norway.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

- 7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*
8 months
If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:
- 7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*
http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/statsborger_en/
- 7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*
No data
- 7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*
No preliminary data

8. Quality management

- 8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*
Not available
- 8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*
Very good quality
b) *on loss of citizenship:*
- 8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*
1977
- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
a) *overcoverage and undercoverage:*

b) *assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*

c) *other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information

Switzerland

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Swiss Federal Statistical Office**

Website <http://www.bfs.admin.ch>

Questionnaire sent **01-Feb-10**

Latest update **01-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table not available

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Register of foreigners of the Federal Office for Migration

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

A non-national who is not married to a Swiss citizen can apply for naturalisation if he/she has lived in Switzerland for at least twelve years. The time between the completion of the 10th and 20th years of age is counted double for this purpose. A non-national who is married to a Swiss citizen can apply for naturalisation if he/she has lived in a stable marriage with her/his spouse for at least three years and has lived in Switzerland for five years in total (the last twelve months of which without interruption).

A person has to satisfy the following requirements for naturalisation: he /she must be socially and culturally integrated in Switzerland, comply with the Swiss rule of law, and not endanger Switzerland's internal or external security (for more details, see the following link to the Federal Office for Migration:

<http://www.bfm.admin.ch/bfm/en/home/themen/buergerrecht.html>)

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. *Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):*

8 months

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. *Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:*

No on-line database, only tables:

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/01/07/blank/key/03/01.html>

7.3. *Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:*

Annually, at the end of August

7.4. *Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:*

The Swiss Federal Statistical Office publishes preliminary data on acquisition of citizenship on a monthly basis (with a delay of 2 months). Provisional yearly data for the total population are published at the end of February and definitive results at the end of August.

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) *on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:*

All persons who have acquired Swiss citizenship should be recorded in the register of foreigners

b) on loss of citizenship:

Not available

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

Unknown

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

c) other sources of error:

9. Supplementary information

Croatia

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia**

Website <http://www.dzs.hr>

Questionnaire sent **26-Feb-10**

Latest update **26-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Table fully available with complete breakdown

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Table fully available with complete breakdown

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

Yes

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Legal framework for data collection on acquisition/loss of citizenship is Croatian Citizenship Act and Regulation on the form and way of keeping records on Croatian Citizenship which prescribes that the Ministry of Interior keeps data on acquisition/loss of citizenship

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

None of the categories of persons have been excluded. Data cover all acquisitions of citizenship including those persons living abroad and partly of those who acquire by birth (if one parent was not citizen, etc.).

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

The regular way of acquisition of citizenship by naturalization is prescribed by the Law on Croatian citizenship and following prerequisites has to be met: 18 years of age and capacity to exercise rights, release from foreign citizenship, registered temporary stay at the territory of the Republic of Croatia for an uninterrupted stay of at least 5 years to the day of submitting the application, knowledge of Croatian language and Latin script, respecting the legal system and customs persisting in the Republic of Croatia and accepting the Croatian culture. A guarantee of admission to Croatian citizenship may be issued to a foreigner who at the time of submitting the application did not receive a revocation of foreign citizenship. The guarantee issued shall be valid for a period of two years. Following persons can acquire Croatian citizenship at privileged way: a person that was born at the territory of the Republic of Croatia, a foreigner who is married to a Croatian citizen, an emigrant and his or hers descendants and spouse, to a person and his or her spouse whose admission to Croatian citizenship would be of interest for the Republic of Croatia, a minor child whose parents have acquired Croatian citizenship by naturalization, person who terminated Croatian citizenship by revocation, a member of Croatian people. Privilege refers to knowledge of Croatian language and Latin script, revocation from the foreign citizenship and the duration of stay at the territory of the Republic of Croatia depending on legal base of the application. Respecting the legal system and customs persisting in the Republic of Croatia and accepting the Croatian culture is the constitutive element for acquisition of Croatian citizenship at all legal basis.

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):

All requested data on acquisition/loss of citizenship can be submitted 5 days after the end of the reference year

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:

Not published

7.3. Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Not applicable

7.4. Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:

Data are final

8. Quality management

8.1. *Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:*

Not available

8.2. *Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied*
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

Quality of the completeness of the data supplied is at high level, data are processed according to all legal basis and non of the categories of persons is excluded

b) on loss of citizenship:

Quality of the completeness of the data supplied is at high level

8.3. *Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:*

Statistics on acquisition/loss of citizenship is available since 1992. Due to a lack of human resources and technical capacity for several earlier years there are specific deviations in statistics because for some persons citizenship was not recorded or was not correctly recorded.

8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*

a) overcoverage and undercoverage:

Overcoverage: the number of acquisition includes all acquisitions including those of people not living in the country

b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):

There are no non-reported events

c) other sources of error:

None

9. Supplementary information

FYR of Macedonia

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **State Statistical Office of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

Website <http://www.stat.gov.mk>

Questionnaire sent **22-Mar-10**

Latest update **22-Mar-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Totals only

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Totals only

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

Yes

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

No

If 'No', please specify:

Breakdown by age not available

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Ministry of Interior

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

8. Quality management

9. Supplementary information

Turkey

Reference year **2008**

1. Data provider

Organisation **Turkish Statistical Institute**

Website <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr>

Questionnaire sent **11-Feb-10**

Latest update **11-Feb-10**

2. Data availability

Are the statistics concerning acquisition or loss of citizenship available for the following datasets?

Table **ACQ** Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group

Reference Article 3.1 (d) of Regulation 862/2007

Totals only

Table **LCT** Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

Reference None

Totals only

3. Concepts and definitions

3.1 *Is the definition of 'citizenship' stated in Article 2.1 of Regulation 862/2007 applied, when compiling data for the above datasets?*

No

If 'No', please specify:

3.2 *Is age defined as recommended in the Guidelines to the migration data collection, i.e. the age reached during the reference year based on the year of birth?*

No

If 'No', please specify:

4. Data source

Please, state the data source for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

Central Civil Registration System (MERNIS)

5. Coverage

List any categories of persons, who have acquired citizenship during the reference year and who might have been excluded from the figures reported (e.g. adopted children, non-nationals married to citizens of the reporting country, only naturalisations reported etc.):

- adopted children
- non-national married to citizens
- foreigners who have resided in Turkey for 5 years at a minimum
- exceptional case

6. Conditions and eligibility

State the main conditions, which need to be met, in order for a person to acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, according to national legislation (length of continuous stay, marriage with national of the reporting country, being born in the country, etc.). Conditions for granting citizenship differ largely between countries, therefore describe in free text the main ways of acquisition of citizenship in your country:

- Adopted children
- Length of continuous stay (5 years)
- Marriage with nationals
- exceptional case

7. Timeliness, data release and revision policy

7.1. Specify the average production time for data on acquisition/loss of citizenship (from the end of the reference year to the time when all requested data can be submitted to Eurostat):

2 weeks

If the case, please state the approximate delay of data delivery and the reason for it:

7.2. Please, provide a link to the on-line database, where disseminated data on acquisition/loss of citizenship at national level can be accessed:

There is no dissemination on this subject

7.3. Please, indicate the month (and the date) of the national release of data on acquisition/loss of citizenship:

There is no publication on this subject

7.4. Describe the general revision policy in the reporting country, whereby preliminary data on acquisition/loss of citizenship are compiled and later revised. Please indicate the period during which the revised data are disseminated:

8. Quality management

8.1. Are there national quality reports and reference metadata files available concerning the data supplied? Are they available on-line and in which language(s)? Please, provide a link or other reference to those files:

National quality reports and reference metadata files are unavailable

8.2. Provide a qualitative assessment of the completeness of the data supplied
a) on acquisition of citizenship, under Regulation 862/2007:

b) on loss of citizenship:

8.3. Provide information on the length of time series (time span in terms of reference years for which data are available), years at which series breaks occur and the reasons for the breaks:

For acquisition: 1990-2008, for loss of citizenship: 2000-2008

- 8.4. *Provide an evaluation of the non-sampling sources of error, and in particular:*
- a) overcoverage and undercoverage:*
 - b) assessment of non-reported events (for administrative data sources):*
 - c) other sources of error:*

9. Supplementary information