



EWSI SPECIAL FEATURE

Access to Nationality for Third-country Nationals

Prepared by the Migration Policy Group

2012/3

SPECIAL FEATURE 2012/3

ACCESS TO NATIONALITY FOR THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS

What is a Special Feature?

Special Features are designed to make the link between current news on integration and EWSI content. In doing so, they help to:

- Put what is heard in the news on integration into a wider and deeper perspective;
- Bring back balance to the often unbalanced portrayal of integration in the news;
- Guide users through the maze of EWSI content by acting as a 'content vade mecum'.

How was this topic chosen?

Choosing this topic was inspired by recent developments in Member States' naturalisation policies as well as recurrent references to access to nationality and citizenship in recent electoral campaigns. The conditions for access to nationality of the Member States are regulated under the national laws, but acquisition of a Member State's nationality automatically entails acquisition of Union citizenship, to which an additional set of rights is attached. Moreover, access to nationality may have an impact on migrants' integration into the receiving society and is therefore of interest also for the EU cooperation on integration.

1. Introduction – measuring citizenship acquisition and citizenship policies in the EU

Documents on the EWSI provide a wealth of information when it comes to statistics on nationality and citizenship.

Eurostat's [pilot study on 'Indicators of immigrant integration'](#) and the [Eurostat brief on citizenship acquisitions](#), for instance, provide the following figures.

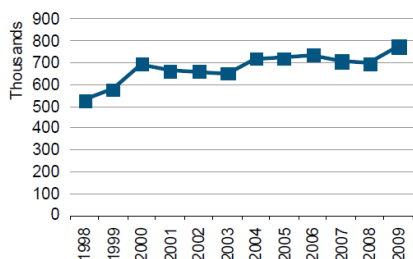


Figure 1: total acquisitions of citizenship in the EU-27 and relative change on previous year

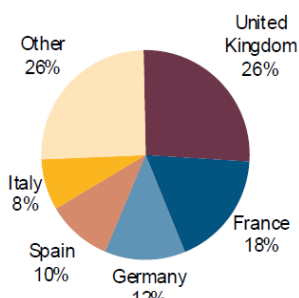


Figure 3: main EU Member States granting citizenship, 2009

	Total			
	total	of which		
		0-14	15-39	40+
BE	8.5	12.8	7.9	7.2
BG	:	:	:	:
CZ	0.3	:	:	:
DK	3.0	5.5	3.2	1.3
DE	1.8	2.3	2.4	0.9
EE	0.8	11.2	1.0	0.1
IE	4.9	2.4	6.2	4.9
GR	2.2	0.9	1.7	3.9
ES	2.3	0.9	2.1	3.7
FR	5.1	8.3	5.2	3.4
IT	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.4
CY	5.8	13.1	4.9	5.0
LV	0.8	3.2	2.2	0.2
LT	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7
LU	4.6	0.0	7.9	3.6
HU	2.3	1.1	2.8	1.9
MT	6.3	5.8	6.7	5.9
NL	6.9	9.4	7.1	5.3
AT	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6
PL	7.0	6.1	9.8	4.9
PT	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.0
RO	:	:	:	:
SI	2.4	8.8	2.2	1.5
SK	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
FI	3.3	5.2	3.0	2.7
SE	7.7	9.3	7.8	6.4
UK	8.2	11.6	8.2	6.4

Figure 2: share of third-country nationals who have acquired citizenship by age groups and sex, 2009

The highest level of citizenship acquisitions among third-country nationals is observed in the United Kingdom, followed by Sweden, Poland and Portugal.

The Eurostat brief on citizenship acquisitions also identifies “a positive link between less restrictive policies and high naturalisation rates”, using the [Migrant Integration Policy Index of the British Council and the Migration Policy Group](#).

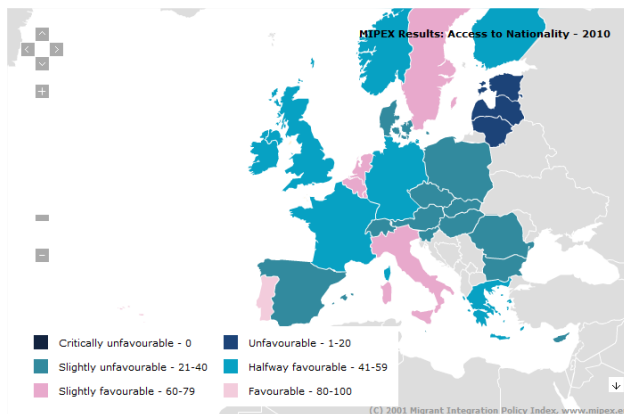


Figure 4: MIPEX results, access to nationality, 2010

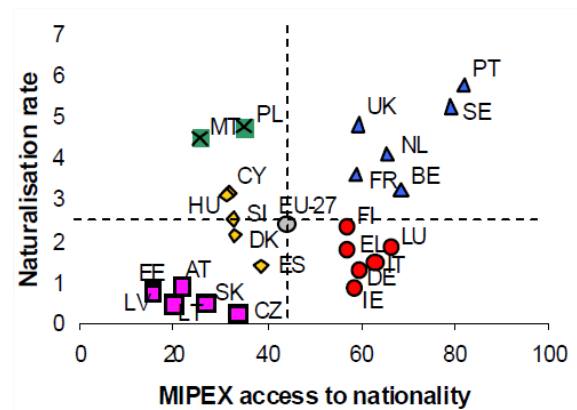


Figure 5: correlation between naturalisation rates and MIPEX access to nationality

2. What does EWSI content tell of recent developments on access to nationality in EU Member States?

As reported on the EWSI, several Member States have changed their policies governing access to nationality recently. Some countries have broadened the conditions for naturalisation while others have made them more restrictive. The table below lists the changes that occurred or indications of changes that may occur in the near future.

COUNTRY	CHANGE OR INDICATION OF CHANGE
Belgium	In July 2012, Belgian media reported that a deal had been struck among the federal majority to tighten the legislation on access to citizenship . The changes included a double procedure (one for people having a five-year period of interrupted residence, and one for those having a 10-year period of residence) as well as assorted conditions (knowledge of language, proof of social and economic integration). The amendments were adopted on 25 October 2012 .
Czech Republic	In October 2012 the Czech Government submitted a new draft law on Citizenship to the Parliament . The draft law allows for dual citizenship. However, it also broadens the discretion of the Ministry of the Interior in the naturalisation procedure and introduces new conditions for obtaining citizenship (including civic knowledge tests and other integration requirements), limits judicial review of decisions and doubles the time limit for decisions.
Denmark	In October 2011 the newly elected centre-left government announced plans to amend the rules surrounding access to citizenship . The planned amendments would strengthen safeguards for applicants, soften certain requirements and allow for dual nationality. In addition to this, several political parties have indicated in July 2012 their willingness to overturn the ban on dual nationality . However, latest reports suggest that the planned amendments have been delayed and an inter-departmental working group has been set up to analyse the rules on dual citizenship.
Estonia	In June 2012, the Ministry of the Interior was instructed to study the feasibility of changing the

	current ban on dual nationality.
France	A decree published in February 2012 imposed stricter conditions for naturalisation, in the form of higher levels of knowledge of French language, culture and history. However, a reform was introduced in October 2012 by the newly-elected Government abolishing the test on French history and culture and opening up the naturalisation procedure to students and immigrants with a less stable employment status.
Greece	The Greek government announced in July 2012 its intention to modify the citizenship law approved in 2010. For second-generation immigrants born in Greece, the precondition would be that both parents have had eight years of legal residence before the birth of the child (instead of five). It was also announced that there may be an increase of the number of years of regular stay in the country (from seven to ten) necessary for immigrants to obtain Greek nationality.
Latvia	In September 2012 the Latvian parliament approved amendments to the Citizenship law at the second reading. The amendments remove the current ban on dual nationality for immigrants who hold the nationality of a country which is a member of the EU, the European Free Trade Area and NATO and of countries with whom Latvia has signed an agreement recognising dual citizenship. They also set forth how citizenship is granted to children born in Latvia to the country's non-citizens.
Luxembourg	In September 2012 , the Ministry of Justice launched a public consultation on the current Naturalisation Law and published an evaluation report putting forward suggestions for making the residence and language requirements more lenient.
Poland	A new law entered into force in August 2012 which shortens the minimum residency requirement from five to three years for certain categories of foreigners on the condition that Polish language and regular income requirements are met and also that the applicant has legal title to a place of residence. The reform also introduces a less discretionary procedure.
Sweden	A Government Inquiry was appointed in January 2012 to make proposals regarding the meaning of Swedish citizenship and citizenship ceremonies; to analyse the effect of EU cooperation on the national citizenship legislation; to explore if citizenship can be used more extensively as an incentive for integration; to analyse the effects of the citizenship legislation; and to explore if Sweden should ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to State succession. The results will be presented by 1 April 2013 at the latest.
UK	In July 2012 it was reported that the Government intended to introduce an overhaul of the citizenship test required for naturalisation. The intention of the Government is for the test to put a stronger emphasis on British history and culture, making clear the "responsibilities" of holding British citizenship.

3. Common trends in naturalisation laws and policies across the EU

Access to citizenship not only affords immigrants full access to the rights enjoyed by citizens in their host country, it also allows them to benefit from the free movement and other rights conferred by virtue of EU citizenship (TFEU Articles 20-25). In 2010, the [Eudo Citizenship Observatory](#) remarked that in spite of this shared European context, the legal conditions for access to citizenship continue to vary considerably from Member State to Member State. Despite these considerable differences, identifiable trends in EU Member states' citizenship regimes are highlighted below:

- Residence requirements: All Member States lay down some sort of minimum residence requirement for ordinary naturalisations, ranging from three years to ten years with five years being the most common. There are also differences in the way that the minimum period of residence is interpreted across the EU, with some Member States requiring uninterrupted residence and others recognising only the years with a permanent residence permit.
- Requirements related to knowledge of the host-country's language: one of the strongest

trends since 2000 is the introduction or upgrading of language requirements ([Eudo Citizenship, 2010](#)) with at least 16 Member States requiring certificates or formal tests of language skills (Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, UK) and others requiring informal tests (Czech Republic, France, Greece, Malta, Spain). While the recently proposed amendments in Luxembourg would see a more lenient language test, the Belgian and Polish reforms highlighted above make these countries the latest to require knowledge of the host language.

PRACTICE HIGHLIGHTS

In [Estonia](#), to counteract the obstacle that the requirements related to knowledge of Estonian can present to citizenship applicants, the Integration and Migration Foundation Our People runs free language courses to prepare applicants for the citizenship tests. Between 2007 and 2011, almost 6,000 people completed the courses.



- Requirements related to knowledge of the host country’s culture, history, civic institutions: such tests are not as widely implemented as those related to language with 11 Member States requiring formal tests (Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia and the UK) and others requiring informal tests (Greece, Luxembourg). The proposed amendment to the Czech law would introduce such tests, whereas in France the test has recently been abolished.
 - Citizenship Ceremonies: a number of Member States have introduced citizenship ceremonies (Estonia, France, Germany, [Ireland](#), [the Netherlands](#), Sweden and the UK). In the UK and the Netherlands, new citizens are also required to take an oath of loyalty at the ceremony. Oaths are also required in Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ireland and Italy either in written form or before a magistrate/judge.
- 
- Dual nationality: in 2010 the [Migrant Integration Policy Index](#) observed that the possibility to have dual nationality is becoming the norm for countries of immigration and the recent developments highlighted above show that this trend is continuing with the recent addition of Poland and Latvia (in selected cases) and possibly Denmark, the Czech Republic and Estonia in the future. This is a significant development given the results reported in the [Immigrants Citizens Survey Final Report](#) (May 2012) which identified the obligation to renounce original nationality as one of the most important factors discouraging immigrants to apply for citizenship.
 - Requirements related to income and financial stability: the only Member States which do not have financial requirement for naturalisation are Belgium, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. In [France](#) it has been reported that 40% of naturalisation refusals are due to the absence of long-term employment contracts. The reform introduced by the newly-elected French government seeks to remedy this by opening up the procedure to students and those with a less stable employment status.

- *Ius soli*: The [Migrant Integration Policy Index](#) and [Eudo Citizenship Observatory](#) have both identified a trend of traditional *ius sanguinas* countries to adopt *ius soli* rules. This usually take the form of granting citizenship to the children born in the territory to immigrant parents, at least one of which was also born in the territory (e.g. Portuguese reform of 2006 and Luxembourg reform of 2008).

PRACTICE HIGHLIGHTS

In Italy, where *ius soli* has not been adopted, a number of initiatives have been implemented to offset the negative effects for children born in Italy to foreign parents. For example, in the region of Marche, “[honorary citizenship](#)” ceremonies take place. Although they have no legal effect, the ceremonies entail presenting children with a certificate attesting to their new nationality, a copy of the constitution, the Italian flag and the Italian football strip. Other initiatives include the organisation of the “[L'Italia sono anch'io](#)” campaign with the aim of bringing public attention and fostering political debate on the issue of citizenship and voting rights for anyone born or living in Italy.



- Application and decision-making procedure: research has shown that the application and decision-making procedure can affect the rate of citizenship acquisitions as much as the material requirements discussed above.¹ In most Member States the decision-making process for access to citizenship is discretionary, with Estonia, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain being the exceptions, making it a legal entitlement if all conditions are fulfilled. There has been a trend to fetter the discretion of decision-makers and strengthen individual judicial rights in the naturalisation process by, among other things, the introduction of a requirement to issue a written justification for negative decisions and the ability to appeal decisions to a higher body ([Eudo Citizenship Observatory, 2010](#)). Nevertheless, onerous procedural conditions relating to document requirements and administration fees, as well as the time taken for decisions to be handed down, continue to pose problems for applicants in a number of Member States.

PRACTICE HIGHLIGHTS

A number of Member States have adopted practices to make the application procedure easier:

[Portugal](#): the High Commission for Immigration and intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI) organised an information campaign at national level to inform immigrants about their rights in relation to the new nationality law. It provided information and advice through its web site, pamphlets and its information phoneline “SOS Imigrante”. A special support office was also crated at the National Immigrant Support Centre in Lisbon to promote and facilitate the acquisition of nationality.

[Germany](#): in 2006 the Commissioner for Integration and Migration in Berlin launched a “[naturalisation campaign](#)” with the aim of attracting



¹ For example, while the 2006 reform of the citizenship laws in Portugal made the legal requirements easier for applicants to fulfil, the [Immigrants Citizens Survey Final Report](#) cited “the way the authorities exercised their powers” and “obtaining the required documents” as the main problems when applying for citizenship.

the eligible immigrant population to apply for citizenship and furnishing information on how to go about it. Hamburg City Council also launched a campaign called “[Naturalisation Pilots](#)” in response to what has been perceived as a confusing and bureaucratic naturalisation procedure. The campaign uses prominent immigrants in the city who have already naturalised to help guide other applicants through the procedure and to act as advertisements for German citizenship.

[Romania](#): in 2009 the Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants set up a project to facilitate access to the naturalisation procedure for persons granted a form of protection. It involved working with applicants for citizenship (provision of information, legal advice and financial assistance), as well as the competent decision-making authorities.



4. Impact of Naturalisation on the Integration of Immigrants

The rate of citizenship acquisitions as an indicator of immigrant integration is subject to debate among the research community, notably in relation to the mode of acquisition (naturalisation, simplified or automatic declarations) and the eligibility of the denominator (the share of foreigners who are eligible to acquire citizenship). The share of migrants having acquired citizenship of their receiving country has been inserted as an indicator in the EU indicators developed to monitor results of integration policies, following the Council conclusions on integration of June 2010, although not all the Member States have a unified view on this.

The [Commission-funded project, "Access to Citizenship and its Impact on Immigrant Integration" \(ACIT\)](#), to be concluded in spring 2013, may help to clarify the debate on this indicator and its use.

In the meantime, longitudinal and non-longitudinal research indicates that citizenship acquisition has a positive impact on immigrants' position on the labour market, political participation and social inclusion.

Labour market position

Does naturalisation have a positive impact on position of immigrants on the labour market? Researchers are wary of drawing conclusions from data which compares migrants who have naturalised with those who have not. . Immigrants choose whether to apply for naturalisation and must meet a number of different criteria (for example, requirements relating to minimum residence and command of the host language) before being granted citizenship. This produces problems in identifying causal links between naturalisation and its effects. However, longitudinal data comparing the outcomes of immigrants over time is increasingly becoming available to support the conclusion that naturalisation does indeed have a positive impact on immigrants' position on the labour market.

In October 2010 the OECD and the European Commission co-hosted a seminar entitled “Naturalisation and the Socio-economic Integration of Third Country Nationals”. The results of the seminar were subsequently published in the OECD document “[Naturalisation: A Passport to the Better Integration of Immigrants?](#)” At the seminar, longitudinal data related to the labour market was presented for France, Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Of the five countries, naturalisation was shown to have a positive impact on migrants' position on the labour market in all but Norway, especially regarding access to highly paid jobs and employment in the public sector. The

positive effects were shown to be greater for migrants from low-income countries.

The following factors were identified as the main causes for this positive impact:

- Lower administrative costs faced by employers when employing citizens as opposed to foreigners (e.g. costs involved in verifying work rights of foreigners);
- Naturalisation works as a “signalling device” for employers that migrants have better language skills, are more motivated and therefore more productive than migrants who have not naturalised;
- Naturalisation gives migrants access to jobs for which citizenship is a condition. This category of jobs is on the decrease in the EU but has traditionally been linked to the civil service, the police, the judiciary and the armed forces.
- Naturalised migrants increase their investment in host-country human capital (e.g. language) because they feel more attached to the country.

The results published in the [Immigrants Citizens Survey Final Report](#) reinforce this research, with around half of the naturalised immigrants surveyed in most countries saying that becoming a citizen helped them in some way on the labour market.

Other Aspects of Social and Political Integration

There is far less evidence, particularly longitudinal evidence, available on the impact of naturalisation on other aspects of social integration. However, some tentative conclusions can be drawn from the data that is available.

- Participation in the democratic process: in the vast majority of EU countries, full voting rights are reserved to citizens (see the table of voting rights contained in [Draft European Integration Modules](#)). This means that only naturalised immigrants have the opportunity to participate fully in the democratic process of the country in which they reside. The results of the [Immigrant Citizens Survey](#) indicate that naturalisation has a significant impact on the voting behaviour of immigrants.² In addition, research conducted in Sweden found that citizenship had a considerable impact on voting probability in local elections, more so than time spent in the country ([OECD, 2011](#)).
- Other aspects of social integration: in 2009 the European Agency on Fundamental Rights published the results of its [European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey](#). The survey considered the experiences of 53,500 people from certain ethnic minorities and immigrant groups across the EU’s 27 Member States on their perception of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic/immigration origin in the field of employment, public services (housing, healthcare, educational institutions) and private services (cafes, restaurants, night clubs, banks, etc). The survey found that in every category of ethnic minority/immigrant group questioned, more non-EU citizens suffered discrimination than EU citizens. Similar data is contained in the OECD document “[Naturalisation: A Passport for the Better Integration of Immigrants?](#)”, which concluded that there is considerable evidence that citizenship status matters for perceived experiences of discrimination.

² The Survey asked immigrants in 15 different cities if they would vote in national elections if they had the right to do so. The results showed that in Spanish, Portuguese and French cities, interest in voting among immigrants is as high as the native population (at 85%, 72% and 90% respectively). Interest was also found to be high (between 70% and 80%) in Belgian and Italian cities, and slightly lower in Budapest (63%).

Data which compares citizens with non-citizens must be treated with caution in relation to its conclusiveness on the impact of naturalisation on integration for the reasons stated above. Nevertheless, the above evidence indicates that naturalisation can have a positive impact on immigrants' social experiences in their host countries.

5. Conclusion

A comparison of the laws and procedures for acquiring citizenship across the EU reveals a diverse and complicated picture. Attitudes towards migration and the process of immigrant integration are among the significant factors which determine the requirements and procedures adopted in each Member State. For example, tightening the conditions for naturalisation with the introduction of strict language and civic knowledge requirements in many Member States may reflect the attitude that access to citizenship should be the last step in a successful process of integration ([Be Naturalised – or Become a Citizen](#) 2009, [OECD 2011](#), [INTEC project 2010](#)). On the other hand, Portugal, an example of a Member State which has made the naturalisation process easier and more inclusive, sees the active promotion of citizenship acquisition as a tool to improve the conditions for social integration. ([ACIDI 2011](#)).

Given this link between the characteristics of Member States' citizenship regimes and their integration policies, Member States can benefit greatly from further research and informed debate into how different laws, policies and implementation practices affect citizenship acquisition and integration (see, for example, the forthcoming project [Access to Citizenship and its Impact on Immigrant Integration \(ACIT\)](#)). This may in turn enhance mutual understanding at EU level and provide useful input for policy makers..

Annex: Relevant items on the European Web Site on Integration

Integration Practices

COUNTRY	NAME	LINK
RO	Support for Persons with a Form of Protection in the Naturalisation Process in Romania	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/practice/details.cfm?ID_ITEMS=23914
DE	Naturalisation Campaign	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/practice/details.cfm?ID_ITEMS=3742

News (November 2011 – November 2012)

COUNTRY	NAME	LINK
AU	Austria: Citizenship Act - three-stage model planned	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30959
LU	Luxembourg: The Greens in favor of a "real" reform of naturalisation law	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30908
BE	Belgique: Vote à la Chambre du nouveau code pour obtenir la nationalité belge	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30911
BE	Belgique: Devenir belge sera désormais plus difficile”	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30921
FR	France: Naturalisations : Manuel Valls veut assouplir les critères	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30868
CZ	Czech Republic: The new draft law on citizenship is excessively restrictive	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30754
AU	Austria: Vienna City Council urges government to take action – put away hurdles in the citizenship laws	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30515
LV	Latvia: Parliamentary committee expects proposals for improvements in naturalization procedure	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30469
LV	Latvia: Minister urges against additional requirements in naturalization procedure for parents	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30228
LU	Luxembourg: Public consultation on naturalisation law reform	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30165
LT	Lithuania: lawyers of the Seimas: Amendments concerning dual citizenship may be in conflict with the Lithuanian Constitution	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30342
LV	Latvia: Parliament approves Citizenship law amendments in the second reading	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29924
IRE	Ireland: State welcomes newest citizens	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29730
PL	Poland: Polish citizenship - now easier to acquire	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29583
LV	Latvia: dual citizenship permission for persons outside of EU, EFTA and NATO countries could be granted by government	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29512
DE	Denmark: Dual citizenship ban likely to be overturned	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28989
GR	Greece: Changes in the citizenship law	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28989

	discussed	cfm?ID_ITEMS=28932
BE	Belgium: Becoming Belgian will be made more difficult	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28901
FI	Finland: More immigrants receiving Finnish citizenship	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28854
EU-wide	Nearly two-thirds of the foreigners living in EU Member States are citizens of countries outside the EU-27	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28886
GR	Greece: Independent Greeks, Golden Dawn seek to abolish citizenship law	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28840
UK	UK migrants to face 'patriotic' citizenship test	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28681
EE	Estonia: Ministry Looks At Allowing Some Types of Dual Citizenship	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29368
FR	France: new policies announced for residence permits and naturalisations	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28599
ES	Spain: Over half a million migrants have naturalised since 2006	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28522
IRE	Ireland: High Court allows immigrants to challenge Minister over 'undue delays'	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28301
DE	Germany: Ministry of Integration launches competition for naturalization campaign	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28549
RO	Romania: Romania does not grant mass citizenship on ethnic criteria	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29168
AU	Austria: Reform of the requirements for obtaining citizenship?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28207
ES	Spain gains almost 250,000 new citizens thanks to Historical Memory Act	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=26676
INT	Citizenship by investment: Can money buy citizenship?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=25577
GR	Greece: Citizenship law has minimal impact	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24998
DE	Germany: Naturalisation as part of the school curriculum in Hamburg	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24680
ES	Spain: Hard test to obtain Spanish citizenship	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24409
IT	Italy: Ready to grant citizenship to children of immigrants born in the country?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24361
FI	Finland: Amendment of the Nationality Act shortens period of residence and modifies other naturalisation conditions	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24313
NL	Netherlands (opinion article): Who gets the Dutch nationality?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24022
DE	Opinion Article: A dual citizenship double standard in Germany	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24020

Documents

COUNTRY	NAME	LINK
ES	Naturalizations in 2011	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30354
LU	Luxembourg: Evaluation of the naturalisation law	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30164
UK	Settlement in the UK	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30164

		cfm?ID_ITEMS=30623
LU	Regards sur les acquisitions de la nationalité luxembourgeoise	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29276
EU-wide	Nearly two-thirds of the foreigners living in EU Member States are citizens of countries outside the EU-27 - Issue number 31/2012	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28887
DE	Naturalisation Patterns of Foreigners in Germany and new Findings on those who are mandated to opt for their Citizenship	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28702
DE	The regulation on the Duty to opt for one Citizenship in German Naturalisation Law from the Perspective of those Affected	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28703
ES	Evolution and main characteristics of naturalised immigrants in Spain	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30021
EU-wide	Immigrant Citizens Survey Final Report: How Immigrants Experience Integration	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28112
FR	French National Identity and Integration: Who Belongs to the National Community?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30427
FR	EUDO CITIZENSHIP country report for France	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=27783
UK	Naturalisation as a British citizen: Concepts and trends	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=27898
IRE	Acquiring Irish Citizenship by Naturalisation, Descent or Birth	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=28073
RO	Reacquiring Romanian Citizenship: A Policy without a Vision?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=27333
LV	Citizenship, language and participation of minorities in Latvia: a brief	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=26280
SE	Citizenship Acquisition, Employment Prospects and Earnings: Comparing Two Cool Countries	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=26227
EU-wide	Has the European Court of Justice Challenged Member State Sovereignty in Nationality Law?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=25358
PO	Cultural Difference and democracy: identity, citizenship and tolerance in the relationship between the majority and minorities	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=29181
ES	The impact of citizenship on immigration statistics	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=24423
EU-wide	Which indicators are most useful for comparing citizenship policies?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=23756
FR	Les acquisitions de la nationalité française en 2010 - Infos migration n° 25	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=23715
EU-wide	Do Legal Regulations Hinder Naturalisation? Citizenship Policies and Naturalisation Rates in Europe	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=23235
HU	Becoming Hungarian - Naturalisation and Integration Strategies of Immigrants_Magyarrá válni - bevándorlók honosítási és integrációs stratégiái	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22718
PO	Portuguese Citizenship: The New Nationality Law of 2006 - Summary	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=27405
EU-wide	EUROSTAT: 6.5% of the EU population are foreigners and 9.4% are born abroad	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22015
EU-wide	Indicators of Immigrant Integration: A Pilot Study	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=21352



EU-wide	Acquisitions of citizenship on the rise in 2009	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=21462
IRE	Living in Limbo: Migrants Experiences of Applying for Naturalisation in Ireland	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=20646
ES	“Citizens and Subjects”: immigration, citizenship and the colonial legacy in contemporary Europe	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=27345
INT	Naturalisation: A Passport for the Better Integration of Immigrants?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30817
LV	Opinion poll on naturalisation conducted among Latvia's non-citizens	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=20331
EU-wide	Pre-Accession Changes to Residence-based Naturalisation Requirements in Ten New EU Member States	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=20598
EU-wide	Citizenship: What is it and why does it matter?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=19541
NO	Rights and affiliation: Evaluation of citizenship law	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=18243
AU	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for Austria	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22826
DK	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for Denmark	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22829
BE	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for Belgium	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22828
DE	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for Germany	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22831
HU	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for Hungary	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22832
LV	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for Latvia	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22834
NL	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for the Netherlands	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22835
UK	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for the UK	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22836
FR	The INTEC project: Integration and Naturalisation tests: the new way to European Citizenship - National Report for France	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=22830
EU-wide	The INTEC Project: Draft Synthesis Report Integration and Naturalisation tests: the	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30991



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EU-wide	Naturalisation Policies in Europe: Exploring Patterns of Inclusion and Exclusion	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=17593
EU-wide	PROMINSTAT Working Paper No. 15 - Measuring Determinants and Consequences of Citizenship Acquisition	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=17591
EU-wide	Eudo Citizenship Policy Brief No. 2 - Naturalisation	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=30973
EU-wide	Nationality Law and European Citizenship: The Role of Dual Nationality	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=16333
EU-wide	How Illiberal are Citizenship Rules in European Union Countries?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=16032
EU-wide	EUDO CITIZENSHIP Policy Brief No. 1 - Ius Soli Citizenship	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=15230
EU-wide	Be Naturalised – Or Become a Citizen?	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=11488
EU-wide	EU-MIDIS results on the European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=11177
