

Acquisition of citizenship statistics

Statistics Explained

Data extracted in February 2023.

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" In 2021, EU Member States granted citizenship to 827 300 persons having their usual residence on EU territory, an increase of around 14 % compared with 2020. "

" Most new citizenships in 2021 were granted by Spain (144 800, or 17 % of the EU total), France (130 400, or 16 %), Germany (130 000, or 16 %), Italy (121 500, or 15 %) and Sweden (89 400, or 11 %). "

" In 2021, 31 % of people acquiring citizenship of an EU Member State were Moroccans, Syrians, Albanians, Romanians and Turks. "

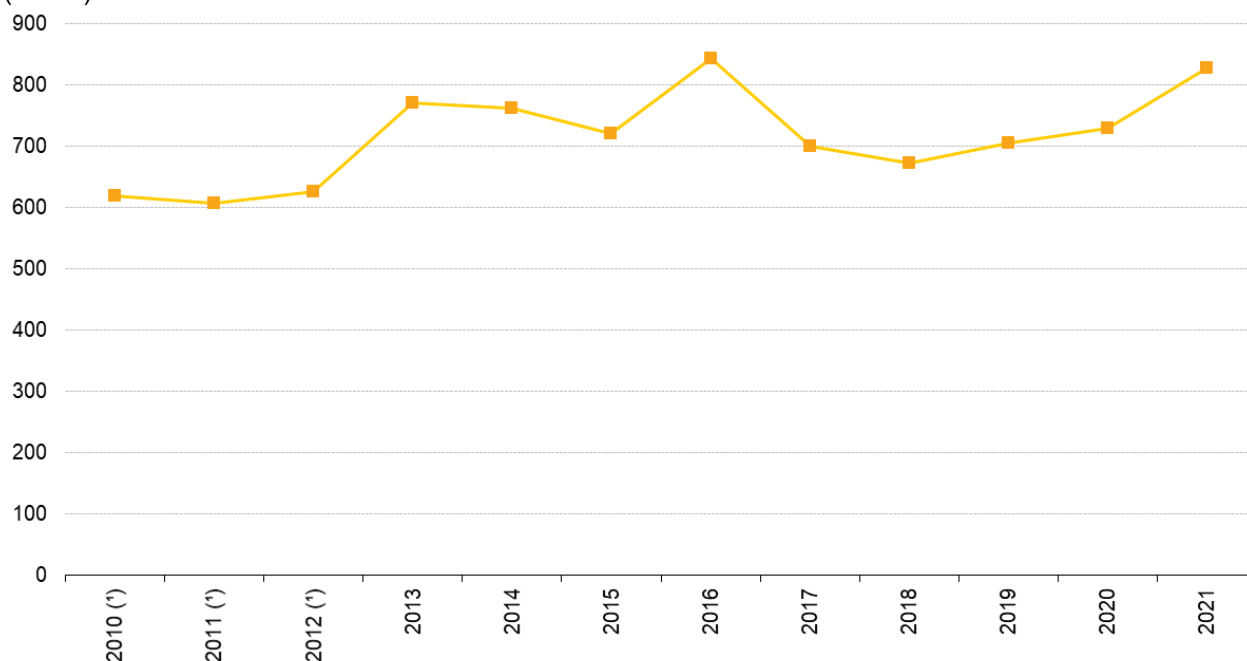
This article presents recent statistics on the acquisition of [citizenship](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . In 2021, around 827 300 persons acquired citizenship of one of the EU Member States, compared with 729 000 in 2020 and 706 400 in 2019. Most new citizenships in 2021 were granted by Spain (144 000, or 17 % of the EU total), France (130 400, or 16 %), Germany (130 000, or 16 %), Italy (121 500, or 15 %) and Sweden (89 400, or 11 %). Of those acquiring citizenship of an EU Member State, 85 % had previously been citizens of non-EU countries. Of these, citizens of Morocco made up the highest numbers, followed by citizens of Syria, Albania, Türkiye and Brazil.

EU Member States granted citizenship to 827 300 persons in 2021

In 2021, 827 300 people obtained citizenship of an EU Member State, an increase of around 14 % compared with 2020. This was mainly caused by the increases in absolute terms in France (43 900 more residents were granted French citizenship than in 2020), followed by Germany (18 800 more), Spain (17 700 more), Sweden (9 200 more) and Austria (7 200 more). By contrast, the largest decreases in absolute terms were observed in Italy (10 300 fewer residents were granted Italian citizenship compared with 2020), followed by Portugal (7 600 fewer) and Greece (3 200 fewer).

Number of persons having acquired the citizenship of an EU Member State, EU, 2010–2021

(1 000)



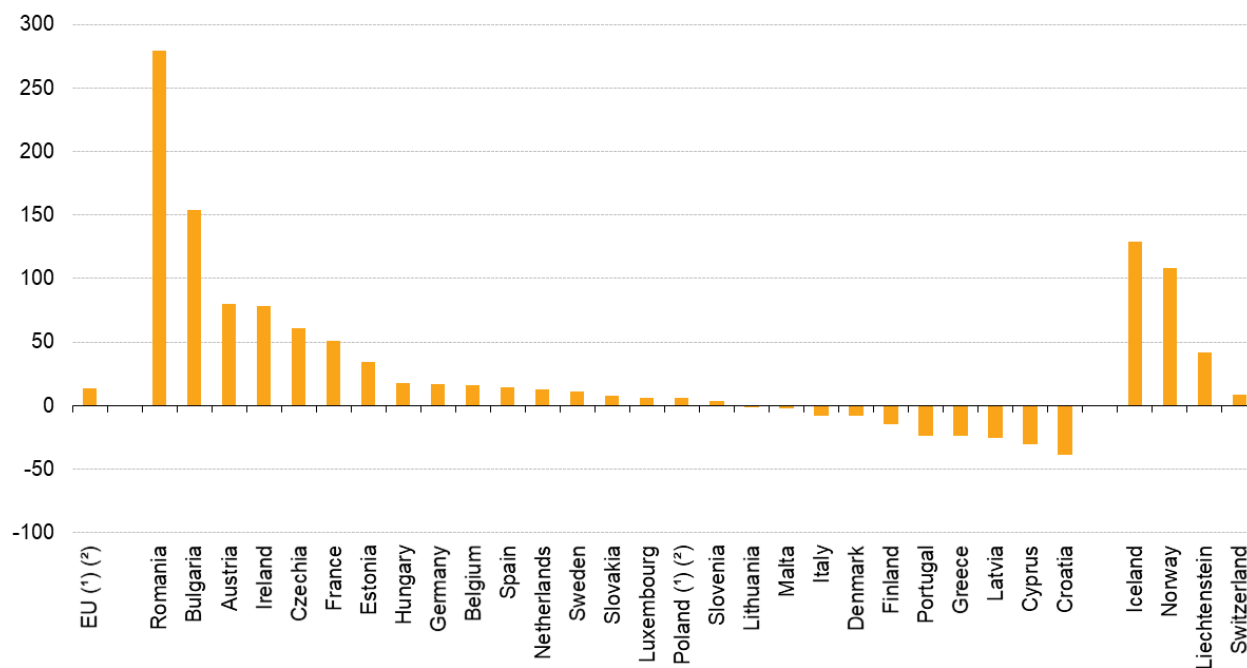
(*) Includes Romanian data for 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

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Figure 1: Number of persons having acquired the citizenship of an EU Member State, EU, 2010–2021 (1 000)
Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

Acquisitions of citizenship, relative change, 2020-2021



(*) provisional

(²) estimated

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

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Figure 2: Acquisitions of citizenship, relative change, 2020-2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

Total number of acquisitions of citizenship, 2010-2021 (1 000)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EU*	619.8	607.1	626.9	771.7	762.1	721.7	843.9	700.6	672.3	706.4	729.0	827.3
Belgium	34.6	29.8	38.6	34.8	18.7	27.1	31.9	37.4	36.2	40.6	33.9	39.2
Bulgaria	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.2
Czechia	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.2	5.1	2.6	4.6	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.7	4.3
Denmark	4.0	4.2	3.6	1.8	4.7	11.7	15.0	7.3	2.8	1.8	7.1	6.5
Germany	104.6	109.6	114.6	111.8	110.6	110.1	112.8	115.4	116.8	132.0	111.2	130.0
Estonia	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Ireland	6.4	10.7	25.0	24.3	21.1	13.6	10.0	8.2	8.2	5.8	5.5	9.8
Greece	9.4	17.5	20.3	29.5	20.9	13.9	33.2	34.3	27.9	16.3	13.3	10.1
Spain	123.7	114.6	94.1	225.8	205.9	114.4	150.9	66.5	90.8	99.0	126.3	144.0
France	143.3	114.6	96.1	97.3	105.6	113.6	119.2	114.3	110.0	109.8	86.5	130.4
Croatia	3.3	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	4.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
Italy	65.9	56.2	65.4	100.7	129.9	178.0	201.6	146.6	112.5	127.0	131.8	121.5
Cyprus	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.7	1.9
Latvia	3.7	2.5	3.8	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9
Lithuania	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Luxembourg	4.3	3.4	4.7	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	5.0	7.0	5.7	4.6	4.9
Hungary	6.1	20.6	18.4	9.2	8.7	4.0	4.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.5
Malta	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2
Netherlands	26.3	28.6	31.0	25.9	32.7	27.9	28.5	27.7	27.9	34.2	55.9	63.0
Austria	6.1	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.4	10.5	9.0	16.2
Poland	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.2	5.1	6.4	7.0	7.4
Portugal	21.8	23.2	21.8	24.5	21.1	20.4	25.1	18.0	21.3	21.1	32.1	24.5
Romania	:	:	:	1.5	1.7	2.1	4.5	6.8	6.3	5.7	1.8	6.7
Slovenia	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Slovakia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Finland	4.3	4.6	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.9	9.4	12.2	9.2	9.6	7.8	6.6
Sweden	32.5	36.6	50.2	50.2	43.5	49.0	61.3	68.9	63.8	64.2	80.2	89.4
Iceland	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Norway	11.6	14.4	12.7	13.5	15.9	12.4	13.7	21.6	10.3	13.2	19.7	41.1
Switzerland	39.3	36.0	33.5	34.1	32.8	40.7	42.9	44.9	42.5	41.1	34.1	37.0

Note : The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding

(*) The EU aggregate includes Romanian data for 2009.

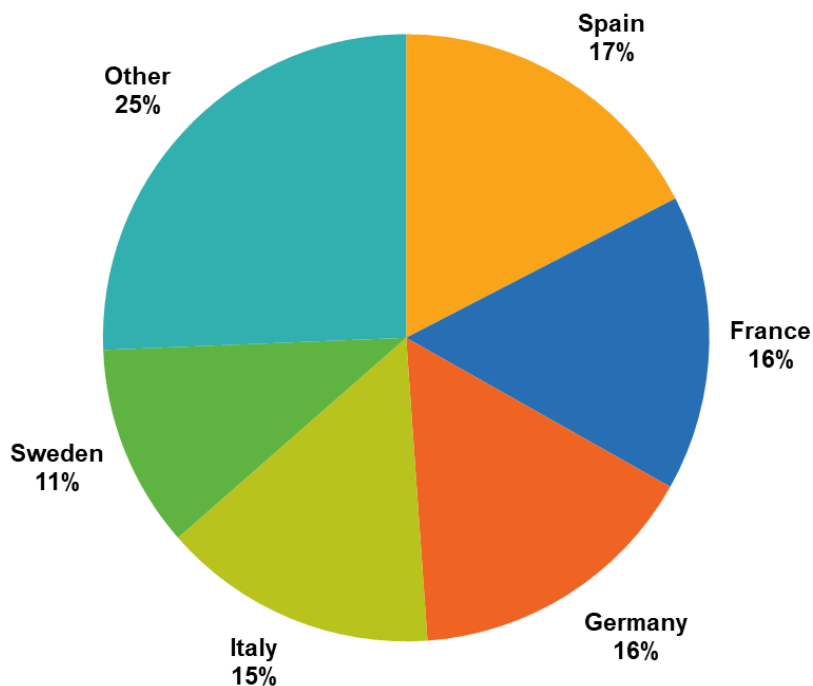
(:) Data not available

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

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Table 1: Total number of acquisitions of citizenship, 2010-2021 (1 000) Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

Five main EU Member states granting citizenship, 2021



Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

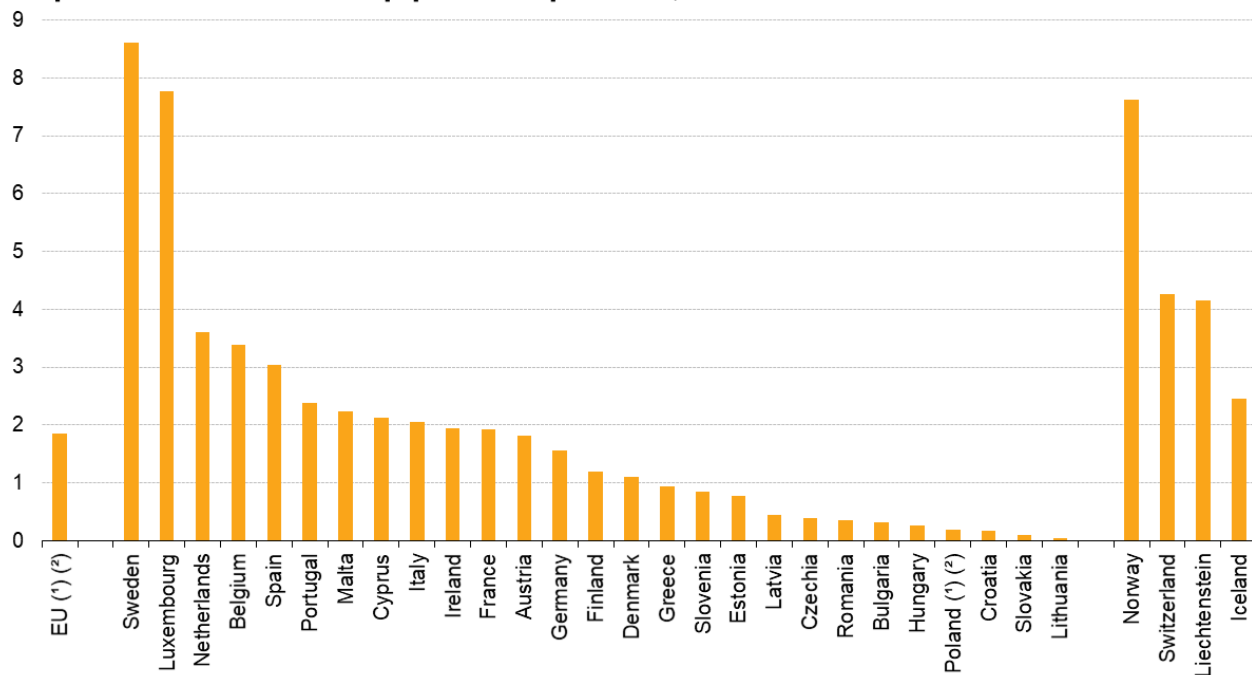
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Figure 3: Five main EU Member states granting citizenship, 2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

The top five citizenship-granting countries accounted for 75 % of new citizenships granted in the EU in 2021: Spain (144 000, or 17 % of the EU total), France (130 400, or 16 %), Germany (130 000, or 16 %), Italy (121 500, or 15 %) and Sweden (89 400, or 11 %).

In relation to the total population on 1 January 2021, the highest number of citizenships were granted by Sweden (8.6 per thousand persons), followed by Luxembourg (7.8), the Netherlands (3.6), and Belgium (3.4), see Figure 4.

Acquisitions of citizenship per 1000 persons, 2021



(1) provisional

(2) estimated

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_acq, migr_pop1ctz)

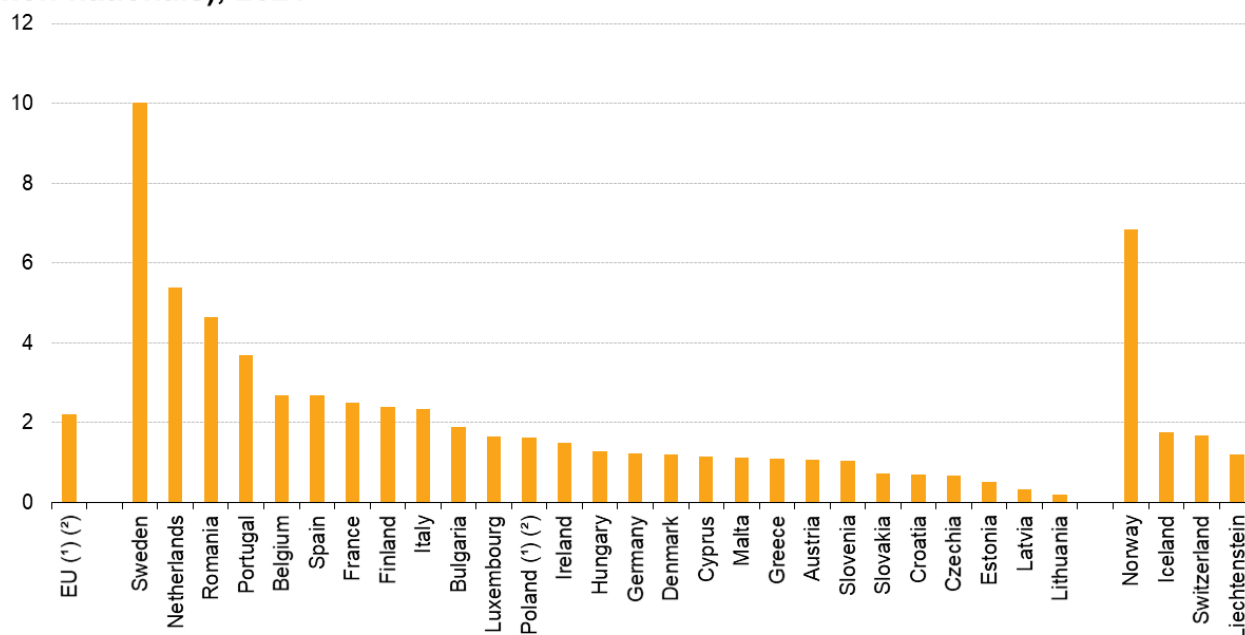
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Figure 4: Acquisitions of citizenship per 1000 persons, 2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq) and (migr_pop1ctz)

An indicator commonly used to measure the effect of national policies on citizenship is the " [naturalisation rate](#) " or ratio of the total number of citizenships granted over the stock of [non-national](#) population in a country at the beginning of the year. It is important to note that changes in naturalisation rates can also be attributed to changes in the non-national population and in the way the non-national population is measured (see Data sources).

In 2021, in the EU as a whole, 2.2 per hundred non-national citizens were granted citizenship. The country with the highest naturalisation rate was Sweden (10.0 per hundred), followed by the Netherlands (5.4), Romania (4.6) and Portugal (3.7), while Lithuania had the lowest rate (0.2). Other countries with naturalisation rates under 0.5 were Estonia (0.5) and Latvia (0.3). (See Figure 5)

Naturalisation rate (acquisition of citizenship per 100 resident non-nationals), 2021



Note: Data on the number of non-national residents refer to 1 January 2021.

(*) provisional

(²) estimated

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_acq, migr_pop1ctz)

eurostat 

Figure 5: Naturalisation rate (acquisition of citizenship per 100 resident non-nationals), 2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq) and (migr_pop1ctz)

Of the five EU countries that granted the most citizenships (Spain, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden), Germany (1.2) had a naturalisation rate below the EU average (2.2), while Sweden (10.0), Spain (2.7), France (2.5) and Italy (2.3) were above it. (see Figure 5).

Around 706 900 persons - 85 % of those who acquired citizenship of an EU Member State in 2021 - were previously citizens of a non-EU country, residing in the respective Member State. There were also 104 500 EU citizens who acquired citizenship of another EU Member State - 13 % of the total number of newly acquired citizenships (see Table 2). The percentages are the same in 2020. On 1 January 2022, EU citizens represented 94.6 % of the EU population.

In Hungary and Luxembourg, the majority of new citizenships (around 71 % and 65 % respectively) were granted to citizens of another EU Member State (see Table 2). In the case of Luxembourg, Portuguese citizens accounted for the largest share (35 %), followed by French (21 %), Belgian (11 %) and Italian citizens (8 %). In Hungary, the most numerous EU nationals acquiring citizenship were Romanians (74 %, compared with 17 % Slovaks, the second most numerous group) (see Table 4).

Acquisitions of citizenship by group of previous citizenship, 2021

	Total number of recipients (1 000)	of which,							
		Citizens of another EU Member State		Citizens of a non-EU country		Stateless		Unknown previous citizenship	
		(1 000)	(%)	(1 000)	(%)	(1 000)	(%)	(1 000)	(%)
EU	827.3	104.5	12.6	706.9	85.4	6.9	0.8	9.0	1.1
Belgium	39.2	9.0	23.0	27.9	71.0	0.2	0.5	2.2	5.6
Bulgaria	2.2	0.0	0.9	2.1	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Czechia	4.3	0.8	19.6	3.4	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Denmark	6.5	1.5	23.7	4.8	73.7	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0
Germany	130.0	33.2	25.5	94.7	72.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6
Estonia	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	36.3	0.6	61.9	0.0	0.0
Ireland	9.8	2.4	24.4	7.4	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Greece	10.1	0.7	6.6	9.4	93.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spain	144.0	5.9	4.1	138.1	95.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
France	130.4	13.1	10.1	114.9	88.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.8
Croatia	0.7	0.1	10.0	0.6	89.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Italy	121.5	11.9	9.8	109.6	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	1.9	0.3	15.5	1.6	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Latvia	0.9	0.1	8.6	0.8	90.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	68.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	4.9	3.2	64.7	1.7	34.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Hungary	2.5	1.8	71.2	0.7	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	1.2	0.1	9.0	1.1	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	63.0	2.7	4.2	57.8	91.8	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.6
Austria	16.2	1.7	10.5	14.4	88.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Poland ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	7.4	0.2	3.1	7.2	96.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Portugal	24.5	0.8	3.2	23.7	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	6.7	0.0	0.2	6.4	95.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.7
Slovenia	1.8	0.1	5.1	1.7	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.6	0.1	19.6	0.5	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	6.6	1.1	16.4	5.4	81.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.7
Sweden	89.4	13.7	15.3	70.7	79.1	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.4
Iceland	0.9	0.4	42.8	0.5	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Liechtenstein	0.2	0.1	41.4	0.1	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	41.1	11.7	28.5	29.1	70.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	37.0	21.8	58.9	15.2	41.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Note: The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding. Data are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 for Germany on provisional basis.

⁽¹⁾ provisional

⁽²⁾ estimated

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

eurostat 

Table 2: Acquisitions of citizenship by group of previous citizenship, 2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

In 2021, 30 % of the new EU citizens were Moroccans, Syrians, Albanians, Turks and Brazilians.

In terms of previous citizenship, the largest groups in 2021 were Moroccans (86 100 persons, or around 10.4 % of all acquisitions of citizenship), Syrians (83 500, or 10.1 %), Albanians (32 300, or 3.9 %), Romanians (28 600, or 3.5 %) and Turks (25 700, or 3.1 %). Turks have replaced Brazilians among the top five citizenships of origin.

Thirty main countries of previous citizenship, 2021

Rank	Country of previous citizenship	Total acquisitions in EU (1000)	Main EU Member States granting citizenship								
			Rank 1	(%)	Rank 2	(%)	Rank 3	(%)	Rank 4	(%)	Other (%)
1.	Morocco	86.1	Spain	48.8	France	21.9	Italy	19.3	Belgium	4.3	5.8
2.	Syria	83.5	Sweden	37.2	Netherlands	32.4	Germany	22.9	Belgium	4.1	3.5
3.	Albania	32.3	Italy	69.7	Greece	24.0	Germany	1.5	France	1.4	3.4
4.	Romania	28.6	Italy	33.0	Germany	24.3	Spain	10.5	France	9.1	23.1
5.	Türkiye	25.7	Germany	47.6	France	21.6	Netherlands	11.2	Austria	4.3	15.4
6.	Brazil	20.4	Portugal	37.9	Italy	26.7	Spain	15.7	France	5.7	14.0
7.	Algeria	19.2	France	79.1	Spain	10.8	Italy	3.7	Belgium	2.5	3.9
8.	Ukraine	18.2	Poland	21.7	Italy	14.7	Germany	12.5	Spain	11.9	39.1
9.	Russia	17.3	Germany	29.1	France	16.0	Spain	7.8	Finland	6.7	40.3
10.	Pakistan	16.6	Spain	35.7	Italy	26.6	Germany	13.1	Sweden	5.0	19.7
11.	India	16.2	Italy	27.8	Germany	15.6	Spain	12.3	Netherlands	10.8	33.6
12.	Tunisia	13.9	France	62.5	Italy	21.8	Germany	9.2	Belgium	3.1	3.5
13.	Poland	12.5	Germany	43.7	Sweden	16.5	Belgium	8.5	France	6.8	24.5
14.	Ecuador	12.2	Spain	68.2	Italy	27.5	Germany	1.4	France	1.0	1.9
15.	Eritrea	12.0	Netherlands	61.8	Sweden	31.1	Germany	2.6	Belgium	2.1	2.4
16.	Iraq	11.9	Germany	37.3	Sweden	20.0	Belgium	15.9	Netherlands	12.1	14.7
17.	Afghanistan	11.5	Sweden	37.0	Germany	27.6	Belgium	12.7	Netherlands	8.8	13.9
18.	Colombia	10.8	Spain	77.3	France	6.9	Italy	5.6	Germany	3.8	6.3
19.	United Kingdom	10.6	Germany	22.1	Austria	11.2	Ireland	11.2	Sweden	10.6	45.0
20.	Italy	10.1	Germany	49.6	France	15.8	Belgium	12.1	Spain	8.0	14.5
21.	Bangladesh	8.9	Italy	57.4	Spain	10.2	Portugal	8.8	France	8.2	15.3
22.	Bolivia	8.9	Spain	93.6	Italy	2.6	France	1.2	Sweden	1.0	1.6
23.	Senegal	8.9	France	40.2	Italy	32.5	Spain	21.4	Belgium	2.8	3.1
24.	Iran	8.2	Germany	48.8	Sweden	15.9	Netherlands	12.8	Belgium	5.0	17.5
25.	Venezuela	8.2	Spain	80.0	Portugal	5.0	Italy	4.1	Germany	3.1	7.7
26.	Nigeria	8.2	Spain	29.2	Italy	26.9	Germany	13.5	Ireland	9.1	21.2
27.	Dominican Republic	8.2	Spain	83.3	Italy	10.0	Germany	2.6	France	1.3	2.8
28.	Serbia	8.0	Germany	28.0	Italy	15.0	Sweden	14.7	France	14.4	27.8
29.	Peru	7.7	Spain	53.3	Italy	35.9	France	3.9	Germany	2.7	4.3
30.	Argentina	7.5	Italy	48.7	Spain	41.4	Austria	2.9	France	2.2	4.8

Note: Data by individual former citizenship are not reliable for Romania. Data are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 for Germany on provisional basis.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)



Table 3: Thirty main countries of previous citizenship, 2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

The key EU Member States granting citizenship to each of the top 5 nationalities are, respectively (see also Table 3):

- Moroccans : Spain (48.8 %), France (21.9 %), and Italy (19.3 %);
- Syrians : Sweden (37.2 %), the Netherlands (32.4 %), and Germany (22.9 %);
- Albanians : Italy (69.7 %) and Greece (24.0 %);
- Romanians : Italy (33.0 %), Germany (24.3 %) and Spain (10.5 %);
- Turks: Germany (47.6 %), France (21.6 %), and the Netherlands (11.2 %).

Main countries of previous EU and non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship in the EU, 2021
(in absolute numbers and as a % of the total EU non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship)

Belgium				Bulgaria							
Previous EU citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Previous non-EU citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Previous EU citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Previous non-EU citizens of	(1000)	(%)
Romania	2.0	21.8	Morocco	3.7	13.1	Italy	0.0	25.0	Türkiye	0.8	34.1
Italy	1.2	13.6	Syria	3.4	12.0	Czechia	0.0	20.0	Ukraine	0.3	12.3
Poland	1.1	11.8	Iraq	1.9	6.7	Germany	0.0	15.0	Russia	0.3	11.5
Netherlands	1.0	11.5	Afghanistan	1.5	5.2	France	0.0	10.0	North Macedonia	0.2	8.9
France	1.0	11.5	Congo, the Democratic Republic	1.2	4.4	Slovakia	0.0	10.0	Syria	0.1	5.0
Other	2.7	29.7	Other	16.5	58.6	Other	0.0	20.0	Other	0.6	28.1
Czechia				Denmark							
Slovakia	0.6	70.0	Ukraine	1.5	43.0	Germany	0.3	18.8	United Kingdom	0.5	11.0
Poland	0.1	9.2	Russia	0.9	26.1	Poland	0.2	15.1	Pakistan	0.5	9.5
Romania	0.0	5.9	Vietnam	0.2	5.0	Romania	0.2	13.1	Ukraine	0.4	7.7
Bulgaria	0.0	5.4	Belarus	0.1	4.1	Sweden	0.1	8.3	India	0.3	5.4
Croatia	0.0	3.5	Moldova	0.1	2.6	Bulgaria	0.1	6.1	Türkiye	0.2	4.3
Other	0.1	6.1	Other	0.7	19.3	Other	0.6	38.5	Other	3.1	62.0
Germany				Estonia							
Romania	6.9	20.9	Syria	19.1	19.6	Latvia	0.0	52.6	Stateless	0.6	63.1
Poland	5.5	16.5	Türkiye	12.2	12.6	Lithuania	0.0	21.1	Russia	0.3	29.4
Italy	5.0	15.1	Russia	5.0	5.2	Italy	0.0	10.5	Ukraine	0.0	3.3
Greece	3.2	9.7	Iraq	4.4	4.5	Romania	0.0	6.3	Belarus	0.0	0.7
Bulgaria	2.3	6.8	Iran	4.0	4.1	Finland	0.0	5.3	Armenia	0.0	0.5
Other	10.3	31.0	Other	52.5	53.9	Other	0.0	5.3	Other	0.0	3.1
Ireland				Greece							
Poland	0.8	34.5	United Kingdom	1.2	16.2	Romania	0.2	32.6	Albania	7.7	81.8
Romania	0.7	30.3	India	0.7	10.2	Bulgaria	0.2	26.9	United Kingdom	0.3	2.8
Latvia	0.2	10.1	Nigeria	0.7	10.2	Poland	0.1	12.1	Russia	0.2	2.1
Hungary	0.1	4.8	Pakistan	0.6	8.3	Cyprus	0.1	8.9	Ukraine	0.2	1.9
Lithuania	0.1	4.7	Brazil	0.3	4.6	Italy	0.0	4.0	India	0.1	1.4
Other	0.4	15.7	Other	3.7	50.5	Other	0.1	15.5	Other	1.0	10.1
Spain				France							
Romania	3.0	52.9	Morocco	42.0	31.5	Form. Czechoslovakia	3.7	28.2	Morocco	18.9	15.2
Italy	0.8	14.3	Colombia	8.3	6.3	Romania	2.6	19.8	Algeria	15.2	12.3
Bulgaria	0.8	13.3	Ecuador	8.3	6.3	Portugal	1.7	13.0	Tunisia	8.7	7.0
Portugal	0.4	7.1	Bolivia	8.3	6.2	Italy	1.6	12.2	Türkiye	5.5	4.5
Poland	0.3	6.0	Dominican Republic	6.8	5.1	Poland	0.8	6.5	Congo	4.3	3.4
Other	0.4	6.5	Other	59.4	44.6	Other	2.7	20.4	Other	71.6	57.6
Croatia				Italy							
Germany	0.0	24.3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	40.7	Romania	9.4	79.3	Albania	22.5	20.3
Slovenia	0.0	24.3	Kosovo*	0.1	17.2	Poland	0.7	6.1	Morocco	16.6	15.0
Romania	0.0	8.6	Serbia	0.1	13.7	Bulgaria	0.5	4.4	Brazil	5.5	4.9
Czechia	0.0	7.1	North Macedonia	0.1	10.4	Croatia	0.3	2.1	Bangladesh	5.1	4.6
France	0.0	5.7	Ukraine	0.0	3.0	Germany	0.2	1.6	India	4.5	4.0
Other	0.0	30.0	Other	0.1	15.0	Other	0.8	6.5	Other	56.7	51.2
Cyprus				Latvia							
Greece	0.2	67.3	United Kingdom	0.5	32.8	Germany	0.0	23.3	Recognised non-citizen	0.5	66.2
Romania	0.0	14.8	Russia	0.4	21.8	Ireland	0.0	16.4	Russia	0.1	12.2
Bulgaria	0.0	9.1	China	0.1	5.9	France	0.0	9.6	United Kingdom	0.1	10.5
Latvia	0.0	1.7	Ukraine	0.1	5.8	Sweden	0.0	9.6	United States	0.0	2.3
France	0.0	1.3	South Africa	0.1	4.7	Lithuania	0.0	6.2	Ukraine	0.0	1.3
Other	0.0	5.7	Other	0.5	29.1	Other	0.0	32.9	Other	0.1	7.5
Lithuania				Luxembourg							
Previous EU citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Previous non-EU citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Portugal	1.1	35.3	Montenegro	0.2	11.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	France	0.7	21.0	United Kingdom	0.2	10.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium	0.3	10.8	Syria	0.1	8.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy	0.3	8.6	Russia	0.1	7.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	Germany	0.2	7.1	Cape Verde	0.1	6.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	Other	0.5	17.2	Other	1.0	56.4
Hungary				Malta							
Romania	1.3	73.8	Egypt	0.1	14.5	Italy	0.0	26.9	United Kingdom	0.2	14.5
Slovakia	0.3	16.7	Venezuela	0.1	12.8	Bulgaria	0.0	18.3	China	0.1	12.6
Germany	0.1	3.4	Ukraine	0.1	10.3	Germany	0.0	14.4	Russia	0.1	11.0
Bulgaria	0.0	1.3	Russia	0.1	8.4	Romania	0.0	14.4	United States	0.1	10.0
Poland	0.0	1.2	Serbia	0.1	8.1	France	0.0	5.8	Serbia	0.1	5.8
Other	0.1	3.7	Other	0.3	45.9	Other	0.0	20.2	Other	0.5	46.1
Netherlands				Austria							
Poland	0.5	18.3	Syria	27.0	44.7	Romania	0.3	16.6	Israel	2.6	18.1
Germany	0.4	15.7	Eritrea	7.4	12.2	Germany	0.3	16.1	United States	1.7	11.4
Romania	0.2	9.2	Türkiye	2.9	4.8	Hungary	0.3	15.3	United Kingdom	1.2	8.2
Italy	0.2	7.9	Morocco	2.2	3.6	Croatia	0.2	10.2	Türkiye	1.1	7.6
Spain	0.2	6.7	India	1.7	2.9	Slovakia	0.1	8.6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	6.3
Other	1.1	42.2	Other	19.2	31.8	Other	0.5	31.2	Other	7.0	48.3
Poland				Portugal							
Germany	0.1	22.4	Ukraine	4.0	55.1	Romania	0.4	50.6	Brazil	7.7	32.5
Lithuania	0.0	11.6	Belarus	2.1	28.8	Bulgaria	0.1	8.6	Cape Verde	2.9	12.2
Sweden	0.0	11.6	Russia	0.3	4.5	France	0.1	8.6	Ukraine	1.6	6.7
Romania	0.0	7.3	Vietnam	0.2	2.7	Italy	0.1	7.5	Angola	1.6	6.7
Italy	0.0	6.5	Armenia	0.1	0.9	Spain	0.1	6.8	Nepal	1.4	5.9
Other	0.1	40.5	Other	0.6	8.0	Other	0.1	18.0	Other	8.6	36.0
Slovenia				Slovakia							
Croatia	0.1	55.0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.0	58.3	Czechia	0.1	50.9	Serbia	0.2	50.5
Bulgaria	0.0	16.7	North Macedonia	0.2	14.3	Germany	0.0	13.8	Ukraine	0.1	15.4
Italy	0.0	15.6	Serbia	0.2	13.9	Hungary	0.0	7.8	Russia	0.0	4.4
Slovakia	0.0	5.6	Kosovo*	0.1	6.7	Romania	0.0	7.8	United States	0.0	4.4
Romania	0.0	4.4	Ukraine	0.0	1.8	Poland	0.0	5.2	United Kingdom	0.0	3.8
Other	0.0	2.2	Other	0.1	4.9	Other	0.0	14.7	Other	0.1	21.5
Finland				Sweden							
Estonia	0.4	34.0	Russia	1.2	20.9	Finland	2.3	16.4	Syria	31.1	41.1
Sweden	0.3	25.9	Iraq	0.7	13.4	Poland	2.1	15.1	Somalia	4.5	6.0
Romania	0.1	5.8	Somalia	0.4	7.8	Denmark	2.0	14.9	Afghanistan	4.3	5.6
Poland	0.1	5.1	Syria	0.4	6.5	Germany	1.3	9.8	Eritrea	3.7	4.9
Germany	0.0	4.5	Afghanistan	0.2	4.1	Romania	0.9	6.8	Stateless	2.8	3.6
Other	0.3	24.7	Other	2.6	47.4	Other	5.1	36.9	Other	29.4	38.8
Iceland				Liechtenstein							
Poland	0.2	49.1	Vietnam	0.1	16.6	Austria	0.0	53.7	Switzerland	0.0	25.5
Latvia	0.0	7.8	Philippines	0.0	8.8	Germany	0.0	22.4	Serbia	0.0	13.3
Lithuania	0.0	7.5	Thailand	0.0	8.6	Italy	0.0	11.9	Kosovo*	0.0	13.3
Denmark	0.0	5.7	United States	0.0	6.5	Greece	0.0	3.0	Türkiye	0.0	11.2
Sweden	0.0	4.7	Ukraine	0.0	5.9	Spain	0.0	3.0	North Macedonia	0.0	7.1
Other	0.1	25.1	Other	0.3	53.7	Other	0.0	6.0	Other	0.0	29.6
Norway				Switzerland							
Sweden	4.6	39.2	Eritrea	3.6	12.1	Germany	7.9	36.4	Kosovo*	2.5	16.2
Poland	1.7	14.8	Russia	3.2	10.9	Italy	4.2	19.3	Türkiye	1.5	9.5
Denmark	1.6	13.5	Philippines	2.0	6.6	France	3.2	14.6	North Macedonia	1.3	8.6
Finland	0.8	6.5	Somalia	1.8	6.2	Portugal	2.1	9.6	Serbia	1.2	7.9
Romania	0.6	4.8	United Kingdom	1.6	5.4	Spain	1.1	5.0	United Kingdom	0.9	5.6
Other	2.5	21.2	Other	17.3	58.2	Other	3.3	15.1	Other	8.0	52.2

Note: See methodological notes

(*) provisional

(*) estimated

The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding. Romania is not displayed because data by individual former citizenship are not reliable.

Data are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 for Germany on provisional basis. In Lithuania, no citizens of another EU Member State was granted Lithuanian citizenship.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

Table 4 is available [here](#) .

The total number of citizenships granted has changed for some of the previous citizenships that were in the top five either in 2021 or 2020. Thus, the total number of acquisitions of citizenship has decreased for Albanians (by 8 200 persons, or 20 %) and Brazilians (by 3 700 persons, or 15 %), increased for Syrians (by 33 300 persons, or 66 %), Moroccans (by 17 200 persons, or 25 %) and Turks (by 2 000 persons, or 9 %), while it remained almost stable for Romanians. The total number of acquisitions of citizenship increased substantially in 2021 for Algerians (by 5 000 persons, or 36 %) and for Eritreans (by 5 000 persons, or 71 %) while it decreased for British (by 5 400 persons, or 34 %). In 2021 compared with 2020, in the thirty main groups of previous citizenship Argentinians and Nigerians replaced Kosovars and stateless citizens.

There are three EU Member States in the top 30 by number of acquisitions of citizenship in 2021: Romania (already mentioned), Poland (12 500 persons, or 1.5 %), and Italy (10 100 persons, or 1.2 %) (see Table 3). The key countries receiving their citizens are, respectively:

- Poles : Germany (43.7 %) and Sweden (16.5 %)
- Italians : Germany (49.6 %), France (15.8 %), and Belgium (12.1 %).

Sex and age distribution of persons acquiring citizenship, 2021

	Total (1000)	Sex distribution		Median age	Distribution by age (%)						Unknown age
		Females (%)	Males (%)		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	
EU	827.3	50.2	49.8	31.6	25.0	13.1	19.6	21.7	12.7	7.9	0.0
Belgium	39.2	48.2	51.8	30.7	31.2	9.9	19.1	22.1	10.8	6.9	0.0
Bulgaria	2.2	46.9	53.1	45.2	4.5	12.0	15.6	17.6	20.6	29.7	0.0
Czechia	4.3	56.6	43.4	36.0	17.3	9.9	19.5	28.7	14.2	10.3	0.0
Denmark	6.5	52.6	47.4	34.9	26.1	11.4	12.6	24.8	14.3	10.9	0.0
Germany	130.0	49.6	50.4	33.1	15.3	14.1	26.6	24.9	11.9	7.2	0.0
Estonia	1.0	55.1	44.9	34.1	19.0	10.9	23.1	25.9	14.3	6.8	0.0
Ireland	9.8	47.1	52.9	40.0	5.9	7.1	15.9	39.7	19.5	11.8	0.0
Greece	10.1	51.5	48.5	19.9	30.1	29.6	7.4	10.9	13.6	8.4	0.0
Spain	144.0	52.2	47.8	34.0	26.2	9.7	15.8	24.1	16.1	8.1	0.0
France	130.4	51.1	48.9	26.1	33.3	14.8	20.5	17.4	8.4	5.6	0.0
Croatia	0.7	56.1	43.9	39.8	7.5	7.8	18.9	32.1	19.9	13.7	0.0
Italy	121.5	50.7	49.3	30.7	27.2	15.7	13.6	18.8	15.6	9.2	0.0
Cyprus	1.9	55.2	44.8	37.7	20.4	13.0	11.4	18.2	13.1	24.0	0.0
Latvia	0.9	51.8	48.2	24.7	34.1	16.2	14.5	14.5	9.5	11.2	0.0
Lithuania	0.2	51.3	48.7	46.8	0.7	8.0	16.7	20.7	20.7	33.3	0.0
Luxembourg	4.9	52.4	47.6	38.3	6.8	17.7	18.5	20.4	19.8	16.6	0.0
Hungary	2.5	47.5	52.5	38.5	9.2	9.9	21.3	24.1	17.0	18.5	0.0
Malta	1.2	52.0	48.0	39.3	18.6	11.4	10.9	24.0	19.2	15.8	0.0
Netherlands	63.0	46.7	53.3	28.5	30.3	13.2	20.9	20.0	9.5	6.1	0.0
Austria	16.2	50.5	49.5	30.9	25.0	15.3	18.2	19.8	9.2	12.5	0.0
Poland ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	7.4	52.3	47.7	30.8	17.5	16.2	27.2	19.9	12.1	7.0	0.0
Portugal	24.5	51.7	48.3	35.8	12.6	10.7	24.6	26.0	15.3	10.8	0.0
Romania	6.7	38.7	61.3	32.0	12.0	17.0	30.3	23.5	12.7	4.5	0.0
Slovenia	1.8	46.0	54.0	26.8	34.6	12.4	19.9	22.8	7.9	2.5	0.0
Slovakia	0.6	45.9	54.1	36.0	14.2	8.6	24.5	24.8	16.4	11.5	0.0
Finland	6.6	52.1	47.9	31.2	24.1	13.9	23.0	21.0	10.5	7.5	0.0
Sweden	89.4	49.2	50.8	32.0	25.1	10.9	21.3	22.2	11.9	8.6	0.0
Iceland	0.9	55.9	44.1	33.9	22.1	12.4	18.1	28.1	12.3	7.1	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.2	53.7	46.3	32.5	13.0	19.8	21.6	17.3	15.4	13.0	0.0
Norway	41.1	54.2	45.8	36.4	17.0	12.8	15.9	27.1	14.5	12.7	0.0
Switzerland	37.0	52.3	47.7	35.0	23.3	16.5	10.1	22.9	17.5	9.7	0.0

Note: Age definition is reached for all Member States with the exception of Germany, Ireland, Greece, France, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Poland, Slovenia.

Those transmitted acquisitions of citizenship flows under age completed definition.

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

The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding.

Age reached: at the end of the year.

Age completed: on the person's last birthday.

(¹) provisional

(²) estimated

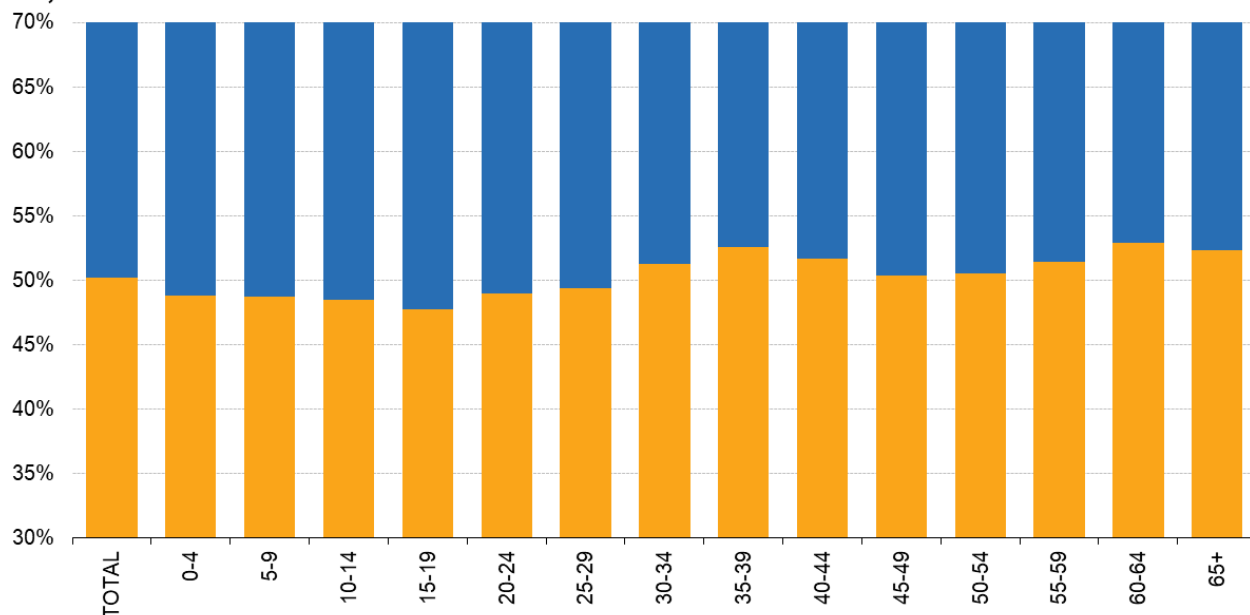
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

Table 5: Sex and age distribution of persons acquiring citizenship, 2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

Half of those acquiring a new citizenship were aged 32 or less

The distribution by sex shows a slight predominance of women (50.2 %, compared with 49.8 % men), especially for the age groups above age 30 (52.9 % women in age group 60-64).

Distribution by sex and age of persons acquiring citizenship in the EU, 2021



Note: Age definition is reached for all Member States with the exception of Germany, Ireland, Greece, France, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Poland, Slovenia, who transmitted data by age completed. Age reached: at the end of the year. Age completed: on the person's last birthday. Data are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 for Germany on provisional basis. Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

eurostat

Figure 6: Distribution by sex and age of persons acquiring citizenship in the EU, 2021 Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

Acquisitions of citizenship by women outnumbered acquisitions by men in 2021 in all but 10 Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden). The highest proportion of citizenship acquisitions by women was recorded in Czechia (57 %), while the country with the highest share of acquisitions by men was Romania (61 %). (see Table 5)

In 2021, the [median age](#) of persons acquiring citizenship in the whole of the EU was 32 years. The Member State with the lowest median age was Greece: half of its new citizens were younger than 20. The highest median age (47) was in Lithuania.

Age distribution varied from one Member State to another due to differences in citizenship legislation and age structure of the non-national population (see Data sources). However, the common feature uniting all Member States was that most new citizenships were acquired by younger people, and that the numbers declined with age.

In 2021, 38 % of persons granted citizenship of an EU country were younger than 25 years; another 41 % were aged 25 to 44, while those aged 45 or over accounted for 21 %.

Among those acquiring the citizenship of any EU Member State, 25 % were children below the age of 15 (0-14 years old); the highest proportions were in Slovenia (35 %), Latvia (34 %), France (33 %) and Belgium (31 %). In Lithuania, of those granted citizenship in 2021 only 1 % were children under 15 years; other countries with a low proportion of citizen acquisitions by children were Bulgaria (4 %), Ireland (6 %), Luxembourg (7 %) and Croatia (8 %).

Across all EU Member States, 8 % of those who were granted citizenship were at least 55 years old. Lithuania (33

%), Bulgaria (30 %) and Cyprus (24 %) had the highest shares of citizenship granted to persons aged 55 or older. The countries with lowest shares of elderly new citizens were Slovenia (3 %), Romania (5 %) and France (6 %).

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Acquisition of citizenship statistics-tables and graphs](#)

Data sources

[Eurostat](#) produces statistics on a range of issues related to acquisitions of citizenship, international migration flows and migrant population stocks. Data are collected on an annual basis and are supplied to Eurostat by the national statistical authorities of the EU Member States.

Legal Sources

Since 2008 data on acquisitions of citizenship are collected by [Eurostat](#) under the provisions of Article 3.1.(d) of [Regulation \(EC\) No 862/2007](#) on migration statistics, stating that: "Member States shall supply to the [Commission](#) (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of (. . .) persons having their usual [residence](#) in the territory of the Member State and having acquired during the reference year the citizenship of the Member State and having formerly held the citizenship of another Member State or a third country or having formerly been [stateless](#) , disaggregated by age and sex, and by the former citizenship of the persons concerned and by whether the person was formerly stateless."

The collection of data on acquisition of citizenship is defined by Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 and breakdowns and composition of the EU, [EFTA](#) and [candidate countries](#) groups are given in the implementing [Regulation \(EU\) No 351/2010](#) .

Definitions

The EU aggregates for 2012, 2011 and 2010 include Romanian data for 2009.

Data are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 for Germany on provisional basis since 2018.

Data by individual previous citizenship are not reliable for Romania for 2017-2021.

EU aggregates by single previous citizenship are computed without Romania data for 2017-2021.

Age:

There are two ways of recording age:

Age reached : number of complete years lived at the end of the calendar year in question. Under this age concept, a person born in 1951 will be 52 on each day of the calendar year 2003, irrespective of his or her birthday.

Age completed : number of completed years lived at most recent birthday.

Citizenship: the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to the national legislation. International law does not provide detailed rules, but it recognises the competence of every state in cases like: spouses of citizens, minors adopted by citizens, descendants of citizens born abroad returning to the country of origin of their ancestors, etc. Countries differ considerably in terms of the conditions to be fulfilled to acquire citizenship: in general a period of legally registered residence is required, combined with other factors such as evidence of social and economic integration and knowledge of national languages. Different conditions may apply for persons who were born in the country concerned (*jus soli*), or who have parents or other relatives with that country's citizenship (*jus sanguinis*).

Naturalisation rate: The term 'naturalisation rate' should be used with caution because the numerator includes all modes of acquisitions and not just naturalisations of eligible residing non-nationals and the denominator includes all non-nationals, rather than non-nationals who are eligible for naturalisation.

Detailed information on the different modes of acquisition of citizenship in force in different countries can be found at the [GLOBALCIT website](#) .

The category [recognised non-citizen](#) is particularly relevant in the Baltic States.

Context

Within the European Commission, the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs is responsible for European migration policy. In 2005, the European Commission relaunched the debate on the need for a common set of rules for the admission of economic migrants with a [Green paper on an EU approach to managing economic migration](#) (COM(2004) 811 final) which led to the adoption of a [policy plan on legal migration](#) (COM(2005) 669 final) at the end of 2005.

In July 2006, the European Commission adopted a Communication on [policy priorities in the fight against illegal immigration of third-country nationals](#) (COM(2006) 402 final), which aims to strike a balance between security and an individuals' basic rights during all stages of the illegal immigration process.

In September 2007, the European Commission presented its [third annual report on migration and integration](#) (COM(2007) 512 final).

A European Commission Communication adopted in October 2008 emphasised the importance of [strengthening the global approach to migration: increasing coordination, coherence and synergies](#) (COM(2008) 611 final) as an aspect of external and development policy. The [Stockholm programme](#) , adopted by EU heads of state and government in December 2009, set a framework and series of principles for the ongoing development of European policies on justice and home affairs for the period 2010 to 2014; migration-related issues are a central part of this programme. In order to bring about the changes agreed upon, the European Commission enacted an [action plan implementing the Stockholm programme – delivering an area of freedom, security and justice for Europe's citizens](#) (COM(2010) 171 final) in 2010.

In May 2013, the European Commission published the ' [EU Citizenship Report 2013](#) ' (COM(2013) 269 final). The report noted that EU citizenship brings new rights and opportunities. Moving and living freely within the EU is the right most closely associated with EU citizenship. Given modern technology and the fact that it is now easier to travel, freedom of movement allows Europeans to expand their horizons beyond national borders, to leave their country for shorter or longer periods, to come and go between EU countries to work, study and train, to travel for business or for leisure, or to shop across borders. Free movement potentially increases social and cultural interactions within the EU and closer bonds between EU citizens. In addition, it may generate mutual economic benefits for businesses and consumers, including those who remain at home, as internal obstacles are steadily removed.

The European Commission presented a [European Agenda on Migration](#) (COM(2015) 240 final) outlining immediate measures to be taken in order to respond to the crisis situation in the Mediterranean as well as steps to be taken in the coming years to better manage migration in all its aspects on 13 May 2015. The [European migration network](#) started publishing in 2016 [annual reports on migration](#) . They provide an overview of the main legal and policy developments taking place across the EU as a whole and within participating countries. They are comprehensive documents and cover all aspects of migration and asylum policy by the [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#) and EU agencies.

On 15 November 2017, the updated [European Agenda on Migration](#) focused on the refugee crisis, a common visa policy, and Schengen. Matters included resettlements and relocations, financial support to Greece and Italy, and facilities for refugees. Objectives included enabling refugees to reach Europe through legal and safe pathways, ensuring that relocation responsibility is shared fairly between Member States, integrating migrants at local and regional levels.

On 4 December 2018, the Commission published a [progress report](#) on the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration, examining progress made and shortcomings in the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration. Focusing on how climate change, demography and economic factors create new reasons pushing people to move, it confirmed that the drivers behind migratory pressure on Europe were structural, thus making it all the more essential to deal with the matter efficiently and uniformly.

On 16 October 2019, the Commission published [a progress report](#) on the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration, focusing on key steps required on the Mediterranean routes in particular, as well as actions to consolidate the EU's toolbox on migration, borders and asylum.

On 23 September 2020, the Commission presented [a New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#), setting out a fairer, more European approach to managing migration and asylum. It aims to put in place a comprehensive and sustainable policy, providing a humane and effective long-term response to the current challenges of irregular migration, developing legal migration pathways, better integrating refugees and other newcomers, and deepening migration partnerships with countries of origin and transit for mutual benefit.

Other articles

- [Migration and migrant population statistics](#)
- [Migrant integration statistics introduced](#)
- [Population and population change statistics](#)
- [Population structure and ageing](#)
- [Residence permits - statistics on first permits issued during the year](#)
- [Annual asylum statistics](#)

Tables

- [International migration, citizenship](#), see:

International migration, citizenship (migr_cit)

[Acquisition of citizenship \(tps00024\)](#)

[Immigration \(tps00176\)](#)

[Emigration \(tps00177\)](#)

[Acquisition of citizenship \(tps00024\)](#)

Population (t_demo_pop)

[Population without the citizenship of the reporting country \(tps00157\)](#)

[Foreign-born population \(tps00178\)](#)

Database

- [International migration, citizenship](#), see:

Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)

[Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of residents non-citizens by former citizenship and sex\(%\) \(migr_acqs\)](#)

[Acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship \(migr_acq\)](#)

[Acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and level of human development of former citizenship \(migr_acq1ctz\)](#)

[Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship \(migr_lct\)](#)

Immigration (migr_immi)

[Immigration by age and sex \(migr_imm8\)](#)

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Dedicated section

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Publications

- [All publications on International migration, citizenship](#)
- [Migrant integration statistics](#) — Statistical books 2020 edition
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Methodology

- [Methodology: international migration, citizenship](#)
- [Acquisition and loss of citizenship](#) (ESMS metadata file — migr_acqn_esms)
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Legislation

- [Legislation: international migration, citizenship](#)
- [Article 20 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) Union law on EU citizens;
- [Article 21 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) on EU citizens;
- [Article 79 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) on border checks, asylum and immigration for third country nationals;
- [Directive 2003/09/EC](#) on reception conditions for asylum seekers; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2003/86/EC](#) on the right to family reunification; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2003/109/EC](#) on a long-term resident status for non-member nationals; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2003/110/EC](#) on assistance in cases of transit for the purposes of removal by air;
- [Directive 2004/38/EC](#) on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2004/81/EC](#) on victims of trafficking; ([Summary](#))
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- [Directive 2005/71/EC](#) for the facilitation of the admission of researchers into the EU; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2008/115/EC](#) for returning illegally staying third-country nationals; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2009/50/EC](#) concerning the admission of highly skilled migrants. ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2009/52/EC](#) concerning employer sanctions; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2011/95/EC](#) on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status of refugees eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content for the protection granted; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2011/98/EU](#) on single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2013/32/EU](#) on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2013/33/EU](#) on standards for the reception of applicants for international protection; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2014/36/EU](#) on seasonal workers; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2014/54/EU](#) on freedom of movement of workers; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2014/66/EU](#) on intra-corporate transferees; ([Summary](#))
- [Directive 2014/67/EU](#) on posted workers;
- [Directive 2016/801/EU](#) on students and researchers; ([Summary](#))

Legislative documents - [European Agenda on Migration - New pact on Migration and Asylum](#)

Visualisations

- [Regional Statistics Illustrated](#) - select statistical domain 'Population' (top right)

External links

- [Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography](#)
- [European Commission — Migration and Home Affairs](#)
- [New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#)
- [Frontex](#)
- [Irregular migration and return](#)
- [Common European Asylum System](#)
- [European Union Agency for Asylum](#)
- [Legal migration and integration](#)
- [Global Citizenship Observatory \(GLOBALCIT\)](#)
- [European Web Site on Integration](#)
- [OECD — International migration](#)
- [Human Development Index - United Nations Development Programme](#)