



Pathways to citizenship for third-country nationals in the EU Member States

Common Template for EMN Study 2019

Final version: 5 August 2019

Subject: Pathways to citizenship for third-country nationals in the EU Member States

Action: EMN NCPs are invited to complete this template and submit their national report by 2 December 2019.

If needed, further clarifications can be provided by directly contacting the EMN Service Provider (ICF) at emn@icf.com.

1 STUDY AIMS AND RATIONALE

The European Convention on Nationality, signed in 1997, establishes principles and rules relating to the acquisition and loss of nationality and issue of multiple nationality. To date, 20 Member States have signed the Convention,¹ while 13 EU Member States have ratified it.² Although awarding citizenship is a prerogative of the Member States, national regulations have to be implemented with due regard to EU law. This is particularly important as the establishment of Union citizenship by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 conferred a number of rights and privileges to all persons who are citizens of an EU Member State. Examining and comparing the different rules and regulations in place in Member States is relevant, as the right to free movement for Union citizens means that the decision of one country over who to accept or reject as citizens can impact all other Member States as well. The acquisition of citizenship has been a topic of debate in many Member States in recent years, with the need to integrate migrants.

This EMN study aims at mapping and comparing the various approaches of EU Member States regarding third-country nationals' acquisition of citizenship in a Member State. It will focus in particular on the ordinary naturalisation for new migrants³ to the EU and therefore largely excludes the acquisition of citizenship through special naturalisation⁴. Ordinary naturalisation is considered to be "any acquisition after birth of a citizenship not previously held by the person concerned that requires an application to public authorities and a decision by these."⁵ This study will include a review of the conditions and requirements for naturalisation (e.g. length of legal stay, definition of legal stay, knowledge of language, economic and housing situation) and the administrative processes used by the Member States to determine whether a person is eligible to acquire citizenship or not. The study will examine whether Member States' permit dual citizenships and, if so, under which conditions. The study will also aim to explore how the acquisition of citizenship links to integration policies in the Member States, and whether naturalisation is considered the end-point of an integration process or whether acquisition of citizenship is intended to facilitate integration.

1.1 TARGET GROUPS / AUDIENCES

This study targets policy-makers at EU level (e.g. in the area of integration and intra-EU free movement) as well as broader target groups at national level, such as national policy-makers (migration/integration), researchers, and experts at those national authorities that are responsible for citizenship-related administrative procedures. This study would also be of interest to the wider public because of its topicality and due to the growing number of individuals becoming citizens of a Member State of the EU or acquiring a second (dual) citizenship.

¹ AT, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EL, FI, FR, HR, HU, IT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SE

² AT, BG, CZ, DE, DK, FI, HU, LU, NL, PT, RO, SK, SE

³ For the purpose of this study, 'new migrants' refer to third-country nationals who do not have a pre-existing historical tie with the Member State (ethnic, family, historical).

⁴ *i.e.* acquisition of citizenship through automatic acquisition, by marriage, through investor scheme and for political and/or discretionary reasons are excluded from the scope of this study

⁵ R. Baubock and S. Wallace Goodman (2011), EUDO Citizenship Policy Brief n°2, Naturalisation, available at: http://eudo-citizenship.eu/docs/policy_brief_naturalisation.pdf

2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study focuses on citizenship matters as defined in the EMN glossary or otherwise commonly used. It shall cover the acquisition, by a third-country national, of the citizenship of an EU Member State. The study covers the broad category of third-country nationals who immigrated to the EU as first generation ('new migrants') and thus excludes second- and third generation migrants. If it is difficult to make the distinction in your Member State, please mention this throughout the template wherever relevant. EU citizens acquiring the citizenship of another EU Member State are not covered. The acquisition of citizenship of an EU Member State by persons living in a third country is also outside of the scope of this study.

As far as policies and legislation regarding the acquisition of citizenship is concerned, this study shall reflect the most recent situation and developments in the Member States, therefore focusing on 2019. Regarding policy and legal developments, it also appears useful to trace any such developments over the past five years. If reasonable, contributing EMN NCPs may also include planned legal or policy developments that have not yet come into effect at the time of writing.

As regards statistics, the study shall cover a five-year period, from 2014 to 2018.

3 EU LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

The integration of third-country nationals has become an important policy topic in many Member States, not least as a result of the large number of new migrants who arrived in the EU in 2014-2016 and received international protection. When, how and under which circumstances a third-country national can acquire the citizenship of an EU Member State is an essential dimension of integration processes. The acquisition of citizenship can be seen as the final step of an individual's successful integration process, as an incentive for individuals to become part of a new society or both. According to Eurostat, roughly 825 000 individuals became citizens of a Member State of the EU in 2017, most of them in Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. As the EMN has not previously conducted a comparative study on the acquisition of citizenship, the proposed topic will fill a significant gap in the thematic activities of the network.

Awarding citizenship is a prerogative of the Member States, which they must exercise having due regard to EU law.⁶ Indeed, Member States solely are responsible for laying down the conditions for the acquisition of citizenship.⁷ However, citizens of a Member State also enjoy the rights of EU citizenship, including that of mobility and free movement across all Member States. As such, the determination of citizenship by one Member State implies a responsibility to all others. In this sense, citizenship has an important EU dimension. As pointed out by the Court of Justice of the EU, while laying down the conditions of acquisition and loss of citizenship falls within the remit of national competence, in doing so Member States must have due regard to EU law.

Three main modes of naturalisation exist:⁸

- Ordinary naturalisation – residence-based naturalisation, which does not foresee any waivers of conditions normally envisaged for applicants;
- Discretionary naturalisation on grounds of national interest – fully discretionary naturalisation, where authorities waive all or almost all naturalisation conditions;
- Discretionary facilitated naturalisation on grounds of national interest – discretionary naturalisation, where authorities waive some but not all naturalisation conditions.

Furthermore, as noted by the European Commission, 24 additional types of acquisition of citizenship are found in the EU, including the facilitation of conditions for certain ethnic groups, on grounds of socialisation or family links.⁹ This hints at the complexity of the legal provisions surrounding the acquisition of citizenship.

The study will also seek to examine how the Member States support third-country nationals in applying for citizenship and inform them about their rights and duties as national and EU citizens.

The study also presents an opportunity for Member States to cooperate and share good practices on matters relating to citizenship and integration by comparing and analysing the various national rules and procedures used at national level.

⁶ See Judgment of 7 July 1992, *Micheletti and Others v Delegación del Gobierno en Cantabria*, C-369/90, EU:C:1992:295, paragraph 10; Judgment of 11 November 1999, *Belgian State v Mesbah*, C-179/98, EU:C:1999:549, paragraph 29; Judgment of 20 February 2001, *Kaur*, C-192/99, EU:C:2001:106, paragraph 19; Judgment of 19 October 2004, *Zhu and Chen*, C-200/02, EU:C:2004:639, paragraph 37; Judgment of 2 March 2010, *Rottmann*, C-135/08, EU:C:2010:104, paragraph 39

⁷ See [Case Tjebbes and others C-221/17](#), Judgment of the Court of 12 March 2019, and [Case Rottmann C-135/08](#), Judgment of the Court of 2 March 2010

⁸ European Commission (2019). Part A Study Investor Citizenship and Residence Schemes, Notes accompanying Deliverable A. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/part-study-investor-citizenship-and-residence-schemes_en. This study focuses on ordinary naturalisation

⁹ European Commission (2019). Part A Study Investor Citizenship and Residence Schemes, Notes accompanying Deliverable A. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/part-study-investor-citizenship-and-residence-schemes_en

4 PRIMARY QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE STUDY

- Under what conditions can first generation migrants obtain the citizenship of the countries participating in this study? This includes, among other conditions/requirements, the length of legal stay in the country (with temporary/permanent residence status), the definition of legal stay or residence, knowledge of the language, economic situation, suitable housing, good conduct, or any legal or symbolic commitments to adhere to societal rules and norms.
- Are conditions different for different groups of third-country nationals, such as refugees or other groups significantly represented in the respective Member State (e.g. children, citizens of neighbouring third-countries, stateless people, investors)?
- Are there different procedures to acquiring citizenship (such as ordinary naturalisation by registration or by application)? How do these procedures work and how long do they take? To what extent are these procedures digitalised and applications submitted electronically?
- Is dual citizenship possible, and if so, under what conditions?
- What is the role of citizenship, including dual or multiple citizenships, in immigrant integration?

5 RELEVANT SOURCES AND LITERATURE

Comparable EU statistics on the acquisition of citizenship in the Member States are available at Eurostat. Additional statistical material should be available, in each country, at national level. It should be noted that although this study focuses on first-generation migrants, statistics extracted from Eurostat and provided by Member States will generally include all third-country nationals, including children/persons with a migrant family background ('second- and third-generation').

Many reports, analyses and comparisons regarding citizenship are available at the Global Citizenship Observatory [GLOBALCIT](#), the successor of EUDO CITIZENSHIP, which started in 2009 with a focus on citizenship laws in the EU Member States and then gradually expanded its scope. The [MACIMIDE Global Expatriate Dual Citizenship Dataset](#) charts the rules that existed in near all states of the world since 1960 with regard to the loss or renunciation of citizenship after a citizen of a respective state voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another state. The [Quality of Nationality Index](#) is relevant in that provides information on citizenship by investment.

Recent reports and EMN Ad-hoc queries are worth considering for this study, such as:

- European Commission, [Report on Investor Citizenship and Residence Schemes in the European Union](#), January 2019, accompanied by its Staff Working Document
- Milieu Study on "[Factual analysis of Member States Investors' Schemes granting citizenship or residence to third-country nationals investing in the said Member State](#)"
- European Parliament, [Briefing on Acquisition and loss of citizenship in EU Member States](#), July 2018
- 'Settling In' 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration, OECD
- EMN Ad-hoc query 2019.23 on investor schemes (golden passports)
- [Migrant integration policy index](#)¹⁰
- EMN Ad-hoc query 2015.709 on [Fees for Citizenship Application](#) (2015)
- EMN Ad-Hoc Query 2015.669 on [Exceptions to an obligation to be released from the old citizenship before acquiring a new one](#) (2015)
- EMN Ad-hoc query 2012.399 on [Citizenship Tests](#) (2012)
- EMN Ad-hoc query 2012.402 on [Dual Citizenship](#) (2012)
- OECD study on Naturalisation and the Labour Market - Integration of Immigrants¹¹
- Fundamental Rights Agency, [Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey – main results](#), December 2017
- EMN Ad-hoc query 2015.719 on the [establishment of identity in connection with naturalisation](#) (2015)

To draft their contributions to this study, EMN NCPs should describe and analyse the respective national laws and policy documents regarding the acquisition of citizenship. Administrative handbooks as well as enquiry and research reports should also be used.

6 AVAILABLE STATISTICS

As far as comparable statistics are concerned, Eurostat provides the following data sets for each EU Member State:

- **Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship (EU / non-EU) and sex** – annual data [migr_acqs].
Note: This type of data can provide an indication of how easy or difficult it is in the various Member States to acquire the citizenship of the country of residence.

¹⁰ <http://www.mipex.eu/access-nationality>

¹¹ <https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/48328760.pdf>

- **Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship** (all former EU and non-EU citizenships) – annual data [migr_acq]
Note: This dataset is the most important one regarding quantitative analyses of the acquisition of citizenship in the Member States.
- **Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and level of human development of former citizenship** – annual data [migr_acq1ctz]
Note: In this data set, former citizenships are grouped in accordance with position in human development index.
Note: These data are not available for all EU Member States.

7 DEFINITIONS

According to the European Convention on Nationality, "**nationality**" means the legal bond between a person and a State and does not indicate the person's ethnic origin.¹² A case of the Court of Justice of the EU further defined nationality as "the special relationship of solidarity and good faith between [a Member State] and its nationals and also the reciprocity of rights and duties, which form the bedrock of the bond of nationality".¹³

"**Multiple nationality**" means the simultaneous possession of two or more nationalities by the same person.¹⁴ For the purpose of this study, the term "dual citizenship" is used.

According to the EMN glossary,¹⁵ the term "**citizenship**" is defined as "the particular legal bond between an individual and their State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation."

It is noted that, as per the EMN Glossary, in some Member States, a distinction is made between citizenship and nationality, whereas in the EU context, no distinction is made, and the two terms are considered interchangeable. Those countries which distinguish between citizenship and nationality, the term citizenship refers specifically to the legal rights and duties of nationals.

"**Acquisition of citizenship**" refers to "Any mode of becoming a national, i.e. by birth or at any time after birth, automatic or non-automatic, based on attribution, declaration, option or application".¹⁶

This study explores the acquisition of citizenship through naturalisation. "**Naturalisation**" means "any mode of acquisition after birth of a nationality not previously held by the target person that requires an application by this person or their legal agent as well as an act of granting nationality by a public authority".¹⁷ As per a recent report published by the European Parliament, a distinction is made 'between ordinary naturalisation – when the primary grounds of acquisition of citizenship is a certain period of residence in the country, and special naturalisation – when the acquisition of citizenship is based on other considerations, such as family links, ethno-cultural connections or special contributions'.¹⁸ The first definition will be used for the purpose of this study, meaning that the emphasis is on the third-country nationals acquiring citizenship on the basis of an application process following a minimum legal residing period.

Ius sanguinis refers to "the determination of a person's nationality on the basis of the nationality of their parents (or one parent or one particular parent) at the time of the target person's birth and at the time of acquisition of nationality by the target person (the two points in time are different in cases of acquisition after birth).¹⁹

In contrast to this, **ius soli** refers to "the principle that the nationality of a person is determined on the basis of their country of birth".²⁰ The different categories of ius soli are defined as follows:²¹

- Unconditional ius soli: on the basis of birth. Citizenship is automatically granted to those born in the country, regardless of any other conditions;
- Conditional ius soli: on the basis of certain conditions, e.g. minimum period of residence in the country of the parents;

¹² Article 2(a), European Convention on Nationality, available at: <https://rm.coe.int/168007f2c8>

¹³ Judgment of 2 March 2010, Rottmann, C-135/08, available at: <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?num=C-135/08>

¹⁴ Article 2(b), European Convention on Nationality, available at: <https://rm.coe.int/168007f2c8>

¹⁵ EMN Glossary 6.0, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_en

¹⁶ EMN Glossary 6.0, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_en

¹⁷ EMN Glossary 6.0, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_en

¹⁸ European Parliament (2018). Acquisition and loss of citizenship in EU Member States – Key trends and issues, available at: [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS_BRI\(2018\)625116](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS_BRI(2018)625116)

¹⁹ EMN Glossary 6.0, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_en

²⁰ EMN Glossary 6.0, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_en

²¹ <http://eudo-citizenship.eu/docs/ius-soli-policy-brief.pdf>

- Automatic double ius soli: on the basis of parental birth in the country. Children born in the country to foreign citizens can automatically acquire citizenship at birth if at least one of their parents was also born in the country;
- Conditional double ius soli: on the basis of certain conditions and parental birth in the country. Children born in the country to foreign citizens can acquire citizenship at birth if at least one of their parents was also born in the country under certain conditions, e.g. minimum period of residence for parents.

8 ADVISORY GROUP

- SE EMN NCP (Chair)
- COM (DG Migration & Home Affairs)
- AT EMN NCP
- BE EMN NCP
- CY EMN NCP
- EE EMN NCP
- EL EMN NCP
- FI EMN NCP
- FR EMN NCP
- HU EMN NCP
- IE EMN NCP
- LT EMN NCP
- LU EMN NCP
- LV EMN NCP
- SI EMN NCP
- SK EMN NCP
- Odysseus network expert
- ICF (EMN Service Provider)
- Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

9 TIMETABLE

The following tentative timetable has been proposed for the Study going forward:

Date	Action
5 August	Launch
2 December	Submission of national reports by EMN NCPs
10 January	First synthesis report to COM
17 January	Deadline for comments
22 January	Circulation of the first SR to all NCPs
5 February	Deadline for comments
March 2020	Publication

10 Template for national contributions

The template provided below outlines the information that should be included in the national contributions of EMN NCPs to this Study. For national contributions, the total number of pages should not exceed **35-40 pages**, including questions and excluding the Statistical Annex. A limit of **25-30 pages** will also apply to the synthesis report, in order to ensure that it remains concise and accessible.

Common Template of EMN Study 2019

Pathways to citizenship for third-country nationals in EU Member States

National Contribution from Member State*²²

Disclaimer: The following information has been provided primarily for the purpose of contributing to a synthesis report for this EMN study. The EMN NCP has provided information that is, to the best of its knowledge, up-to-date, objective and reliable within the context and confines of this study. The information may thus not provide a complete description and may not represent the entirety of the official policy of the EMN NCPs' Member State.

Top-line factsheet [max. 1 page]

*The top-line factsheet will serve as an overview of the **national contribution** introducing the study and drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policy-makers. Please add any innovative or visual presentations that can carry through into the synthesis report as possible infographics and visual elements.*

Please provide a concise summary of the main findings of Sections 1-7:

Granting the Italian citizenship entails the exercise of a highly discretionary power by the Administration, which is required to verify the coincidence between the public interest to be protected and the applicant's interest, by means of an overall assessment of the elements emerged during the investigation. This assessment is conducted to exclude that the applicant's permanent presence in the national community causes damage.

It is the responsibility of the Prefectures/Consulates and the Ministry of the Interior and the term provided for by the law is 48 months. In case of refusal, the person concerned may appeal to an administrative judge. The granting of Italian citizenship, which entails the same rights and duties of Italian citizens by birth, is extended to minor cohabiting children and does not require the renouncement of another citizenship (or others) that the person possesses.

²² Replace highlighted text with your **Member State** name here.

Section 1: Legal and policy overview

Q1. With reference to international law, is your Member State a party to the:

a) 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness?

- Yes.
 No. Please explain why:

In the Italian Constitution there are no specific rules on how to acquire citizenship. Law No 91 of 5 February 1992 (New rules on citizenship) is at the basis of the rules on the subject. The same law has been emended several times.

b) 1997 European Convention on Nationality?

- Yes.
 No. Please explain why:

Signed but not ratified

Q2. Which are the main legal instruments covering the acquisition of citizenship for third-country nationals in your Member State? For example, is the acquisition of citizenship laid out in the constitution?

Please explain in the form of a short, succinct narrative, starting from general principles to application rules. Please provide references to the main relevant laws and (name and date).

In the Italian Constitution there are no specific rules on how to acquire citizenship. Law No 91 of 5 February 1992 (New rules on citizenship) is at the basis of the rules on the subject. The same law has been emended several times.

Q3. Have the laws and policies regarding third-country nationals' acquisition of citizenship in your country undergone any major changes in recent years which significantly changed the procedures or requirements of the acquisition of citizenship ²³? If yes, what have been the main drivers for the change? (e.g. EU /national case law, changes in other aspects of (national) migration law or policy etc.) Kindly note that the response should refer to the target group of the study only.

- Yes.

²³ In the framework of this study, the aim is to identify and assess potential changes that may have occurred in the past five years. Please limit your analysis to the 2014-2019 period. However, should important changes occurred in 2013, you can still mention those and explain the impact on the current rules in place.

The rules governing the acquisition of nationality have been amended several times, most recently by Decree-Law No 113 of 4 October 2018, converted with amendments by Law No 132 of 1 December 2018. The aforementioned decree provided, as a further requirement for the grant of citizenship under Articles 5 and 9 of Law No 91/1992, the possession of an adequate knowledge of the Italian language, not lower than level B1 of the Common Frame of Reference for Languages for those who have not signed the integration agreement referred to in Article 4-bis of the Consolidated Text of Legislative Decree No 286 of 25 July 1998, or who do not hold an EU long-term residence permit referred to Article 9 of the same Consolidated Text. In order to ensure a thorough assessment of the applications for the award and granting of citizenship, which have been progressively increasing for years, together with the increased complexity of the granting procedure, the time limit for the conclusion of proceedings has also been extended to 48 months from the date of submission of the application.

No.

Q4. Have there been any major debates or national issues about third-country nationals holding or acquiring the citizenship of your Member State in recent years? If so, have these debates included the acquisition also of EU citizenship rights (such as right to vote, right to free movement including labour mobility, consular protection and right to protection, etc.)? Please specify in which framework these debates were held (e.g. policy-makers, media, general public).

Yes.

Please elaborate:

Framework where debates were held: policy-makers, media and general public

Proposals to reform the Law on Citizenship No 91/1992 were presented to adapt the current legislation to the new needs brought by the migration phenomena, in particular for second generation migrants. The last proposal foresaw the possibility of acquiring citizenship, at the request of the parent, by the child who has attended a primary or secondary education or a vocational education or training course (ius culturae).

The proposals have not yet been approved

No.

Q5. From a legal perspective, is there a distinction between nationality and citizenship in your Member State? If so, what are the differences?

Yes.

Please explain:

No.

Q6. Is the acquisition of citizenship in your Member State based on the *ius sanguinis* or the *ius soli* principle, on a mixture of these principles, or on other principles? Please check the appropriate box and explain.

ius sanguinis.

Please explain:

ius soli. Please explain:

Unconditional *ius soli*.

Please explain:

Conditional *ius soli*.²⁴

Please explain:

Automatic double *ius soli*.²⁵

Please explain:

Conditional double *ius soli*.²⁶

Please explain:

Mixed *ius soli* and *sanguinis*.

Please explain:

IURE SANGUINIS

- by birth from father or mother in possession of an Italian citizenship
- for the acquisition of an Italian citizenship from the cohabiting parent during the minor age of the child

IURE SOLI

- for birth on the Italian territory if the parents are unknown or stateless or cannot transmit their nationality to the child according to the law of the State of origin;
- if the son of unknown persons is found in Italian territory.

Other.

²⁴ This means that certain conditions have to be fulfilled, e.g. minimum period of residence in the country of the parents.

²⁵ This means that children born in the country to foreign citizens can automatically acquire citizenship at birth if at least one of their parents was also born in the country

²⁶ This means that children born in the country to foreign citizens can acquire citizenship at birth if at least one of their parents was also born in the country under certain conditions, e.g. minimum period of residence for parents.

Please explain: FOR ADOPTION BY AN ITALIAN CITIZEN

- On equality among children see Legislative Decree no. 154/2013

Q7. In which modes can third-country nationals acquire the citizenship of your Member State? Please check all boxes that apply and briefly describe the main modalities). *Kindly note that the response should refer to the target group of the study only. This question links to Statistical Annex 1.2.*

By ordinary naturalisation.

Granting of citizenship by residence - Requirements:

1. Legal residence (residence permit and registration)
2. 3 years for descendants of citizens who have been Italian by birth (up to the second degree) or for foreign citizens born in Italy
3. 4 years for EU citizens
4. 5 years for stateless persons or refugees and for the adopted person of full age
5. 10 years for non-EU citizens
6. Sufficient income
7. Social Integration
8. No criminal record
9. No compelling reasons for the security of the Republic.
10. Possession of an adequate knowledge of the Italian language, not lower than level B1 of the Common Frame of Reference for Languages for those who have not signed the integration agreement referred to in Article 4-bis of the consolidated text of Legislative Decree No 286 of 25 July 1998, or who do not hold an EU long-term residence permit referred to in Article 9 of the same Consolidated text.

By special naturalisation (e.g. based on considerations such as historical / ethno-cultural considerations, for political or other discretionary reasons, investment scheme). *Please explain, briefly outlining the different types of special naturalisation available in your Member State:*

Granting of citizenship by marriage - Requirements:

- In Italy: two years of legal residence (residence permit and registration) after marriage;
- Abroad: three years after marriage;

These time limits shall be reduced by half in case of children born or adopted by the spouses.

- Validity of the marriage and permanence of the conjugal bond until the adoption of the decree
- Absence of any Judgement Condemnation for crimes for which the sentence is at least 3 years of imprisonment or convictions by a foreign judicial authority to a sentence of more than one year for non-political crimes.
- No compelling reasons for the security of the Republic
- Possession of an adequate knowledge of the Italian language, not lower than level B1 of the Common Frame of Reference for Languages for those who have not signed the integration agreement referred to in Article 4-bis of the consolidated text of Legislative Decree No 286 of 25 July 1998, or who do not hold an EU long-term residence permit referred to in Article 9 of the same Consolidated text.

By declaration/notification.

Art. 4.

1. A foreigner or stateless person whose father or mother or one of the ascendants in a straight line of second degree were citizens by birth shall become a citizen:

- a) if he performs effective military service for the Italian State and declares in advance that he wishes to acquire Italian citizenship;
- b) if he takes up public employment in the employ of the State, including abroad, and declares his intention to acquire Italian citizenship;
- c) if, upon reaching the age of majority, he has resided legally for at least two years in the territory of the Republic and declares, within one year of reaching that age, that he wishes to acquire Italian citizenship.

2. A foreigner born in Italy, who has legally resided there without interruption until he/she reach the age of majority, becomes a citizen if he/she declares that he wants to acquire the Italian citizenship within one year of that date.

Other (e.g. reinstatement of former citizenship). Please explain, briefly outlining any other modes of naturalisation not covered above:

Please explain:

According to Article 9, paragraph 2, of Law no. 91 "citizenship may be granted to a foreigner when he has rendered eminent services to Italy, or when there is an exceptional interest of the State

Q8. What is the most common / frequent way from those mentioned above for third-country nationals to acquire citizenship in your Member State?²⁷ This question links to Statistical Annex 1.2.

Please elaborate: From the official data processed within the National Statistical Plan there are n. 43,405 proceedings concluded favorably for residence and n. 24,946 for marriage, for a total of n. 68,351.

Section 2: Conditions and requirements for the acquisition of citizenship after birth through ordinary naturalisation

In cases where citizenship is not acquired at birth, what are the requirements and conditions that third-country nationals have to fulfil to obtain citizenship of your Member State? Please provide a brief overview of the conditions and requirements. Further details are to be provided in the subsequent questions.

²⁷ Please note that statistics on the number of third-country nationals who have acquired the citizenship of your country each year between 2014-2018, differentiated by the grounds of acquiring citizenship are requested in the Statistical Annex.

Please explain:

See what is reported in Q7.

Please note that the questions below only refer to cases when the primary grounds of acquisition of citizenship is through ordinary naturalisation (i.e. the legal process whereby a third-country national who is legally present on the territory of a Member State may acquire citizenship of an EU Member State. A new migrant is described as a third country national who does not have a pre-existing historical tie with the Member State (ethnic, family, historical).’ The conditions and requirements in place for second- or third-generation migrants and those migrants with special (e.g. ethnical or linguistic) ties to the country are not covered.

Section 2.1 Eligibility

Period of residence

Q9. After how many years or months of (interrupted/continuous) residence in your country can a third-country national acquire the citizenship of your Member State?

Please explain

See what is reported in Q7.

Q9a: Is this period of residence based on legal residence (i.e. registration at the city hall or in a population registry) or is habitual residence (e.g. proved by house rental, school attendance, tax reports) in the Member State also counted?

Legal residence required.

Please elaborate: As previously mentioned in the Q7 answer, the law refers to who "legally resides". According to Article 1 of the regulation implementing Law No 91 - Presidential Decree No 572 of 12 October 1993 - for the purposes of acquiring nationality "a person who resides in the territory of the State is deemed to be legally resident there having fulfilled the conditions and requirements laid down by the rules on the entry and residence of foreigners in Italy and by those on civil registration."

Presence in the country sufficient

No residence / presence in the Member State is required and citizenship is granted upon entry (e.g. investor schemes).

Please elaborate:

Other.

Please elaborate:

Q9b: Is this period of residence based on effective residence (i.e. physical presence for a regular and extended period in the territory) or is holding a residence permit for the required timeframe sufficient?

Yes, physical presence necessary.

Please elaborate: See what is reported in Q9A.

No, holding a permit is sufficient.

Please elaborate:

Other:

Please elaborate:

Q9c: What proof (e.g. documentary evidence) is required to demonstrate that the minimum period of residence has been met?

Please elaborate: see answer Q9b

Q9d: Can the period of residence be interrupted? If yes, how long can this interruption last?

Yes.

Please elaborate:

No

Other:

Please elaborate:

Pre-existing legal residence status

Q10. What pre-existing legal residence status of the citizenship applicant is accepted?

Please also indicate for how long each of the given legal statuses has to be held in order for the third-country national to be able to acquire the citizenship of your country. For temporary permits, please indicate to what extent the number of years the third-country national possesses such a permit count towards being granted access to citizenship.

Permanent residence permit. See answer Q7

Refugee status. See answer Q7

Temporary residence permit. See answer Q7

Other protection statuses. See answer Q7

The requirements for granting the Italian citizenship must remain in force until the administrative procedure has been completed.

Other status:

Section 2.2 Conditions

Language

Q11. Is knowledge of the national language(s) required for all naturalisation grounds, and if so, what is the required level?²⁸

Yes.

*Please state the required level:
see the reply provided in box Q3.*

No.

Q11a. If yes, how is this proven or evaluated? What evidence is required, and which authority is responsible for assessment (e.g. ministry officials, language experts, private language institutions contracted by state, etc.)?

²⁸ Please indicate the level according to the Common European Framework of References for Languages -CEFR (A1-C2)

Please explain:

According to Articles 5 and 9, the granting of Italian citizenship is subject to the applicant's possession of an adequate knowledge of the Italian language, which shall not be less than a B1 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). To this purpose, applicants who have not signed the integration agreement referred to in Article 4a of the consolidated text of Legislative Decree of 25 July 1998, n. 286 of 25 July 1998, or who do not hold an EU long-term residence permit as referred to in Article 9 of the same text, when submitting their application, shall certify that they hold a qualification or produce the appropriate certification issued by a public or equivalent educational establishment or by a certification body recognised by the Ministry of Education, University and Research and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Q11b. If your Member State uses a language test, has this test ever been evaluated, e.g. has the test led to better knowledge of the national language(s)?

Yes.

Please explain:

No.

Citizenship tests and commitments

Q12. Are citizenship applicants required to pass a citizenship or integration test for all naturalisation grounds? *Please note that this could also include oral interviews.*

Yes.

Please outline the main components of the test.

No.

Q12a. If yes, has the citizenship test ever been evaluated?

Yes.

Please explain:

No.

Q13. Is the applicant required to legally or symbolically commit to certain values or norms (such as human rights, democracy, quality and the rule of law) for all naturalisation grounds and if so, which ones?

Yes.

Please explain what these values are and what is expected from the applicant.

No.

Q14. Are applicants required to pledge formally allegiance to your Member State (e.g. oath of allegiance?) If yes, does this apply to all naturalisation grounds? Please explain the differences.

Yes.

Please explain:

According to Article 10 of Law n. 91 "the decree granting citizenship has no effect if the person to whom it refers does not, within six months of notification of the decree, solemnly swear to be faithful to the Republic and to observe the Constitution and the laws of the State".

No.

Please explain:

Good conduct

Q15. Is the third-country national expected to fulfil any requirements regarding good conduct (e.g. clean criminal record, fulfilment of civic requirements such as payment of taxes), public order, public health and if so, which ones?

Yes.

Please explain: see box Q7.

No.

Q15a. If yes, what proof (e.g. documentary evidence) is required to demonstrate that the criteria for good conduct has been met?

Please elaborate:

Economic resources

Q16. Is the applicant's economic/financial situation or standard of living taken into account and if so, how (e.g. a minimum income level and assets)? Does this apply to all naturalisation grounds? Please explain the differences.

Yes.

Please explain:

The income of the three-year period preceding the application must be compared to the parameters indicated by the Central Office, in order to verify whether it is higher than the minimum income established for the health exemption, i.e. income lower than the parameters established by art. 3 of Law Decree 25/11/1989, n. 382 converted with amendments by Law 25/01/1990, n. 8.

No.

Q16a. If yes, what proof (e.g. documentary evidence) is required to demonstrate that the minimum income level / assets have been met?

Please explain:

The income received and declared to the Agenzia delle Entrate (i.e. the Revenue Agency) must be self-certified by the interested party in the online application form and may be verified by the Administration.

Q17. Is the third-country national's housing situation taken into account?

Yes.

Please explain:

No.

Q17a: If yes, what proof (e.g. documentary evidence) is required to demonstrate that any housing requirements have been met?

Please explain:

Others

Q18. Are there any other requirements not listed above?

Yes.

Please explain:

No.

Section 2.3 Security

Q19. Are there any specific exclusion criteria (e.g. threats to national security and public order)?

Yes.

Please explain: see the reply provided in Box Q7.

No.

Section 2.4 Specific groups of third-country nationals

Q20. Are the above-mentioned requirements different for specific groups of third-country nationals, such as the groups listed below. For each group, please briefly explain the main differences that apply:

- a. Refugees
- b. Other beneficiaries of international protection statuses
- c. Specific categories of legal migrants
- d. Other groups that are significantly represented in your Member State, incl. stateless persons

Q20a. Refugees

Please explain: see the reply provided in Box Q7.

Q20b. Other beneficiaries of international protection statuses

Please explain:

Q20c. Specific categories of legal migrants e.g. people with disabilities or people in old age.

Please explain:

Q20d. Other groups that are **significantly represented** in your Member State (e.g. stateless persons, minors, investors, citizens of neighbouring countries).

Please explain:

Section 3: Procedural aspects for the acquisition of citizenship in the Member State

Please note that, consistent with Section 2, the questions below again only refer to cases when the primary grounds of acquisition of citizenship is through naturalisation based on a minimum period of residence in the country (i.e. 'ordinary naturalisation', not the conditions and requirements in place for second- or third-generation migrants and those migrants with special (e.g. ethnic or linguistic) ties to the country).

Q21. Please briefly describe the procedure in place for third-country nationals to obtain citizenship through ordinary naturalisation.

Please describe:

Italian citizenship is granted by decree of the President of the Republic, on a proposal of the Minister of the Interior, to foreigners residing legally on Italian territory, under the conditions set out in points a), b), c), d), e), f) of Article 9.

Q21a. Are children automatically naturalised once their parents are granted citizenship?

Yes.

Please explain:

Pursuant to Article 14 of Law n. 91 'The minor children of those who acquire ... Italian citizenship, if they live with him/her, acquire Italian citizenship' (according to the provisions of the same article they may then renounce it once they have come of age if they have another citizenship).

No.

Q22. What public authorities/agencies are involved in procedures for third-country nationals' acquisition of the citizenship of your Member State?

Please mention and describe their roles at each step of the process in order to identify the authorities by which the application is introduced and those taking the decisions.

Please explain: see the reply provided in Box Q21

Q23. Are these procedures digitised? Can applications for citizenship be made online?

Yes.

Please explain:

Since May 2015 a special online application service is available at the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration Ministry of the Interior.

No.

Q24. What documentation is required in order to submit the application (e.g. passport, birth certificate) (in addition to the evidence reported to meet the conditions set out in Section 2)?

Please explain:

A birth certificate, a criminal record of the country of origin translated, a photocopy of passport, a copy of the required contribution payment (see reply to Q26) and an electronic revenue stamp of € 16.00.

Q25. What is the legally prescribed maximum time period for the procedure, if applicable, and how long do procedures take in practice? If the different stages of the procedure have maximum time periods (e.g., registration, application, etc.) please differentiate. Are certain types of cases prioritised or fast-tracked, and if so, which ones?

Please explain:

According to art. 9-ter of Law n. 91 (introduced by Decree-Law no. 113 cit.) the maximum duration period of the procedure "is forty-eight months from the date of submission of the application." There are no cases of priority examination of citizenship applications.

Q26. What are the costs for the application for citizenship (in €)? Please note that this excludes costs for the translation of documents, trainings for language proficiency, etc. Please specify whether different costs apply to different grounds.

Please explain:

The submission of the application is subject to the payment of a contribution of € 250 (as provided for by art. 9-bis of Law n. 91 after Decree Law no. 113 cit.) and of an electronic revenue stamp of € 16.00. There are no differentiated contributions.

Q27. Are there any other evidence requirements to be fulfilled for a final decision to be taken on the citizenship application (in addition to those set out above, e.g. language certificate)?

Please explain: No

Q28. To what extent is discretion an element of the procedure/decision-making process? Is there absolute discretion or conditional discretion?²⁹

Granting the Italian citizenship entails the exercise of a highly discretionary power by the Administration, which is required to verify the coincidence between the public interest to be protected and the applicant's interest, by means of an overall assessment of the elements emerged during the investigation. This assessment is conducted to exclude that the applicant's permanent presence in the national community causes damage.

Q29. What challenges if any have been experienced regarding the verification of the identity of naturalisation applicants?

See section 6 in relation to checking the authenticity of documents produced by applicants.

Q30. Is there a right of appeal or basis for legal challenge if citizenship is refused? If yes, do the authorities have to provide information about the grounds for refusal?

Yes.

²⁹ Absolute discretion means that the state may leave authorities absolute discretion to grant naturalisation to applicants, whether or not they meet the legal requirements. Conditional discretion means authorities only have limited grounds to reject applicants who meet the legal requirements.

Please explain:

The person concerned may appeal to the Administrative Court and then, in the event of an unfavourable decision by the latter, to the Council of State. According to the general rules concerning administrative acts, reasons must be given for refusing to grant nationality and must indicate, inter alia, the judicial authority to which an appeal may be lodged. The person concerned may request further information from the administration in accordance with the general rules on access to information available to the public administration.

Please explain:

No.

Q31. What are the most common grounds for a negative citizenship application decision? If possible, please list the top 5 reasons. Grounds could include insufficient language skills, insufficient period of residence, criminal record, unestablished identity.

Please explain, if possible listing the top 5 reasons:

Absence of one or more requirements listed in Q7.

Q32. Does your Member State organise a citizenship ceremony? If yes, is participation in such a ceremony mandatory or voluntary?

Yes.

Please explain:

According to Article 10 of Law n. 91 "the decree granting citizenship has no effect if the person to whom it refers does not, within six months of notification of the decree, solemnly swear to be faithful to the Republic and to observe the Constitution and the laws of the State".

No.

Support provided during the application process

Q33. Does your Member States provide information and/ or encourages third-country nationals to consider applying for citizenship?

Yes.

Please explain (incl. good practice example if available):

Appropriate form of advertising is devoted on the institutional website of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as on the institutional websites of the single Prefectures.

To check online the status of progress of an application for citizenship, a web service is available (<https://nullaostalavoro.dlci.interno.it/Ministero/Index2>) created by the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration. The service provides specific indications on the progressive stages of the applications under examination, allowing the interested party to take full knowledge of the procedure, in application of the principles of transparency and publicity of the work of the Public Administration.

The monthly survey of data on visitors, page accesses, news and transparency of the institutional website of the Ministry of the Interior www.interno.gov.it (Source: Google Analytics) revealed that the most viewed pages of the same were those dedicated to the theme "citizenship":

- *Citizenship: consult the practice | Ministry of the Interior - 348,880 Views*
- *Citizenship | Ministry of Interior - 137,456 Views*

No.

Q34. Is governmental support provided to applicants during the application process?³⁰ Have any good practices been identified in your Member State?

Yes.

Please explain (incl. good practice example if available):

In order to make the relationship with those concerned more effective, a specific organisational unit has recently been set up which, with a dedicated e-mail address (comunicazione.cittadinanza@pecdlci.interno.it), provides for the homogenisation of the information and for a timely and exhaustive response to requests for news that arrive in such large numbers. It has therefore been possible to provide feedback in over 1,500 cases to the requests for news and reminders received recently.

No.

Q35. Does your Member State organise, support or finance integration measures (classes, training, etc.) to facilitate the acquisition of citizenship? If yes, please specify whether these are prescribed by law.

Yes.

Please explain (incl. good practice example if available):

The Provincial Centres for Adult Education (CPIA) are public institutions that have almost two hundred school premises distributed throughout the country offering Italian courses at different levels, including the one required for the acquisition of citizenship.

No.

³⁰ For the purpose of this study, only support under the control of the state should be included here (e.g. websites, telephone hotline), i.e. support by NGOs or private service providers is excluded unless contracted by the state.

Section 4: Dual citizenship

Q36. Is the third-country national required to renounce his/her other citizenship in order to acquire or hold citizenship in your Member State? *This question links to Statistical Annex 1.4. If your answer is 'no' (i.e. dual citizenship is possible), kindly provide national data on dual citizenship as requested.*

No.

Pursuant to Article 11 of Law N. 91 of 5/02/1992, "A citizen who possesses, acquires or regains foreign citizenship retains Italian citizenship, but may renounce it if he resides or establishes residence abroad".

Please explain the reasoning if possible:

The Italian legal system is designed to prevent statelessness, in compliance with the New York Convention of 1954, enforced by Law n. 306 of 1 February 1962 and the New York Convention on the reduction of cases of statelessness of 30/08/1961, to which Italy has adhered and implemented by Law no. 162 of 29/09/2015.

Other.

Please explain:

Q37. Is the requirement to renounce dependent on the person's other citizenship and are there exemptions from this requirement, for example for third-country nationals from third countries that do not allow a renunciation of citizenship ?

Q38. Are there any particular requirements that third-country nationals have to fulfil if they want to acquire or hold the citizenship of your Member State while keeping their other one(s)? If so, which requirements?

Yes.

Please explain:

No.

Q39. Are there any particular restrictions placed on third-country nationals who hold dual citizenship? Does dual citizenship confer fewer rights? (e.g. access to specific types of employment)

Yes.

Please explain:

No.

Q40. If your Member State allows dual /multiple citizenships, have there been any particular benefits or challenges that this policy has brought?

Yes.

Please explain.

X No.

Section 5: Citizenship and integration

Q41. How does the integration policy of your Member State address the acquisition of citizenship? Is citizenship addressed in your national integration strategy/action plan?

Yes.

Please explain (e.g. is naturalisation considered the end point of an integration process or is the acquisition of citizenship intended to facilitate integration)

Citizenship is the final stage in the integration process.

No.

Q42. Is there any evidence, e.g., from research or evaluation, indicating that the acquisition of citizenship facilitates integration, in particular on the labour market?

For instance, it should be mention:

- "L'accesso alla Cittadinanza e il suo Impatto sull'Integrazione dell'Immigrato" curated by the Migration Policy Group in coordination with Initiatives and Studies on Multiethnicity (ISMU - 2010 which represents that "In the vast majority of cases, naturalized immigrants are more integrated than those who have not obtained citizenship. This is also confirmed when taking into account the differences among immigrants in terms of age on arrival in the country of residence, length of stay in the country, level of education, region of origin and destination, and reason for immigration".

- "Noi Italia - 100 Statistiche per Capire il Paese in cui viviamo", 2019 edition, according to which "In the labour market there are still gaps between Italians and foreigners: in 2018 the employment rate (20-64 years) of foreigners is 64.4% against 62.8% of Italians. The unemployment rate decreases less intensively among foreigners, who continue to have higher unemployment; the inactivity rate is instead lower for foreigners (28.8%) compared to Italians (35.0%), with stronger differences in the South".

- "INAPP (ex ISFOL) - L'INTEGRAZIONE DEGLI IMMIGRATI IN ITALIA. CONCETTI, METODI E DATI;" Bolzano 17 September 2018, according to which "In 2017, the overall employment rate is growing in D, GB, F, E and I.

- Italy, among these, is the only country in which the employment rate of the labour force is, over time, consistently higher than that of the native labor force.

- In Italy, the change in the employment rate for foreigners is positive: both for EU citizens (+0.5) and especially for non-EU citizens (+1.3)".

Q43. What are the main differences and new rights and duties between being a citizen of your country compared to holding a permanent or long-term residence permit? Please elaborate on the following aspects:

Q43a: Participation in regional or national elections.

Please explain:

The active and passive electorate at local, regional and national level presumes citizenship (without prejudice to European citizenship).

Q43b: Access to certain types of employment (jobs that are only open to citizens of your country).

Please explain:

Holders of an EU long-term residence permit can access all types of employment nationals of other EU countries have access to.

According to art. 38 of Legislative Decree no. 165 of 30-3-2001 "Citizens of the Member States of the European Union and their family members who are not nationals of a Member State and who are holders of the right of residence or the right of permanent residence may access jobs in public administrations which do not involve the direct or indirect exercise of public authority, or which do not concern the protection of the national interest".

Q43c: Other differences / advantages, such as social and economic rights (social security, benefits, allowances, etc.)?

Please explain:

Holders of an EU long-term resident's permit are treated in the same way as nationals. In some cases, the legislator has not provided for equalization: for instance, with regard to the so-called citizenship income introduced in 2019 (economic contribution in favour of those who are in a state of absolute poverty), it has been provided that the holders of this permit can benefit from it only if they have been resident in Italy for at least ten years. The requirement of a prior residence for at least ten years or in any case for a period of time longer than five years necessary to obtain the EU permit for long-term residents is sometimes required for access to certain social measures also by regional or local legislation.

Q44. What support is given once citizenship has been granted to support the new citizen in their role as a citizen (e.g. information sessions organised at a local level, other information material)? Are there good practices in place in your Member State?

Please explain:

Initiatives of Municipalities and Consulates on their institutional sites.

Q45. With the acquisition of national citizenship there is also the acquisition of EU citizenship which confers rights such as the freedom to move or reside within the territory of the EU or the right to vote for and stand as a candidate in the European Parliament and municipal elections. What information or other support measures (if any) are given in your country to allow new citizens to enact their role as EU citizens (e.g. signposting to information material on the rights and responsibilities of EU citizens or specific, tailored information)? Is this different / additional to information provided to all citizens on their rights and responsibilities as EU citizens?

Please explain: The answer involves considerations of expediency.

Initiatives of local authorities/possibility of active/passive electorate in European elections

Q46. Are there any indications (e.g. in reports, studies or statistics) that acquisition of citizenship facilitates mobility to other Member States and/or mobility or longer-term migration to non-EU countries?

Yes.

Please explain: Dossier Istat "Iscrizioni e cancellazioni anagrafiche della popolazione residente"- (reference period: year 2018) published 16/12/2019

"Among the Italians who expatriate, there are also flows of citizens of foreign origin: these are citizens born abroad who emigrate to a third country or return to their place of origin after spending a period in Italy and having acquired the Italian citizenship. The emigration of these "new" Italians, in 2018, amounted to about 35 thousand (30% of expatriates, +6% compared to 2017). Of these, one out of three was born in Brazil (about 12 thousand), 10% in Morocco, 6% in Germany, 4% in former Yugoslavia and Bangladesh, 3.5% in India and Argentina.

The countries of the European Union are also confirmed as the main destinations for the expatriation of "new" Italians (55% of the flows of Italians born abroad). In particular, with reference to the collective of direct compatriots in EU countries, it is noted that 17% were born in Morocco, 16% in Brazil, 7% in Bangladesh. Even more in detail, Italian citizens of African origin emigrate mostly to France (62%), those born in Asia in the vast majority go to the United Kingdom (90%) as do, but to a much lesser extent, Italian citizens born in Latin America (26%). Citizens born in an EU country instead emigrate mainly to Germany (42%)".

No.

Section 6: Conclusions and lessons learned

Please comment on the findings of your national report by drawing conclusions, identifying any key challenges and lessons learned, as well as outlining any planned policy developments in the upcoming years:

The figure for citizenship proceedings concluded favourably in 2018, equal to 68,351, show an upturn compared to the previous year (+9.22%). Given the constant increase in applications filed in recent years (+74.60% between 2013 and 2018), the Administration has made a considerable effort to rationalise, with the same human and instrumental resources, in order to increase the number of orders issued, albeit in the presence of increasingly complex and delicate procedural and documentary checks on the regularity of procedures and related documents, to which various bodies and administrations contribute. To this is added the onerous activity of checking the genuineness of the documents produced by the applicants, due to numerous episodes of counterfeiting with consequent judicial repercussions. Proof of this is the further evident increase in the number of proceedings concluded negatively (+39.50% between 2017 and 2018). In particular, there were 43,405 proceedings concluded favorably for residence and 24,946 for marriage. Of the latter, 22,354 were settled by prefectural decree, pursuant to the Directive of the Minister of 7/03/2012, with an increase of +27.51% compared to 2017. With a view to digitalization and transparency of administrative action is underway the reengineering of the Sicitt citizenship computer system, in order to improve the information necessary for the proper conclusion of the administrative procedure. In addition, the service to users has been improved, as interested parties can request updates on their files by questioning the computer system, as well as being able to access the files, in accordance with Law No 241/1990.

Annex 1 National statistics

Please fill in the attached excel sheet with the respective statistics for your Member State. Due to the limitations of Eurostat data and national data, statistics provided in this annex shall include all third-country nationals.

N.B. All Eurostat data will be extracted centrally by the EMN Service Provider. National data will be provided to the extent possible by each EMN NCP. In their national reports, NCPs should briefly describe and comment on the data.

The Statistical Annex consists of the following:

Annex 1.1: Number of third-country nationals that have acquired the citizenship of your Member State in 2018, differentiated by the 10 main former citizenships of the persons concerned and by sex and age groups. N.B. Data for 2014-2017 will be extracted centrally from Eurostat (migr_acq).

Annex 1.2: Number third-country nationals that have acquired citizenship between 2014-2018, differentiated by the mode of acquiring citizenship and disaggregated by sex, if possible.

Annex 1.3: Share of third-country nationals who acquired the citizenship of your Member State among all resident non-citizens in 2018. N.B. Data for 2014-2017 will be extracted centrally from Eurostat (migr_acqs).

Annex 1.4: Number of third-country nationals that have acquired dual citizenship between 2014-2018, differentiated by the mode of acquiring citizenship and disaggregated by sex, if possible. *N.B. This annex 1.4 is optional for those Member States which collect such data.*



statistical
annex_final.xlsx