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Mapping Statistics on Loss of Nationality in the EU: A New Online Database

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Abstract

Statistics can provide a useful perspective when assessing the practical relevance of varying rules and practices on the involuntary loss of nationality across EU Member States. Yet while much progress has been made in the EU in recent years with regard to the collection of comparable and reliable information on the acquisition of nationality, statistics on the loss of nationality are hard to find and, where available, difficult to interpret.

In this comparative report, the authors explore the landscape of existing statistical data on loss of nationality in the European Union. The report identifies challenges to the existing methods of data collection and data interpretation and introduces an online statistical database, bringing together all existing statistical data on loss of nationality in the EU. These data are summarised in tables and graphs and discussed with reference to the relevant national and European sources. The authors conclude with some recommendations for policy-makers on how to improve data collection in this area.



This paper was prepared in the context of the ILEC project (Involuntary Loss of European Citizenship: Exchanging Knowledge and Identifying Guidelines for Europe), which aims to establish a framework for debate on international norms on involuntary loss of nationality. For more information visit: www.ilecproject.eu

ILEC is a research project co-funded by the European Commission's DG Justice, Citizenship and Fundamental Rights.



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1. Introduction

Much progress has been made within the European Union (EU) in recent years with regard to the collection of comparable and reliable information on regulations with regard to the acquisition and loss of nationality¹ in EU Member States.² The ILEC project provides much-needed additional information on the regulation and administrative practices on involuntary loss of nationality in the EU.³ While EU and international law provide important normative standards for the evaluation of these regulations and practices, in order to understand their practical relevance it is also important to have an insight into how many people are affected by such rules and practices. Statistics can therefore provide an important additional perspective when assessing varying rules and practices on the involuntary loss of nationality across EU Member States.

However, collecting comparable and reliable information on the regulations and administrative practices surrounding involuntary loss of nationality in the European Union (EU) is one thing; collecting comparable and reliable statistics on the involuntary loss of nationality itself is quite another challenge. While within the EU significant progress has been made over the past few years with regard to statistics on the acquisition of nationality (including but not restricted to naturalisation rates among immigrant groups), the data on how many EU citizens each year lose the nationality of an EU Member State are very limited. Moreover, in as far as statistics on loss of nationality are available, useful statistics on *involuntary* loss of nationality are even harder to find.

This report aims to contribute to the knowledge in the area of statistics on (involuntary) loss of nationality within the EU. The statistical data on the loss of nationality for this report were collected directly from Eurostat and national statistical offices and ministries, for the reference period of 1985 - 2013, for the 28 EU Member States, with special attention to the number of cases of involuntary loss of nationality in each of these countries, broken down by the specific legal bases for loss of nationality, such as deprivation due to fraud during the acquisition procedure and deprivation on other grounds. The objective is to present the available data in a transparent way, including references to the legal database on involuntary loss of nationality and to discuss trends across Europe with regard to the number of persons involuntarily losing nationality. In addition, the report aims to discuss the potential and pitfalls of statistical data collection on loss of nationality, in order to constructively contribute to European harmonisation in the field of migration statistics. This report will also introduce a new Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship, from the aforementioned statistical data.

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¹ A note on terminology: In line with the terminology used within the ILEC project in this report we use the term ‘nationality’ to refer to the legal relationship between a person and a state (country) as recognised in international law. In some countries, the status may be called citizenship rather than nationality and the persons holding the status are referred to as citizens rather than nationals. As a result, we sometimes refer to ‘citizenship’, rather than ‘nationality’, but in either case we refer to the same legal status. See: <http://eudo-citizenship.eu/databases/citizenship-glossary/glossary#Natnal>

² See the European Union Democracy Observatory on Citizenship, which currently provides information about all EU Member States and neighbouring countries at www.eudo-citizenship.eu.

³ See www.ilecproject.eu.

To ensure comparability of the statistical data on loss of nationality, this report and the ILEC Database on Loss of Citizenship uses the typology of modes of loss of citizenship used by the EUDO (European Union Observatory on Democracy) Citizenship Observatory.⁴ Table 1 provides an overview of this comparative typology of modes of loss of citizenship.

Table 1. EUDO CITIZENSHIP Comparative Typology of Modes of Loss of Citizenship⁵

Mode ID	Short description	Target Person
L01	Renunciation of citizenship	Person who voluntarily renounces the citizenship of his/her country
L02	Residence abroad	Person who resides outside the country of which he/she is a citizen
L03	Service in foreign army	Person who renders military service to a foreign country
L04	Other service for foreign country	Person who renders services to a foreign country
L05	Acquisition of foreign citizenship	Person who acquires a foreign citizenship
L06	Non-renunciation foreign citizenship (acquisition by birth)	Person who acquired citizenship of his/her country by birth and retains a foreign citizenship
L07	Disloyalty or treason	Person who is disloyal to the country of which he/she is a citizen or whose conduct is seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of that country
L08	Other offences	Person who commits other (criminal) offences
L09	Fraudulent acquisition	Person who has acquired citizenship by fraud
L10	Non-renunciation foreign citizenship (acquisition by naturalisation)	Person who acquired citizenship of his/her country by naturalisation or declaration and retains a foreign citizenship
L11	Loss of citizenship by parent	Person whose parents lose citizenship of a country
L12	Loss of citizenship by spouse	Person whose spouse or registered partner loses citizenship of a country
L13a	Annulment of maternity/paternity	Person whose descent from a citizen is annulled
L13b	Adoption	Person who is adopted by a citizen of another country
L14	Establishment of foreign citizenship	Person who acquired citizenship of his/her country as a foundling or as a presumptively stateless person and whose foreign citizenship is later established
L15	Loss for other reasons	Person who loses citizenship of his/her country for other reasons

2. Available sources of data

The primary source of available statistical data on loss of nationality is the European Union's Eurostat Database on International Migration and Asylum.⁶ In addition, statistical data can be obtained directly from national sources, particularly national statistical offices, and the relevant government ministry or department

⁴ See "EUDO CITIZENSHIP Comparative Typology of Modes of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship" (<http://eudo-citizenship.eu/images/docs/EUDO%20CITIZENSHIP%20Modes%20Typology.pdf>).

⁵ "EUDO CITIZENSHIP Comparative Typology of Modes of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship" (<http://eudo-citizenship.eu/images/docs/EUDO%20CITIZENSHIP%20Modes%20Typology.pdf>).

⁶ See <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>.

in charge of nationality issues. These sources of data will be discussed below. For some EU Member States, statistical data on loss of nationality was only found from Eurostat or from national sources, while statistics on the loss of nationality for other Member States were available from both sources of data (with some of the data overlapping). For an overview of the available data for each Member State, from Eurostat and/or national sources, see Table 2.

2.1 Eurostat

Under Regulation 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection⁷ the Member States have the obligation to supply to the European Office of Statistics (Eurostat) statistics on, inter alia, the acquisition of the nationality of the relevant Member State by immigrants.⁸ This has provided government, policy makers, academia, and other interested parties with a wealth of statistical information, collected on the basis of a uniform methodology. Thus the data on the acquisition of the nationality of the EU Member States are suitable for, inter alia, comparative research.

Unfortunately, there is no similar obligation in the Regulation for statistics on the loss of nationality. Despite this lack of a legal obligation as regards statistics on loss of nationality, Eurostat publishes some statistical data on the loss of nationality of the EU Member States. The Eurostat database on loss of nationality presents statistics on the total number of persons losing nationality of one of the Member States, and provides further differentiation of these statistics by gender and by country of which new nationality is acquired.

Table 2. (Period of) availability of statistical data on loss of nationality from Eurostat and national sources, by Member State⁹

Member State	Eurostat	National sources
Austria	na	na
Belgium	2008 – 2012	1988 – 2007
Bulgaria	2008 – 2009	2001 – 2013
Croatia	2008 – 2012	na
Cyprus	na	na
Czech Republic	na	na
Denmark	2008 – 2012	na
Estonia	2008 – 2012	1993 – 2013
Finland	na	2006 – 2013
France	2008	1985 – 2003
Germany	na	na
Greece	2008 – 2011	1985 – 2002
Hungary	na	1993 – 2013
Ireland	2009 – 2012	na
Italy	na	na
Latvia	na	1999 – 2013
Lithuania	2008 – 2012	2001 – 2013
Luxembourg	2011	na

⁷ Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers [2007] OJ L 199, pp. 23-29.

⁸ See Reg. (EC) No. 862/2007, Article 3(1)(d).

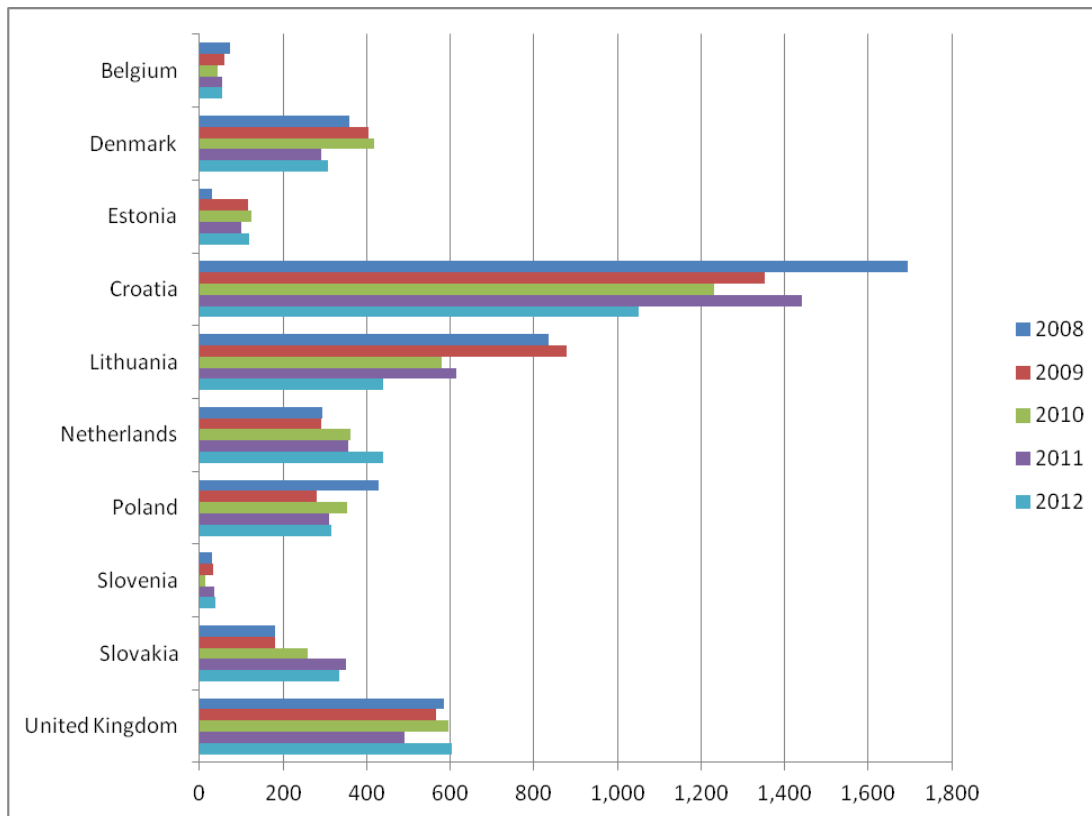
⁹ See Appendix B for a detailed overview of all data sources for each Member State.

Malta	na	na
Netherlands	2008 – 2012	1985 – 2013
Poland	2008 – 2012	na
Portugal	na	na
Romania	2009	na
Slovakia	2008 – 2012	na
Slovenia	2008 – 2012	na
Spain	na	na
Sweden	2009 – 2012	1997 – 2004
United Kingdom	2008 – 2012	1987 – 1997, 2002 – 2013

Source: Eurostat and own data collection based on national sources.

The data from the Eurostat database covers the period 2008-2012. Seventeen Member States have reported statistics on the loss of nationality to Eurostat, although only ten Member States have reported statistics for all five years. Figure 1 summarises the data from these ten Member States.¹⁰

Figure 1. Total loss of nationality in ten Member States for which statistics are available from Eurostat for 2008-2012



Source: Eurostat.

According to the metadata of the Eurostat Database on the Acquisition and loss of citizenship, the Eurostat data on the loss of nationality solely cover the breakdowns by sex and new nationality and were collected in

¹⁰ See Appendix, Table A1 for all available Eurostat statistics on loss of nationality.

the frame of the annual migration data collection on voluntary basis.¹¹ Member States were asked to provide data on persons having their usual residence on the territory of the Member State and having lost during the reference year the nationality of the Member State. New data on acquisitions and loss of nationality flows during 2013 will be available in March 2015 with updated metadata, including a list of data sources and methodologies.¹²

However, national data suppliers remain free to use any appropriate data sources, according to national availability and practice. Thus, while the Eurostat Database is the most comprehensive database on statistics of loss of Member States' nationality and has been constructed precisely with the goal to increase the uniformity of data collection, the fact that national data suppliers remain free to use any appropriate data sources, according to national availability and practice, significantly affects the availability and comparability of data. Currently, only Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom have supplied Eurostat with data on the loss of their nationality.

More importantly, as there are no data on loss of nationality by the legal grounds on the basis of which the loss of nationality occurs, it is not possible to verify whether indeed the Eurostat data available online only refer to persons residing on the territory of the respective Member States. For the Netherlands, for example, where we know that the Eurostat data (as of 2010) solely refer to voluntary renunciation of Dutch nationality (see below), it should be questioned whether these data refer only to residents. It seems more likely, in the case of the Netherlands, to assume that these data refer to Dutch citizens residing abroad who voluntarily renounce their Dutch nationality.

2.2 National sources

The national statistics on loss of nationality of the individual Member States come from a plurality of sources. In most Member States where such data is kept, the primary sources of data are the national statistical offices. In some Member States, the data is collected and published by the government Ministry or Department in charge of nationality issues.¹³ It should be noted, however, that national statistical data across the EU are scarce. There are two principal reasons for the public's lack of access to national data.

Firstly, for a number of Member States, Eurostat provides some statistical data on loss of nationality, but this data is not made (readily) available to the public by the national authorities. This seems to be the case for Ireland,¹⁴ Greece,¹⁵ Poland,¹⁶ Slovenia,¹⁷ and Sweden.¹⁸ Similarly, we have not found any statistical data on loss of nationality from national sources in Denmark, Ireland, Romania, and Slovakia. Secondly, and more importantly, in the majority of Member States, there is no indication that the statistics on the loss of nationality is actively being collected by the national authorities. Thus, we did not find any information, either through national sources or through Eurostat, for Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

¹¹ See "Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn). Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)" (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/migr_acqn_esms.htm).

¹² Based on information from Eurostat, received by way of correspondence with K. Kraszewska (European Statistical Data Support, ESDS) on 20 October 2014.

¹³ See Appendix B for a detailed overview of all data sources for each Member State.

¹⁴ See "Migration Metadata and Quality Questionnaire. Data collection for the reference year 2008. Acquisition and loss of citizenship", p. 17 (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/migr_acqn_esms_an1.pdf).

¹⁵ See *Ibid.*, p. 20.

¹⁶ For Poland, the metadata corresponding to the Eurostat table refers to sources in which the statistics on the loss of Polish nationality is published; see *Ibid.*, p. 59. However, the sources referred to (particularly the Demographic Yearbooks) only contain statistics on the acquisition of Polish nationality.

¹⁷ See "Migration Metadata and Quality Questionnaire. Data collection for the reference year 2008. Acquisition and loss of citizenship", *op. cit.*, p. 69.

¹⁸ See *Ibid.*, p. 80.

For Belgium, the national statistical office (Statistics Belgium) provides data on the total loss of the Belgian nationality between 1988 and 2007. The annual data are further disaggregated by *gewest* (Belgian federal regions, i.e. Flanders, Wallonia, and Brussels). According to Statistics Belgium, the statistics on the loss of the Belgian nationality only pertains to individuals who were residing in Belgium at the time of the loss of nationality.¹⁹

In Bulgaria, data are available from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2001-2007) as well as the President's Office (2002-2013) and can be matched to the data reported by Eurostat for 2008 and 2009. In 2008, 192 persons were released from Bulgarian nationality after a voluntary renunciation and 2 persons lost Bulgarian nationality involuntarily after the discovery of fraud resulted in the nullification of their naturalisation. In 2009, these numbers were, respectively, 138 and 2 persons. Bulgarian sources report similar data for 2010-2013 but these are not available through Eurostat.

The Croatian Ministry of the Interior is the national institution responsible for collecting statistical data on the loss of Croatian nationality. For the period 1992-2013, the Ministry of the Interior monitors the changes in Croatian nationality.²⁰ This data matches (almost) completely the statistical data on loss of Croatian nationality from the Eurostat database (the exception being the year 2008: 1713 v. 1694).

Statistics on the loss of nationality in Estonia are collected and published by the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board. Data are available for the loss of Estonian nationality by renunciation (1993-2013), and by voluntary acquisition of a foreign nationality (2003-2013). The Eurostat data as regards Estonia for the years 2008-2012 match (nearly) the national data on loss of Estonian nationality by voluntary acquisition of a foreign nationality (e.g. 2008: 29 v. 20; 2009: 115 v. 108; 2010: 123 v. 141; 2011: 101 v. 103; 2012: 119 v. 119). This seems to indicate that the statistics provided to Eurostat only pertain to one ground of loss of Estonian nationality.²¹

The loss of Finnish nationality is monitored by the Finnish Immigration Service. Statistics on the renunciation of Finnish nationality are published in the annual Statistics reports and analyses concerning nationality (2006-2013). Furthermore, the Finnish Immigration Service publishes statistics on the number of resolved cases regarding the loss of the Finnish nationality other than by renunciation since 2011. None of these data are reflected in the Eurostat database. It should be noted that much of the data on the loss of the Finnish nationality only concerns the number of resolved applications, cases and decisions. Thus, it is not possible to indicate, for all the available data, how many decisions have actually led to the loss of the Finnish nationality, or how many persons have been affected by the positive decisions (leading to the loss of the Finnish nationality).

The Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality is the institution in Hungary that monitors the loss of Hungarian nationality. The statistical data on loss of Hungarian nationality are published in the annual Statistics Reports, and cover statistics for the period 2005-2013 for renunciations, and 2012-2013 for withdrawals. The data for the period 2005-2010 does not indicate whether it refers to numbers of cases or persons, but it has been confirmed that these data refer to numbers of persons who have renounced Hungarian nationality.²² Further clarity has been obtained on the number of withdrawals between 1999 and 2012, although there have not been any reported cases of withdrawals within this period.²³

The loss of the nationality of Latvia is monitored by the Police and Border Guard Board (2004-2013) and the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (1999-2013). The statistics of the Central Statistical Bureau reasonably matches the statistics of the Policy and Border Guard Board for the overlapping years. Statistical data are available for renunciations and withdrawals.

¹⁹ See "Changements de nationalité", website of Statistics Belgium (http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/chiffres/population/change_nationalite/).

²⁰ These statistical data have been obtained from the Ministry of Interior (email correspondence with country expert V. Koska, 8 November 2014).

²¹ Email correspondence with country expert V. Poleshchuk, 4 October 2014.

²² Correspondence with Mr. S. Pogonyi on 21 October 2014.

²³ Information obtained by way of the ILEC Questionnaires.

Lithuanian statistics on loss of nationality are collected and published by the Migration Department of the Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania. The data cover both voluntary and involuntary losses of Lithuanian nationality, and are categorised by ground of loss. The national data on the total loss of Lithuanian nationality correspond nearly to the data from Eurostat (e.g. 2008: 926 v. 835; 2009: 878 v. 878; 2010: 579 v. 580; 2011: 614 v. 614; 2012: 445 v. 440). Data on voluntary renunciation and involuntary loss due to acquisition of a foreign nationality are available for the entire period for which national data is available (i.e. 2001 – 2013).

For the Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands publishes data by year on the total loss of the Dutch nationality, from 1985 to 2013. These data cover, at least since 2010, voluntary renunciation of nationality and match precisely with the data reported by Eurostat for the years 2008-2012. Hence, in the case of the Netherlands, we can assume that the Eurostat data on loss of nationality only refer to voluntary renunciation of nationality as reported by Statistics Netherlands, but do not cover the available data on involuntary loss of nationality as reported by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service. Such additional statistics are published, however, in Nationality Reports produced by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service. These reports cover statistics on the loss of Dutch nationality due to the discovery of fraudulent acquisition and loss of nationality due to the non-renunciation of a previous nationality. The data available in this manner are limited to the period between 2005 and 2011. The numbers vary between 13 (2005) and 91 (2007). The reports show that the statistics were mostly driven by loss due to non-renunciation until 2008 (with a maximum of 80 persons seeing their naturalisation nullified in 2007), but in the period 2009-2011 the majority of persons losing Dutch nationality involuntary on these grounds were cases of fraudulent acquisition (around 20-30 cases per year).

For the United Kingdom, data on the loss of British nationality are collected by the Home Office. As is the case with the Netherlands, the data for the loss of the British nationality is limited to certain grounds/modes of loss, particularly renunciation of the British nationality. These statistics on voluntary renunciation of nationality provided by UK Home Office match nearly (but not completely) the statistics provided by Eurostat (e.g. 2010: 597 v. 596; 2011: 492 v. 491; 2012: 609 v. 604). The Home Office provides statistics on the number of refused applications for renunciation of nationality (18 in 2012 and 41 in 2013).²⁴ No information is provided on the grounds of the refusal. Statistics on deprivation of nationality are not regularly published by the Home Office, but have been made available on ad hoc basis in response to freedom of information requests or questions in parliament. Such reports indicate, for example, that between 2007 and 2013 the number of persons deprived of nationality on the basis of public good concerns (Section 40 of the British Nationality Act) was not more than 6 per year; between 2006 and May 2014, 27 deprivations had occurred on 'conducive to the public good' grounds. In addition, in that period 26 deprivations had occurred on fraud, false representations or concealment of material fact grounds. The nationality of the individuals who have been deprived of British citizenship since 2012 are as follows: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Egyptian, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen.²⁵ These numbers are evidently not included in the statistics reported by Eurostat for the UK.

For France (1985-2003), Greece (1985-2002), and Sweden (1997-2004), the only 'national statistical data' were found in the contribution of Waldrauch in the NATAC Project.²⁶ For France and Greece, statistical data on both renunciation and withdrawal of nationality are available, while for Sweden, only statistical data on the release from Swedish nationality (as a result of the voluntary renunciation thereof) are available. However, as these data do not extend beyond 2004, there is no overlap with the statistical data on Eurostat for the relevant countries, and thus the nature of the Eurostat statistics cannot be deduced.

²⁴ Only in Hungary could similar data be found on refused applications for voluntary renunciation of nationality.

²⁵ For a summary of these findings, see M. Gower, "Deprivation of British citizenship and withdrawal of passport facilities", House of Commons Library, SN/HA/6820, pp. 4-5 (<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/research/briefing-papers/SN06820/deprivation-of-british-citizenship-and-withdrawal-of-passport-facilities>).

²⁶ See H. Waldrauch (2006), "Statistics on Acquisition and Loss of Nationality in EU 15 Member States", Chapter 6 in R. Bauböck et al. (eds), *Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Volume 1: Comparative Analyses: Policies and Trends in 15 European Countries*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, pp. 269-315; extended version (with table on loss of nationality) available on the CITMODES website (http://www.citmodes.ed.ac.uk/comparative_analyses).

3. Issues of availability and comparability of existing data

From our survey of the available data from Eurostat and national sources with regard to the (involuntary) loss of nationality, we note a number of issues of availability and comparability of the existing data.

3.1 Data availability

The most important conclusion from our survey of available data on loss of nationality in the EU is that data are available only to a very limited extent and, where available, collected in an unsystematic manner. We could not find any statistics on the loss of nationality for eight Member States, either through national sources or through Eurostat. For eight other Member States we could only find data through Eurostat, though only since 2008 and without any clarification about whether these statistics entail voluntary or involuntary loss of nationality. For 12 other Member States we were able to find some data through national sources and sometimes also through Eurostat, though often for a very limited number of years. Insofar as they are available and without clarifying the complete extent of the phenomenon, it is clear from existing statistics that a significant number of persons each year lose the nationality of a Member State, either voluntarily or involuntarily. We consider it highly problematic that Community law does not provide for the systematic data collection on the loss of Member State nationality, which – after all – can imply inter alia the loss of EU citizenship.

A possible solution for this lack of available data could be to extend the scope of Regulation 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection, so as to cover not only statistics on the acquisition, but also on the loss of nationality. Member States would be required to collect statistics on the loss of nationality and to supply these to the Commission (Eurostat).

3.2 Data comparability

In addition to limited availability, our survey highlights that even where available, data on the loss of nationality of EU member states are often difficult to interpret and do not facilitate cross-national comparability of statistics. The most important limitation of publicly available data on the loss of nationality, in particular – but not exclusively – those data published by Eurostat, is that without providing information on the legal basis for the loss of a nationality these statistics are impossible to interpret within their national context, let alone in a comparative context. In particular, statistics should clearly distinguish between loss of nationality based on voluntary renunciation by individuals concerned, on the one hand, and all other forms of loss of nationality, on the other.

Member States should, in particular, refer to the specific legal basis in the national law that serves as ground for the loss of nationality in individual cases, be it voluntary renunciation or involuntary loss of nationality. While it is understandable that Member States cannot report statistics on all the ways in which nationality can be lost, especially those forms where nationality is lost *ex lege* (hence without the need of an explicit administrative decision), at least for those statistics that are reported, a specific reference to the legal basis in national law should be included. Providing precise references to articles in national law will allow subsequent comparison of similar provision across Member States through existing comparative typologies of legal provisions in the area of loss of nationality.²⁷

This problem could be addressed by amending Regulation 862/2007, in order to ensure that Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of persons who lose the nationality of a Member State disaggregated by the specific legal basis for the loss of a nationality.

Our survey of available data also highlights that the evaluation of the impact of existing rules and practices is strongly hampered by the lack of basic information about the persons their nationality. In this sense the Eurostat database sets a good standard by already disaggregating data by sex and by nationality of the country of which the nationality is acquired or retained. This goes beyond what most Member States do in their national statistics. With regard to information on the nationality that is acquired or retained, especially

²⁷ Especially through the EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Modes of Loss of Citizenship (<http://eudo-citizenship.eu/databases/modes-of-loss>).

relevant is the information on a) whether the loss of the nationality of a Member State also implies the loss of EU citizenship and b) if so, whether at least the nationality of a third country is acquired or retained. In addition, in order to facilitate analysis of these statistics, at least basic demographic information should be provided, as is currently already provided by Regulation 862/2007 with regard to statistics on the acquisition of nationality, namely information on the sex and age of the person involved.

We recommend that Regulation 862/2007 is amended in order to provide that Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of persons who lose the nationality of a Member State disaggregated by age, sex, and by the nationality of the other state which is held by the person who has lost the nationality of the Member State concerned, specifying whether a person who loses the nationality of a Member State remains a citizen of the Union and, if not, whether and the nationality of a third country is acquired or retained.

4. Introducing a new online database

The Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship is the first comprehensive database on loss of nationality of the Member States of the European Union. The Statistical Database is presented explicitly in addition, rather than as alternative to, the Eurostat Database in order to facilitate cross-national comparison of statistics about the loss of nationality. The Statistical Database contains the following information:

- Source documents with details for each Member State about available data, through Eurostat and/or additional national sources (including hyperlinks to these sources). Additional comments on the interpretation of these data are included, where available, as well as contact details of national authorities responsible for the collection of statistics about loss of nationality.²⁸
- Data on the total number of loss of nationality of each Member State per year, based on the data available from national sources since 1985. These numbers are graphically visualised in a bar chart on a separate country page in the database (available through a search option at the start page of the database) and available for download in .xls format.
- Data on the number of losses of nationality by legal basis of each Member State per year, based on the data available from national sources since 1985. These numbers are graphically visualised in a pie chart on a separate country page in the database and available for download in .xls format. The downloadable files include information on the precise legal basis with reference to the national law, as well as the EUDO CITIZENSHIP comparative typology on modes of loss of nationality.²⁹

The Statistical Database is available through the website of the European Union Democracy Observatory on Citizenship (EUDO CITIZENSHIP): <http://eudo-citizenship.eu/statistics-on-loss-data/>.

The Statistical Database is set up in such a manner that in the future, if available, statistics on loss of nationality by legal basis can be disaggregated further by gender and by country of which another nationality is acquired or maintained.

5. Descriptive analysis of available data

Notwithstanding the issues mentioned above as regards availability and comparability of data, it is still possible to provide a first (preliminary) comparison of the available data. In this part we will provide a first analysis of the available data, signalling possible trends in the loss of nationality of EU Member States.

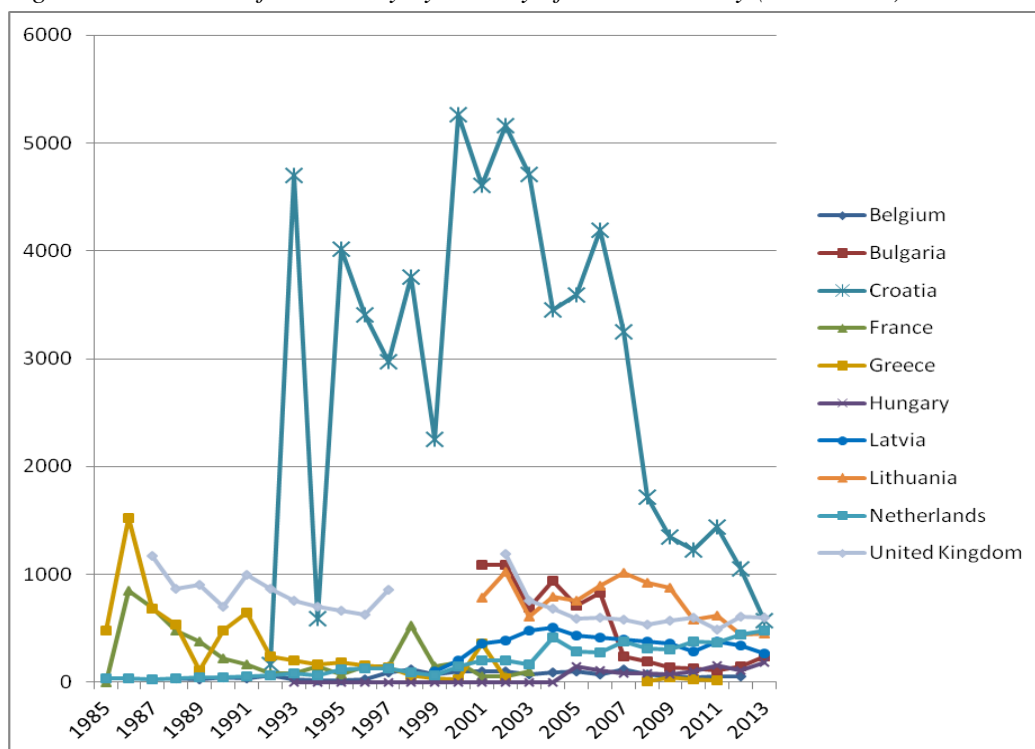
Figure 2 shows the total loss of nationality for a selected number of countries in the period 1985-2013. It is important to keep in mind that these numbers represent the total *available* numbers of loss of nationality in a Member State, but not necessarily the actual total numbers of loss of nationality. For example, in those Member States where nationality may be lost *ex lege* (automatically), without requiring a decision or act by

²⁸ See Appendix B.

²⁹ Available at <http://eudo-citizenship.eu/databases/modes-of-loss>.

the authorities, loss of nationality may occur without being registered in official statistics. Moreover, even for those modes of loss that do require an official administrative act, not all such acts may be registered. We find that registration tends to be more precise with regard to voluntary renunciation of nationality and less reliable as far as involuntary loss of nationality is concerned. Finally, we should keep in mind that it is not always clear whether reported numbers refer to individual cases of loss or, rather, to multiple cases of loss (in the case of a decision that affects a whole family). Hence, whereas these numbers almost certainly under report the total numbers of loss of nationality, even in these Member States where statistics are available, this would not be the case if reported loss of nationality related to multiple persons.

Figure 2. Total loss of nationality by country of lost nationality (1985-2013)



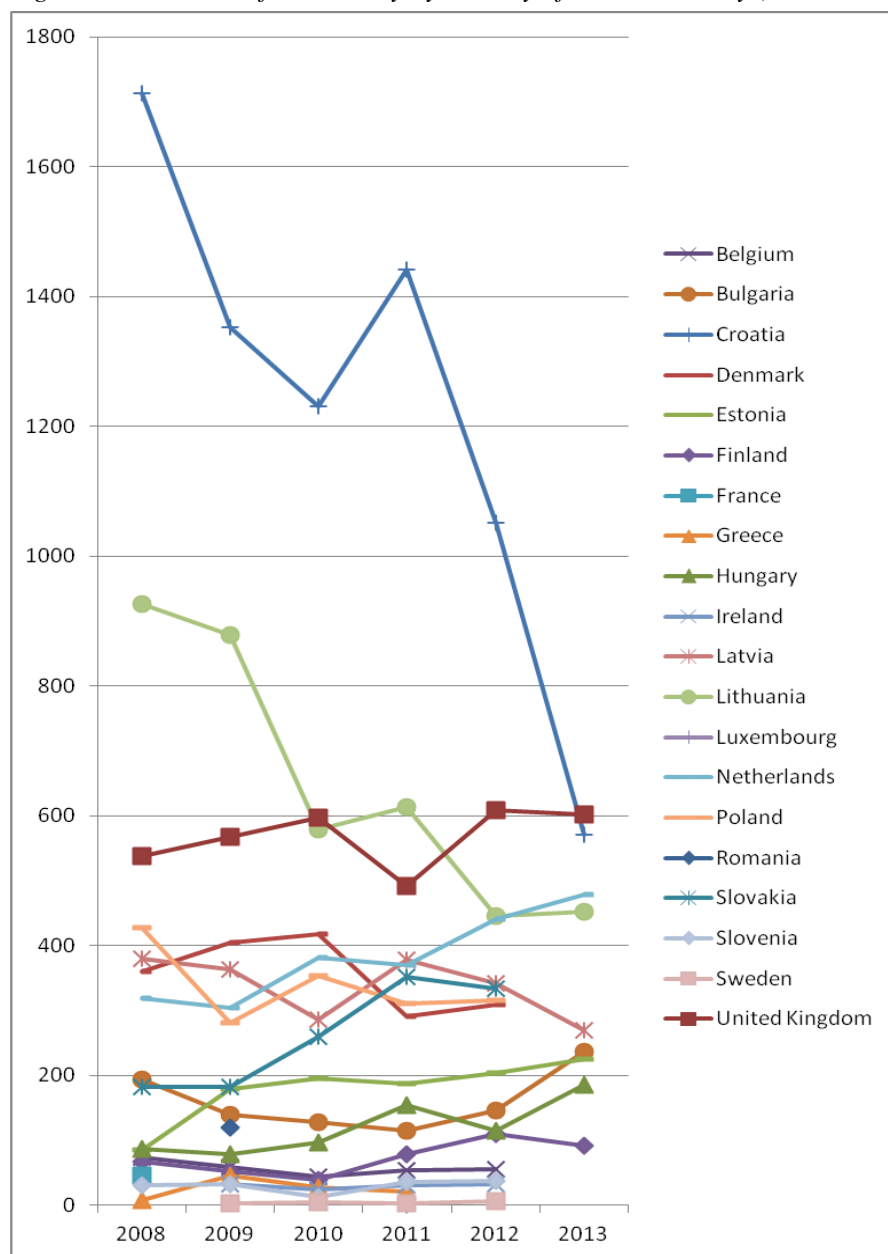
Source: EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship.

With this (significant) caveat, we can observe firstly that the reported total numbers of loss of nationality for most Member States stay below around 500 cases per year, but can go up to 1000 cases or more per year for some Member States (e.g. Greece in the 1980s; the United Kingdom; Bulgaria in the first half of the 2000s; Lithuania in the 2000s). The notable outlier in Figure 2 is Croatia, where reported loss of nationality was over 3000 cases in 13 years and over 1000 cases in 5 other years of the period since the 1990s. According to clarifications from the Ministry of Interior most of these cases are persons who have been ‘released’ from Croatian nationality upon the request of the persons concerned, which is intuitive given that Croatian nationality law has very few other grounds of loss of nationality.³⁰ Why these numbers of voluntary renunciation are so high in the Croatian case is, however, unclear.

Focusing further on the period between 2008 and 2013, Figure 3 compares the total loss of nationality between the Member States in this period. Again, we can take note of the relatively high rate of loss of the Croatian nationality compared to the rest of the EU. However, we can also note a decline in this rate of loss of the Croatian nationality. A similar decline trend can be noted for Lithuania. We can further note that for most of the other EU Member States, the rate of loss of their nationality remains at a constant level.

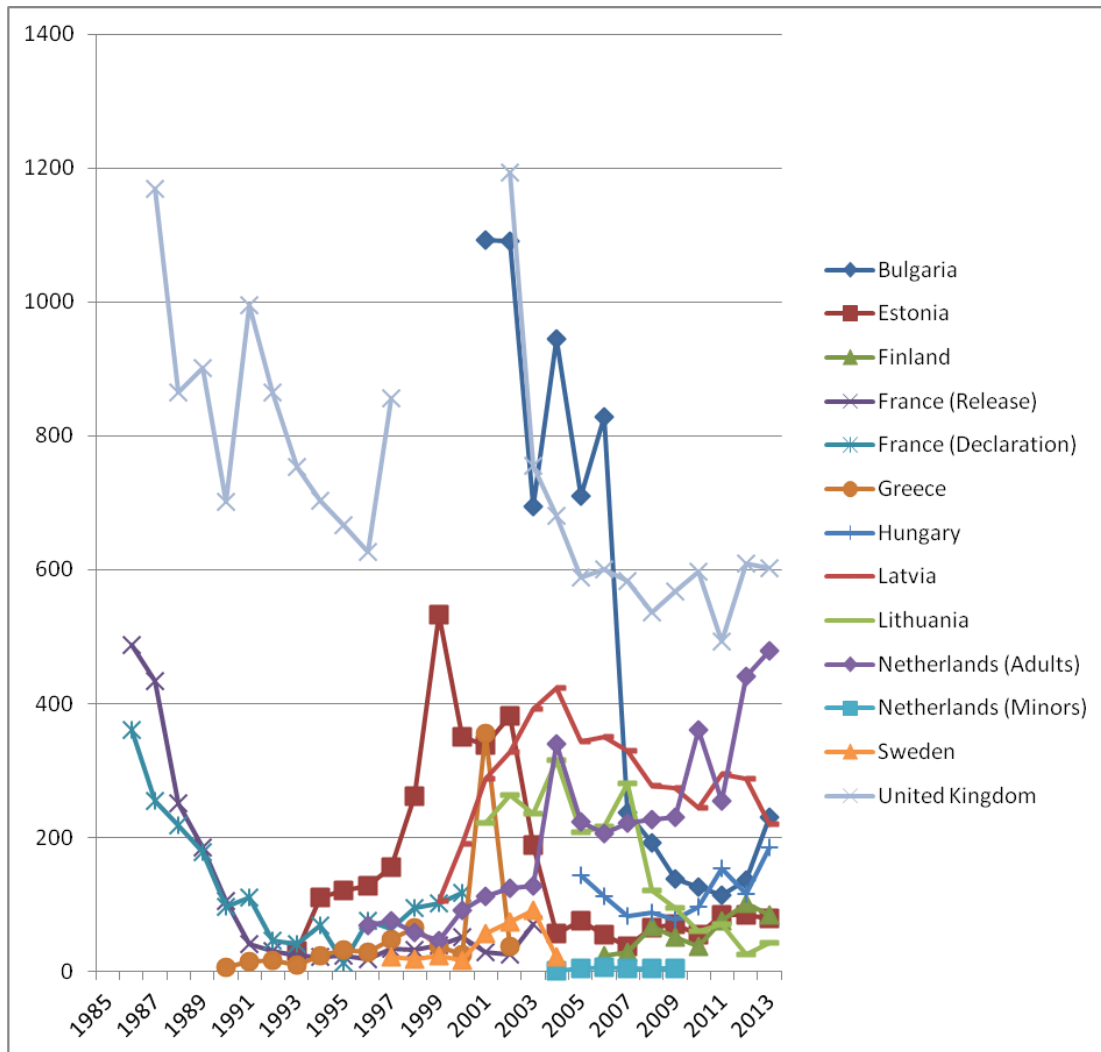
³⁰ F. Ragazzi, I. Štikš and V. Koska, “Report on Croatia”, EUDO CITIZENSHIP Observatory, p. 15 (<http://eudo-citizenship.eu/admin/?p=file&appl=countryProfiles&f=Croatia.pdf>).

Figure 3. Total loss of nationality by country of lost nationality (2008-2013)



Source: EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship.

Figure 4. Loss of nationality (renunciation, L01) by country of lost nationality (1985-2013)

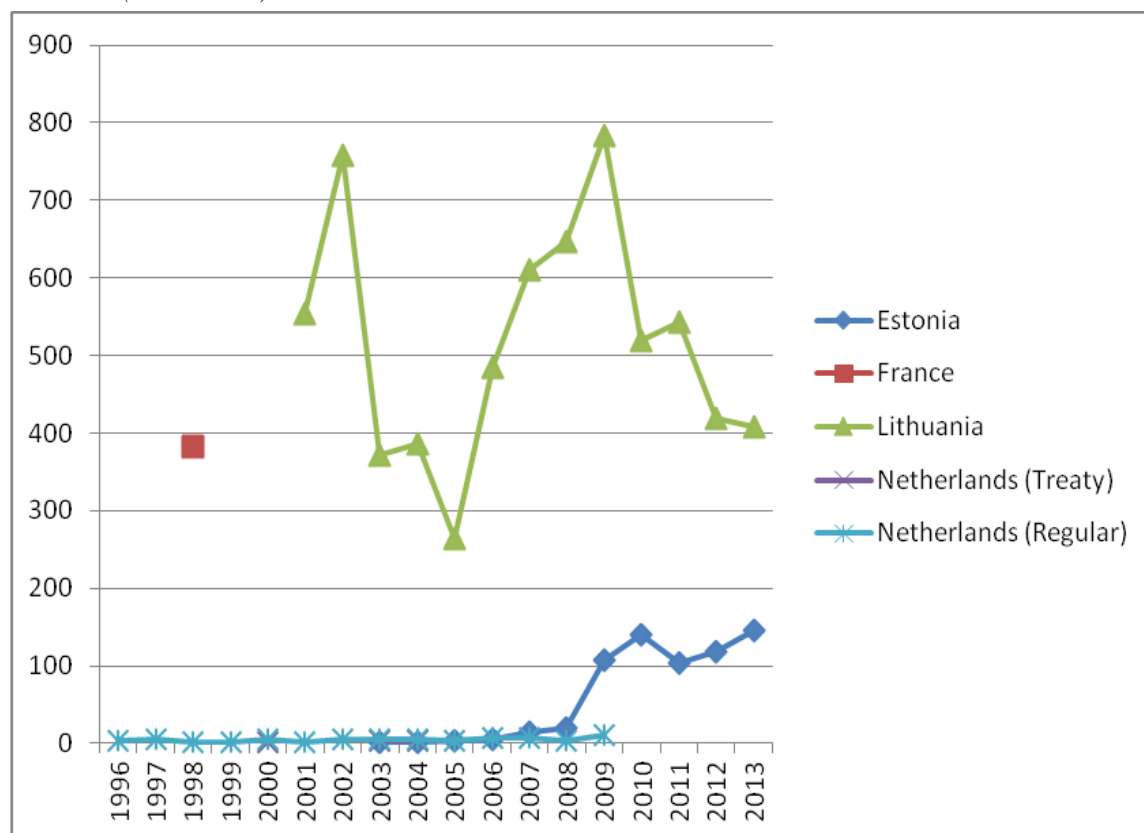


Source: EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship.

Figure 4 compares the loss of nationality on the ground of voluntary renunciation of the countries for which this data is available.³¹ We can see that for a number of Member States (France, Bulgaria, and the UK), the loss of nationality by renunciation shows a decreasing trend. For the Scandinavian countries (Sweden and Finland) and Greece, there seems to be a trend of slightly increasing loss of nationality by renunciation. For the Netherlands, we can also note an increasing loss of nationality by voluntary renunciation, especially visible among adults.

³¹ It should be noted that for France, the data is separated between loss by renunciation that is effectuated by a simple declaration, and the loss by renunciation that requires a decision of the competent authorities (release). For the Netherlands, the data are separated between loss by adults and minors.

Figure 5. Loss of nationality (voluntary acquisition foreign nationality, L05), by country of lost nationality (1996-2013)

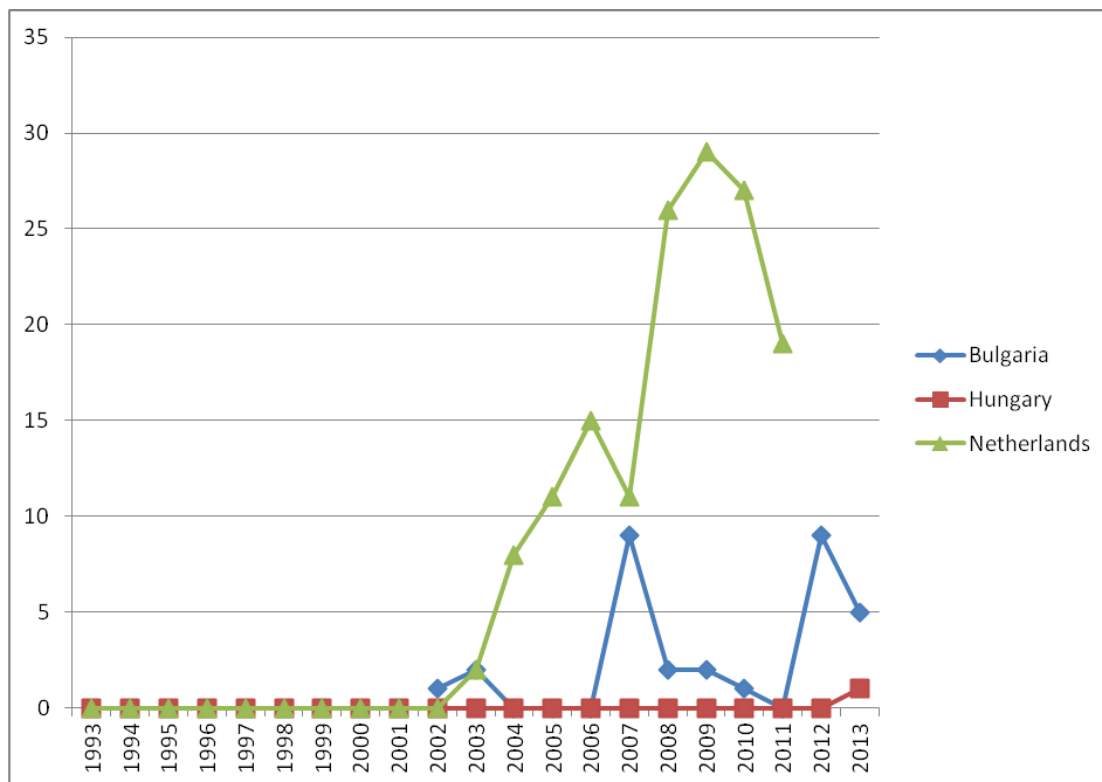


Source: EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship.

Figure 5 outlines the available data on the loss of Member States' nationality as a result of having obtained the nationality of another country. Given that in most states where this ground for loss still exists, against the general trend of accepting dual citizenship, loss of nationality due to the voluntary acquisition of another nationality occurs *ex lege*, very few statistics are available for this ground for loss. Only in Latvia, where the nationality law prescribes a withdrawal procedure in the case of the detection of voluntary acquisition of another nationality, can we find a considerable number of reported cases of loss of nationality. The number for France in 1998 refers to the reported loss of nationality by 383 persons on the basis of the working of the 1963 Strasbourg Convention.³²

³² La politique de la nationalité en 1998: données chiffrées et commentaires, Report of the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la solidarité (Direction de la Population et des Migrations, Sous-Direction des Naturalisations), p. 46 (<http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/004001368-la-politique-de-la-nationalite-en-1998-donnees-chiffrees-etcommentaires>).

Figure 6. Loss of nationality (fraud, L09), by country of lost nationality (1993-2013)



Source: EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship.

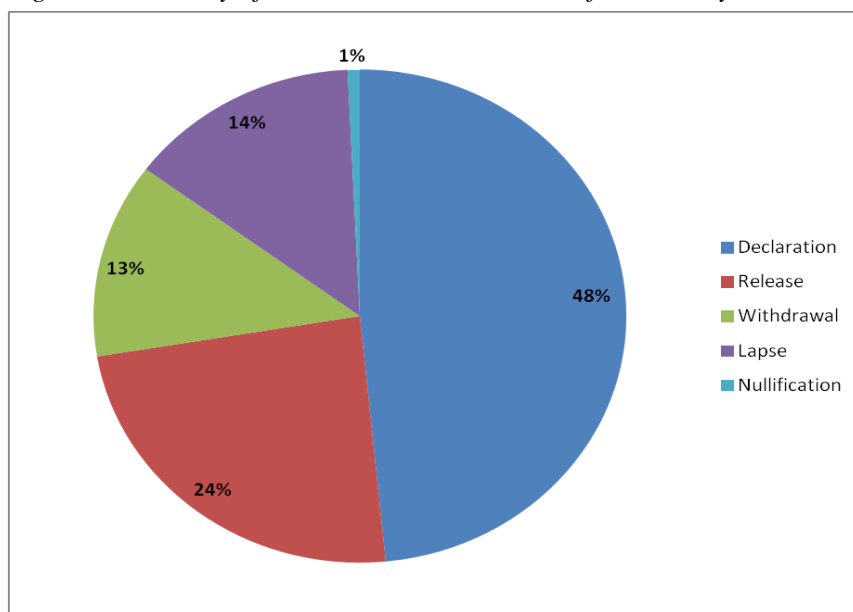
Figure 6 shows the number of loss of Member States' nationality that had been acquired by means of fraud. The available statistics from Hungary show that the number of withdrawal of the fraudulently acquired Hungarian nationality is scarce. Since 1993, the naturalisation has only been withdrawn from one person (in 2013). In contrast, the statistical data from the Netherlands show an increasing trend of loss of the Dutch nationality obtained by means of fraud. The majority of the Dutch statistical data come from the Immigration and Naturalisation Service.³³ Prior to 2003, there has not been any loss of the Dutch nationality recorded due to fraudulent acquisition. This is explained by the fact that the main legal provision, Article 14(1) of the Dutch Nationality Act, was first introduced in 2003. Furthermore, we can note that there is a spike in the number of loss of the Dutch nationality fraudulently acquired. This rise can be explained on the basis of the two rulings of the Supreme Court on cases of naturalisations prior to 1 April 2003, which were obtained by means of identity fraud. In essence, these judgments lead to the conclusion that, for person who obtained their naturalisation decree prior to 1 April 2003 by means of identity fraud, the naturalisation decree does not identify the person concerned.³⁴ The individual thus 'loses' the Dutch nationality retroactively (loss *ab initio*).³⁵

³³ Trendrapportage naturalisatie en optie [Trend report naturalisation and option], various years. The trend reports are available on the website of the IND (<https://ind.nl/organisatie/cijfers-rapportages/rapportages>).

³⁴ Hoge Raad 11 November 2005, ECLI:NL:HR:2005:AT7542 (<http://uitspraken.rechtspraak.nl/inziendocument?id=ECLI:NL:HR:2005:AT7542>); Hoge Raad 30 June 2006, ECLI:NL:HR:2006:AV0054 (<http://uitspraken.rechtspraak.nl/inziendocument?id=ECLI:NL:HR:2006:AV0054>).

³⁵ See G.R. de Groot and P. Wautelet (2014), "Reflections on *quasi-loss* of nationality in comparative, international and European perspective", CEPS Papers in Liberty and Security in Europe Series No. 66, Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, pp. 2-3, 9-10 (www.ceps.eu/book/reflections-quasi-loss-nationality-comparative-international-and-european-perspective).

Figure 7. Summary of all available data on loss of nationality in EU Member States, by procedure of loss



Source: EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship.

Finally, Figure 7 shows the total loss of nationality of the EU Member States for the entire period (1985-2013) by the procedure in which the loss is effectuated.³⁶ Surprisingly, we can note that the number of voluntary losses of Member State nationality (i.e. ‘Declaration’ and ‘Release’) account for more than 70% of the total recorded loss of Member States’ nationality in the reference period. A possible explanation for this result is that it is methodologically difficult to monitor the number of involuntary losses of nationality, especially where the loss is effectuated *ex lege*.

6. Conclusions

This report aimed to survey the current landscape as regards statistical information on the loss of nationality of the Member States of the European Union and presented a new Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship. This database, which contains all (publicly) available statistical data on the loss of nationality of the EU Member States, provides an overview of the total loss of Member States’ nationality per year. By combining the statistical data from Eurostat with the available data from national sources, this database extends beyond what Eurostat already provides; moreover, by doing so in a comparative perspective in light of national regulations on the loss of citizenship, the database provides a starting point for a comparative and systematic analysis of the practical relevance of regulations on loss of citizenship in the EU.

If anything, however, the main conclusion from our survey of available data on loss of nationality in the EU is that data are available only to a very limited extent and, where available, collected in an unsystematic manner. For at least eight Member States we could not find any statistics on the loss of nationality, either through national sources or through Eurostat. For eight other Member States we could find data through Eurostat, though only since 2008 and without any clarification about whether these statistics entail voluntary or involuntary loss of nationality; for 12 other Member States we were able to find some data through national sources and sometimes also through Eurostat, though often for a very limited number of years. Insofar as they are available and without clarifying the complete extent of the phenomenon, it is clear from existing statistics that a significant number of persons each year lose the nationality of a Member State, either voluntarily or involuntarily. We consider it highly problematic that Community law does not provide for the systematic data collection on the loss of Member State nationality, which – after all – can imply *inter alia* the loss of Union citizenship.

³⁶ It should be noted that both ‘declaration’ and ‘release’ pertain to available statistical data on the (voluntary) renunciation of citizenship (loss mode L01).

Given that a uniform methodology of collecting and reporting statistical data is difficult to achieve in the field of (loss of) nationality, especially when the data is delivered on a voluntary basis, we encourage an extension of Regulation 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection to cover not only statistics on the acquisition, but also on the loss of nationality. If such an extension of the Regulation were to materialise, Member States would be required to collect statistics on the loss of nationality and to supply these to the Commission (Eurostat).³⁷

In addition to limited availability, this report highlights that even where available, data on the loss of nationality of EU member states are often difficult to interpret and do not facilitate cross-national comparability of statistics. The most important limitation of publicly available data on the loss of nationality, in particular – but not exclusively – those data published by Eurostat, is that without providing information on the legal basis for the loss of a nationality these statistics are impossible to interpret within their national context, let alone in a comparative context. In particular, statistics should clearly distinguish between loss of nationality based on voluntary renunciation by individuals concerned, on the one hand, and all other forms of loss of nationality, on the other.

In our view, Member States should, in particular, refer to the specific legal basis in national law that serves as ground for the loss of nationality in individual cases, be it voluntary renunciation or involuntary loss of nationality. While it is understandable that Member States cannot report statistics on all the different ways in which nationality can be lost, especially those forms where nationality is lost *ex lege* (hence without the need of an explicit administrative decision), at least for those statistics that are reported, a specific reference to the legal basis in national law should be included. Providing precise references to articles in national law will allow subsequent comparison of similar provision across Member States through existing comparative typologies of legal provisions in the area of loss of nationality.³⁸ We thus recommend that an amended Regulation 862/2007 also provides that Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of persons who lose the nationality of a Member State disaggregated by the specific legal basis for the loss of a nationality.

Finally, our survey of available data highlights also that the evaluation of the impact of existing rules and practices is strongly hampered by the lack of basic information about the persons their nationality. In this sense the Eurostat Database sets a good standard by already disaggregating data by sex and by nationality of the country of which the citizenship is acquired or retained. This goes beyond what most Member States do in their national statistics. With regard to information on the citizenship that is acquired or retained, especially relevant is the information on a) whether the loss of the nationality of a Member State also implies the loss of EU citizenship and b) if so, whether at least the nationality of a third country is acquired or retained. In addition, in order to facilitate analysis of these statistics, at least basic demographic information should be provided, as is currently already provided by Regulation 862/2007 with regard to statistics on the acquisition of nationality, namely information on the sex and age of the person involved.

We recommend therefore that Regulation 862/2007 is amended also in order to provide that Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of persons who lose the nationality of a Member State disaggregated by age, sex, and by the nationality of the other state which is held by the person who has lost the nationality of the Member State concerned, specifying whether a person who loses the nationality of a Member State remains a citizen of the Union and, if not, whether and the nationality of a third country is acquired or retained. Systematic analysis of the practical relevance of national regulations on loss of nationality of EU membership, which may imply the loss of EU citizenship, can only be done on the basis of reliable and comparable data.

³⁷ This recommendation takes into account the explicit consideration from the European Commission that “[t]he data required under the Regulation should reflect the evolving needs of the users, taking into account the capacity of the data providers. This could lead to future amendments of the Regulation in order to add new data categories or specific disaggregations (...)”. See European Commission, “Report on the Implementation of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection”, COM(2012) 528 final, p. 15.

³⁸ Especially through the EUDO CITIZENSHIP Database on Modes of Loss of Citizenship (<http://eudo-citizenship.eu/databases/modes-of-loss>).

Appendix A. Additional Data Tables

Table A1. Statistics on total loss of citizenship available from Eurostat, by year and Member State

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	73	59	43	54	55
Bulgaria	194	140	na	na	na
Denmark	359	404	417	291	308
Estonia	29	115	123	101	119
Ireland	na	32	24	30	32
Greece	7	45	27	20	na
France	45	na	na	na	na
Croatia	1,694	1,352	1,231	1,442	1,051
Lithuania	835	878	580	614	440
Luxembourg	na	na	na	0	na
Netherlands	293	291	361	355	440
Poland	428	281	354	310	315
Romania	na	119	na	na	na
Slovenia	31	32	13	35	37
Slovakia	182	182	260	351	334
Sweden	na	3	5	2	6
UK	585	567	596	491	604

Source: Eurostat.

Table A2. Statistics on total loss of nationality as reported by national sources in EU member states, by year³⁹

Country	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Belgium	na	na	na	36	29	45	39	60	28	21	20	29	89	116	77	102	101	103	76	95	100	70	118	73	59	43	54	55	na		
Bulgaria	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1093	1091	695	945	710	828	237	194	140	127	114	145	236		
Croatia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	169	4697	588	4015	3404	2969	3758	2251	5261	4608	5161	4712	3449	3592	4193	3248	1713	1352	1231	1442	1051	571		
Denmark ⁴⁰	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	359	404	417	291	308	na	
Estonia ⁴¹	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31	110	121	127	156	262	533	350	338	381	189	57	79	60	52	85	178	195	187	204	224		
Finland	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23	28	67	52	38	79	110	92	
France	4	852	695	477	376	219	164	83	85	143	78	144	144	526	146	186	58	56	98	na	na	na	na	na	45	na	na	na	na	na	
Greece	476	1524	684	539	110	482	649	237	205	166	181	153	140	65	41	26	356	37	na	na	na	na	na	na	7	45	27	20	na	na	
Hungary	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	112	83	87	78	97	154	115	186	
Ireland	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32	24	30	32	na
Latvia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	105	207	360	391	481	511	434	414	401	380	363	285	378	341	270	
Lithuania	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	780	1026	608	798	755	898	1015	926	878	579	614	445	452		
Luxembourg	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	na	
Netherlands	37	35	32	38	50	49	59	67	81	68	123	130	126	89	64	152	199	199	170	419	284	276	375	318	303	381	370	440	479		
Poland	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	428	281	354	310	315	na
Romania	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	119	na	na	na	na
Slovakia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	182	182	260	351	334	na
Slovenia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31	32	13	35	37	na	
Sweden	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22	18	24	17	57	74	91	22	na	na	na	na	na	3	5	2	6	na	
UK	na	na	1169	865	902	701	996	864	754	704	666	626	856	na	na	na	na	1194	755	680	589	601	583	537	568	597	492	609	602		

Source: Own data collection based on national sources and Eurostat data.

³⁹ States for which no statistical data on total loss of nationality was available for any year within the period examined (1985 – 2013) have been omitted.

⁴⁰ The statistics on ‘total’ loss of Danish nationality (from the Eurostat database) do not cover the loss of Danish nationality by renunciation (DEN 9), but likely only cover the loss on the grounds of acquisition of a foreign nationality (DEN 7(1)). Source: information from the Danish Ministry of Justice, received by way of email correspondence with E. Ersbøll on 8 October 2014.

⁴¹ The statistics on ‘total’ loss of Estonian nationality refer only to the loss of Estonian nationality on the grounds of acquisition of a foreign nationality (EST 29). Source: email correspondence with V. Poleshchuck on 4 October 2014.

Table A3. Statistics on loss of nationality as reported by national sources in EU member states, by year and mode of loss

Renunciation of Citizenship (L01)																	
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Bulgaria	BUL 20	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Estonia	EST 23-27, 29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31	110	121	127	156	262	533	350
Finland	FIN 35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
France ⁴²	FRA 18-1, 19-4, 22-3, 23, 23-4, 23-5	na	848	688	470	365	202	151	76	64	91	36	93	98	127	141	169
Greece	GRE 18	na	na	na	na	na	6	15	16	10	23	32	28	47	65	38	26
Hungary	HUN 8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Latvia	LAT 23	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	105	190
Lithuania	LIT 25	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 15(b)-1985, 15(1)(b), 16(1)(b)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	68	75	59	46	92
Sweden	SWE 15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22	18	24	17
United Kingdom	UK 12	na	na	1169	865	902	701	996	864	754	704	666	626	856	na	na	na
Residence abroad (L02)																	
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Greece	GRE 19-OLD	476	1524	684	539	110	464	628	219	194	139	148	120	89	na	na	na
Lithuania	LIT 21(1)-1991	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 15(c)-1985, NET 15(1)(c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1
Service in a foreign army (L03)																	
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Netherlands	NET 15(1)(e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Acquisition of foreign citizenship (L05)																	
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Estonia	EST 29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
France	1963- Strb.Cv.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	383	na	na
Lithuania	LIT 24(2), 26	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Netherlands ³⁷	1963-Strb.Cv., TOS 2(1), NET 15(a)-1985, 15(1)(a), 15A	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4	5	2	2	7
Disloyalty or treason (L07)																	
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Greece	GRE 17(1)(b)	na	na	na	na	na	12	6	2	1	4	1	5	4	0	3	0

⁴² These data are the aggregated total of the available statistical data for the relevant mode of loss. For the complete breakdown of data, see the ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship, available here: <http://eudo-citizenship.eu/statistics-on-loss-data/>

Table A3 (continued)

Fraudulent acquisition (L09)																		
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Bulgaria	BUL 22	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Hungary	HUN 9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 14(1), S.Ct. 30-06-06	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Non-renunciation foreign citizenship (acquisition by naturalisation) (L10)																		
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 15(d)-1985, 15(1)(d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	na	na	19	
Loss of citizenship by parent (L11)																		
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Lithuania	LIT 28	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 16(1)(b)-1985, 16(1)(c)-1985, 16(1)(c), 16(1)(d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	47	38	14	10	28	
Annulment of maternity/paternity (L13a)																		
Country	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 14(1)-1985, 14(2)-2003	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10	7	14	6	5	
Others																		
Country	Modes of Loss	Articles	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Finland	L02, L09, L11, L13a	FIN 32, 33, 34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
France	L02, L03, L04, L07, L08, L09	FRA 23-6, 23-7, 23-8, 25(1), 25(2), 25(3), 25(4), 27-2	4	4	7	7	11	17	13	7	21	52	42	51	46	16	5	17
Latvia	L03, L04, L05, L09, L10	LAT 24(1)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	17
Lithuania	L02, L03, L04	LIT 21-1991	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lithuania	L07, L08, L09, L10	LIT 21(1)-2002	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Netherlands	L13b, L15	NET 16(1)(a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	na	na	na	na

Table A3 (continued)

Fraudulent acquisition (L09)															
Country	Articles	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Bulgaria	BUL 22	na	1	2	0	0	0	9	2	2	1	0	9	5	
Hungary	HUN 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 14(1), S.Ct. 30-06-06	na	na	2	8	11	15	11	26	29	27	19	na	na	
Non-renunciation foreign citizenship (acquisition by naturalisation) (L10)															
Country	Articles	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 15(d)-1985, 15(1)(d)	55	46	14	10	2	3	80	20	7	3	0	na	na	
Loss of citizenship by parent (L11)															
Country	Articles	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Lithuania	LIT 28	na	na	na	na	na	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 16(1)(b)-1985, 16(1)(c)-1985, 16(1)(c), 16(1)(d)	22	21	12	17	28	24	36	15	23	na	na	na	na	
Annulment of maternity/paternity (L13a)															
Country	Articles	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Netherlands ⁴²	NET 14(1)-1985, 14(2)-2003	6	3	2	4	1	na	2	9	7	na	na	na	na	
Others															
Country	Modes of Loss	Articles	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Finland	L02, L09, L11, L13a	FIN 32, 33, 34	29	30	28	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
France	L02, L03, L04, L07, L08, L09	FRA 23-6, 23-7, 23-8, 25(1), 25(2), 25(3), 25(4), 27-2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3	8	7
Latvia	L03, L04, L05, L09, L10	LAT 24(1)	72	63	89	88	90	64	72	102	90	40	84	54	50
Lithuania	L02, L03, L04	LIT 21-1991	4	4	1	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lithuania	L07, L08, L09, L10	LIT 21(1)-2002	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Netherlands	L13b, L15	NET 16(1)(a)	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	2	na	na	na	na	na

Source: Own data collection based on national sources.

Appendix B. Data notes: source document per Member State

The following pages contain the notes on the data on the loss of nationality of the Member States, with detailed sources (where available) of the data, as well as the notes on the data on the total loss of nationality of the Member States. These source documents can be found also on the country pages of the EUDO Citizenship Database on Statistics on Loss of Citizenship.

EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in AUSTRIA

File version: 21 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Statistical Office
National name	Statistik Austria
Web address	www.statistik.at
Postal address	Guglgasse 13 1110 Wien
Phone number	+43 (1) 711 28-0
Fax number	+43 (1) 711 28-7728
Email	info@statistik.gv.at

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information was found on the website of Statistik Austria (in particular, the STATcube Database), or the Eurostat Database. See in particular “Standard-Dokumentation Metainformationen (Definitionen, Erläuterungen, Methoden, Qualität) zur Statistik der Einbürgerungen”, <http://www.statistik.at/wcmsprod/groups/gd/documents/stdok/003671.pdf> (last visited 24 September 2014), which seems to indicate that statistics on loss of citizenship is not being collected (page 10-11). See also “Migration Metadata and Quality Questionnaire. Data collection for the reference year 2008. Acquisition and loss of citizenship”, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/migr_acqn_esms_an1.pdf (last visited 24 September 2014), page 55.
- No relevant statistical information was found on the website of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium für Inneres).
- Additional enquires with country experts confirm that data are not publicly available (correspondence with D. Reichel, 10 October 2014; G. Valchars, 22 October 2014). Attempts to contact Ministry of Interior were unsuccessful.

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in BELGIUM

File version: 13 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Directorate General Statistics – Statistics Belgium
National name	Direction générale Statistique – Statistics Belgium
Web address	http://statbel.fgov.be
Postal address	Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 16 1000 Bruxelles
Phone number	+32 (0)2 277 63 47
Fax number	
Email	demos@economie.fgov.be

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss	1988-2007	“Belges perdant leur nationalité”, website of Statistics Belgium http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/chiffres/population/change_nationalite/perce/
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- The statistical data on loss of nationality from Statistics Belgium are not disaggregated by legal grounds, modes, or procedures of loss of the Belgian nationality.
- The statistical data on loss of nationality from Statistics Belgium only pertain to persons who are residing in Belgium at the time of data collection. See http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/chiffres/population/change_nationalite/ (last visited 13 November 2014).
- No relevant statistical information on loss of nationality was found on the website of the Ministry of Justice. In particular, the Minister of Justice has indicated that statistical information on loss of nationality without intervention of the Ministry cannot be obtained, see <http://www.senat.be/www/?MIval=/Vragen/SVPrint&LEG=5&NR=9773&LANG=nl> (last visited 24 September 2014).

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in BULGARIA

File version: 13 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Statistical Institute (NSI)
National name	Национален Статистически Институт (НСИ)
Web address	www.nsi.bg
Postal address	P. Volov Street 2 1038 Sofia
Phone number	(+359 2) 9857 111
Fax number	(+359 2) 9857 799
Email	info@nsi.bg

Organisation	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MLSP)
National name	Министерство на труда и социалната политика (МТСП)
Web address	www.mlsp.government.bg
Postal address	Triaditsa Street 2 1051 Sofia
Phone number	(+359 2) 8119 443
Fax number	(+359 2) 988 44 05 (+359 2) 986 13 18
Email	mlsp@mlsp.government.bg

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

Organisation	Administration of the President of the Republic of Bulgaria
National name	Администрация на Президента на Република България
Web address	http://president.bg/
Postal address	Bulevard Kniaz Aleksandar Dondukov 2 1123 Sofia
Phone number	(+359 2) 9239 333
Fax number	
Email	priemna@president.bg

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by renunciation	2001-2007	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy – National Strategy Paper Migration and Integration (2008 – 2015), p. 8. http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/strategia.doc
Loss by renunciation	2002-2011	“Grant of Bulgarian Nationality. Information for the period 22.01.2002 – 15.01.2012” (ПРЕДОСТАВЯНЕ НА БЪЛГАРСКО ГРАЖДАНСТВО Справка за периода 22.01.2002-15.01.2012 г.), http://www.president.bg/docs/1351453309.pdf

Loss by renunciation	2012-2013	<p>“Report on the activity by the Committee on Bulgarian Citizenship and Bulgarians Abroad for the period 23 January 2012 – 22 January 2013”, http://www.president.bg/docs/1358936464.doc</p> <p>“Report on the activity by the Committee on Bulgarian Citizenship and Bulgarians Abroad for the period 23 January 2013 – 22 January 2014”, http://president.bg/docs/1391177868.doc</p>
Loss by withdrawal	2002-2011	<p>“Grant of Bulgarian Nationality. Information for the period 22.01.2002 – 15.01.2012” (Предоставяне на Българско Гражданство. Справка за периода 22.01.2002-15.01.2012 г.) http://www.president.bg/docs/1351453309.pdf</p>
Loss by withdrawal	2012-2013	<p>“Report on the activity by the Committee on Bulgarian Citizenship and Bulgarians Abroad for the period 23 January 2012 – 22 January 2013”, http://www.president.bg/docs/1358936464.doc</p> <p>“Report on the activity by the Committee on Bulgarian Citizenship and Bulgarians Abroad for the period 23 January 2013 – 22 January 2014”, http://president.bg/docs/1391177868.doc</p>
Total loss (EuroStat)	2008-2009	<p>Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en</p>

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the National Statistical Institute.
- The statistical data on the loss of the Bulgarian nationality by renunciation from the National Strategy Paper of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy overlaps with the data from the Report of the Administration of the President. No discrepancy was found between these two sets of data.

National Strategy Paper:

- The statistical data on loss of citizenship by renunciation from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is limited to persons residing abroad at the time of the renunciation. See National Strategy Paper Migration and Integration (2008 – 2015), <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/strategia.doc> (last visited 24 September 2014), page 8.

Administration of the President Reports:

- The Reports of the Administration of the President mostly contain statistics for periods starting from January 23 of the reporting year until January 22 of the next year. Thus, it is impossible, based on the available sources, to establish the actual data from January 1 until December 31 of the relevant year(s). Therefore, for the year 2002, the statistical data from the ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship cover the period between 22 January 2002 and 31 December 2002. For the year 2012, the statistical data cover the periods 1 January 2012 – 15 January 2012, and 23 January 2012 – 22 January 2013. For the year 2013, the statistical data cover the period 23 January 2013 – 22 January 2014.

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in CROATIA

File version: 21 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
National name	Državni zavod za statistiku
Web address	www.dzs.hr
Postal address	Ilica 3 10000 Zagreb
Phone number	(+385 1) 48 06 111 (+385 1) 48 06 138
Fax number	(+385 1) 48 06 148
Email	stat.info@dzs.hr

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

Organisation	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia
National name	Ministarstvo unutarnjih poslova Republike Hrvatske
Web address	http://www.mup.hr/default.aspx
Postal address	Ulica grada Vukovara 33 10 000 Zagreb
Phone number	+385 1 6122 111
Fax number	
Email	pitanja@mup.hr

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (EuroStat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en
Total loss	1992-2013	Total loss of Croatian nationality, from the Ministry of the Interior, data obtained via correspondence with V. Koska

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.
- In the correspondences with Mr. V. Koska, it has been remarked that the statistical data from the Ministry of the Interior reflects the total loss of the Croatian nationality on the basis of Article 17 of the Croatian Law on Citizenship. The statistical data is not available disaggregated by ground of loss. However, the Ministry has indicated that most of the cases of loss of citizenship are by 'dismissal' or release from Croatian nationality.

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in CZECH REPUBLIC

File version: 21 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Czech Statistical Office (CZSO)
National name	Český statistický úřad (ČSÚ)
Web address	www.czso.cz
Postal address	Na padesátém 81 100 82 Praha 10
Phone number	+420 274 051 111
Fax number	
Email	infoservis@czso.cz

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office or the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky).
- The Ministry of the Interior has, by law, the obligation to collect data on loss of citizenship (since Act No. 40/1993), but has no similar legal obligation to make the statistical data available to the public. Additional enquires with country expert indicate that data are not publicly available (correspondences with A. Baršová, 29 October 2014).

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EUODO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in DENMARK

File version: 21 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistics Denmark
National name	Danmarks Statistik
Web address	www.dst.dk
Postal address	Sejrøgade 11 DK-2100 Copenhagen
Phone number	+45 39 17 39 17
Fax number	+45 39 17 39 99
Email	dst@dst.dk

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (EuroStat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical data on loss of citizenship was found on the website of Statistics Denmark (in particular the Danish statistical database StatBank).
- No relevant statistical data on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Danish Ministry of Justice (Justitsministeriet) or the Danish Immigration Service (Udlændingestyrelsen).
- Additional enquires with country expert and national authorities indicate that data are not available (correspondence with E. Ersbøll, 8 October 2014; correspondence with D. Larsen, Statistics Denmark, 10 October 2014).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in ESTONIA

File version: 13 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistics Estonia
National name	Eesti Statistika (ES)
Web address	www.stat.ee
Postal address	Tatari 51 10134 Tallinn
Phone number	+372 625 9300
Fax number	
Email	stat@stat.ee

Organisation	Police and Border Guard Board
National name	Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet
Web address	www.politsei.ee
Postal address	Pärnu mnt 139 15060 TALLINN
Phone number	+372 612 3000
Fax number	+372 612 3009
Email	ppa@politsei.ee

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by lapse	2003-2013	“Number of persons who have lost the citizenship of Estonia 1993 – 2013” (Eesti kodakondsuse kaotanud isikute arv 1993-2013), Citizenship and migration statistics on the website of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board https://www.politsei.ee/dotAsset/61217.pdf
Loss by renunciation	1993-2013	“Number of persons who have lost the citizenship of Estonia 1993 – 2013” (Eesti kodakondsuse kaotanud isikute arv 1993-2013), Citizenship and migration statistics on the website of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board https://www.politsei.ee/dotAsset/61217.pdf
Total loss (EuroStat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of Statistics Estonia or on the website of the Estonian Ministry of the Interior (Siseministeerium).
- The statistical data on total loss of citizenship from Eurostat does not match with the total loss of citizenship calculated on the basis of the national data. The ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship uses the calculated total loss of citizenship, where the data conflicts with the Eurostat data.

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in FINLAND

File version: 13 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistics Finland
National name	Tilastokeskus
Web address	www.stat.fi
Postal address	FI-00022 Statistics Finland
Phone number	+358 9 1734 2220
Fax number	
Email	info@tilastokeskus.fi

Organisation	Finnish Immigration Service
National name	Maahanmuuttovirasto (Migri)
Web address	www.migri.fi
Postal address	P.O. Box 18, FI- 00581 Helsinki
Phone number	+358 (0) 295 430 431
Fax number	
Email	migri@migri.fi

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by release (renunciation)	2007-2013	Statistical reports and analyses concerning citizenship (per year) (Tilastokatsaukset ja -analyysit kansalaisuusasioista) of the Finnish Immigration Service: http://www.migri.fi/tietoa_virastosta/tilastot/kansalaisuustilastot
Loss other than by release	2011-2013	Number of pending cases and decision (per year) (Vireille tulleet ja päätökset) of the Finnish Immigration Service: http://www.migri.fi/tietoa_virastosta/tilastot/kansalaisuustilastot

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of Statistics Finland or the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of the Interior (Sisäministeriö).

Statistics of the Finnish Immigration Service:

- The statistical data on release from Finnish citizenship is based on the number of (resolved) applications for release from Finnish citizenship.
 - Unless the number of persons who have lost their Finnish nationality has been explicitly mentioned (i.e. for the years 2007 and 2008), the ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship assumes that each renunciation application corresponds to a single person. In this regard, the statistical reports for the years 2010 – 2013 remark that the number of persons who have lost the Finnish nationality may be lower than the number of resolved applications, as these numbers may contain duplicates (due to applications for conditional release).

- For the years 2006 – 2010, the statistical reports do not indicate whether all resolved applications have led to positive decisions on the release from the Finnish nationality. Thus, the ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship will assume that the number of resolved applications is all positive (and thus have led to the loss of the Finnish nationality).
- The statistical data on loss of Finnish citizenship (other than by release) is based on number of resolved cases and decisions on the loss of Finnish citizenship. This data does not take into account the number of positive v. negative decisions, nor does it indicate the number of persons affected by the decisions. The ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship will assume that all resolved cases and decisions have led to the loss of the Finnish nationality, and that each case corresponds to a single individual.

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in FRANCE

File version: 07 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies
National name	Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee)
Web address	http://www.insee.fr
Postal address	18, boulevard Adolphe Pinard 75675 Paris Cedex 14 15, boulevard Gabriel Péri 92245 Malakoff Cedex 1, rue Marconi CS 95859 57078 Metz Cedex 03
Phone number	+33 (0)972 72 4000
Fax number	
Email	

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by renunciation	1993-1998	La Politique de la nationalité en 1998: Données Chiffrées et Commentaires http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/004001368-la-politique-de-la-nationalite-en-1998-donnees-chiffrees-et-commentaires
Loss by renunciation	1986-2000	H. Waldrauch, 'Chapter 6: Statistics on acquisition and loss of nationality in EU15 Member States', in: R. Bauböck et al, <i>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and trends in 15 European Countries</i> (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2006), p. 34 of the extended version found here: http://www2.law.ed.ac.uk/citmodes/files/chapter6statistics.pdf
Loss by release	1986-2003	H. Waldrauch, 'Chapter 6: Statistics on acquisition and loss of nationality in EU15 Member States', in: R. Bauböck et al, <i>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and trends in 15 European Countries</i> (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2006), p. 34 of the extended version found here: http://www2.law.ed.ac.uk/citmodes/files/chapter6statistics.pdf
Loss by 1963 Strasbourg Convention	1998	La Politique de la nationalité en 1998: Données Chiffrées et Commentaires, http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/004001368-la-politique-de-la-nationalite-en-1998-donnees-chiffrees-et-commentaires

Loss by withdrawal	1992-1998	La Politique de la nationalité en 1998: Données Chiffrées et Commentaires http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/004001368-la-politique-de-la-nationalite-en-1998-donnees-chiffrees-et-commentaires
Loss by withdrawal	1986-2003	H. Waldrauch, 'Chapter 6: Statistics on acquisition and loss of nationality in EU15 Member States', in: R. Bauböck et al, <i>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and trends in 15 European Countries</i> (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2006), p. 34 of the extended version found here: http://www2.law.ed.ac.uk/citmodes/files/chapter6statistics.pdf
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'intérieur) or the Directorate General of Foreigners in France (Direction générale des étrangers en France, DGEF).
- There is an overlap between some statistical data of the report "La Politique de la nationalité en 1998: Données Chiffrées et Commentaires" and the book chapter of H. Waldrauch. Where the data does not match, the database follows the data from the book chapter of Waldrauch.

La Politique de la nationalité en 1998:

- The statistical data for the year 1998 on the loss of citizenship as a result of the 1963 Strasbourg Convention (<http://www.conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/043.htm>) is limited to information received by the French authorities (on the basis of Article 1 of the Additional Protocol to the 1963 Strasbourg Convention, <http://www.conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/096.htm>).

Book Chapter of H. Waldrauch:

- The statistical data from this source does not include the loss of nationality ex lege.

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in GERMANY

File version: 21 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Federal Statistical Office
National name	Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis)
Web address	www.destatis.de
Postal address	Statistisches Bundesamt Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 D-65189 Wiesbaden
Phone number	+49 611 75 1
Fax number	+49 611 724000
Email	migration@destatis.de

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on the loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Federal Statistical Office (in particular the DeStatis database), or in the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on the loss of citizenship was found on the website of the German Federal Government (Bundesregierung).
- Additional enquires with country expert indicate that data are not available (correspondence with A Farahat, 27 October 2014).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in GREECE

File version: 09 October 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.)
National name	Ελληνική Στατιστική Αρχή (EL.STAT.)
Web address	www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE
Postal address	Pireos 46 & Eponiton 185 10 Pireus
Phone number	+30 213 135 2000
Fax number	
Email	data.source@statistics.gr

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by renunciation (release)	1990-2002	H. Waldrauch, ‘Chapter 6: Statistics on acquisition and loss of nationality in EU15 Member States’, in: R. Bauböck et al, <i>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and trends in 15 European Countries</i> (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2006), p. 34 of the extended version found here: http://www2.law.ed.ac.uk/citmodes/files/chapter6statistics.pdf
Loss by withdrawal	1985-2000	H. Waldrauch, ‘Chapter 6: Statistics on acquisition and loss of nationality in EU15 Member States’, in: R. Bauböck et al, <i>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and trends in 15 European Countries</i> (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2006), p. 34 of the extended version found here: http://www2.law.ed.ac.uk/citmodes/files/chapter6statistics.pdf
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2011	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (in particular, the PAGE-database).
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Greek Ministry of Interior (Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in HUNGARY

File version: 13 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
National name	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal
Web address	www.ksh.hu
Postal address	H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 51.
Phone number	(+36-1) 345-6660
Fax number	(+36-1) 345-6788
Email	ksh@ksh.hu

Organisation	Office of Immigration and Nationality
National name	Bevándorlási és Állampolgársági Hivatal
Web address	http://www.bmbah.hu/
Postal address	1117 Budapest, Budafoki út 60
Phone number	+36 1 463-9100
Fax number	+36 1 463-9169
Email	migracio@bah.b-m.hu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by withdrawal	1993-2012	Answers from Hungarian Respondents to the Involuntary Loss of Citizenship (ILEC) Questionnaires
Loss by withdrawal	2012-2013	Statistics Report 2012 – 2013 (English) of the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en
Loss by renunciation	2005-2013	Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality Statistics Reports (Hungarian) (2005 – 2009, 2009 – 2010): http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=177&Itemid=1232&lang=hu (English) (2011 – 2012, 2012 – 2013): http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on the loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, or in the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on the loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Hungarian Government (Magyar Kormány).

Statistics Reports of the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality:

- The Statistics Reports for the years 2005 – 2009 and 2009 – 2010 do not indicate whether the statistics concern number of renunciation applications/cases, or number of persons. The ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship assumes that these statistical data refer to number of persons.

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in IRELAND

File version: 28 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Central Statistical Office Ireland (CSO)
National name	
Web address	www.cso.ie/en/index.html
Postal address	Skehard Road, Cork
Phone number	+353-21-4535000
Fax number	
Email	information@cso.ie

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (EuroStat)	2009-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_1ct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of nationality was found on the website of the Central Statistical Office (in particular StatBank).
- No relevant statistical information on loss of nationality was found on the website of the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, or of the Citizens Information Board.

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in ITALY

File version: 28 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Institute of Statistics
National name	Istituto nazionale di statistica (Istat)
Web address	www.istat.it
Postal address	Via Cesare Balbo, 16 00184 – Roma
Phone number	+39 06 4673.1
Fax number	
Email	

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the National Institute of Statistics (in particular, the I.Stat and Immigrants.Stat databases), or in the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on website of the Italian Ministry of Interior (Ministero Dell’Interno) or the website of Sistan (Sistema Statistico Nazionale).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in LATVIA

File version: 13 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
National name	LR Centrālā statistikas pārvalde (Latvijas statistika)
Web address	www.csb.gov.lv
Postal address	Lāčplēša street 1 Rīga, LV – 1301
Phone number	
Fax number	+371 67830137
Email	csb@csb.gov.lv

Organisation	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA)
National name	Pilsonības un migrācijas lietu pārvalde (PMLP)
Web address	www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/
Postal address	Ciekurkalna 1. līnija 1, k-3 LV-1026, Rīga
Phone number	+371 67588675
Fax number	
Email	pmlp@pmlp.gov.lv

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by withdrawal	2000-2013	Central Statistical Bureau Database, IBG07. Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the Republic of Latvia http://data.csb.gov.lv/pxweb/en/Sociala/Sociala_ikgad_iedz_migr/IB007_0.px/?rxid=d911564f-fd1f-47f7-94ed-f8222424457e&action=selectall
Loss by withdrawal	2004-2013	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, “Statistika - Personu statusa kontrole” [Statistics – Personal Status Control] webpage, “Latvijas pilsoņa statusa zaudēšana” [Loss of status of Latvian Citizen] graph http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/sakums/statistika/personu-statusa-kontrole.html
Loss by renunciation (see notes below)	1999-2013	Central Statistical Bureau Database, IBG07. Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the Republic of Latvia http://data.csb.gov.lv/pxweb/en/Sociala/Sociala_ikgad_iedz_migr/IB007_0.px/?rxid=d911564f-fd1f-47f7-94ed-f8222424457e&action=selectall
Loss by renunciation	2004-2013	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, “Statistika - Personu statusa kontrole” [Statistics – Personal Status Control] webpage, “Latvijas pilsoņa statusa zaudēšana” [Loss of status of Latvian Citizen] graph http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/sakums/statistika/personu-statusa-kontrole.html
Total loss	2004-2013	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, “Statistika - Personu statusa kontrole” [Statistics – Personal Status Control] webpage, “Latvijas pilsoņa statusa zaudēšana” [Loss of status of Latvian Citizen] graph http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/sakums/statistika/personu-statusa-kontrole.html

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found in the Eurostat database.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Latvian Ministry of the Interior (Iekšlietu Ministrija).
- The table on Acquisition and Loss of the Latvian Citizenship from the Central Statistical Bureau does not make clear whether the data available under the heading “Citizens of the Republic of Latvia who lost the citizenship of Latvia” refers to the total amount of loss of Latvian nationality, or whether it refers to cases of renunciation of Latvian nationality. As these data are identical to the data on renunciations of Latvian nationality from the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (for the overlapping period of 2004 – 2013), the data from the Central Statistical Bureau will be taken as data on renunciation of Latvian nationality.
- The data from the Central Statistical Bureau on withdrawal of Latvian nationality partially overlaps with the data from the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. In case of inconsistencies, the ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship will refer to the data from the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in LITHUANIA

File version: 14 October 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistics Lithuania
National name	Lietuvos statistikos departamentas
Web address	www.stat.gov.lt
Postal address	29 Gedimino Ave LT-01500 Vilnius Lithuania
Phone number	+370 5 236 4800
Fax number	+370 5 236 4845
Email	info@stat.gov.lt

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

Organisation	Migration Department of the Lithuanian Ministry of the Interior
National name	Migracijos Departamentas prie Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos
Web address	http://www.migracija.lt/
Postal address	L. Sapiegos 1 LT-10312 Vilnius
Phone number	+370 5 271 7112
Fax number	+370 5 271 8210
Email	mdinfo@vrm.lt

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by renunciation (L01)	2001-2013	Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department (Migracijos metraščiai), y. 2005 – 2013: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-627582966
Loss by voluntary acquisition (L05)	2001-2013	Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department (Migracijos metraščiai), y. 2005 – 2013: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-627582966
Loss by residence abroad (L02)	2004-2008	Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department (Migracijos metraščiai), y. 2005 – 2008: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-627582966
Loss by deprivation of parents' nationality (L11)	2007	Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department (Migracijos metraščiai), y. 2007: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-627582966
Loss by loss of genuine link	2001-2004	Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department (Migracijos metraščiai), y. 2005:

		http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-627582966
Loss by nullification	2001	Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department (Migracijos metraščiai), y. 2005: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-627582966
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en
Total loss	2001-2013	Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department (Migracijos metraščiai), y. 2005 – 2013: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-627582966
Total loss	2004-2013	Citizenship in numbers, on the Migration in Numbers website http://123.emn.lt/en/citizenship/citizenship-in-numbers

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of Statistics Lithuania.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Lithuanian Ministry of the Interior (Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerija).
- The statistical data from the Eurostat database overlaps with the statistical data from the Migration in Numbers (Migracija skaičiai) website, and the Annals of Migration Reports of the Migration Department. Where the data does not match, the data from the Migration in Numbers website and the Annals of Migration Reports have been used.

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in LUXEMBOURG

File version: 28 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies
National name	Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (STATEC)
Web address	www.statistiques.public.lu
Postal address	B.P. 304 L-2013 Luxembourg Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
Phone number	(+352) 247-84219
Fax number	(+352) 46 42 89
Email	info@statistiques.public.lu

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (EuroStat)	2011	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on the loss of citizenship was found on the website of the (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies) STATEC.
- No relevant statistical information on the loss of citizenship was found on Luxembourg.lu.

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in MALTA

File version: 28 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Statistics Office
National name	
Web address	www.nso.gov.mt
Postal address	Lascaris Valletta VLT 2000 Malta
Phone number	+356 2599 7000
Fax number	+356 2599 7205
Email	nso@gov.mt

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the National Statistics Office of Malta, or in the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in the NETHERLANDS

File version: 05 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	IND Information and Analysis Centre (INDAIC)
National name	IND Informatie- en Analysecentrum (INDAIC)
Web address	www.ind.nl
Postal address	Postbus 5800 2280 HV Rijswijk
Phone number	
Fax number	
Email	

Organisation	Central Bureau of Statistics
National name	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS)
Web address	www.cbs.nl
Postal address	Postbus 24500 2490 HA Den Haag
Phone number	+31 (0) 88 570 70 70
Fax number	+31 (0) 70 387 74 29
Email	

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss	1985-2013	CBS Statline http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=37199ned&D1=81&D2=a&D3=a&HDR=G2&STB=T,G1&VW=T
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en
Loss by nullification	2005-2011	IND Trendrapportage Naturalisatie VI http://www.ind.nl/Klant-informatie/Documents/2011%20Trendrapportage%20Naturalisatie%20VI.pdf IND Trendrapportage Naturalisatie, Ontwikkelingen in de periode 2006-2010 http://www.ind.nl/Klant-informatie/Documents/trendrapportage-naturalisatie-2006-2010.pdf IND Trendrapportage naturalisatie en optie, ontwikkelingen in de periode 2007-2011 http://www.ind.nl/Klant-informatie/Documents/2012_Trendrapportage_naturalisatie_en_optie%5B1%5D.pdf
Loss by renunciation	1996-2013	Breakdown obtained from H. Nicolaas (CBS) of aggregate data found on CBS Statline http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=37199ned&D1=81&D2=a&D3=a&HDR=G2&STB=T,G1&VW=T
Loss by lapse	1996-2009	Breakdown obtained from H. Nicolaas (CBS) of aggregate data found on CBS Statline

Loss by nullification	1996-2009	Breakdown obtained from H. Nicolaas (CBS) of aggregate data found on CBS Statline
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3) Notes

General:

- Data from the IND Trendrapportages include cases in which the acquisition of the Dutch nationality is considered void ab initio as a result of identity fraud.
- Data from the IND Trendrapportages does not take into account subsequent successful appeal by persons concerned.
- The total loss of Dutch nationality has been calculated on the basis of the combined data available for the years 1996 – 2013. For the period 1985 – 1995, the data from CBS Statline is taken as the total loss of Dutch nationality.

CBS Statline:

- Correspondences with Mr. H. Nicolaas (CBS) indicate that the statistics from CBS Statline on the loss of the Dutch nationality for the period 2010 – 2013 only cover cases of voluntary renunciation.
- For the years 1996 – 2009, a breakdown of the aggregated data on CBS Statline by ground of loss has been provided during the correspondences with Mr. H. Nicolaas (CBS).
 - For the years 2005 – 2009, the CBS statistics on the loss of Dutch nationality on the basis of NET 14(1) and NET 15(1)(d) overlaps with the data from the IND Trendrapportages. In case of inconsistencies, the data from the IND Trendrapportages have been used.
- For the period between 1985 and 1995, the data from CBS Statline does not include loss of Dutch nationality as a result of the loss of familial relationship, voluntary renunciation or adoption by a foreign national.
- Data from CBS Statline does not include cases of loss of the Dutch nationality by persons not resident within the Netherlands.

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in POLAND

File version: 29 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Central Statistical Office
National name	Główny Urząd Statystyczny (GUS)
Web address	www.stat.gov.pl
Postal address	00-925 Warsaw, Al. Niepodległości 208
Phone number	(+ 48 22) 608 31 63 (+ 48 22) 608 31 64
Fax number	(+ 48 22) 608 38 69 (+ 48 22) 608 38 73,
Email	

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Central Statistical Office.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in PORTUGAL

File version: 29 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistics Portugal
National name	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Web address	www.ine.pt
Postal address	Av. António José de Almeida 1000-043 LISBOA
Phone number	+ 351 218 426 100
Fax number	+ 351 218 426 380
Email	ine@ine.pt

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of Statistics Portugal, or in the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of Justice (Ministério da Justiça).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in ROMANIA

File version: 30 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Institute of Statistics
National name	Institutul National de Statistica (INS)
Web address	www.insse.ro
Postal address	No.16 Libertatii Bvd., District 5, Bucharest, Romania
Phone number	+4021 3181824 +4021 3181842
Fax number	+4021 3124875 +4021 3181851 +4021 3181873
Email	romstat@insse.ro

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (Eurostat)	2009	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the National Institute of Statistics.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of Justice (Ministerul Justiției).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in SLOVAKIA

File version: 30 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
National name	Štatistický úrad Slovenskej republiky
Web address	http://slovak.statistics.sk
Postal address	Miletičova 3 824 67 Bratislava
Phone number	+421 2 50236 222
Fax number	+421 2 55561 350 +421 2 55561 541 +421 2 55561 361
Email	

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en
Total loss	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship (SlovStat) http://www.statistics.sk/pls/elisw/objekt.send?uic=3465&m_sso=2&m_so=7&ic=409

3) Notes

General:

- Access to the Statistical Database (SlovStat) of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic requires (free) registration. The statistical data of SlovStat matches the data available from the Eurostat Database.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo vnútra Slovenskej republiky).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in SLOVENIA

File version: 30 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
National name	Statistični urad Republike Slovenije
Web address	www.stat.si
Postal address	Litostrojska cesta 54, SI-1000 Ljubljana
Phone number	+386 1 241 64 00 +386 1 241 64 04
Fax number	+386 1 241 53 44
Email	info.stat@gov.si

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. According to the Migration Metadata from the Eurostat Database, the information is only available on request; see “Migration Metadata and Quality Questionnaire. Data collection for the reference year 2008. Acquisition and loss of citizenship”, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/migr_acqn_esms_an1.pdf (last visited 30 September 2014), p. 69.
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Slovenian Ministry of the Interior (Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in SPAIN

File version: 30 September 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	National Statistics Institute
National name	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Web address	www.ine.es
Postal address	Paseo de la Castellana, 183 28071 – Madrid
Phone number	+34 91 583 91 00
Fax number	+34 91 583 91 58
Email	

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the National Statistics Institute (in particular, INEbase), or in the EuroStat Database. According to the Migration Metadata from the Eurostat Database, the information is only available on request
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Ministry of Justice (Ministerio de Justicia).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the loss of Citizenship in SWEDEN

File version: 09 October 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Statistics Sweden
National name	Statistiska centralbyrån
Web address	www.scb.se
Postal address	Statistics Sweden Box 24300 104 51 STOCKHOLM
Phone number	+46 8 506 940 00
Fax number	+46 8 661 52 61
Email	scb@scb.se

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by renunciation (release)	1997-2004	H. Waldrauch, 'Chapter 6: Statistics on acquisition and loss of nationality in EU15 Member States', in: R. Bauböck et al, <i>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and trends in 15 European Countries</i> (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2006), p. 34 of the extended version found here: http://www2.law.ed.ac.uk/citmodes/files/chapter6statistics.pdf
Total loss (Eurostat)	2009-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of Statistics Sweden
- No relevant statistical information on loss of citizenship was found on the website of the Migration Board (Migrationsverket).

4) Data collection and contact

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EUDO – CITIZENSHIP: Statistics on the Loss of Citizenship in the UNITED KINGDOM

File version: 13 November 2014

1) Source(s) of statistics

Organisation	Home Office Statistics Unit
National name	
Web address	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office
Postal address	Migration Statistics Green Park House 2nd floor, 29 Wellesley Road Croydon, CR0 2AJ
Phone number	+44 20 8760 8274
Fax number	
Email	MigrationStatsEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Organisation	Eurostat
National name	
Web address	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home
Postal address	
Phone number	+352 4301 33 444
Fax number	+352 4301 35 349
Email	eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

2) Available statistics

Mode of loss	Availability	Source
Loss by renunciation	2002-2009	Home Office Statistical Bulletin, British Citizenship Statistics United Kingdom, 2009 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116022/hosb0910.pdf
Loss by renunciation	2002-2013	Immigration Statistics: citizenship, Q2 2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/345779/citizenship-q2-2014-tabs.ods
Loss by renunciation	1987-1997	H. Waldrauch, 'Chapter 6: Statistics on acquisition and loss of nationality in EU15 Member States', in: R. Bauböck et al, <i>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and trends in 15 European Countries</i> (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2006), p. 34 of the extended version found here: http://www2.law.ed.ac.uk/citmodes/files/chapter6statistics.pdf
Total loss (Eurostat)	2008-2012	Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_lct&lang=en

3) Notes

General:

- The statistical data from the “Home Office Statistical Bulletin, British Citizenship Statistics” (2009) overlaps with the statistical data from “Immigration Statistics: citizenship” (2014). In case of inconsistencies between these data, the data from the latest source (i.e. “Immigration Statistics: citizenship”) is used.

- The statistical data from “Immigration Statistics: citizenship” (2014) on the renunciation of the British nationality is inconsistent with the data from the Eurostat Database on total loss of the British nationality. The ILEC Statistical Database on Loss of Citizenship uses the “Immigration Statistics: citizenship” data for the loss of citizenship by renunciation.

4) Data collection and contact

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