



CALL FOR PAPERS

Globalcit Annual Conference, 21-22 November 2019, EUI Florence

The Value of Citizenship for Individuals and States

Citizenship obviously has value for individuals. The clearest illustration is the fate of stateless persons. As Hannah Arendt pointed out, even the protection of basic human rights depends often on being recognized as a citizen of a particular state. At the other end of the scale, being a citizen of a wealthy democratic state has been described as a winning ticket in a global birthright lottery by Ayelet Shachar. The relative value of a passport has been measured by calculating to how many countries it provides visa free access. Economists have also tried to measure and explain the “citizenship premium” in labour markets that naturalised immigrants enjoy compared to those among their immigration cohort who have not adopted the citizenship of their host country. Yet citizenship also has other kinds of values that are harder to measure. Many people are reluctant to renounce a citizenship of origin even if it carries little instrumental value for them. As Yossi Harpaz has demonstrated, even those acquiring a second citizenship based on their ancestral roots or financial investments do so mostly not in order to move to that country but to enhance their social prestige at home.

Citizenship also has value for states. Most fundamentally, states need not only a stable territory but also a stable population and citizenship serves that latter purpose by demarcating their membership boundaries towards other states. States use citizenship also for specific policy goals. Naturalisation criteria select desirable members among a resident population while keeping others deportable. The fact that citizenship is not lost through emigration allows states to retain ties with non-resident populations and use them as an economic or political resource. Conditions for naturalisation of non-residents and for loss of citizenship through voluntary renunciation or involuntary withdrawal allow states to fine-tune their diaspora policies according to their particular conceptions of political community. In extreme cases, protecting citizens outside the territory has served as a pretext for destabilising or invading neighbouring countries.

Citizenship has thus instrumental as well as identity value for individuals as well as for states. And changes to one side of this complex equation will always affect the other side too. For example, while having a second citizenship is generally regarded as an asset for individuals, it may become a liability if states deprive dual citizens of parliamentary mandates, as has recently happened in Australia, and strip terrorist suspects and foreign fighters of their citizenship in order to prevent their return. The other side of this trend is that citizenship can acquire negative value for states if they have to take back deportees.

The GLOBALCIT Observatory calls for submission of papers that address these questions from various disciplinary perspectives, including comparative political science, normative political theory, law, history, human geography and economics. We encourage specifically submission of papers that use GLOBALCIT databases and indicators for citizenship laws. Quantitative and qualitative papers are equally welcome.

Paper Proposals:

To submit a paper proposal, please submit the following, in the order listed below, all in a single Microsoft word file document, by **1 June 2019**.

1. Applicant's name, job title, affiliation, and contact information.
2. Paper title and abstract of 250-500 words.

Please email complete applications to globalcit@eui.eu . Questions or clarifications prior to abstract submission should be directed to the same email address.

Selected participants will be expected to submit their paper by 15 November and may be asked to act as discussant of another paper.

Successful applicants should ensure that they are able to fund their visit from their own institutional resources. Funds may be available to (partially) cover costs for travel and/or accommodation for a limited number of scholars affiliated with institutions outside Europe, who cannot cover these costs from their own institutional resources. If you require financial support, please indicate this in your application.

The Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT) is a web-platform and international network of experts that publishes databases, analyses, indicators and debates on citizenship status and electoral rights around the world. GLOBALCIT addresses the need to understand the varieties of citizenship laws and policies in a globalised world, where national perspectives no longer suffice to explain the transformations of membership and enables scholars, policy-makers, and the general public to critically analyse how citizenship connects people across international borders.