

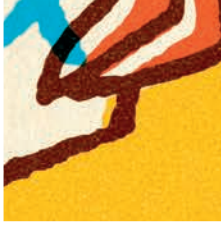
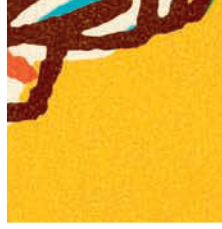


European  
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CENTRE FOR  
ADVANCED  
STUDIES



ACTIVITY  
REPORT  
for 2016 and 2017



Global Citizenship  
Observatory (GLOBALCIT)

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Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT)  
Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies  
in collaboration with  
Edinburgh University Law School

**Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT) Activity Report for 2016 and 2017**

May 2018

© Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT), 2018

Printed in Italy

European University Institute

Badia Fiesolana

I – 50014 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI)

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## **Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies**

The Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), created in 1992 and directed by Professor Brigid Laffan, aims to develop inter-disciplinary and comparative research on the major issues facing the process of European integration, European societies and Europe's place in 21<sup>st</sup> century global politics.

The Centre is home to a large post-doctoral programme and hosts major research programmes, projects and data sets, in addition to a range of working groups and ad hoc initiatives. The research agenda is organised around a set of core themes and is continuously evolving, reflecting the changing agenda of European integration, the expanding membership of the European Union, developments in Europe's neighbourhood and the wider world.

Details of the research of the Centre can be found on: <http://www.eui.eu/RSCAS/Research/>

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## **GLOBALCIT**

GLOBALCIT is the successor of EUDO CITIZENSHIP, which has been the key reference for the study of citizenship and the franchise between 2009 and 2017. With the geographic expansion of the Observatory's scope the new name reflects our worldwide coverage.

GLOBALCIT provides the most comprehensive source of information on the acquisition and loss of citizenship in Europe for policy makers, NGOs and academic researchers. Its website hosts a number of databases on domestic and international legal norms, naturalisation statistics, citizenship and electoral rights indicators, a comprehensive bibliography and glossary, a forum with scholarly debates on current citizenship trends, media news on matters of citizenship policy and various other resources for research and policy-making.

Research for the 2018 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's [Global Governance Programme](#), and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

The financial support from these projects is gratefully acknowledged.

For more information see: [www.globalcit.eu](http://www.globalcit.eu)

# Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT)

## Activity Report for 2016 and 2017

### 1. Introduction

This report covers the activities of the Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT, formerly EUDO Citizenship) in 2016 and 2017. During this period, GLOBALCIT implemented the project ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’, funded by the EUI’s Research Council. The project started on 1 January 2016, with the budget allocation of 45,000 euros for that year. The project received an extension of Research Council support for 2017, in the amount of 32,500 euros. The funds for both 2016 and 2017 have been fully executed.

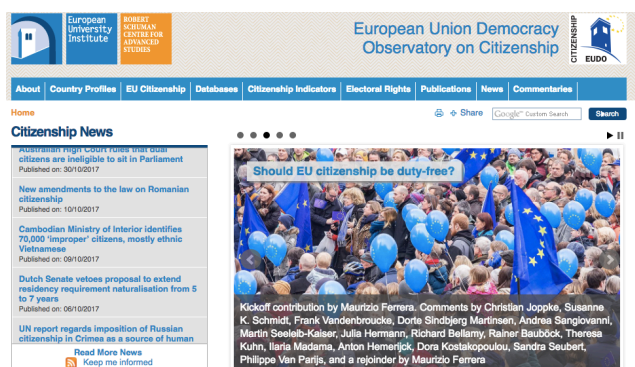
‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ has enabled EUDO Citizenship to continue its move beyond the boundaries of Europe and further expand the global coverage of citizenship policies and electoral rights, an ambition that started in 2014. The Schuman Centre, following the initiative of the co-directors of EUDO Citizenship, has decided to formally integrate the EUDO Citizenship Observatory in the Schuman Centre’s [Global Governance Programme](#). As a consequence, EUDO Citizenship has changed its name to Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT) as of 1 January 2017. In 2018, GLOBALCIT formally became one of the research areas of the GGP.

With this major institutional transition, we have changed our email address to [GlobalCit@eui.eu](mailto:GlobalCit@eui.eu), adopted a new logo, and migrated the content of our old website ([www.eudo-citizenship.eu](http://www.eudo-citizenship.eu)) to a new, more user-friendly, domain ([www.globalcit.eu](http://www.globalcit.eu)). The migration of our online content was a major enterprise. It started in February 2017 and all static content was transferred already in May 2017. The migration of our databases and indicators required specialist IT knowledge and development of customised codes. The database transfer has been successfully completed on 22 December, when our new website was launched. The final visualisation of indicators depends on the adaptation of the OECD software that the Schuman Centre has acquired through GlobalStat. In the meantime, to keep the indicators publicly available, we have integrated our old data visualisation tools in the new platform, and also submitted data files to the [EUI Research Data repository](#).

New global databases and country profiles are now publicly available through [our website](#). Our [Global Nationality Laws Database](#) is a collection of thematically related laws, constitutional provisions, bilateral agreements and government decrees since 1985 or 1989 and currently covers 175 countries. The Global Databases on [Modes of Acquisition](#) and [Loss of Citizenship](#) include information on the different ways in which citizenship can be acquired and lost around the world. They cover information on laws in force in 175 states on 1 January 2016 and, for countries in Europe and the Americas, also for the period 2013-2015.

## 2. Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies

### 2.1. A brief history of the project



The idea that citizenship laws and policies form a resilient hard core of state sovereignty has driven both the ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ project and our global expansion. Such an expansion has followed the gradual growth of the EUDO Citizenship Observatory, established in 2008, as one of four European Union Democracy Observatories, whose goal was to

assess democratic practices within the EU, provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge, and serve as a resource for not only academics but also for policy-makers and citizens.

When the EUDO Citizenship Observatory was established, its geographic scope was limited to the then 27 EU Member States. This initial research was mainly financed by the EUCITAC project funded by the European Fund for the Integration of the non-EU immigrants (EIF, Directorate General for Freedom, Security and Justice of the European Commission). Subsequent collaboration with Prof. Jo Shaw and her project ‘The Europeanisation of Citizenship in the Successor States of the Former Yugoslavia’ (CITSEE) project, an ERC-funded initiative at the University of Edinburgh, enabled the Observatory to cover the developments in citizenship policies in the newly established states in the European Union’s neighbourhood. These projects, along with the EUI Research Council support for EUDO Citizenship enabled the Observatory to cover 41 European states by 2013. Following that, under the aegis of the ‘Access to Citizenship and its Impact on Immigrant Integration’ (ACIT) project funded again by the European Commission’ EIF, we developed a series of indicators comparing how European states regulate the acquisition of citizenship and the impact of citizenship on the socio-economic and political participation of immigrants.

Following ACIT, we moved on to developing the second thematic area of our Observatory – electoral rights as the heart of democratic societies. Through the project ‘Franchise and Electoral Participation of Third Country Citizens Residing in the European Union and of European Citizens Residing in Third Countries’ (FRACIT) commissioned by the European Parliament, we developed comparative tools for analysing electoral rights, including our qualitative Conditions for Electoral Rights database, and the quantitative ELECLAW indicators on access to the franchise. Our thematic scope has also been enriched by the ILEC project on Involuntary Loss of European Citizenship, funded by the European Commission’s DG Justice and coordinated by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) between 2013 and 2015. A key question the ILEC project sought to answer is what impact the development of European citizenship has had on national competences covering the acquisition and loss of nationality in light of increasing jurisprudence from the Court of Justice and European

Court of Human Rights. All of these earlier projects enabled the Observatory to lay down the pillars to what would subsequently become the world's most comprehensive comparative databases on citizenship and electoral rights.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the GLOBALCIT website with links for Home, About, Country Profiles, Databases, News and Commentary, and Publications. Below the navigation bar are logos for the European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, the Global Governance Programme, and GLOBALCIT. The main content area features four featured articles, each with a representative image and a title:

- Cloud Communities: The Dawn of Global Citizenship?** (Image: Sun and clouds)
- CfP: Rights and Status. The Role of Citizenship in Immigrant Integration and Diaspora Building, GLOBALCIT Annual Conference** (Image: Diverse group of people)
- Dual citizenship: a shadow over Australian politics** (Image: Australian flag)
- Hoti v. Croatia – landmark ECHR decision on residence rights of stateless** (Image: Building by a lake)

By completing the 'Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies' project, GLOBALCIT has become a reference point for understanding the interaction between international legal norms and national regulation of membership. As emphasised by the project, international legal norms have emerged to avoid conflicts between states and to secure basic human rights in matters of nationality law. States, however, retain the prerogative to decide on membership at and after birth, including the establishment of conditions for the acquisition and loss of citizenship. Even so, these exclusive competences national policymakers have in the domain of citizenship do not imply that migration flows, other countries, and supranational or international institutions do not influence states' nationality laws.

GLOBALCIT's research has gone beyond the traditional comparative literature on citizenship, which has focused nearly exclusively on domestic drivers of citizenship policy and reform, such as historic conditions for nation-building and the domestic politics of citizenship in which left-wing and right-wing parties have contrasting ideological commitments and are incentivised by different electoral interests. Moreover, in the comparative research on citizenship, most studies considered only the context of immigration and immigrants' access to citizenship via naturalisation, ignoring variation in the rules for acquisition at birth or for loss of citizenship by countries of origin. Such strong emphasis on the domestic factors that shape citizenship models in immigration contexts has largely been due to the lack of available data that would allow to systematically compare particular regulations of the acquisition and loss of citizenship across large numbers of states. As noted in the original project application, 'Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies' took a major step towards overcoming these limitations by providing a global database of all modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship. The country and comparative reports then dealt with the three key research questions raised by the project: What are the main regional patterns characterizing citizenship regimes in global comparison?; What modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship have spread across countries, and with which speed, since 1990?; What are the main drivers of citizenship diffusion processes? These are explained in the next section of the report.

## 2.2. Conceptual background to the project

Throughout its implementation, the project sought to challenge the dominant paradigms in citizenship studies, which have not been sufficiently informed by substantial empirical evidence for large sets of countries. These paradigms and approaches to understanding citizenship relied on five key assumptions:

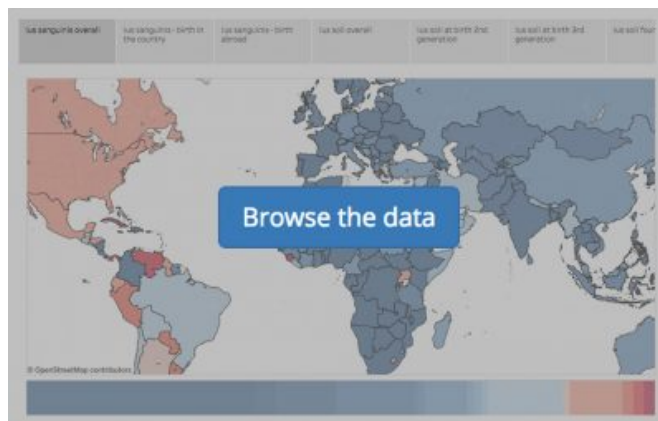
1. Citizenship laws are internally coherent and relatively stable over time. They can be described as national models or regimes and are largely determined through historic conditions of nation-building, such as a colonial past, revolutionary regime changes, ethno-linguistic national unification or state-driven nation-building.
2. Long-term change of national citizenship models is driven by shifting patterns of migration (e.g. by a change from source country of emigration to destination country of immigration).
3. Short term change is driven by political party composition of governments, with left-of-centre governments promoting naturalisation, *ius soli* and toleration of dual citizenship and right-of-centre governments resisting or reversing such changes.
4. Comparative analyses must therefore use independent variables that capture the three kinds of domestic influences on citizenship regime.
5. What needs to be explained through comparative analysis is variation of citizenship regimes with regard to their inclusiveness towards immigrants. The dependent variables are thus indicators such as *ius soli* for the second generation, residence requirements for naturalisation and the toleration of dual citizenship in incoming naturalisations.

Unpacking these assumptions, 'Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies' has shown that a comprehensive analysis of citizenship regimes around the world requires a revision of these premises. In particular, Rogers Brubaker's (1992) seminal work firmly established the national models perspective of citizenship acquisition through descent (*ius sanguinis*) and territory (*ius soli*). In subsequent works, authors including Christian Joppke (Joppke 1999b, Joppke 1999a), Patrick Weil and Randall Hansen (2001) expanded, rather than challenged, this perspective by proposing a "liberal convergence" hypothesis that could be measured by growing inclusiveness towards immigrants on the indicators listed in point (5) above. Others developed quantitative indicators to confirm the liberal convergence hypothesis (Howard 2006, Howard 2009, Janoski 2010), but the increased empirical evidence related to the evolution of citizenship policies even in Western democracies has posed a major challenge to the claim that nationality laws have taken such a turn. Scholars have also observed a rise in citizenship integration policies towards immigrants with increasing emphasis on language and civics tests as a condition for naturalisation (Joppke 2008, Michalowski 2011, Guild, Groenendijk, and Carrera 2009); a concurrent increase in the securitisation of citizenship policies, most recently illustrated by the reemergence of citizenship deprivation for terrorist suspects (Macklin 2014, Macklin and Bauböck 2015); policies such as extension of citizenship to diasporas (Gamlen 2008, Collyer 2013, Bauböck 2009, Rubio-Marín 2006) or kin minorities in neighbouring

states (Fowler 2004, Bauböck 2007, Bauböck 2010a); as well as policies such as the sale of citizenship (Dzankic 2012, Shachar and Bauböck 2014).

Moving away from these studies, our project has been grounded in the idea that citizenship laws serve multiple purposes (Vink and Bauböck 2013). Applying a categorical principal component analysis to CITLAW indicators Vink and Bauböck found that territorial inclusion and ethnocultural inclusion are two independent dimensions rather than polar opposites on a unidimensional scale. Taking this approach to the study of citizenship, 'Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies', took two steps beyond the current state-of-the-art in citizenship studies:

1. It overcame the lack of empirical data on citizenship policies for all global regions. Our databases on nationality laws, modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship, and our country profiles provide systematic information for 177 countries in the world.
2. It now provides a platform for the development of approaches and hypotheses in citizenship studies that merge domestic drivers and transnational diffusion mechanisms. Our November 2017 conference provided the first international, interdisciplinary platform for a comprehensive discussion of the different dimensions of citizenship policies worldwide based on the results of our project.



The preliminary analysis of the global birthright indicators created under the project shows a very interesting result that deviates from the findings of Vink and Bauböck (2013) based on a smaller set of European countries. Instead of territorial and ethnocultural inclusion forming independent dimensions, we see now that in a global dataset there is a stronger

polarization on one dimension, with countries that are strongly inclusive with respect to *ius sanguinis* less likely to have also inclusive *ius soli* provisions and vice versa. This result seems to be due to the clear predominance of *ius sanguinis* regimes in Africa and Asia with an absence of compensatory *ius soli* provisions (e.g. third generations, for foundlings or otherwise stateless children), on the one hand, and a strong presence of unconditional *ius soli* in virtually all American countries, combined with more restrictive forms of *ius sanguinis* in case of birth abroad.



## 2.3. Programme activities

Throughout its entire duration, the project implementation ran smoothly. All of the programme activities of ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ have been executed in the period between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2017. During this period, the GLOBALCIT team held two meetings (in person) to coordinate, monitor and discuss the project’s activities. Prior to the start of the project, on 26 November 2015, the EUDO Citizenship co-directors and research fellow had a meeting to discuss project implementation and coordination with external collaborators in charge of developing databases, as well as the then RSCAS Project Manager. A second project coordination meeting took place in May 2017, during the State of the Union conference, and the third meeting after the closing conference of the project, which took place on 27 and 28 November 2017. Given that two out of three GLOBALCIT co-directors and our core collaborators are based outside of Florence (Jo Shaw - University of Edinburgh; Maarten Vink – Maastricht University; Olivier Vonk – University of Liege; Iseult Honohan – University College Dublin), further ad hoc communication took place via email and Skype.

In the two years of the project’s implementation there have been four core activities:

- Global expansion of the qualitative databases on citizenship
- Global coverage of citizenship policies through detailed reports
- Quantitative indicators for comparing citizenship and electoral rights
- Events and dissemination

### 1. Global expansion of the qualitative databases on citizenship

Through the RC project, GLOBALCIT has expanded three types of qualitative databases on citizenship: 1) database on nationality laws; 2) databases on the modes of citizenship acquisition and loss of citizenship;<sup>1</sup> 3) qualitative databases on electoral rights. The citizenship law databases, which on the EUDO Citizenship covered only Europe and the Americas, now cover almost all countries in the world. Our new electoral rights qualitative databases now cover, in addition to the EU Member States, 21 countries in the Americas, Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland.

#### *Database on nationality laws*

Our Global Nationality Laws Database is a collection of thematically related laws, constitutional provisions, bilateral agreements and government decrees. It provides a comprehensive chronology of citizenship-related legislation, as well as detailed information on each legal document, including the date of enactment, the original and translated title, the date of entry into force and the original source. At the time when this project started, the database provided comprehensive information on 67



<sup>1</sup> In the original project proposal, ‘database on nationality laws’ and ‘databases on the modes of citizenship acquisition and loss of citizenship’ are listed under separate headings.

countries, including 47 European countries (EU Member States and neighbouring countries) and 20 countries in the Americas.

In 2016 and 2017, GLOBALCIT continued to expand this database geographically towards Africa, Asia and Oceania, global regions that had not previously been covered by the EUDO Citizenship Observatory. As envisaged in the ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ project, the Observatory engaged regional and country experts to consolidate the nationality laws database, thus providing a comprehensive repository of nationality laws covering 177 countries from 1960 to the present. In cases where relevant to understanding current legislation, some historical laws and legal have also been included in the database. This database is the most comprehensive collection of legislation, publicly available to scholars and policy-makers interested in citizenship-related issues.

The Research Fellow based at the EUI has coordinated the updates of the database, liaising regularly with country experts, the RSCAS Web Unit, and the Research Assistant based at the University of Edinburgh. As noted in the original project proposal, the administration of the database has been done through our collaboration with the University of Edinburgh. Through the CITMODES project financed by the British Academy, Jo Shaw has secured funding for updating and maintaining this database until 2021. Since the start of the observatory in 2009, CITMODES has contributed BPS 5000.- per year to our budget, allowing us to maintain and continuously update the [Global Nationality Laws Database](#).

#### *Databases on the modes of citizenship acquisition and loss of citizenship*



In the course of 2016, the core programme activity under ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ has been the development of global databases on the acquisition and loss of citizenship. To that end, the RSCAS Web Unit has provided us with test databases on the modes of citizenship acquisition and loss, which have been integrated in our new GLOBALCIT website in late 2017. The database on the modes of citizenship acquisition is available [here](#) and the database on the loss of citizenship [here](#). Both databases allow users to search and compare by

country, year and mode of citizenship acquisition and loss.

Regarding the databases on the modes of citizenship acquisition and loss of citizenship, the original project did not envisage the coverage of the full range of modes. Rather, it foresaw the expansion of the database only in relation to those modes of citizenship acquisition and loss that would have the greatest potential for a systematic comparative analysis of global trends and diffusion processes. This would have placed the emphasis on those provisions related to birth in the country (*ius soli*), birth to one or two parents who are citizens of the state (*ius sanguinis*), and residence-based naturalisation (*ius domicilii*). Despite the limited resources, with the engagement of our regional and country experts, the Observatory has managed to collect the information on *all* modes regulating how citizenship is acquired and lost in almost all countries around the globe. In this respect, the project goals have been not only met but significantly over-fulfilled.

As of March 2016, data on countries have been added sequentially starting from Europe, the Americas, Oceania, Asia, Africa, and Middle East and North Africa (MENA). In early 2016, the Observatory made a call to our experts in Europe and the Americas to update the data that we already had. Once the data we had newly collected were consolidated,

the Observatory contracted Dr Olivier Vonk to work on these two databases. His tasks included: 1) supervision of the development of the global database; 2) preparation of questionnaires and the coordination of their completion; 3) preparation of CSV files for upload on the website; and 4) preparation of an explanatory note on the meaning of the different modes. In concert with experts for Asian countries, Dr Vonk collected the data on how citizenship is acquired and lost in 21 Asian countries and coordinated the submission of questionnaires from individual country experts. The data for the two countries in Oceania were submitted by our country experts for New Zealand (Dr Anna Hood and Dr Kate McMillan), and Australia (Dr Rayner Thwaites). In the course of 2016, Dr Bronwen Manby completed the questionnaires for the modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship for 50 countries in Africa and Dr Zahra Albarazi for the 19 MENA countries.

Hence, as a result of this joint effort under the ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ project, our databases on the modes of citizenship acquisition and loss of citizenship now have worldwide coverage. The Global Database on Modes of Acquisition of Citizenship and the Global Database on Modes of Loss of Citizenship cover information on laws in force in 161 states on 1 January 2016 and, for countries in Europe and the Americas, also for the period 2013-2015. They are, respectively, organised around a comprehensive typology of modes of acquisition of citizenship, which outlines, in a systematic way, 27 ways in which citizenship can be acquired; and a typology of 15 ways in which citizenship can be lost. For each ‘mode of acquisition’ or ‘mode of loss’ the respective typology stipulates a standardized ‘target person’ at which certain legal provisions are aimed, which allows comparing rules applicable to similar groups across countries.

Both databases allow two types of searches: by mode or by country. They are a major publicly available resource for the comparative study of the different ways in which countries regulate their membership.

#### *Qualitative electoral rights databases*

With regard to the second thematic focus on electoral rights, the qualitative databases on National Electoral Laws and Conditions for Electoral Rights 2017 have been restructured and extended to the Americas, Australia and New Zealand. In late 2017, through collaboration with nccr-on-the-move (University of Neuchatel), GLOBALCIT has included the extremely complex case of Switzerland, where electoral rules vary strongly across cantons. in its coverage of electoral rights.

- National Electoral Laws Database contains current versions of national laws regulating the right to vote and stand in elections at supranational, national, regional and local levels.
- Conditions for Electoral Rights 2017 (CER 2017) includes user-friendly information on the conditions and procedures of access to the franchise in the 28 EU Member States, 20 American countries, and in Australia, New Zealand, and Switzerland in 13 types of elections and for 3 categories of persons: citizen residents, non-citizen residents, and non-resident citizens. The database is organised around a comprehensive typology of electoral laws which outlines, in a systematic way, the conditions and procedure of eligibility for voting and standing as candidate, in each type of elections and for each category of persons.

For the presentation of CER 2017 on the new GLOBALCIT website we developed a new visualisation of this qualitative comparison that allows users to see at the glance the main differences between countries while retrieving fuller descriptions of relevant provisions by pointing the mouse to a specific cell in the table.

Election type / Country	Age threshold		Franchise of special groups				Procedures and access		
	Voting	Candidacy	Mentally disabled	Criminal offenders	Army, police, judges, clergy	Dual and naturalised citizens	Registration	Mandatory voting	Remote voting
National Legislature / Argentina	16	25/30	NO BUT	NO BUT	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO BUT
National Legislature / Australia	18	18	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
National Legislature / Austria	16	18	YES	YES BUT	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
National Legislature / Belgium	18	21	NO BUT	YES BUT	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO BUT
National Legislature / Bolivia	18	18	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
National Legislature / Brazil	16	31/25	Franchise of special groups				NO	YES	NO
National Legislature / Bulgaria	18 (NO BUT: criminal offenders are disenfranchised while they are serving a prison sentence)		NO BUT	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	
National Legislature / Canada			NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	
National Legislature / Chile	18	21/25	V	YES BUT	YES	YES BUT	YES	NO	NO
National Legislature / Colombia	18	25/30	YES	NO BUT	NO	NO	YES BUT	YES BUT	YES BUT
National Legislature / Costa Rica	18	30	YES BUT	YES BUT	YES	NO	YES	YES BUT	NO

## 2. Global coverage of citizenship policies and electoral rights through detailed reports

In the course of 2016 and 2017, the Observatory has continued to provide comprehensive and thorough analyses of citizenship policies and electoral rights. We have done so by commissioning three types of reports from our expert network: country reports, regional comparative reports and thematic working papers. During the implementation of the ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ project, a total of thirty-two open access publications have been produced, including twenty-four country reports, five regional reports and three thematic working papers. All of these publications are now available on our [GLOBALCIT website](#) and RC funding is acknowledged in our country and regional reports for 2016/2016.

### *Regional comparative reports on citizenship and electoral rights*

Under the aegis of the RC project, the Observatory has significantly enriched its Comparative Report Series by the addition of four comparative reports on citizenship policies and one comparative report on electoral rights. These reports move beyond country-specific analyses (which are available through our Country Reports) and capture broader trends on key issues identified across a range of countries. Our earlier reports included comparative studies of toleration of dual citizenship in countries of immigration and emigration (De Groot and Vink 2012), the proliferation of external voting rights for citizens abroad (Garrone 2015, Arrighi et al. 2013), or patterns of convergence and divergence of naturalisation policies in Europe (Wallace Goodman 2010).

For this project, regional experts have been charged with the task of writing comparative reports analysing policy trends and diffusion mechanisms in their region of expertise.

- ***Regional report on citizenship: the South American and Mexican cases***, by Diego Acosta (September 2016). Acosta’s comparative report discussed issues related to nationality and citizenship in the context of emerging regional integration regimes in Mexico and all countries in South America, except for Guyana and Suriname. The latter have been excluded from the analysis due to their different historical trajectories and experiences of colonial rule.
- ***Migration and franchise expansion in Latin America***, by Cristina Escobar (March 2017). Escobar’s report takes a comparative approach to the question of why countries at different times granted voting rights to their expatriates and to their foreign residents. Highlighting historical, cultural and institutional diversity that characterises Latin America, Escobar links the expansion of the

franchise with attempts of different countries to establish stable democracies. The contract for this report was originally shared between Dr Jean-Thomas Arrighi and Dr Cristina Escobar. In September 2016, Dr Jean-Thomas Arrighi withdrew from the project, but has agreed with Dr Escobar that she would complete the report.

- ***Comparative report: citizenship in Central and Eastern Europe***, by Costica Dumbrava (April 2017). Dumbrava's report compares citizenship laws of 17 countries from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), including 11 new EU member states (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia) and 6 post-Soviet states (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine). The analysis covers the acquisition of citizenship at birth, acquisition of citizenship after birth, and loss of citizenship. It also includes issues such as co-ethnic citizenship policies and a comparison between citizenship policies of Eastern and Western European countries.
- ***Regional report on citizenship: the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)***, by Zahra Albarazi (November 2017). Albarazi's report introduces some of the most fundamental concepts, trends and challenges in relation to nationality in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). It identifies trends and patterns in the evolution of citizenship policies in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Bahrain and Kuwait.
- ***Comparative report: citizenship in Asia***, by Olivier Vonk (December 2017). Vonk's report on citizenship in Asia covers 22 countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, East Timor (Timor-Leste), India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. While offering the contextual information necessary for understanding the citizenship policies in Asia, Vonk also offers a comparative overview of the main provisions of the citizenship laws in these countries.

All of the comparative regional reports have been written in line with a standard format used at GLOBALCIT. The four comparative reports envisaged under 'Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies' cover key issues and allow for cross-country and cross-regional comparison of the major trends in regards to birthright acquisition of citizenship through *ius soli* and *ius sanguinis*, residence-based naturalisation as well as the regulations of loss of citizenship through voluntary renunciation and acquisition of a foreign citizenship. Our additional comparative report on electoral rights in Latin America explored the impact of migration on enfranchisement of different categories of potential voters – resident citizens, non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents. In line with the original project application, our comparative reports have also explored the effects of transnational factors on nationality and electoral laws, including the impact of democratisation, the diffusion of norms through international courts and organisations, and processes of policy imitation among neighbouring countries.



### Country reports on citizenship and electoral rights



Even though country reports were not envisaged in the original proposal, with the support of the Robert Schuman Centre at the EUI and Olivier Vonk's Marie Curie Fellowship at the University of Liege, GLOBALCIT has published a series of country reports covering selected Asian and Caribbean states, as well as Australia and New Zealand. The original contract for Australia citizenship law and Australia electoral rights was concluded with Prof. Kim Rubenstein, who withdrew from the project due to other commitments. She facilitated the contracting of new experts. This resulted in a minor delay in the delivery of Australia reports, which have been completed in May 2017 instead of December 2016.

Complementing our global coverage of citizenship policies, these reports represent detailed analyses of the main modes of citizenship acquisition and loss in each country, as well as of the political background against which they have been adopted. They follow the standard structure of our country reports. Country reports are available through our [publications section](#) and displayed on the [country profile](#) of the respective state.

- Kate McMillan and Anna Hood (University of Auckland), ***Report on citizenship law: New Zealand***, July 2016, is available [here](#).
- Choo Chin Low (Universiti Sains Malaysia), ***Report on citizenship law: China and Taiwan***, October 2016, is available [here](#).
- Atsushi Kondo (Meijo University Japan), ***Report on citizenship law: Japan***, October 2016, is available [here](#).
- Ridwanul Hoque (University of Dhaka), ***Report on citizenship law: Bangladesh***, December 2016, is available [here](#).
- Faryal Nazir (Harvard Law School), ***Report on citizenship law: Pakistan***, December 2016, is available [here](#).
- Filomeno Aguilar (Ateneo de Manila University), ***Report on citizenship law: Philippines***, January 2017, is available [here](#).
- Christoph Sperfeldt (Australian National University), ***Report on citizenship law: Cambodia***, January 2017 is available [here](#).
- Choo Chin Low (Universiti Sains Malaysia), ***Report on citizenship law: Malaysia and Singapore***, February 2017, is available [here](#).
- Susi Dwi Harijanti (Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia), ***Report on citizenship law: Indonesia***, February 2017 is available [here](#).
- Gabriel Echeverria (University of Trento), ***Report on citizenship law: Ecuador***, February 2017, is available [here](#).
- Chulwoo Lee (Yonsei University, Korea), ***Report on citizenship law: Korea***, February 2017, is available [here](#).
- Patricia Jeronimo (University of Minho), ***Report on citizenship law: East Timor (Timor-Leste)***, March 2017, is available [here](#).
- Sabin Shrestha (Forum for Women, Law & Development, Nepal), ***Report on citizenship law: Nepal***, March 2017, is available [here](#).

- Abdullah Athayi (Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Kabul, Afghanistan) **Report on citizenship law: Afghanistan**, March 2017, is available [here](#).
- Rayner Thwaites (University of Sydney), **Report on citizenship law: Australia**, May 2017, is available [here](#).
- Luwie Ganeshtasan and Asanga Welikala (University of Edinburgh), **Report on citizenship law: Sri Lanka**, May 2017, is available [here](#).
- Ashna Ashesh and Arun Thiruvengadam (Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, India) **Report on citizenship law: India**, July 2017, is available [here](#).
- Lyma Ngyen (Law Council of Australia's Rule of Law Network), **Report on citizenship law: Vietnam**, September 2017, is available [here](#).
- Jose Maria Arraiza (Statelessness Network Asia Pacific) and Olivier Vonk (Liege University), **Report on citizenship law: Myanmar**, by (October 2017) is available [here](#).
- Julio Cesar Guanche (University of Havana), **Report on citizenship law: Cuba**, November 2017, is available [here](#).
- Ernesto Sagas (Colorado State University), **Report on citizenship law: Dominican Republic**, November 2017, is available [here](#).
- Fiona Barker and Kate McMillan (Victoria University of Wellington), **Access to electoral rights: New Zealand**, July 2016, is available [here](#).
- Graeme Orr (University of Queensland, Australia), **Access to electoral rights: Australia**, March 2017, is available [here](#).
- Henio Hoyo (Universidad de Monterrey) and Maria Rubi (Central European University), **Access to electoral rights: Panama**, April 2017, is available [here](#).

### *Thematic working papers*

The original proposal of the 'Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies' project did not envisage the production of thematic working papers. However as a part of our Observatory's endeavour to comprehensively cover a range of topics related to citizenship and electoral rights we occasionally publish freely submitted papers and collections of contributions to our forum debate, in which invited scholars share their views on a given topic. In 2016 and 2017 we have published three thematic working papers, freely available through our [publications section](#).



- ***Freedom of movement under attack: is it worth defending as the core of EU citizenship?*** edited by Floris de Witte, Rainer Bauböck and Jo Shaw (2016). This forum debate discusses the link between Union citizenship and free movement. These concepts were long understood as progressive and fundamental mechanisms in drawing the citizen closer to the European integration project. Both concepts now appear in crisis. The forum debate takes on this discussion in two different ways. On the one hand, it discusses whether free movement contributes to, or detracts from, the capacity of the EU to create a more just or legitimate relationship between its citizens. On the other hand, it discusses whether Union citizenship – a status that is fundamental to all nationals of the Member States, whether they

move across borders or not – should be centred on free movement, or whether we need to rethink the premise of what it means to be a European citizen. Kickoff contribution and rejoinder by Floris de Witte, Daniel Thym, Richard Bellamy, Päivi Johanna Neuvonen, Vesco Paskalev, Saara Koikkalainen, Rainer Bauböck, Sarah Fine, Martijn van den Brink, Julija Sardelic, Kieran Oberman, Glyn Morgan, Reuven (Ruvi) Ziegler, and Martin Ruhs.

- ***Should EU citizenship be duty-free?***, edited by Maurizio Ferrera and Rainer Bauböck (2017). Maurizio Ferrera argues for strengthening EU citizenship in order to make it not only attractive for mobile Europeans but also for ‘stayers’ who feel left behind in processes of globalisation and European integration. According to Ferrera, EU citizenship is primarily ‘isopolitical’ and regulatory; it confers horizontal rights to people to enter the citizenship spaces of other member states and it imposes duties of non-discrimination on these states without providing for redistribution in response to perceived or real burdens resulting from free movement. Ferrera suggests several reforms that aim broadly at empowering the stayers. Kickoff contribution and rejoinder by Maurizio Ferrera, contributions by Christian Joppke, Susanne K. Schmidt, Frank Vandenbroucke, Dorte Sindbjerg Martinsen, Andrea Sangiovanni, Martin Seeleib-Kaiser, Julia Hermann, Richard Bellamy, Rainer Bauböck, Theresa Kuhn, Ilaria Madama, Anton Hemerijck, Dora Kostakopoulou, Sandra Seubert and Philippe Van Parijs.
- ***Open borders in the nineteenth century: constructing the national, the citizen and the foreigner in South America***, by Diego Acosta (2017). Acosta’s working paper describes and explains the historical origins of the division between the national and the foreigner in South America. In the early nineteenth century, all the previously Spanish possessions in South America as well as Brazil achieved independence. These countries were all concerned with attracting new settlers and very early on introduced constitutional provisions on open borders and equal treatment for foreigners. In the paper, Acosta explains how forming nations was a much longer process and States used migration and citizenship policies as tools to define nationhood.

### 3. Quantitative indicators for comparing citizenship and electoral rights

As part of the ACIT project (2011-2013), the Observatory built a set of quantitative indicators comparing legal rules for birthright acquisition, naturalisation and loss of citizenship across 41 countries. The CITLAW indicator scores are calculated on the basis of a list of substantive and procedural requirements for each mode of acquisition or loss. The indicators were elaborated by Rainer Bauböck in collaboration with Iseult Honohan – external collaborator to the present project at University College Dublin (and research assistants working under her supervision, on the basis of the information collected in the databases on modes of acquisition and loss and citizenship described above. The data are made freely available to the broader research community who can download the dataset for the countries, years and dimensions they are interested in in csv format, thus allowing them to conduct their own statistical analysis. Importantly, the Observatory created a series of interactive graphic tools enabling users to visualise the data by creating their own maps and charts.



Under the ‘Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies’ project, we planned an update of our CITLAW indicators, their expansion to global scale, as well as their visualisation on both [GLOBALCIT website](#) and [GlobalStat](#) project directed by Gaby Umbach.

- In 2016, Prof. Iseult Honohan and Dr Nathalie Rougier updated the CITLAW indicators for 42 European countries. The [CITLAW 2.0 indicators](#) are available freely through our website, and historical versions of data and the explanatory note have been stored in the [EUI Data Repository](#).
- After updating the CITLAW quantitative indicators in 2016, Iseult Honohan and Nathalie Rougier (UCD) completed a global set of birthright indicators. Our global database on citizenship acquisition provided the basis for quantitative indicators measuring the inclusiveness of ius soli and ius sanguinis provisions for a global set of countries. The coding of [global CITLAW birthright indicators](#) for 193 countries started in November 2016 and was completed in May 2017. The first analysis of these new indicators was presented at the GLOBALCIT conference in November 2017 (details below).
- While the calculation of indicators has been completed and a preliminary version of results has been made available through the [GLOBALCIT website](#), the final visualisation and linkage to GlobalStat is expected in Spring 2018. This delay is due to issues with the software company. We believe that in the coming months, our [global CITLAW Birthright indicators](#) will be integrated in our freely accessible online visualisation tool. This will allow users to compare the attribution of citizenship at birth worldwide. An explanatory note and downloadable \*.xls file will accompany the visualisation. In this way, both academic and non-academic audiences can benefit from the project’s results.

In addition to this, our electoral law indicators have been fully updated and coded (Dr Dejan Stjepanovic, Sam Schmidt, Lorenzo Piccoli) for Europe, the Americas and Switzerland. Our ELECLAW indicators measure the degree of inclusion of the electoral franchise for three categories of potential voters or candidates: resident citizens, non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents. They cover both the right to vote (VOTLAW) and the right to stand as candidate (CANLAW) in three types of elections (presidential/executive, legislative and referendum) at four levels (European, national, regional and local). The current version – [ELECLAW 5.0](#) is freely available on our website, and earlier versions of data and explanatory notes have been stored in the [EUI Data Repository](#).



#### 4. Events and dissemination

This Research Council project envisaged a one-day interdepartmental workshop in early 2017, in which the preliminary results of the project would be presented to the EUI audience with the objective of a research agenda and hypotheses that could make use of our new global databases. The GLOBALCIT co-directors had decided to postpone this workshop to the end of 2017, so as to be able to present more comprehensive research results. Moving the date also allowed us to organise a two-day event, which was a major interdisciplinary conference, gathering interest from the EUI as well as a significant number of external participants.

The closing conference of the Research Council (RC) project entitled “Varieties of Citizenship in a Globalised World” took place on 27 and 28 November 2017. The event celebrated the continuous geographical and thematic expansion of GLOBALCIT and created synergies with the Global Citizenship Governance Project based at the EUI and the WZB Berlin. Discussing new findings and evolving research agendas, the conference explored: (a) patterns of variation and clustering among countries with regard to their citizenship regimes; (b) global trends in citizenship reform and diffusion processes of citizenship policies; and (c) opportunities that new emerging technologies create to existing frameworks of citizenship. Papers offered explanatory hypotheses, interpretive accounts or normative evaluations about convergence, domestic policy reforms, progressive development of international legal norms in nationality law, and new technologies and the future of citizenship. Details of the event including the programme are available [here](#).

While being an opportunity to present the rich GLOBALCIT data collected under the RC project, this workshop was also a collaborative effort, co-funded by the MiLifeStatus project which has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 682626) and the Global Citizenship Governance project also funded by the ERC (grant agreement No 716350). The workshop involved faculty and fellows from different EUI Departments.

#### **Additional events and dissemination of RC project results:**

##### *State of the Union*

The EUI State of the Union Conference on 4 and 5 May 2017 was devoted to the topic of European Citizenship (Building a Peoples’ Europe). The State of the Union has been an occasion to disseminate data generated by GLOBALCIT through infocharts, videos and a brochure produced jointly with GlobalStat and nccr. Rainer Bauböck was a member of the preparatory committee and chaired a thematic panel on citizenship on 4 May. Two GLOBALCIT co-directors (Rainer Bauböck and Maarten Vink) and co-ordinator (Jelena Dzankic) discussed the changing nature of the notion of genuine links and the instrumentalisation of passports. The panel examined whether states and individuals regard citizenship as a mere tool rather than as a value in itself: the proliferation of multiple nationalities; citizenship programmes for non-resident investors; worldwide access to EU passports for those with the ‘right ancestry’; and stripping terrorist

suspects of their citizenship in order to ‘dump’ them on other countries. In doing so, the speakers explored whether citizenship is bound to decline in the 21st century.



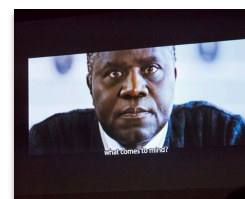
Rainer Bauböck also gave the State of the Union Address entitled “Still United in Diversity?”. In his speech, Bauböck reflected on the balance between rights and duties of European citizenship, and noted that “[m]aintaining unity in spite of such deep diversity cannot be achieved through a citizenship that has so little weight that it can be easily carried across borders, but that has so little substance that those who stay put do not feel it”. He added that “[i]n order to keep an internally differentiated Union united, European citizenship needs to be enriched with a social dimension and substantive duties.” This idea was later on discussed extensively in the GLOBALCIT forum debate: “Should EU Citizenship be Duty-Free?”

Jo Shaw (GLOBALCIT co-director) spoke on the panel entitled “EU Citizens' Rights: a Priority for the Negotiations with the UK”, Shaw highlighted the importance of rights in the cases of state disintegrations. She emphasised that, if the process of the UK’s exit from the European Union is not adequately managed, it could lead to the greatest deprivation of individual rights since the breakup of the former Yugoslavia.

- The video of the panel “Genuine Links and Useful Passports: A Decline of Citizenship?”, 4 May 2017, is available [here](#).
- The video of Rainer Bauböck’s State of the Union Address ‘Still United in Diversity?’, 5 May 2017, is available [here](#), and the text version [here](#).
- The video of the “EU Citizens' Rights: a Priority for the Negotiations with the UK” panel and Jo Shaw’s contribution is available [here](#).

#### *Special event: screening of The Citizen*

On 28 March, GLOBALCIT and the EUI CineClub co-hosted a special event dedicated to the topic of citizenship. The event consisted of an aperitivo, the screening of the film *The Citizen* (by Roland Vranik, Hungary, 2016, 109 min) and a post-screening debate with the film director and Arghavan Shekari, the lead actress. The event was well attended by the EUI community. Photos from the event are available [here](#) and on our Facebook page.



*International workshop*



On 3 April 2017 GLOBALCIT hosted a one-day workshop on “Non-universal franchise? Eligibility and access to voting rights in transnational contexts”. Contributions were collected in response to call for papers, which would use GLOBALCIT electoral rights databases. Photos from the event are available [here](#) and on our Facebook page.

## **2.4. Modifications of the original project**

'Global trends and diffusion processes in citizenship policies' has become strongly integrated into GLOBALCIT's long-term vision. The summary of modifications listed below reflect the overall ambition of GLOBALCIT to grow strongly in terms of geographic scope while maintaining the highest quality standards and its reputation as the prime source of reliable information on citizenship and electoral rights worldwide.

### **2.1. Modifications of the content**

#### ***Focus on the global modes database and birthright citizenship indicators***

Between January 2016 and December 2016, the focus has been on developing the global database on the modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship with concise qualitative descriptions of legal provisions for each country and year. The databases include information on the 27 modes of acquisition and 15 modes of loss of citizenship for nearly all countries in the world (except micro-states in Oceania). The global modes databases also have a longitudinal dimension, with initial coverage of the years 2013-2016. This has been a major modification and expansion of the content of the original project, which envisaged the global expansion only for the selected modes of citizenship acquisition and loss.

Moreover, GLOBALCIT has developed quantitative global birthright indicators, which allow users to comparatively study the attribution of citizenship by descent (*ius sanguinis*) and territorial birth (*ius soli*). Indicators for naturalisation, renunciation and withdrawal have not been extended to global coverage through this project since doing so thoroughly would require resources and expertise that the Observatory has yet to develop.

#### ***Modification of geographical coverage of regional reports***

The original project proposal envisaged the publication of four comparative reports on citizenship trends and diffusion processes, to cover the geographical areas of MENA, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe and Oceania, for which we had not at the time identified experts. As a result, in the course of 2016, we decided to instead use more often the Observatory's standard method. This method consisted of building on extensive country reports, which would provide more in-depth information. In the first year of the project, we have published regional comparative reports on citizenship and electoral rights in Latin America.

However, in the course of 2017, we have identified experts who would be able to cover the geographical areas of MENA, Eastern Europe, and Asia. The combination of country reports and regional comparative studies has yielded a far greater number of research outputs than those originally envisaged in the project. All of these reports are freely accessible on the GLOBALCIT website and on CADMUS.

***Addition: expansion of ELECLAW indicators to American countries, Oceania and Switzerland***

The GLOBALCIT observatory covers two themes: citizenship as a legal status and electoral rights as the core of democratic citizenship. The combination of data and indicators on these two themes allows us a much more comprehensive analysis of patterns and trends in the evolution of democratic citizenship.

In 2016, the Observatory has expanded its quantitative indicators for access to electoral rights (ELECLAW) to cover 19 American countries in addition to EU28. In 2017, we have calculated ELECLAW for Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland. ELECLAW indicators have been integrated into our [online visualisation tools](#), which enable users to compare the inclusiveness of electoral rights for different categories of people (citizen residents, non-resident citizens, non-citizen residents) at all electoral levels.

***Addition: Application for a European Commission Action Grant (DG Justice) with ECAS and University of Malmö***

In January 2017, GLOBALCIT participated as a partner organisation in the application for a European Commission Action Grant (DG Justice) to foster successful inclusion and participation of European citizens in their host country's civic and political life (in a consortium with ECAS, MPG, ALDA and the University of Malmö). In September 2017, the consortium concluded a grant agreement procedure with DG Just under REC-RCIT-CITI-AG-2016 for the FAIREU project (18 months). Within this project, in collaboration with the University of Malmö, GLOBALCIT will be in charge of Workstream 3 'The electoral dimension: implementation, enforcement and uptake of European electoral rights.

The collaboration on this project will have multiple outputs published through GLOBALCIT. These will include 28 reports on obstacles for electoral participation by non-national EU citizens, a comparative overview of the obstacles to political participation, a comparative synthesis report, data inventory of available data on EU citizens' participation in EP and municipal elections since 2009, a dataset of turnout rates for (a) EP and (b) municipal elections, analytical reports on turnout rates with maps and tables, as well as policy recommendations on increasing turnout. This research-based action is expected to have a positive impact on the turnout of mobile EU citizens in the 2019 European Parliament elections.

## **2.2. Modifications of the outputs of the original project**

To match the long-term vision of the Observatory, the project has produced a higher output than in the original proposal. This includes additional country and regional reports, expanded indicators for electoral rights, another workshop and a second published academic article.

*Planned outputs:*

**Output 1 (December 2017):** Global qualitative database on the modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship in most countries of the world.

- This output has been modified in terms on content (see details above). Instead of selected modes, our databases now cover all modes of citizenship acquisition and loss.

**Output 2 (May 2017):** Global quantitative indicators comparing selected legal rules for birthright acquisition of citizenship across countries (for 2016) freely accessible on the GLOBALCIT and GlobalStat websites as .csv file, explanatory note .

- This output has been modified in terms on content (see details above). CSV files and the explanatory note are now available on the GLOBALCIT website (since EUDO CITIZENSHIP content has been migrated).
- There was a minor delay in the delivery of this output, due to availability of external expert to complete the task in February 2017 as had originally been planned.

**Output 3 (February 2018):** Interactive visualisation tools enabling users to generate their own birthright citizenship charts.

- There was a minor delay in the delivery of this output, due to the delays that the Robert Schuman centre has faced in relation to software development. Preliminary charts have been made available on the [GLOBALCIT website](#), and once the new software becomes available these will be transferred to the new platform.

**Output 4 (December 2016 – December 2017):** Publication of reports

- This output has been changed in terms of content. Four comparative reports on selected regions have been published. An additional comparative regional report and further twenty-four country reports (length of each report ca. 8,000 words).

**Output 5 (November 2017):** An academic paper on the of global trends and diffusion processes of birthright modes of acquisition of citizenship has been presented at the November conference and will shortly be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal.

- The delay in submitting this deliverable has been caused by the objective of the GLOBALCIT team to receive feedback on their work at the November 2017 conference.

**Output 6 (November 2017):** International one-day workshop open to the EUI community co-organised by RSCAS with the SPS and LAW departments

- This output has been modified in terms of duration, timeline, and content (see above). Moving the date of the event to late 2017 enabled us to better promote the RC project results and organise a two-day event involving external participants.

*Additional outputs (not envisaged in the original application):*

**Output 7 (December 2017)** Revised and expanded ELECLAW indicators covering electoral rights in the EU member states, 20 American states, Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland interactive visualization and downloadable datasets.

**Output 8 (April 2017)** Twenty-four country reports on citizenship policies around the globe.

**Output 9 (March 2017)** Screening of “The Citizen” and post-screening discussion about naturalisation requirements

**Output 10 (April 2017)** One-day workshop on “Non-universal franchise? Eligibility and access to voting rights in transnational contexts” at the EUI based on a call for papers with a view towards developing a special issue proposal

**Output 11 (May 2017)** GLOBALCIT participation in the State of the Union Conference (two panels, one keynote speech).

**Output 12 (March 2018):** Submission for publication of an academic paper on the impact of citizenship laws on electoral rights of immigrants and emigrants a in peer-reviewed journal.



### 3. Summary of outputs

#### PUBLICATIONS

- Acosta, Diego. Open borders in the nineteenth century : constructing the national, the citizen and the foreigner in South America, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (2017).
- Acosta, Diego. Regional report on citizenship: the South American and Mexican cases, GLOBALCIT. Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (September 2016).
- Aguilar, Filomeno. Report on citizenship law: Philippines, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (January 2017)
- Albarazi, Zahra. Regional report on citizenship: the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (November 2017).
- Arraiza, Jose Maria and Olivier Vonk. Report on citizenship law : Myanmar, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (October 2017)
- Ashesh, Ashna and Arun Thiruvengadam. Report on citizenship law: India, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (July 2017)
- Athayi, Abdullah. Report on citizenship law: Afghanistan, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (March 2017)
- Barker, Fiona and Kate McMillan. Access to electoral rights: New Zealand, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (July 2016)
- DeWitte, Floris, Rainer Bauböck and Jo Shaw (eds.). Freedom of movement under attack : is it worth defending as the core of EU citizenship?, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (2016).
- Dumbrava, Costica. Comparative report: citizenship in Central and Eastern Europe, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (April 2017).
- Dwi Haridjanti, Susi. Report on citizenship law: Indonesia Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (February 2017)
- Echeverria, Gabriel. Report on citizenship law: Ecuador, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (February 2017)
- Escobar, Cristina. Migration and franchise expansion in Latin America, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (March 2017).
- Ferrera, Maurizio and Rainer Bauböck (eds.). Should EU citizenship be de Witte duty-free?, edited by Maurizio Ferrera and Rainer Bauböck, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (2017).
- Ganeshtasan, Iwue and Asanga Welikala. Report on citizenship law: Sri Lanka, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (May 2017)
- Guanche, Julio Cesar. Report on citizenship law : Cuba, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (November 2017)
- Hoque, Rudwanul. Report on citizenship law: Bangladesh, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (December 2016)
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- Jeronimo, Patricia. Report on citizenship law : East Timor (Timor-Leste), Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (March 2017)
- Kondo, Atsushi. Report on citizenship law: Japan, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (October 2016)
- Lee, Chulwoo. Report on citizenship law: Korea, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (February 2017)
- Low, Choo Chin. Report on citizenship law: China and Taiwan, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (October 2016)
- Low, Choo Chin. Report on citizenship law: Malaysia and Singapore, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (February 2017)
- McMillan, Kate and Anna Hood. Report on citizenship law: New Zealand, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (July 2016)
- Nazir, Faryal. Report on citizenship law: Pakistan, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (December 2016)
- Ngyen, Lyma. Report on citizenship law : Vietnam, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (September 2017)
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- Sagas, Ernesto. Report on citizenship law : Dominican Republic, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (November 2017)
- Shrestha, Sabin. Report on citizenship law : Nepal, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (March 2017)
- Sperfeldt, Christoph. Report on citizenship law: Cambodia, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (January 2017)
- Thwaites, Rayner. Report on citizenship law: Australia, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (May 2017)
- Vonk, Olivier. Comparative report: citizenship in Asia, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence (December 2017).

## **DATABASES AND INDICATORS**

- EUDO CITIZENSHIP Observatory (2016). CITLAW Indicators. Version 2.0, San Domenico di Fiesole: European University Institute. Available at: <http://globalcit.eu/citizenship-law-indicators/>
- GLOBALCIT (2017). Conditions for Electoral Rights 2017. San Domenico di Fiesole: Global Citizenship Observatory, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute. Available at: <http://globalcit.eu/conditions-for-electoral-rights/>
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## **EVENTS**

“Non-universal franchise? Eligibility and access to voting rights in transnational contexts”, 3 April 2017, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence.

“Screening of the movie ‘The Citizen’”, 30 March 2017, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence.

“Varieties of Citizenship in a Globalised World”, 27 and 28 November 2017, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence.

