



CCIS | Center for Comparative Immigration Studies

UCLA Center for the Study of **International Migration**

Citizenship 2.0: Dual Nationality as a Global Asset

Friday, November 6, 2020 | 12:00PM - 1:30PM

Will be held via Zoom

Author: Yossi Harpaz, (PhD, Princeton University)

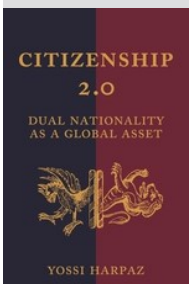


Yossi Harpaz is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Tel-Aviv University. His research interests include globalization, citizenship, immigration, national identity and social theory. Harpaz has earned his Ph.D. in Sociology from Princeton University, and has recently completed a postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University's Weatherhead Center. His book, *Citizenship 2.0: Dual Nationality as a Global Asset* (2019, Princeton University Press), explores the global consequences of states' increasing toleration of dual citizenship. It argues that this legal shift creates new possibilities for individuals to acquire and use citizenship in an instrumental manner, thereby changing the meaning of nationality. Harpaz's research has also been published in the *International Migration Review*, the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* and other venues.

Discussant: Rogers Brubaker, (PhD, Columbia University)



Rogers Brubaker has taught at UCLA since 1991. He has written widely on social theory, immigration, citizenship, nationalism, ethnicity, religion, and populism. His most recent books are *Grounds for Difference* (Harvard, 2015) and *Trans: Gender and Race in an Age of Unsettled Identities* (Princeton, 2016). His current book project is about digital hyper connectivity and its discontents.



Yossi Harpaz will present his book "Citizenship 2.0: Dual Nationality as a Global Asset," which was published last year with Princeton University Press. The book examines the global consequences of the growing legitimacy and prevalence of dual citizenship. States' tolerance of dual citizenship has created new opportunities for millions of persons from Latin America, Eastern Europe and Israel to strategically acquire a second, premium citizenship from EU countries or the United States. To acquire dual citizenship, applicants draw on their ancestry or ethnicity, or strategically plan their children's place of birth. In the book, he compares three study cases: EU dual citizenship in Israel, Hungarian (EU) citizenship in Serbia, and U.S. citizenship in Mexico. The talk will present some of the book's findings, focusing on the Mexican-American case, and draw on these findings to demonstrate global changes in the institution of citizenship.

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