

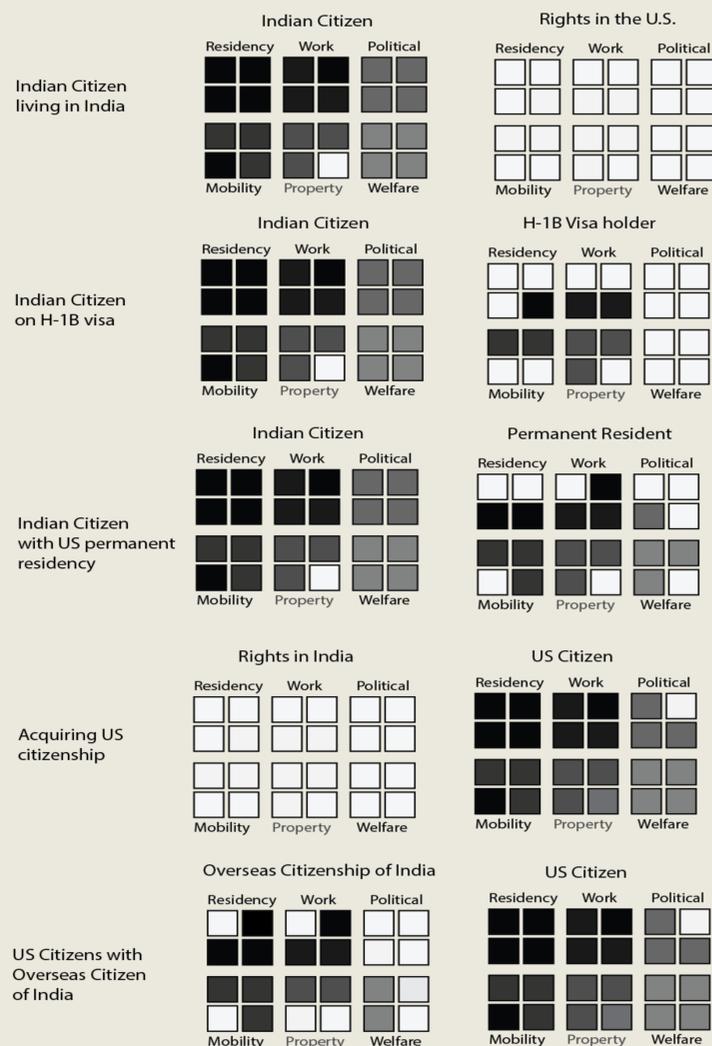
# Citizenship as a Basket of Rights in the Era of Globalization

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## INTRODUCTION

Citizenship has traditionally been referred to in the context of a nation-state membership. With the rise of dual and multiple citizenship formats, there is a gradual move away from exclusive nation-state membership. The purpose of this project is to study the growth and extent of dual and multiple citizenship throughout various regimes and governments around the world and introduces a new framework — modular citizenship, which refers to citizenship as a dynamically changing basket of rights.

The table below shows the changing basket of rights of an Indian Citizen in five different contexts.



## CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT

Investment Programs and Investment Visas allow individuals to purchase a second citizenship for a price and therefore extend their rights and ability to travel freely or work in various countries throughout the world.



While the primary benefit of Citizenship Investment Program (hereafter CIPs) is to live and work freely in a country, the number of countries which an individual can freely travel to might also be an important factor in deciding which country's citizenship to purchase.

The price of citizenship also varies country by country, with some being priced reasonably low, for example for the price of a piece of real estate. The path to citizenship of such programs might be either direct, therefore acquired at purchase, or indirect such as in the case of Investor Visas, which require individuals to reside in a country for several years before they become eligible for citizenship through naturalization.

The following table shows the minimum investment requirements in various countries.

Country	Minimum Investment (USD)
Malta	\$1,251,660.00
Monaco	\$544,200.00
New Zealand	\$944,250.00
Peru	\$142,500.00
Portugal	\$544,200.00
Singapore	\$1,789,250.00
South Africa	\$328,700.00
Switzerland	\$511,600.00
Taiwan	\$200,000.00
United States	\$500,000.00

## IMMIGRATION BY MERIT

Merit-based immigration systems consider individuals' achievements to determine their eligibility to immigrate. This includes demographics, education, work experience, and in some cases also the achievements of a spouse or ties to the specific country.



Merit based immigration is generally associated with point systems in which individuals are assigned points based on their achievements and valuable skills. A minimum number of points is required to be eligible. Merit-based immigration tends to favor younger applicants and, in some cases, disqualifies those over the age of 50.

The table below shows the preferred applicants of various merit-based immigration systems.

Country	Preferred applicants
Australia	25-33 years old, educated, language skills, favor ties to Australia such as study or work experience, educated spouse
Austria	Younger than 30 years old, qualifications, work experience, German and/or English language skills
Canada	Greater emphasis on language skills, education, and work experience than age. Adaptability also includes points for partner's language skills, study, work experience or relatives in Canada
Hong Kong	Younger than 39, educated, work experience
Japan	Younger than 29, educated, work experience, great portion of points for yearly salary; bonus points for language skills and more
New Zealand	Emphasis on employment and education
South Korea	Age 30-34, education in natural science/engineering, language skills

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