DECISION

Subject: Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the COST Action "History of Identity Documentation in European Nations: Citizenship, Nationality and Migration" (HIDDEN) CA21120

The COST Member Countries will find attached the Memorandum of Understanding for the COST Action History of Identity Documentation in European Nations: Citizenship, Nationality and Migration approved by the Committee of Senior Officials through written procedure on 27 May 2022.

———————————

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

For the implementation of a COST Action designated as

COST Action CA21120
HISTORY OF IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION IN EUROPEAN NATIONS: CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND MIGRATION (HIDDEN)

The COST Members through the present Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) wish to undertake joint activities of mutual interest and declare their common intention to participate in the COST Action, referred to above and described in the Technical Annex of this MoU.

The Action will be carried out in accordance with the set of COST Implementation Rules approved by the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO), or any document amending or replacing them.

The main aim and objective of the Action is to create a better understanding of ID regimes by integrating personal narratives of those facing ID challenges (migrant or not) into scholarship and public discourses. It draws out the intersection of gendered, racialised and class issues in accessing citizenship documentation, especially in hotspot' countries at EU borders.. This will be achieved through the specific objectives detailed in the Technical Annex.

The present MoU enters into force on the date of the approval of the COST Action by the CSO.

OVERVIEW

Summary
Identity documentation has come to feature in every part of modern life. The History of Identity Documentation in European Nations (HIDDEN) network unites scholars in history, migration studies, geography, sociology, law, linguistics, postcolonial studies, human rights and more to look at the history of ID regimes in Europe and beyond, drawing connections between the past and present. In the context of UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.9 that everyone should have a legal identity by 2030, and the rise of new forms of biometric digital ID, such as the Covid-19 vaccination certificates, it is timely that an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary group of scholars critically examine the antecedents of modern systems and contemporary practices which can increase societal inequalities.

ID is often linked to migration, a global challenge shaped by crises of climate, economics, pandemics, politics and war. Documents available to citizens fleeing crises is determined by place of birth, geopolitics, gender and colonial and family legacies. We take seriously the need to examine ID in the context of mobility, but extend this to an analysis of the role of ID in every day life. HIDDEN analyses how states hinder or help citizens accessing ID, the role technology plays and what ethics are involved in accessing past personal data. HIDDEN explores issues of identity, citizenship and migration through connecting historical research on identity documents with modern, digital forms of identity documentation and the laws that create and determine them. HIDDEN will create academic and public-facing events to enhance public dialogue around ID.

Areas of Expertise Relevant for the Action	Keywords
● Law: International law	● Identity documentation
● History and Archeology: Colonial and post-colonial history, global and transnational history	● Passports
	● Citizenship
● Sociology: Anthropology, ethnology, cultural studies	● Nationality
● Sociology: Migration, interethnic relations	● Migration
● History and Archeology: Modern and contemporary history	

Specific Objectives
To achieve the main objective described in this MoU, the following specific objectives shall be accomplished:

Research Coordination
● HIDDEN will help us to better understand the impact of ID regimes on people's lives and how the population navigates them.
● HIDDEN will collect historical and international data on ID and citizenship enabling comparative studies.
● Hidden will harness the expertise of scholars across Europe at various stages of their career to provide answers to the challenge.
● The Action's focus will be on making connections between unexplored topics in the realm of ID regimes and citizenship in Europe.
● National histories will be comparatively interrogated in Hidden with a transnational approach to historical issuing of ID from multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives.
● The overarching goal of HIDDEN is to investigate identity documentation and citizenship practices across Europe from the beginning of the 20th century to the present to historicize these processes.

Capacity Building

● To engage policy makers across Europe with academics who research ID systems.

● To engage important stakeholders in the Action, including individuals with lived experience and advocacy groups for stateless persons, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the Action to advise on and integrate their perspectives in the outputs.

● Raise awareness of the important ethical issues surrounding IDs and citizenship in society through dissemination and communication activities for both scientific and public audiences.

● Develop research-to-practice partnerships across Europe and beyond by forging linkages between academics, stakeholders and artists.

● Attract and train ECIs into research on ID regimes through collaboration with senior researchers, workshops, Training Schools, and Short-Term-Scientific-Missions (STSMs). STSMs will be particularly relevant for enabling scholars' access to approaches, data, and cutting-edge methods from different disciplines unavailable at their home institutions.

● Boost career development of women and early career researchers. HIDDEN will lead to further innovative research initiatives, contribute to deepening and broadening knowledge on ID regimes, and foster women's leadership roles.

● Establish a vibrant and self-sustaining international community of engaged researchers and key stakeholders (advocacy groups, NGOs and policymakers with expertise in working directly with vulnerable groups prone to difficulties in accessing ID, migrants, asylum seekers and refugees) that will continue to work together even after HIDDEN's official end.

● HIDDEN will advise and be advised by stakeholders and will utilize their organisations to access migrants, asylum seekers and refugees so their voices are prominent in various HIDDEN outputs, most important of which is the arts-based output.

● HIDDEN will form the first large-scale interdisciplinary international network on identification documentation regimes.

● HIDDEN will facilitate interaction between researchers, artists, and stakeholders (e.g., migrants, international and nongovernmental organisations, states, institutions) across countries, disciplines, and research communities

1.   S&T EXCELLENCE

1.1. SOUNDNESS OF THE CHALLENGE

1.1.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF THE ART

Identity documentation (ID) establishes who we are and should guarantee citizenship rights. Forms ID, can include passports, birth certificates, visas, national identity cards, drivers' licenses, health insurance cards and more recently, Covid -19 vaccination certificates. Debates on who should have access to a legal ID have multiplied and intensified since their inception at the beginning of the twentieth century and this continues to be a matter of pressing global concern. The importance of ID is demonstrated by the inclusion of legal identity as a global right under the **United Nations´ Sustainable Development Goal 16.9** (UN SDG) and is part of the UN's scope of present work (see Section 2.1.1). As the UN observed, those without legal identity face multifaceted challenges, which can include: i) lack of access to public services and exclusion from large parts of the private economy; ii) inability to exercise political rights such voting; iii) risk of exploitation from criminal enterprises, and iv) vulnerability, as either refugees or stateless persons. **The current state of the art addresses the contemporary regimes of surveillance, artificial intelligence, biometric databases and the consequences of these regimes on citizenship, encompassing their exclusionary aspects,** but does not always adequately historicise them. This has been examined from national perspectives with specific case studies (often in relation to court cases). The similarities and differences between countries and their historical processes and the growing impact of global policies prioritising the registration of citizens have yet to be fully explored.

Political science, sociology, geography, law, international relations, and human rights, postcolonial studies and more examine ID but mostly as part of a narrative focusing not on them, but on the processes they reveal about citizenship law, migration, or state control of populations (Fortier, 2021; Lyon (ed.) 2006 and Lyon 2009 *inter alia*). Legal identity, established through paper or digital documentation, may require access to historical data to establish rights and claims. **HIDDEN addresses the dynamics of power this issue raises in a critically engaged way by paying particular attention to the historical antecedents to modern identity documentation processes**. Academia, international policy makers, international courts and non-governmental bodies currently focus on the following state-of-the-art issues: **Identity** is an element of dignity. Cases such as *Sheffield & Horsham v UK* make a direct connection between the right to identity as declared in the European Convention on Human Rights and in the Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a 'vital element of the 'inherent dignity'' which constitutes the basis for 'freedom, justice and peace in the world' (Ní Mhuirthile, 2019). What kind of ID one has or is barred from has multiple impacts on daily life. The 'problem' of establishing identity through documentation is often framed as an issue that solely affects migrants, and while one of the pertinent issues, this Action examines the impact of ID systems on citizens e.g., issuing passports/other IDs can be understood as a means to authorise and control a citizen's movements (Torpey, 2000; Matthews 1993). This can include people who often believe they belong to the body politic yet who are increasingly expected to provide evidentiary proof of their legal existence to guarantee access to essential state and financial services. Colonial legacies and race are consistently interrogated and problematised by scholars such as Sadiq's discussion of postcolonial citizenship (in Schahar *et* al ed. 2017) Ładykowski (2018) in the Polish context regarding the so-called 'Pole's cards', Boatcă's connections between coloniality, citizenship and inequalities (2016; 2021 *inter alia*) or El-Enany (2020) regarding the recent British political crisis of the 'Windrush Generation'. That episode highlighted how historical ID can prove crucial to current citizenship claims, but Britain is not the only European country to reckon with its

COST Association AISBL
Avenue du Boulevard - Bolwerklaan 21
1210 Brussels, Belgium
T +32 (0)2 533 3800 | office@cost.eu | www.cost.eu

Funded by
the European Union

colonial past and analysing the granting of documentation to prove citizenship, or withholding of such, is crucial.

Citizenship testing has increasingly become a form of controlling mobility and settlement in the 21st century (Extra et al 2009). Tests become forms of border-making which provide linguistic and legal boundaries to obtaining equal rights and privileges. Furthermore, tests also serve to exacerbate social inequalities under the guise of equality through citizenship (Favell, 2019; Bassel & Khan 2021). Issues such as competing care duties, proximity to the language based on first language and costs underline how gender, nationality and class can become key factors (Khan, 2019). **Gendered differences** in retention and inheritance of citizenship have long intrigued scholars such as Yuval Davis (1997) de Hart (2006) or Irving (2016). Countries have developed different laws on nationality and citizenship, particularly the hereditary components of such, that either establish or dissolve matrilineal citizenship lineages. This has even more complexity when same-sex relationships are considered where laws do not exist to bestow inheritance or nationality rights to children. The ways in which women have been differentiated in systems of ID (records of maiden/married name, nationality of spouse etc) have less adequately been analysed. Connections between past laws and present citizenship claims are important to chart not only for a better understanding of IDs, but also for a thorough gendered analysis.

Since the 19th century, **children have been portrayed** as precious national resources leading to a greater interest in and control by states/ institutions/ NGOs aimed at protecting them (child labour laws, welfare provisions) but also at limiting the risk certain 'problematic' children could pose to society. Interest in economically 'useless' and emotionally 'priceless' children, the 'citizens of the future' lead to a growing importance of chronological age in the first half of the 20th century. Age decided who deserved to receive special treatment, to be protected yet controlled.

Finding ways to determine age, and consequently who can be considered a child thus becomes essential. Age determination is still used today with more sophisticated methods and is an objective way to determine who is worthy of protection. While these methods and their accuracy are strongly contested, research has demonstrated they were never objective and reveal power structures in which institutions grant some lives more legitimacy than others (Bourgard 2020). In the context of war, IDs are often lost and/or destroyed. When the conflict is over and nation states and international organisations try to rebuild systems of inclusion/exclusion, the absence of these proofs complicates the situation. Administrations often distrust young people's declarations of age. **The absence of identification documents** creates difficulties in processing young people: if they are seen as younger, they are protected, not repatriated.
Certain ID can also serve to exclude and discriminate groups of society, often on ethnic grounds (but not only), as in the case of the Jewish community in Nazi Germany, but also in Rwanda, the Rohingya, Roma and other minorities. This can lead to population displacement, but also to immobility, (e.g., Roma in Austria Hungary, Zahra, 2017). On the other hand, certain groups are able to buy their way into the world of the privileged via laws allowing the exchange of citizenship for investment in economies, a practice both within and outside of the EU. While some have multiple passports and 'plural citizenship' they can choose from (Spiro, 2018), others face **statelessness**. This is sometimes the case of individuals who find themselves in camps (UNRRA and present day) – they are provided with ID from these organisations or the Nansen passport but there are limits to their use. On other occasions, statelessness is symbolic, for unwanted groups often discriminated against (Romanian Roma have Romanian IDs but the state refuses to protect them at home/abroad).

Legal differences in how **marriages**, **registered partnerships and other (de facto) relationship statuses** are recognised, what rights are transferred through them, and geopolitical arrangements all impact on European citizens in different ways when it comes to ID. Scholarly explorations and court cases continue, particularly for those in same-sex marriages when migration is to a country without marriage equality. Moreover, the non-recognition of familial ties among the members of rainbow families (i.e. families comprised of a same-sex couple with or without children) means when such families move, they are often faced with the dissolution of their legal ties. LGBTQI migration as a result

of repressive laws in home countries has seen a recent upsurge and claims for asylum on the basis of sexual orientation continue to be made in the context of global regimes that discriminate, and indeed persecute, gay citizens. Trans persons are an especially vulnerable group as many countries around the world, including within the EU, do not allow them to be recognised in their psychological gender (or does so only in ways which violate their human rights). Another particularly vulnerable group are stateless people who are struggling for recognition of their social relationships in the country of residence (Conklin, 2014). Statelessness along with citizenship stripping is a growing area of scholarly study, although historically the displacement of people has been a topic of interest for some time (Gatrell, 2008, Gatrell and Zhvanko, 2017, *inter alia*).

The role documents play in (self) representation, perception and feelings of belonging is explored, e.g., Fulbrook and Rublack, 2010. Unlike a diary or autobiography, IDs may provide a vital link to survival and analysis of this aspect is lacking. **IDs** thus **go beyond the right to travel** and are required by most citizens to access services as well as to travel/migrate. What documents one possesses is dependent upon the individual hereditary entitlements you are born with. Shachar (2009) contends the 'birthright lottery' – the random set of rights and entitlements one obtains by virtue of birth – has long lasting effects on life chances and outcomes that cannot be undone or improved upon by individual effort and is a major driving force for global inequalities. As the gaps in average incomes between countries have been increasing alongside the global gap between the rich and the poor, **international migration** has become one of the most effective strategies of upward mobility (Korzeniewicz and Moran, 2009; Milanovic, 2016; Shachar, 2009). Accessing the territory and resources of a country richer than one's country of birth or residence offers immediate economic benefits to people from most parts of the world. Global citizenship apartheid based on access to one or more passports has been discussed by scholars as a core factor of global inequalities (Kochenov 2019). Yet the regimes which bestow or withhold passports (and other ID) have **yet to be cohesively and sufficiently explored**.

Identity and citizenship rights and conceptions of national belonging have become important political topics across Europe, particularly in light of Brexit. Recent trends in citizenship laws in EU countries have seen a narrowing of opportunities to obtain citizenship concomitant with a rise in far-right activism that posits immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers as an unwelcome population. The ongoing refugee 'crisis' in Europe reveals issues of immigration and integration involve a constant tension between universal human rights of non-nationals seeking international protection and state sovereignty claims to decide who enters territory and become a member of its political community. Benhabib (1999), rightly argues that, although sovereignty entails the power of a state to control its borders and adopt rules which create distinctions between 'us' and 'them' (non-nationals), yet non-nationals are human beings, and such sovereignty claims must always be constrained by internationally recognized civil rights of all seeking protection. Benhabib insists an internationally recognized fundamental human right to leave one's own country,requires recognition of an also fundamental right to entry, and ID forms the basis of that process. The 'inherited property' understanding of citizenship (Shachar 2009) and ethnicity-based understanding of citizenship and/or 'nation' in Eastern Europe (Smooha, Järve, 2005) has been significantly challenged and IDs are at the heart of any analysis of identity, whether discussing migrants or non-migrants. IDs are the key to keeping unwelcome citizens out of a country, or, conversely, keeping citizens from leaving if their intentions are to engage in warfare or terrorism in another country. Citizenship stripping of foreign fighters has significant international human rights considerations (Paulussen, 2021) but such practices are not new.

Hotspots, areas of high pressure for migration, are centres where immigration is particularly acute and they become spaces where humanitarian intervention is needed (Pallister-Wilkins, 2020). They are also places where documentation is paramount, where personal data is captured, recorded and preserved. The documentary precarity of refugee status is acute.

1.1.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE CHALLENGE (MAIN AIM)

The **UN SCG 16.9 remains a societal challenge that needs to be critically examined**. One hundred years ago many people had one (if any) form of ID – the birth certificate. Presently, we possess multiple forms of ID from traditional paper to digital and biometric we use on a daily basis. How did we get from there to here? Have European countries moved in broadly the same trajectory to do so? What are the ethical and moral implications of IDs, from having access to past information to establishing identity to the present uses of personal data including genetic data? Most recently, Covid-19 vaccination certificates, in the form of QR codes commonly held on people's phones, are used to grant access to places and services those without it are prohibited from (Goldner Lang, 2021). This adds another layer of complexity to the issue of identity, also impacted by ethnicity and nationality concerns that may complicate one's access to documentation. Covid certificates also assume a person has access to a device capable of displaying it, again revealing inequality issues. The greater reliance on digital technologies of surveillance, including and beyond Covid, leave people vulnerable to exclusion and this is a central plank of research concern for this Action as this situation evolves. Although the issue of identity and citizenship has been studied by scholars across the globe, few talk to each other to share knowledge, provoke new ways of thinking and, most importantly, vital ways of communicating their research to the public. The persistent migration into and within Europe requires an orchestrated approach of international actors to understand the bureaucratic processes leading to IDs over the last century. This Action will fill the communication and networking gap through linking scholars of different disciplines across Europe researching citizenship and identity in different time periods and from different methodological and empirical perspectives. Therefore, the overarching goal of HIDDEN is to **investigate identity documentation and citizenship practices across Europe from the beginning of the 20th century to the present to historicize these processes. This will lead to a deeper insight into misinformation and disinformation that has engulfed public discourses around migrants in recent years**. It will also allow us to **critically examine UN SDG 16.9 that advocates a legal identity for all within the next decade.** This Action addresses five challenges: 1) Better understanding of processes at European and global level leading to the establishing of ID to routinely access spaces, services, rights, and the ability to travel; 2) Integration of personal narratives of those facing ID issues (whether migrant or not) into scholarship and public discourses; 3) Better understanding of the intersection of gendered, racialised and class issues in accessing citizenship documentation; 4) Better understanding of the experiences of 'hotspot' countries in relation to ID; 5) Establishing an international network of scholars researching citizenship and IDs to facilitate knowledge exchange across involved disciplines and countries.

Relevance and timeliness of the identified challenges
IDs are part of a global challenge for nations to determine and administer citizens' right to have and access personal data to establish a legal identity bestowing one with a set of rights differing in each country. The UN Legal Identity Agenda Task Force states estimate 'hundreds of millions of people in the world don't possess proof of legal identity, and thus cannot prove who they are. These figures include approximately 166 million children under 5 whose birth has not been registered, and 237 million children without a birth certificate'. The process of migration often brings to the fore the need to possess ID because (legal) border crossing requires such, with the consequences of *not* possessing the 'correct' documentation being death in some cases (Jones *et al*, 2016). Illegal migrations have been challenging for the EU since the migration 'crisis' in 2015. On their way towards the West, migrants are exposed to numerous risks and the ID they carry largely defines their fate at borders.

While this Action stresses the need to examine the history and current status of ID, it is also responding to the global challenge of migration as the ability to migrate is determined by one's access to and possession of ID. In turn, ID is what punctuates migration paths. Migration, whether provoked by economics, politics, climate change or conflict is recognised as a current global challenge for a variety of reasons, not least because of the negative perceptions of migrants as diminishing rather than enhancing the societies they immigrate to. The rise of populist, far-right political parties across

Europe has seen a concomitant rise in racism. Disinformation and depersonalisation of narratives related to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers obscures the ubiquity of past immigration flows and hinders the inclusion and acceptance of foreign nationals in a country, ultimately damaging the European project of promoting harmonious mobility. The HIDDEN network will harness the expertise of scholars across Europe at various stages of their career to provide some answers to this challenge. Narratives about the enrichment of life and culture through migration need to be foregrounded in the context of Brexit and the rise of far-right nationalist movements across Europe that promote fear and exclusion in xenophobic terms. Focusing on the issue of identity and drawing out the long lineages and linkages many immigrants have to their host/new home countries will be a feature of this Action. HIDDEN will link its scholarly findings to the EU Cohesion Policy which includes policy objectives for a more connected Europe by enhancing mobility and a more social and inclusive Europe social inclusion in its remit for 2021-27. The growth in different forms of state and extra-legal ID to establish claims to services, rights to vote, access health care and, in the context of Covid-19, the right to access public spaces, means IDs are a part of our personal, professional *and* public lives. As such, **this Action will focus both on migratory and 'stationary' communities and the impact identity documents have on daily life.** The state has a major role to play in recording, preserving, digitizing, granting, and withholding different types of IDs. HIDDEN will explore the modern origins of state bureaucracies across Europe whereby in less than 100 years citizens went from living their lives and even travelling across borders relatively freely, without recourse to any ID, to needing to possess sophisticated forms of ID, often containing biometric data.

1.2. PROGRESS BEYOND THE STATE OF THE ART

1.2.1. APPROACH TO THE CHALLENGE AND PROGRESS BEYOND THE STATE OF THE ART

The UN's SDG Goal 16.9 advocates for the right to legal identity, as above, but this approach needs to be critically interrogated to balance the risks, as well as the opportunities, presented by such a move. HIDDEN will do this through the use of historical scholarship to: 1) Give context to where we are in terms of achieving the SDG 16.9; 2) Highlight the dangers/limitations with large-scale identification practices; 3) Encourage critical thinking/engage scholarship on the core aims of SDG 16.9; 4) Challenge whether
the SDGs are achieving what they have set out to do – i.e., provide a legal identity for all; 5) Critically analyse who is being included/excluded/forgotten in this universal goal. As van Waas (2015) has argued: 'Neither legal identity nor nationality is really the end game, it's about what flows from them, i.e.,
a greater equality, greater inclusion and greater ability to claim rights.'
The following aspects should be emphasized regarding HIDDEN's innovative approach:
1. The research team involves multidisciplinary scholars in history, sociology, law, anthropology,
human rights, politics, geography, ethnography, and linguistics, working in academia and policy with connections to artistic organisations, NGOs and advocacy groups. This will bring a fresh approach allowing scholars who are often siloed in their major disciplinary specialisms to share knowledge and advance the state of the art. This diffusion of expertise also means HIDDEN has ready access to other cognate networks, policy makers and advocacy groups to further disseminate the research. This also means events and outputs will have a consistent reflection between past and present ID practices.
2. HIDDEN's geographical diversity is a major strength as it brings together scholars in a variety
of countries, from those who traditionally experienced large volumes of emigration to those who
act as core immigrant hubs. It also includes COST ITC countries which, due to their geographical location have been at the forefront of the European migration crisis in the last decade.

3. Stakeholder involvement is important to this Action and many of the proposers have research connections to policy makers and advocacy groups who will be invited to co-lead some of the WG activities. The inclusion of voices of migrants from the past – through memoirs, archival sources, recorded interviews is mirrored by the participation of contemporary migrants and their experiences in WG events. NGOs, advocacy groups and charities working with immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers will be asked to identify people to form an advisory group to inform the arts-based output, a major feature of this Action.

4. The artistic approach taken by HIDDEN participants is innovative in bringing the scholarly expertise of the network together with the personal stories of migrants and citizens who have important experiences to share in relation to their ID. This will connect research and policy to a public facing output that has a greater reach into European societies than standard scholarly outputs that often sit behind paywalls or discussions excluding the general public.

Progress beyond the state-of-the-art

Part of the Action's focus will be on making connections between underexplored topics. For example, as part of WG3 citizenship, statelessness and healthcare disparities during WWII will be explored. Unethical medical experiments conducted during WWII under the National Socialist regime in Germany, for example, but many of these were predicated on conceptions of 'personhood' and belonging, defined by ID and citizenship. Many experiments were conducted on denaturalised or stateless persons. While refugees in Displaced Persons camps following WWII have been extensively studied, their interaction with and access to healthcare services have been less so. This is particularly the case for unaccompanied children, thus HIDDEN builds upon the state of the art and sheds light on the difficulties in compensation claims for those who were stateless victims of medical experimentation. The issue of national belonging therefore not only underpins who became a victim of medical experimentation, but also whose claims were considered valid in the post-war era.

The need for IDs can have unintended consequences for the recipient in later years. Research is significantly lacking in this area, but it is an issue that has come to the fore recently in at least one of the Action's countries whereby a history of forced and illegal adoption of 'illegitimate' children has led to an emphasis on obtaining unredacted birth documentation, a process that has been blocked by the state and led to several court cases. Withholding ID to prevent volunteering in foreign wars over the past centuries up to the present day is a major component of the work of another proposer. Yet another has examined a pivotal moment in the history of ID, European decolonisation, which provoked new claims to citizenship based on past colonial relationships. These national histories will be comparatively interrogated in HIDDEN with a transnational approach to historical issuing of ID. The 'Windrush Generation' scandal in Britain demonstrates the precarity of citizenship claims when a change of political leadership ensues, bolstered by populist support for Brexit. Thus far there is scant research in a European context that unites contemporary surveillance studies, including biometric and artificial intelligence components to IDs, with its historical antecedents, paper documents. How we got from one set of documentation to another will be explored, examining the different processes and timelines in Europe and beyond and the ethical and personal impacts a greater bureaucratisation of citizenship and ID has on citizens, migrant or not. In approaching this issue, the focus will be also on the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union, which generally speaking, have managed to curb states' desire to redefine territorial sovereignty to the detriment of legal and moral rights of refugees and migrants. HIDDEN will also progress the state of the art by focusing on outputs that mediate academic research to the public via an arts-based approach and by opening up scholarly fora to the public.

1.2.2. OBJECTIVES

1.2.2.1 Research Coordination Objectives

HIDDEN will form the first large-scale interdisciplinary international network on identification documentation regimes. The main research coordination objectives of HIDDEN are: 1) To facilitate interaction between researchers, artists, and stakeholders (e.g., migrants, international and nongovernmental organisations, states, institutions) across countries, disciplines, and research communities; 2) To help bridge the existing disciplinary, chronological and geographical gaps; 3) To better understand, the impact of ID regimes on people's lives and how the population navigates them; 4) To collect historical and international data on ID and citizenship enabling comparative studies Involving **an international team of researchers working in different disciplines and across a large geographical space**, HIDDEN specifically aims to:

- Review and advance existing global scholarship on each of the key topics identified. Of crucial importance in this respect will be the participation of ITCs and the new interdisciplinary research that will draw upon the combined expertise and (qualitative and qualitative) sources and datasets accessible to HIDDEN members.
- Review and advance scientific knowledge on how ID regimes were set up and transformed across time since the beginning of the 20th century, as well as their impact on people's lives. The inclusion of voices of migrants from the past – through memoirs, archival sources, recorded interview – and participation of contemporary migrants and their experiences are particularly relevant.
- Stimulate more extensive, collaborative research on ID regimes, going beyond the traditional focus on single institutions/countries. The participation of ITCs in this Action will be especially relevant in this regard.
- Translate research findings into recommendations for practice and into non-academic outputs, such as immersive exhibitions experiences and research based, online resources for teaching at all levels, to ensure the largest dissemination possible. This will happen in close cooperation with the involved stakeholders to ensure their feasibility.
- Stimulate knowledge creation and mobility of ECIs, PhD students, stakeholders and artists/arts based practitioners.

1.2.2.2 Capacity-building Objectives

HIDDEN brings together early career and senior investigators working on a wide range of topics, as well as stakeholders and artists who deal with identity, citizenship and identification documentation regimes in their daily work. The specific objectives for capacity-building are to:

1) Raise awareness of the important ethical issues surrounding IDs and citizenship in society through dissemination and communication activities for both scientific and public audiences

2) Develop research-to-practice partnerships across Europe and beyond by forging linkages between academics, stakeholders and artists.

3) Attract and train ECIs into research on ID regimes through collaboration with senior researchers, workshops, Training Schools, and Short-Term-Scientific-Missions (STSMs). STSMs will be particularly relevant for enabling scholars' access to approaches, data, and cutting-edge methods from different disciplines unavailable at their home institutions.

4) Boost career development of women and early career researchers. HIDDEN will lead to further innovative research initiatives, contribute to deepening and broadening knowledge on ID regimes, and foster women's leadership roles.

5) Establish a vibrant and self-sustaining international community of engaged researchers and key stakeholders (advocacy groups, NGOs and policymakers with expertise in working directly with vulnerable groups prone to difficulties in accessing ID, migrants, asylum seekers and refugees) that will continue to work together even after HIDDEN's official end. The collaboration's purpose is twofold: to advise and be advised by those stakeholders and to utilize their organisations to access migrants, asylum seekers and refugees so their voices are prominent in various HIDDEN outputs, most important of which is the arts-based output.

2.   NETWORKING EXCELLENCE

2.1.   ADDED VALUE OF NETWORKING IN S&T EXCELLENCE

2.1.1. ADDED VALUE IN RELATION TO EXISTING EFFORTS AT EUROPEAN AND/OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The multifaceted issue of identity has attracted global attention. The UN's SDG 16.9, advocates that 'by 2030 provide legal identity for all including free birth registrations' should be achieved and to do this it has established a Legal Identity Agenda and the Legal Identity Task Force. The UN define proof of legal identity as 'a credential, such as birth certificate, identity card or digital identity credential that is recognized as proof of legal identity under national law and in accordance with emerging international norms and principles'. As the Task Force is ongoing HIDDEN will be able to monitor its progress and liaise with it in the Action's activities by inviting members to participate.

In Europe The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (ISI) has been focusing on the issue of citizenship stripping as part of their 2021 Year of Action. This initiative brings together scholars from many disciplines and thus mirrors the approach of the HIDDEN Action. One of the Action's proposers has worked in close alignment with this organisation including at the Peace Palace in the Hague and will be a key liaison point. Another proposer has worked on citizenship stripping of known or potential militants wishing to join foreign armies. HIDDEN will link with and help build research expertise in the field of statelessness and citizenship stripping practices.

The CERTIZENS: Certifications of Citizenship in Africa project 'focuses on the logics, policies and practices of different regimes of citizen classification, certification and identification in selected African contexts, and their multi-layered effects both on processes of state making and citizen making'. One of our proposers is already collaborating with this group and HIDDEN will share knowledge and advance insights into the connection between documentation and personal stories by inviting CERTIZENS members to participate in our events.

The Surveillance Studies Network (SSN) is a registered charitable company dedicated to the study of surveillance in all its forms, and the free distribution of scholarly information. It owns and runs the journal *Surveillance and Society*. Given the use of ID as a tool of surveillance, it is pertinent that HIDDEN links to this group. We will do so by proposing a panel for the Biennial Conference in 2024 and by liaising with the Executive Board and examining the prospect of publishing a special issue of its journal on the HIDDEN Action. HIDDEN will extend the scholarship of the SSN through its innovative focus on past and present forms of ID and its dual focus on migrant and non-migrant populations.

The Walk – a travelling festival in support of refugees, with Artistic Direction from Amir Nizar Zuabi is an attempt to engage citizens across Europe in a more empathetic understanding of refugees through the use of artistic and playful media, namely the puppet Amal. This approach brings together celebrated artists, major cultural institutions, community groups and humanitarian organisations, creating one of the most innovative and adventurous public artworks ever attempted from July to November 2021. The HIDDEN Action is inspired by the inventive approach and will build upon public and artistic interest in narrating migrant and refugee realities by collaborating with similar groups outside of academia, concentrating on IDs, rather than an individual figure as with Amal.

Local projects around Europe have taken inspiration from new technologies/digital humanities in attempting to communicate refugee realities. Migration Yorkshire, for example, has curated a number of digital stories which are self-directed narrations of the experience of refugee journeys to the UK. Such techniques are able to convey personal stories in an impactful way and HIDDEN takes inspiration from initiatives in creating its own arts-based output, but one that has reach across multiple European countries rather than just one.

2.2. ADDED VALUE OF NETWORKING IN IMPACT

2.2.1. SECURING THE CRITICAL MASS AND EXPERTISE

HIDDEN will gather an extensive and diverse network that represents an important coming together of scholars interested in these issues from different disciplinary perspectives, geographical contexts and in different eras. **The marriage of interdisciplinarity and a long temporal scope is key to the success of this Action**. HIDDEN will also engage with a wide range of stakeholders within and outside of academia at the institutional, national and European policy making level.
- The network includes scholars who advise national bodies, the European Parliament and international jurisdictions on issues of citizenship and identity (and the rights ensuing from them). HIDDEN harnesses significant expertise that has never been brought together in this way before.
- Promotion of ECIs and gender balance are core pillars of COST and are essential features of HIDDEN. The Action brings together researchers at different career stages, from those who have recently graduated to postdoctoral scholars, up to senior scholars. The network also has a critical mass of women at various stages of their careers and HIDDEN will pay attention to assigning roles of responsibility with a view to maintaining a gender balance.
- The disciplinary diversity of the proposers of this network will be further developed during the Action. HIDDEN brings together researchers with quantitative and qualitative expertise, legal and human rights experts, theorists and those who are skilled in conducting empirical research with migrants and vulnerable groups. The participants will learn from each other. To understand cutting edge interpretations of GDPR issues and ethical considerations of big data a Training School with leading stakeholders will be held. Any disciplinary or methodological gaps in the network will be reviewed regularly by the MC and relevant researchers or stakeholders will be invited to join the Action.
- The main proposer has experience in transnational research and is joined by a team of experts who are recognised nationally, at European level and internationally as experts in their fields, thus bringing together a network of communities over Europe and beyond interested in issues of ID.
- HIDDEN brings together several scholars who have intersectional interests at the heart of their work: experts in gender history, LGBTQI citizens and the law, the impact of age on the experience of interactions with IDs and more.
- HIDDEN is geographically spread to include initial partners from Ireland, Hungary, Croatia, Germany, Portugal, Cyprus, Malta, Serbia, the UK, Czech Republic, Estonia, Romania and Spain. This wide range of European countries includes islands which are often to the fore when borders are considered porous in migration flows provoked by crises. Moreover, HIDDEN will stay open for new participants throughout to attract ECIs and experienced scholars and complement the geographical coverage.
- Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Croatia, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Romania and Serbia are all COST ITCs, which is important for several reasons: such countries have (or had) regimes of power influenced by imperial legacies, and as such have intimate acquaintance with the complexities of ID which sometimes allows for or relies on claims to ethnic heredity and sometimes negates these; such countries often have significant experience of sending migrants to other parts of Europe or the globe, including before they joined the EU and hence had legitimate rights to migration; such countries are increasingly experiencing a strong upsurge in far-right nationalism that resists the notion that all countries have a part to play in housing refugees and asylum seekers.
- The rise of populist beliefs about nationalism and national destiny that revile the commonly understood benefits of the European project when it comes to mobility (and the documents needed to be mobile) is most pertinently exemplified by Brexit but is common to many HIDDEN countries. It is our contention that this makes attention to ID and the rights these documents bestow an apposite and urgent scholarly challenge

2.2.2. INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

HIDDEN will broaden its network by including the involvement of the following: NGOs (e.g., assisting LGBTQI citizens wishing to access or change ID, supporting those who have become stateless, who are awaiting asylum applications, who support migrants etc.,), policy makers dealing with ID, (e.g., Departments of Justice and Foreign Affairs, councils for equality and human rights); and those with experience of involving ordinary people in producing an arts based output; to be decided **within the first six months of the Action**. The criteria of participation will be discussed and agreed by the MC at the Kick-off meeting.

Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers will be directly involved in the activities of WG5 as they are regarded as key stakeholders rather than objects of study. This is important from an ethical perspective following the commonly held mantra of participation and inclusion in research 'nothing about us without us'. In the first year of the Action, we will mobilize existing contacts and networks to gain access to a core group of these stakeholders who will work with us to influence the arts-based output and to inform other working groups as appropriate. At all times when there is involvement in HIDDEN by such groups, careful attention will be paid to providing adequate supports should the revisiting of any issues be experienced as difficult/traumatic. HIDDEN contains extensive expertise in ethical approaches to working with vulnerable people, young people, LGBTQI citizens, ethnic minorities and more.

Genealogy companies will be invited to participate in a Training School as part of WG2, making use of the main proposer's connections with this sector. The historical preservation/digitization of IDs and national databases (e.g., Census, 1939 National Register in Britain) has proven key to explorations of family histories, but also plays a major role in establishing lineage in cases of contested citizenship. Recent General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) has impacted on scholarly studies of past personal data and citizens trying to establish family histories. This Training School will also include **GDPR experts**
from the Data Protection Commission who are an independent, internationally respected and trusted supervisor and enforcer of EU data protection law based in Dublin and at least one major genealogy company. Training will be on ethical use of personal data (biometric and heritage). This will develop key transferable skills of ECIs and all in the network.

2.2.3. MUTUAL BENEFITS OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF SECONDARY PROPOSERS FROM NEAR NEIGHBOUR OR INTERNATIONAL PARTNER COUNTRIES OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The HIDDEN Action will be open to international collaborators and participants from COST Near Neighbour Countries (NNC) or International Partner Countries (IPC) involved in work related to IDs and citizenship if they wish to join. These would be beneficial to HIDDEN if they are countries with significant colonial/imperial ties to Europe. Proposers in the network already have contacts outside of Europe and will consider expressions of interest to participate. There is significant global expertise in issues of global inequalities, ID, surveillance and we will include appropriate expertise by inviting keynote speakers to our conferences.

3. IMPACT

3.1. IMPACT TO SCIENCE, SOCIETY AND COMPETITIVENESS, AND POTENTIAL FOR INNOVATION/BREAKTHROUGHS

3.1.1. SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND/OR SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (INCLUDING POTENTIAL INNOVATIONS AND/OR BREAKTHROUGHS)

HIDDEN will contribute and advance the new state of the art in the analysis of IDs and citizenship. HIDDEN will lead to new, innovative approaches to the challenge in publications and grant applications, conferences and workshops which engage both the academic community and public. HIDDEN has the potential to have a long-term impact on societal understandings of the role ID plays in our lives and critically questions initiatives in the public and private sphere that seek to increase the ways we are recorded, monitored and allowed/denied access to places and services. Because of the dual role ID has on both migrant and non-migrant populations, by focusing on this we will be able to influence public understandings and policy debates about the role of ID in contemporary society.

Expected impact	Scientific impact	Socio-economic impact
Short-term	- Establishing a vital network of international ID and citizenship scholars with a further prospect of collaboration beyond the Action (through projects and educational activities) - Creating new knowledge on ID and citizenship issues in connection to migration. Transfer of this knowledge to participating institutions. - Explaining the historical underpinnings of ID development as a tool for citizenship control and access to services in contemporary society - Enabling joint publications on the relationship between identity documentation and conflict through creative collaboration within the network and use of the collected historical data on ID and citizenship - New generation of young scholars trained on ID and citizenship issues with ability to think innovatively and use interdisciplinarity to find new connections.	- Extended awareness of the public on the role ID and citizenship play in the migration crisis - Knowledge created by HIDDEN's activities will strengthen the international literature on the relationship between IDs and conflict as the issue of global recruitment of foreign fighters for places like Syria have made the withholding of passports, for example, a crucial government tactic. - The arts-based output will be recorded and translated to an online format that can be used as a teaching tool in schools and universities globally. -The narratives collected can also be reused by other scholars. HIDDEN's ambition is that a focus on human stories will foster greater empathy and more positive reactions to vulnerable groups and migrants in Europe, decreasing racism.

		- More women and ECIs attracted to pursue research careers, thus lowering gender and agerelated disparities, with a mutual flow of learning between scholars at different career stages. - Developing a set of recommendations which will be used as a basis for policy makers dealing with IDs for migrant and non-migrant populations. - HIDDEN explores the transition from traditional paper systems to new technologies, revealing the impact this has on exacerbating societal inequalities and questioning what can be done about this
Long-term	- Creating research-based strategies that will ease the process to establish or re-establish citizenship claims for migrants and non migrants - Developing a long-lasting network of scholars, policy makers and other stakeholders able to effectively contribute to the challenges the requirement for ID in migrant and stationary populations produces. This includes the submission of further funding applications that could train a new generation of scholars in this field to advance the state of the art even further.	- Changing understandings of the role ID plays in each of our lives. By focusing on the origins of systematic forms of state ID and examining how regimes have changed we can **impact on current thinking about how and why ID is now being prioritised across the globe.** - HIDDEN will make an important contribution to the **UN's developing policy and strategy on SDG 16.9** which has the potential to have a permanent global impact. - Policy makers and NGOs dealing with migrants, vulnerable and stateless people will benefit through HIDDEN as our recommendations will help to develop strategies for how to **sensitively** process those people and how to assist them in accessing form of ID that make them 'real citizens' with the ability to use services at state level and in wider

		society (e.g., rights to drive/work/vote). Recommendations will be based on real testimonies of such people and thus help to ease the stress experienced by many trying to navigate complicated bureaucratic systems. - The Action's website, public and scholarly publications will benefit educators at all levels in teaching about issues of ID and citizenship. - Future joint grant applications stimulated by HIDDEN will provide positions for undergraduates, PhDs and postdocs. We aim to be a conduit for research and networking. - In the longest-term view, a decrease in stateless persons if the path to accessing appropriate ID is eased - By questioning the role of big tech/data companies in contemporary ID practices, HIDDDEN has the ability to significantly impact on policy and law initiatives to monitor and analyse the way personal data is used.

3.2. MEASURES TO MAXIMISE IMPACT

3.2.1. KNOWLEDGE CREATION, TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

HIDDEN participants are currently involved in many cognate networks which will be mobilised to reach other scholars/ NGOs/policy makers/artists working in relevant fields across Europe and beyond. These networks provide a huge potential to obtain relevant inputs and dissemination of our findings.

Knowledge creation

Practically, knowledge will be created through regular online and in person events. Each thematic WG will organize regular WG meetings and workshops with the goal to coordinate, share and plan further work. Each interaction will be recorded, archived, and will pave the way to peer-reviewed and open access publications. Particular attention will be paid to contributions of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers willing to provide personal testimony which will create new knowledge. New expected knowledge includes comparative studies of European nations not developed before; new insights into

ID which include historical literature reviews connecting present issues to the past; recommendations for the treatment of those at borders without ID, and a public facing arts-based output informed by academic research and personal testimonies.

Transfer of knowledge

The key elements of knowledge transfer are Workshops, STSMs and Training Schools. The opportunity to gain new knowledge from recognized experts in the field of identity documentation, citizenship, statelessness, and migration either individually (STSMs) or collectively (Workshops/Training Schools) is invaluable. HIDDEN's ambition is to promote educational exchanges between generations of scholars able to analyse the historical development of IDs critically and unbiasedly. Involved stakeholders (decided at Kick Off meeting) will be invited to participate. We expect the topic will evolve throughout the Action and securing its continuation will be considered, e.g., MSCA doctoral networks, Erasmus or SSH-related collaborative Horizon Europe research proposals. The advantage of the latter option is the eligibility for participation of a broad spectrum of stakeholders.

Career development

Career development for the ECIs and career enhancement for those at mid-career level is a key focus of this Action which is why it contains scholars across the spectrum of their careers. The input of ECIs is crucial and they will be supported to take leadership roles. The evolving nature of data protection laws and digital forms of ID means training focused on knowledge sharing will benefit all participants. Career development will be facilitated not only by providing the ECIs with new knowledge, but also by involving them into the organisation of the Action´s networking activities and encouraging them to actively participate in HIDDEN events. Through this, presentation and organisational skills will be developed as a part of key transferable skills which are essential for both academic and private-sphere jobs.

3.2.2. PLAN FOR DISSEMINATION AND/OR EXPLOITATION AND DIALOGUE WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC OR POLICY

HIDDEN has the following key dissemination and communication activities with a focus on enriching the academic community, stakeholders *and* public life, overseen by the MC and leaders of the WGs:
- HIDDEN's website and social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) will be regularly updated with reports from events to engage more stakeholders. The website will also host the collated bibliography arising from each WG. Target group: scholars in the fields represented by the Action, government and non-governmental policy makers and the public.
- At least two articles per year will be published in large, public facing websites, popular journals or newspapers with a broad readership, such as *The Conversation*. Target group: scholars in the fields represented by the Action and the public.
- At least two journal articles will be published per thematic WG directly resulting from work carried out in the Action. Target group: scholars in citizenship, identity and nationality and interdisciplinary scholars.
- Training schools organised by different WGs - 3 in total throughout the Action. Target group: ECIs in particular, but of benefit to whole Action.
- Annual HIDDEN conferences. Target group: broad audience including researchers, policy makers and artists.
- Participation of select Action members as a panel in large, multidisciplinary conferences such as the Surveillance Studies Network or the European Social Science History Association to bring HIDDEN's results to a large, diverse scholarly community. Target group: scholars
- At least one Special issue of a journal edited by a WG based on the theme of that WG. Target group: Action members and scholars in the fields represented in the Action.
- Arts based output to be spearheaded by WG5 to occur in Year 4 of the Action in cooperation with stakeholders with digital version on website. Target group: broad public and artistic communities.
- Workshop with policy makers to critically analyse and discuss modern technological innovations in digital IDs in the context of SDG 16.9. Target group: policy makers
- Workshop with policy makers on centring migrant, refugee and asylum seekers' voices in the

development of policy initiatives that directly affect them. This event will produce a report with the key recommendations for dealing with persons without ID available through the Action's website and advertised widely through social media channels. Target group: policy makers, scholars
- Round tables with migrants/refugees to provide their ID narratives. Target group: public, NGOs and policy makers.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. COHERENCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORKPLAN

4.1.1. DESCRIPTION OF WORKING GROUPS, TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

HIDDEN will be managed according to COST Action standards. All positions will be elected at the Kickoff MC meeting. We will strive for a gender balance in leadership, paying attention also to involving ECIs in prominent roles that will assist in their career development (see 3.2.1). As COST ITCs are prominent in the initial network, partners in those countries will naturally form a core of the HIDDEN leadership.

WG1 Geography as Fortune
WG 1 will explore issues related to geographical birth location as determining fate with regard to what ID one possesses.

Focus points	Activities	Deliverables
• Forced migration/ displaced people living in camps/ border hotspots • Passport 'apartheid' – the unequal differentiation between the possession of passport(s) • Birth right 'lottery' • Frontier states/island states • States that resist refugees • LGBTQI migrants – rights to migrate/ recognition of identity and family relationship status	• Collation of bibliography for publication on HIDDEN website. • Regular WG meetings to coordinate, share research findings and plan further activities and workshop hosted at same time • Participation in Action conferences • STSM • Preparation of future funding bid	• Contribution to online bibliography • Report on Annual workshop on theme or method of the group on website • Reports on regular WG meetings • Publication of 2 scientific articles • STSM reports • Contribution to joint funding application

WG2 Documents as Proof, Documents as Past
WG2 will pay attention to the historical basis for contemporary identity databases and focus explicitly on the documentation itself, from a content, historical and material culture perspectives.

Focus points	Activities	Deliverables
• Academics and historical data – ethics, access and use, GDPR • Material culture of passports, visas, IDs • State imposed barriers to accessing ID for asylum	• Collation of bibliography for publication on HIDDEN website. • Panel participating in large conference • Training school with genealogy companies and	• Contribution to online bibliography • Contribution to ESSHC or SSN Biennial Conference • Educational material on GDPR issues available for Training School participants

	GDPR experts on issues of ethical use of personal data • Regular WG meetings to coordinate, share research findings and plan further activities and workshop hosted at same time • Participation in Action conferences • STSM • Preparation of future funding bid	• Report on Annual workshop on theme or method of the group on website • Reports on regular WG meetings • Publication of 2 scientific articles • Report on Training school on website • STSM reports • Contribution to joint funding application
and refugee claims • Quasi or Dual Citizenship status or extra-legal rights		

WG3 Accessing citizenship

WG3 will focus on historical and present regimes for bestowing or accessing citizenship and how these compare, have evolved over time and what the present challenges for the EU are.

Focus points	Activities	Deliverables
• What role does the EU have? Transnational citizenship, barriers, facilitators • Citizenship tests • Hereditary citizenship laws – colonial legacies/different gender impacts; disadvantages faced by sexual minorities. • Children's access to citizenship and factors leading to refusal of citizenship (e.g. family status) • Impacts of technology on access to ID • Sustainable development goal 16.9 – legal identity by 2030 • Commercialisation of passports – buying and selling passports/ citizenship	• Collation of bibliography for publication on HIDDEN website. • Coordination and participation in Training School • Round table with policy makers on centring migrant, refugee/asylum seekers' voices in policy initiatives that directly affect them and members of the Legal Identity Task Force of the UN SDG 16.9 to critically analyse and discuss modern technological innovations in digital IDs • Regular WG meetings to coordinate, share research findings and plan further activities and workshop hosted at same time • Participation in Action conference • STSM • Preparation of future funding bid	• Contribution to online bibliography • Report on Training school on contemporary citizenship challenges in the EU for children and young people • Report on the round table, available online through HIDDEN's website and advertised widely through the social media channels. This report will be a basis for developing a set of recommendations for policy makers dealing with IDs for migrant and non-migrant populations • Report on Annual workshop on theme or method of the group on website • Reports on regular WG meetings • Publication of 2 scientific articles • STSM reports • Contribution to joint funding Application

WG4 Losing citizenship

WG4 will examine the laws around the loss of citizenship and legal identity, either through changes in laws, as a way of controlling citizens' movements, through hereditary lines or through conflict.

Focus points	Activities	Deliverables
• What role does the EU	• Collation of bibliography for	• Contributing to online

have? Transnational citizenship, barriers, facilitators • Citizenship tests • Hereditary laws for accessing citizenship – legacies of colonial histories and different gender impacts • Children's access to Citizenship • Citizenship stripping • International law and human rights • Withholding of ID/ revoking citizenship/ Statelessness • Self-identity, psychological barriers to citizenship	publication on HIDDEN website. • Using links to Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion. • Regular WG meetings to coordinate, share research findings and plan further activities and workshop hosted at same time • Participation in Action conferences • STSM Preparation of future funding bid	bibliography • Report for website on the workshop with policy makers which will be a basis for developing a set of recommendations for policy makers dealing with IDs for migrant and non-migrant populations • Reports on regular WG meetings • Report on Annual workshop on theme or method of the group on website • Publication of 2 scientific articles • STSM reports • Contribution to joint funding application

WG5 Human Stories for Humane Reactions

WG5 will see a key engagement with stakeholders, in particular migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, to find ways to create more empathic reactions to these groups in European societies. WG5 will focus primarily on capturing these stories, centred around ID narratives, for a public facing **arts-based output** to be decided by the WG5 participants and the MC by Year 2 of the Action.

Focus points	Activities	Deliverables
• Personal narratives/ Oral histories/qualitative methodologies • Narrating our shared past • Normalising migration • 'Nothing about us without us' – engagement with migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in an ethical approach to telling their stories • Migration as a challenge to the European project	• Adopting inventive arts based approach for communicating narratives of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers to public • 2x round table workshops with migrants/ refugees and vulnerable groups willing to talk and share with the public • Regular WG meetings to coordinate, share research findings and plan further activities and workshop hosted at same time • Participation in annual Action conference • STSM	• Contribution to online bibliography • Report on Training school on ethical approaches to narrative research on website • Arts-based output which translated to a digital version for the website . • Publication of 2 scientific articles • STSM reports • Contribution to joint funding application • Reports on regular WG meetings • Annual workshop on theme or method of the group report on website

WG6 Dissemination and communication

Dissemination and communication are common to all Action WGs.

Focus points	Activities	Deliverables
• To ensure dissemination toward scientific audience and stakeholders • To ensure communication	Implementing dissemination & communication activities according to the Dissemination and	See section 4.1.2

toward public audience and stakeholders	Communication plan	

4.1.2. DESCRIPTION OF DELIVERABLES AND TIMEFRAME

WG deliverables are presented in section 4.1.1. and the timeframe is outlined in the Gantt chart in 4.1.4. The dissemination plan will be developed annually. The following activities and deliverables will be integral to the Action:

- **HIDDEN will host three major conference**s as the major Action events in Years 1, 3 and 4. In Year 1 the focus will be on the aims of the Action; in Years 3 and 4 the focus will be on the results. The conferences will be designed to attract scholars, the public and Action stakeholders. Deliverables: Conference proceedings report on website.
- **3 Training Schools** in Years 2, 3 and 4 focusing on GDPR and historical data, citizenship and children, and ethical approaches to narrative research with vulnerable populations. The schools will target
ECIs. Deliverable: Educational materials for the participants of the school, reports on website.
- **Action website and social media** (with focus on both scholars and public) – Facebook, Twitter, Instagram (regular posting)
- 2 **articles** published on large, public websites, a popular journal/newspaper in different countries
- 2x **joint applications** of the network members for further funding (e.g. MSCA doctoral networks, SSH-related Horizon Europe projects) to ensure the Action's continuation (Year 4)
- **STSMs** are an essential tool for knowledge transfer and will be organized throughout the Action. Deliverables: STSM reports.
-**Public facing communications** on the Action's website and on other popular blogs that will reach a general audience.
- **Editing special issue of a selected journal** to reach other interdisciplinary scholars.

4.1.3. RISK ANALYSIS AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

Risk	Probability of the risk occurrence	Measures to mitigate the risk
The Network will not be able to engage critical cooperation of the stakeholders and policy advisors necessary to achieve the proposed impact	Medium	Special attention will be given towards communication with these stakeholders and personal contacts will be used. The development of research-based guidelines to help the stakeholders in dealing with vulnerable groups with regard to ID will act as an incentive for collaboration.
Some of the issues proposed in HIDDEN will be replicated by other networks	Low	This might be turned into an opportunity by exchanging the views and finding a way to work with such a network, thus broadening HIDDEN's efforts and turning this into a strength.

Impossibility to travel through Covid-19 measures	Medium	The majority of the events envisaged by HIDDEN will have a hybrid element and, if necessary, be delivered fully online
Engagement with migrants or vulnerable groups may distress them when speaking of their personal experiences with ID	Medium	Any event with migrants, refugees, asylum seekers or vulnerable groups will pay vital attention to the ethical involvement of such individuals. As such, where appropriate ethical approval from University/ies will be sought and participants directed towards appropriate supports via the NGO/policy stakeholders if distressed.
Lack of effective cooperation in the network due to the growing size of the network	Low/Medium	Each WG will have a leader and co-leader to keep track of planned activities. If a key member becomes inactive (due to e.g., illness, too many tasks), the MC can seek an appropriate substitute with similar expertise.

4.1.4. GANTT DIAGRAM

HIDDEN COST ACTION GANTT CHART		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Milestones																	
M01	Kick off meeting	█															
M02	MC Meetings	█				█				█				█			
M03	HIDDEN Conferences				█								█				█
M04	Training schools							█			█					█	
M05	Final Meeting																█
Deliverables																	
D01	Website and social media accounts established		█														
D02	Social Media Updates	█	█			█	█			█	█			█	█		
D03	Annual dissemination plan	█				█				█				█			
D04	Two joint applications for further funding												█				█
D05	STSMs and reports produced		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
D06	Online bibliography contributed to by each WG														█		
D07	Regular WG meetings and workshops on	█				█				█							
D08	Policy Roundtable- including UN SDG16.9 task force, resulting in report with recommendations						█										
D09	HIDDEN Conference reports for website				█								█				█
D10	Roundtables with migrants, refugees and asylum seekers connected to WG5						█			█							
D11	Training schools x3							█			█					█	
D12	Popular media output				█					█			█	█			
D13	Arts based output decided by WG5 in consultation with MC														█		
D14	Submission of at least two co-authored journal												█				
D15	Participation as a panel in large interdisciplinary conference										█						
D16	Editing of special issue of selected scholarly journal												█				
D17	Annual progress report from WGs to MC				█				█				█				█
D18	Final report to COST submitted																█

References

Bassel, L and K. Khan, (2021) 'Migrant women becoming British citizens: care and coloniality', *Citizenship Studies*, 25(4).

Benhabib, S. (1999) 'Citizens, Residents, and Aliens in a Changing World: Political Membership in the Global Era', *Social Research*, 66 (3).

de Hart, B. (2006) The Morality of Maria Toet: Gender, Citizenship and the Construction of the Nation-State, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 32:1.

El-Enany, N. (2020) *Bordering Britain: Law, race and empire*, Manchester.

Extra, G (et al.) (ed.), (2009) L*anguage Testing, Migration and Citizenship: Cross-National Perspectives on Integration Regimes*, London.

Favell, A. (2019) 'Integration: twelve propositions after Schinkel', *Comparative Migration Studies*, 7(21).

Fehrenbach, H. (2010) 'War Orphans and Postfascist Families: Kinship and Belonging after 1945,' in *Histories of the Aftermath: The Legacies of the Second World War in Europe*, F. Biess and R.G. Moeller (eds) New York.

Fortier, A.M. (2021) *Uncertain citizenship: Life in the waiting room*, Manchester.

Fulbrook, M. and U. Rublack, (2010) 'In Relation: The 'Social Self' and Ego-Documents', *German History*, 28(3).

Gatrell, P. (2008) 'Refugees and Forced Migrants during the First World War', *Immigrants & Minorities*, 26(1-2).

Gatrell, P. and L. Zhvanko, (eds.) (2017) *Europe on the Move: Refugees in the Era of the Great War,* Manchester.

Goldner Lang (2021). 'EU COVID-19 Certificates: A Critical Analysis', *European Journal of Risk Regulation*, 12(2).

Irving, H. (2016) *Citizenship, Alienage, and the Modern Constitutional State: A Gendered History*, Cambridge.

Jones, R. et al. (2017) 'Interventions on the state of sovereignty at the border', *Political Geography* 59.

Kochenov, D. (2019) *Citizenship,* Boston.

Korzeniewicz, R.P. and T.P. Moran (2009), *Unveiling inequality: A world-historical perspective*, New York.

Ładykowski, P. (2018) "'National Belonging' in Legal and Diplomatic Formulas: The Pole's Card as a Legacy of Poland's Colonial History," *Baltic Journal of European Studies*, 8(2).

Lyon, D. (ed.) (2006) *Theorizing surveillance: the panopticon and beyond*, Abingdon.

Lyon, D. (2009) *Identifying citizens: ID cards as surveillance,* Cambridge.

Matthews, M. (1993) *The Passport Society: Controlling Movement in Russia and the USSR*, Boulder.

Milanovic, B. (2016) *Global inequality: A New Approach for the Age of Globalization,* Cambridge, MA.

Ní Mhuirthile, T. (2019) 'Gender Identity, Intersex and Law in Ireland' in L. Black, and P. Dunne (eds.) *Law and Gender in Modern Ireland: Critique and Reform,* Oxford.

Pallister-Wilkins, P. (2020). 'Hotspots and the geographies of humanitarianism', *Environment and Planning D - Society & Space*, 38(6)

Paulussen, C. (2021). 'Stripping foreign fighters of their citizenship: International human rights and humanitarian law considerations. *International Review of the Red Cross*, doi:10.1017/S1816383121000278

Shachar, A. (2009) *The Birthright Lottery: Citizenship and Global Inequality*, Cambridge, MA.

Shachar, A. et al. (2017) *The Oxford Handbook of Citizenship*, Oxford.

Smooha, S. and P. Järve, (eds.) (2005) *The Fate of Ethnic Democracy in Post-communist Europe, Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative*, Open Society Initiative.

Spiro, P. (2019) 'The equality paradox of dual citizenship', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 45(6).

Torpey, J. (2019) *The Invention of the Passport. Surveillance, Citizenship and the State*, Cambridge.

UN Legal Identity Agenda Task Force, *UN Legal Identity Agenda*, https://unstats.un.org/legal-identityagenda/UNLIATF/

Van Waas, L. (2015) *The right to a legal identity or the right to a legal ID?* https://www.statelessness.eu/updates/blog/right-legal-identity-or-right-legal-id

Yuval-Davis, N. (1997) *Gender and Nation*, London.

Zahra, T. (2017) '"Condemned to Rootlessness and Unable to Budge": Roma, Migration Panics, and Internment in the Habsburg Empire', *The American Historical Review*, 122(3).