INDEX

Access, 145–146
  control technologies, 144
Advancing recent literature on
citizenship, 4–5
Age of digitisation, 137
AirBnB, 25
Algocracy, 59–60
Algorithmic citizenship, 4–5, 39,
  59, 68, 71–72, 77, 177–179
  contemporary technopolitical
dynamics of, 74
  regime, 75–77
Algorithmic coding, 75
Algorithmic Justice League,
  143–144
Algorithmic nation, 4–5, 84–85
Algorithmic Nationhood,
  106–107
Algorithmic nations, 2, 5, 7, 15,
  31–32, 100–101, 132, 137,
  176–179
  case of NI, 103–105
  critical awareness, 110–111
  cross-bordering, 109–110
  digital activism, 111–112
  and digital citizenship nexus,
  106–113
  NI towards algorithmic nation,
  113–117
  post-pandemic, 112–113
Algorithmic regimes, 61–62
Algorithmic surveillance, 59–60
Algorithmic transparency, 29
Alternative Informatics
  Association, 143–144
Amazon, 24–26
Amazon Web Services (AWS),
  152–153
Amsterdam, technopolitical
dynamics in, 77–79
Aragon (blockchain-based
platforms), 175
Articulating artificial intelligence
(AI), 100
Artificial intelligence (AI), 25–26,
  33, 59–60, 79, 111–112,
  134, 138–140, 152–153
  nationalism, 77
AsFabrik project, 84–85
Augmented reality, 140
Barcelona
  in Catalonia, 146–150
  city-regional dynamics in, 82–85
Barcelonam, technopolitical
dynamics in, 77–79
Basque Country, city-regional
dynamics in, 82–85
Belfast Agreement, 101, 103
Benchmarking city-regions, 39
Big Data, 59–60, 79, 138–140,
  152–153
  deterministic ideology, 60–61
Big Tech firms, 169
  driven liquid citizenship, 76–77
  of surveillance capitalism, 6–7,
  24–25, 70
Big Tech GAFAM firm, 25
Bilbao, city-regional dynamics in,
  82–85
Bio-political vulnerabilities, 58
Biometric technologies, 71–72
Biopolitics, 133
Biosurveillance, 132
Birth-right citizenship (*jus soli*), 5, 60–61
Blockchain, 62, 72, 106–107, 140
ledgers, 75
nation-state rescaling through, 172–176
Borderless e-Residency, 74–75
Borderlessness, 13–14
Brexit, 62, 72
California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), 152–153
Cambridge Analytica scandal in UK, 59–60
Cardiff case, city-regional dynamics in, 79–82
Catalonia, city-regional dynamics in, 82–85
Centre for Democracy and Technology, 143–144
Chinese Social Credit Systems, 180
Cisco, 7
Cities’ Coalition for Digital Rights (CCDR), 9–10, 77, 141–142
Citizens, 32
in cyberspace, 77
digital rights, 143–144
Citizenship, 3, 14, 174
advancing recent literature on, 4–5
cybernetic, 179–180
Citizenship in Europe, 39
‘City science’, 7
City-regional dynamics, 39
in Cardiff case, 79–82
City-regional institutional assemblages, 39–40
‘City-regions’, 38–39
Civic nationalism, 82, 103–104, 114
Civil liberties, 145
Civil society organisations, 145
‘Cloud’ communities, 4–5
Co-operatives
data, 69, 152–154, 156, 183–184
platform, 69, 153
Commodities, digital citizenship regimes as, 184–185
Community-driven analysis, 179
Competitive regionalism, 31–32
Contact-tracing applications, 3, 71–72
Contemporary multinational corporations, 27–28
Contemporary public health surveillance technologies, 133–134
Contemporary technopolitical dynamics of algorithmic citizenship, 74
Contemporary urban spaces, 11
Control and surveillance, 180–182
COVID-19, 2–3, 15, 58, 62, 83, 132
Cozy Cloud, 184
Critical awareness, 110–111
Cross-border citizenship, 109–110
Cross-bordering, 102, 109–110
Crypto-libertarians, 174
Cyber-control, 68
Cybernetic citizenship, 179–180
Data activism, emancipatory, 183–184
Data analytics, 60–61
Data co-operatives, 69, 152–154, 156, 183–184
Data colonialism, 9
Data governance paradigms, 33
Data oligopolies. See Data-opolistic
Data privacy, 39–40
Data sovereignty, 5
Data sovereignty, 83–85, 137, 139, 183–184
Data-driven European economy, 138–139
Data-driven technologies, 140
Data-opolistic, 68
Datafication, 1–2, 33, 60–61, 106–107, 169–171, 173
‘Datafied citizenship’, 4–5
Dataism, 33, 59–62, 72, 138–139
in smart cities, 180–182
Dataveillance, 59–60
De-territorialised approach, 103–104
Decentralisation through algorithm-based consensus, 176
Decentralised borderless voluntary nation, 174
Democracy, 30, 154, 169
Democracy Earth (blockchain-based platforms), 175
Democratic accountability for digital citizenship, 60–61
Democratic city-regional accountability, 5
Democratic toolbox, 132–156
digital rights’ taxonomies, 147–149
post-pandemic challenges, 137–139
post-pandemic context, 132–137
post-pandemic grassroots innovation, 152–156
post-pandemic mobilisation, 139–152
Democratic well-being, 169
Devolution, 38–39, 62, 72, 106–107
Digital activism, 111–112
Digital age, 1–2
Digital citizens, 104–107, 170
Digital citizenship, 4, 34, 59, 61–62, 136, 170, 172
advancing recent literature on citizenship, 4–5
algorithmic nation and, 106–113
borderlessness and pandemic citizenship, 13–14
exploring digital citizenships towards technopolitical dynamics, 11–13
five intertwined ideal types of, 35
forthcoming emerging (digital) citizenship regimes as commodities, 184–185
future research and policy avenues in postpandemics, 14–16
regimes, 1–2, 40
rescaling nation-states, 5–7
beyond smart cities, 7–11
in smart cities, 181–182
urban-digital citizenship nexus, 4
Digital constitutionalism, 178, 182
Digital contact tracing apps, 180–181
Digital divide, 4, 10–11, 182
‘Digital era governance’, 171
Digital foundational statements of PCSC programme, 76
Digital Freedom and Rights Association, 143–144
‘Digital governance’, 171
Digital ID, 172–173
Digital identity, 75
Digital inclusion, 83–84, 146, 150
Digital panopticon, 59–60
Digital realm, 4
Digital renaissance, 59–60
Digital rights, 139, 144, 152, 183–184
management, 144
Digital Rights Watch, 143–144
Index

Digital risks, 58
Digital studies, 61, 85, 180
Digital transformations, 134
Digital twins, 140
‘Digital-urban citizenship’, 3, 14
Digitalisation, 171
Digitalization, 1–2
Digitisation, 3, 137
DP3T protocol, 181

e-democracy, 68
e-Estonia, 74–75, 175–176, 184
‘E-government’, 171
e-Residency policy framework, 58–59, 136
E-residents, 175–176
Economic Crisis (2008), 184
Economisation, 184–185
Electronic Frontier Foundation, 143–144
Emancipatory data activism, 183–184
Emerging digital citizenship regimes, 59–62
Emerging globalised digital citizenship regime, 62–85
algorithmic citizenship, 72–77
liquid citizenship, 77–79
metropolitan citizenship, 79–82
stateless citizenship, 82–85
Estonia, 109–110
Ethnic nationalism, 26, 39, 109–110
Ethnicist nationalism, 27–28
European citizenship, 39
European Commission, 41
European Convention on Human Rights, 103
European data-driven economy, 79
European digital constitutionalism, 178
European digital context, 33
European Digital Rights, 143–144
European Union (EU), 39, 102, 172
Expression, 145–146
Extending Telecare, 78
Facebook/Metaverse, 6–7, 24–25, 70, 77, 172–173
Facial recognition, 60–61
Fixed spatial boundaries, 30–31
Foucauldian biopolitical view, 133
Foundational economy paradigm, 81
Free Software Foundation, 143–144
Frontier technologies, 134
Future research of postpandemic technopolitical democracies, 169–170
algorithmic citizenship/
algorithmic nations, 177–179
control and surveillance, 180–182
cybernetics, 179–180
digital citizenship, 170–172
emancipatory data activism, 183–184
forthcoming emerging (digital) citizenship regimes as commodities, 184–185
nation-state rescaling through blockchain, 172–176
platform urbanisation, 182–183

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), 33, 60–61, 132
Geo-algorithmics, 39
Geo-biologics, 39
Geo-democratics, 39
Geo-economics, 39
Geo-technologics, 39
Geopolitics, 137
Glasgow
city-regional dynamics in, 82–85
in Scotland, 150–151
‘Global citizenship’, 13–14
Global North, 9
Global politics, 24–25
Global South, 9
Globalised citizens, 174
Golden visas, 184
Good Friday Agreement (GFA), 31–32
Google, 6–7, 24–25, 70, 77
Group homogenisation, 29–30
IBM, 7
Immigrant Investor Programmes (IIPs), 184–185
Independence, 58–59
of cyberspace, 143
right to decide on, 83
Individual biometric profiling, 60–61
Information and communication technologies (ICTs), 29–30, 139–140
Innovation, 145–146
Inter-disciplinary approach, 16
Inter-regional inequality, 31–32
Internet, 152–153
internet-enabled algorithms, 111–112
Internet of Things (IoT), 152–153
Internet Security Research Group, 143–144
Ireland, cross-border citizenship in, 115
Irrational pandemic denial movements, 27–28
Key performance indicators (KPIs), 8
LinkedIn, 172–173
LinkedIn platform, 25
Liquefying, 29–30
Liquid citizenship, 39, 59, 68, 71, 77, 79
Liquid regimes, 61–62
Literacy, 39–40
Localism Act, 100
Machine learning, 79, 138–139
Marshallian citizenship, 170
Metropolitan citizenship, 39, 59, 68, 71, 79, 82
Metropolitan regimes, 61–62
Metropolitanisation, 106–107
Metropolitanisation of Nation-States, 38
MiData, 184
Misinformation, 32–33, 58
Modern citizenship, 170
Nation, 23–24
Nation-state in urban development, 85
Nation-state rescaling, 75, 171–172
through blockchain, 172–176
‘Nation-States’ Borders, 34
‘National economy’, 30–31
‘Nationally bounded membership’, 12
Netherlands, technopolitical dynamics in, 77–79
‘Netizens’, 112
Network effects, 25–26
New York City (NYC), 9–10, 141–142
Non-exclusive list of rescaling phenomena, 35–38
Northern Ireland (NI), 100
towards algorithmic nation, 113–117
case of, 103–105
Civic Forum, 101–102
Northern Ireland Protocol (NIP), 31–32, 102
‘Northern Irish’, 103–104
Open Rights Group, 143–144
Openness, 145–146
Overall Democratic city-regional accountability (*jus algorithmi*), 29, 61, 177
Ownership, 39–40
Pandemic crisis, 58
Participatory notion of citizenship, 11–12
Peace of Westphalia, 24–25, 27
Peer-to-peer repositories (p2p repositories), 9
People-Centered Smart Cities (PCSC), 6, 8–10, 33, 112, 141, 143 ‘People-centred’ discourse, 27–28
Pirate Parties International, 143–144
Platform agnostic, 112
Platform co-operatives, 69, 153 ‘Platform extractivism’, 3
Platform urbanisation, 182–183
Pluralism, 31
Policy avenues of postpandemic technopolitical democracies, 169–170
algorithmic citizenship/
algorithmic nations, 177–179
control and surveillance, 180–182
cybernetics, 179–180
digital citizenship, 170–172
emancipatory data activism, 183–184
forthcoming emerging (digital) citizenship regimes as commodities, 184–185
nation-state rescaling through blockchain, 172–176
platform urbanisation, 182–183
Political activism, 111
Political geography, 72–74
Political science, 29–30
Populism, 39
Post-pandemic technopolitical democracies, 27–28, 132, 156, 169
democratic toolbox, 132–156
trends, aftermaths, emancipations, 156–158
Post-COVID-19, 58
backdrop, 60–61
biopolitical dynamics, 5
crisis, 71
rescaling European nation-states in, 59–62
Post-pandemic, 112–113
challenges, 137–139
context, 132–137
crisis, 3
grassroots innovation, 152–156
mobilisation, 139–152
momentum in democracies, 169
nation-states, 32–33
Post-pandemic societies, long-tail effect of, 169–170
‘Post-Westphalian’ era, 24–26
Postpandemics, policy avenues in, 14–16
Privacy, 145–146, 151–152
Proactive data activism, 183
Programmatic machine learning, 100
Project Kelvin, 114–115
Radical Federalism, 81
Randox Engineering, 113, 116
Republic of Ireland (RoI), 103
Rescaling, 28–31
illustrative and non-exclusive list 

of rescaling phenomena, 35–38

Nation-States, 33–34

nation-states, 34, 38

Right 2Know, 143–144

Right of blood (jus sanguinis), 29

Right of soil (jus soli), 29

Right to decide, 83, 106–107

‘Right to have digital rights’, 145–146

Right-of-blood citizenship (jus sanguinis), 5, 60–61

Scotland, stateless citizenship in, 82–85

Security, 39–40

Sensors, 152–153

Smart cities, 6–7, 11, 139–140

dataism in, 180–182

digital citizenship in, 181–182

framework, 100

initiatives, 140

Smart City Citizenship, 15, 146

Social activism, 111

Social Credit Systems in China, 60–61, 179–180

Social inequalities, 150–151

Social innovation, 29, 40–41, 85, 132

Social model of citizenship, 170

Social networks, 152–153

Soviet communism, 132–133

Spain, liquid citizenship, 77–79

State theory, 4–5, 23–24, 27, 176

Stateless algorithmic nations, 171–172

Stateless citizenship, 39, 59, 68, 71, 82, 85

regimes, 61–62

Statelessness phenomenon, 23–24

Strategy 2020: Action Plan and Roadmap, 146

Supremacy of nation-states, 31

Surveillance, 59–60

apps, 181

control and, 180–182

Surveillance capitalism, 60–61

flagship firms of, 77

Tallinn’s e-Residency policy framework, 59

Taxonomy for emerging digital citizenship regimes

emerging digital citizenship regimes, 59–62

emerging globalised digital citizenship regime, 62–85

experimental remarks and future research avenues, 85–86

Techno-euphoria, 170–171

Technopoliical awareness of data, 58–59

Technopoliical dynamics, 11, 13, 77, 79

in Case of Tallinn, 72–77

Technopolitics, 2–3, 38–39, 68, 180, 182

Technological humanism, 83–84

Technological sovereignty, 29

Technology, 7

Technology, 139–140

Technopoliical biosurveillance, 132

Technopoliical control, 181

Transformations, 31

Transparency, 39–40

Transparency International, 184

Treaty of Westphalia, 23–24

‘Troubles, The’, 101

UK, metropolitan citizenship in, 79–82

UN-Habitat, 8, 10

PCSC policy advocacy, 141–142

United Nations (UN), 172

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 8, 172

United States (US), 60–61
Urban, 62
  realm, 1–2
  urban-digital citizenship nexus, 4
Urbanisation, platform, 182–183

Vaccine passports, 71–72
Virtual nations, 174–175
‘Virtual state’, 171

Vulnerabilities, 150–151
Wales, metropolitan citizenship in, 79–82
‘Westphalian order’, 27–28
World citizens, 68–69
X-Road, 75
Xnet, 143–144