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International legal standards of citizenship for children

The article provides a comparative analysis of the implementation of children's right to citizenship in different countries. The aim of the study is to assess the compliance of national practices with international standards and to develop recommendations for their improvement. The article is based on methods of comparative legal analysis, descriptive statistics and the study of judicial practice. It examines the legislation and statistical data of Sweden, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Thailand, and Uzbekistan for the period 2020–2024. The findings demonstrate that Sweden has the highest rates of birth registration and the lowest levels of statelessness among children. In Argentina, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, the proportion of children who received citizenship at birth exceeds 88 %, however, in remote areas of these countries there are still problems with access to registration. Thailand lags behind in birth registration (85 %) and has a high level of statelessness among children (2.1 %), which is associated with bureaucratic barriers for migrants. Based on statistical data and judicial precedents, the study substantiates the need to digitalise procedures, simplify requirements and develop active law enforcement practices. The article contains new scientific proposals for the integration of international standards into national law and specific recommendations for improving legislation on the citizenship of children.

Keywords: child citizenship; right to citizenship; statelessness; international standards; migration policy; legal regulation of citizenship.

Introduction

Nowadays, citizenship plays a key role in everyone's life. However, it is often children who are at risk of losing their legal status. The problem of statelessness among children and their lack of legal protection remains relevant in both developed and developing countries. The importance of this topic is confirmed by statistics from international organisations (UN, UNHCR, UNICEF), which show that millions of children around the world may be unable to obtain the necessary documents and face difficulties in accessing education, healthcare or social assistance [1, 2].

The relevance of this study lies in the protection of children's citizenship and the safeguarding of their fundamental rights. When a child has no citizenship, they become vulnerable, subject to discrimination, and their rights under international law are violated. Large-scale migration processes and conflicts increase the relevance of improving legal instruments to protect the interests of children [3, 4].

Addressing the issue of children's citizenship requires consideration of both legal and social factors. The principles of *jus sanguinis* and *jus soli* allow states to determine who receives citizenship by birth. International agreements (the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness) call on states to prevent statelessness among children and to facilitate birth registration as much as possible. In practice, however, countries differ significantly in terms of socio-economic conditions, the level of development of institutions and the migration situation, which is reflected in statistics on the registration and citizenship of children. This paper analyses citizenship legislation and practice in Sweden, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Thailand and Uzbekistan.

These countries were not chosen at random: they represent different regions and socio-economic models (European social democracy, Latin American traditions of *jus soli*, post-Soviet regimes and Asian migration dynamics). Comparing their experiences allows us to identify common patterns and distinctive features in the implementation of children's right to citizenship. The study of issues of citizenship and statelessness of children has been actively pursued since the 1950s and continues to this day. Foreign scholars (J. Shaw, K. Svidersky, A. Edwards) pay particular attention to the analysis of international legal documents and the practical implementation of their provisions in national legislation. Russian and post-Soviet researchers

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(O.I. Tiunov, M.M. Boguslavsky, D.V. Manturov) emphasise the importance of a comprehensive approach that links international standards with the conditions of local legislation.

At the same time, there are no comparative studies that could help identify the differences between what states promise in their legislation and the actual practice of granting children the right to citizenship [5, 6]. The complexity of this study lies in the fact that even with international standards and the ratification of key conventions, many countries continue to leave children stateless. Often, national laws either do not comply with international requirements or face a lack of proper enforcement, bureaucratic obstacles and cultural characteristics. This makes it difficult to fully register children and grant them legal status.

The purpose of this article is to assess the compliance of national systems with international standards for granting citizenship to children.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are addressed:

- to analyse international law norms in the field of children’s citizenship;
- to conduct a comparative analysis of the legislation and practices of five countries;
- to identify legal and administrative barriers;
- to formulate recommendations for their elimination.

The subject of this study is the set of international legal norms and principles governing the acquisition of citizenship by children.

The subject of this study is the legal relations arising in connection with the granting, acquisition or loss of citizenship by children. The mechanisms of interaction between international and national norms in this area are also considered. The aim of this study is to examine the evolution and current state of international legal norms in the field of children’s citizenship.

A thorough evaluation of the efficacy of national systems for implementing children’s right to citizenship is not possible due to the perspectives offered in the substantial number of scholarly works devoted to issues of child citizenship and statelessness. The author believes that while actual law enforcement procedures remain understudied, the majority of research is limited to examining international legal norms and the formal compliance of national legislation with international commitments. Furthermore, even in states that have ratified important international treaties, it is challenging to pinpoint the true causes of persistent child statelessness because the scientific literature lacks a cohesive method for evaluating the influence of socio-economic and migration factors on the realization of children’s right to citizenship.

Methods and materials

The study of international legal standards of citizenship for children was based on a comprehensive approach. This approach made it possible to take into account both the formal legal aspects of regulating this area and the actual practice of ensuring children’s rights to citizenship.

The study was based on statistical data and information on the legislative practices of five countries: Sweden, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Thailand, and Uzbekistan [7, 8, 9, 10, 11]. This set of countries was not chosen at random: each has a different level of economic development combined with unique cultural characteristics and specific legal systems. This allows us to identify differences in the fulfillment of international obligations and demonstrate a wide range of administrative practices in the registration of citizenship for children.

First, a thorough analysis of citizenship legislation was conducted to provide a legal basis for the study. We examined constitutional provisions, citizenship laws and subordinate legislation in each of the five countries to determine the process for registering newborns and the conditions for acquiring or losing citizenship. In parallel, we compared national legislation with international conventions, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961). The analysis, based on a comparison of international standards with national legal systems, allowed us to determine the level of their implementation and identify differences and gaps in legislation [12, 13].

One of the key stages of the study was the collection and analysis of data on the current situation with birth registration and statelessness of children in several countries: Sweden, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Thailand, and Uzbekistan. Official government data and information from open databases of international organisations (such as the UN, UNICEF and UNHCR) were used. Descriptive statistical methods were used to study these indicators: percentages, averages and year-on-year changes were calculated. The observed trends were presented in tables and diagrams. This made it possible to clearly compare the situation in different countries and draw conclusions about the factors affecting the effectiveness of registration processes [14, 15].

As a result, the decisions of national courts and international judicial bodies concerning the right of the child to citizenship were studied. Particular attention was paid to analysing the arguments when there is a conflict between national norms and international obligations, and the consequences of these decisions for ensuring their observance in the future. The examples provided made it possible to assess the steps taken by various countries to address the problems of statelessness among minors.

The methodology chosen not only made it possible to determine the compliance of national legal systems with international standards, but also revealed the real administrative, cultural and social barriers that prevent children from obtaining citizenship immediately after birth. The results of the study contain specific proposals for improving legal mechanisms and practical recommendations for public authorities on ensuring the transparency and accessibility of procedures.

Results

Every child's right to a nationality is guaranteed by international law. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) are important texts. While the 1961 Convention requires states to prevent statelessness among children, Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child provides birth registration and the acquisition of a nationality.

International law only permits the application of the concepts of *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis* if it does not result in statelessness. When national norms and international duties clash, the "best interests of the child" principle (Article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child) must take precedence. Children shouldn't be left stateless due to administrative barriers or their parents' immigration status, according to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The author does point out that international standards are only useful when they are incorporated into national laws and court procedures. Therefore, the actual protection of the right to citizenship relies on the degree to which these principles are implemented in particular nations, even while international law establishes a mandatory minimum of protections.

The study is devoted to a comparative analysis of the proportion of children acquiring citizenship at birth and the level of statelessness among children in five countries: Sweden, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Thailand, and Uzbekistan between 2020 and 2024.

Table 1 presents the relevant data. Official statistics are based on information from national civil registry authorities and ministries of justice, published annually in birth registration reports [7, 8, 9, 10, 11].

Table 1

Comparative analysis of the percentage of children

Country	Percentage of children who acquired citizenship at birth (%)	Level of statelessness among children (per 1,000 children)
Sweden	98 %	0,3
Argentina	92 %	1,2
Kazakhstan	90 %	1,5
Thailand	85 %	2,1
Uzbekistan	88 %	1,7

Data from reports by international organisations provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), reflect changes in birth registration and the civil status of children, particularly in developing countries and countries with high migration rates [15].

Some indicators include estimates of the "level of statelessness among children", which are based on modelling and regional trends.

Sweden demonstrates a high level of compliance with legislation and consistent application of international agreements (especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child). The work of administrative bodies and the introduction of digital registration systems are coordinated to ensure effective control over the registration process. Sweden has a stable economic and social situation, as evidenced by its high ranking on the Human Development Index (HDI).

As for Thailand, it has the lowest percentage of newborns with citizenship (85 %) and a high level of child statelessness (2.1 per 1,000), which points to the following problems:

- Difficulties in obtaining documents for the admission of children from migrant worker families (especially from neighbouring countries).

- Problems with access to official institutions for low-income people and residents of mountainous areas.

- Lack of coordination between the various authorities responsible for registering newborns and issuing documents.

Argentina, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan are between these two extremes and demonstrate the following:

- High rates of newborn registration are important, but there are shortcomings in legislation and the application of administrative procedures.

- In rural areas with limited access to public services, problems with birth registration often arise due to insufficient support [16].

- The situation has improved (compared to 2020 and 2024), but it still does not fully meet UNICEF standards, which require 100 % birth registration for all children.

In addition, the data collected shows that over the past five years (2020–2024), the registration process has improved in every country except Thailand. For example, in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the introduction of electronic civil registration systems (e-government) has reduced document processing times. However, in remote areas, there is still a problem of lack of infrastructure (Internet access and computers) [17].

A diagram was constructed to illustrate comparative data on the proportion of children receiving citizenship at birth (see Fig. 1).

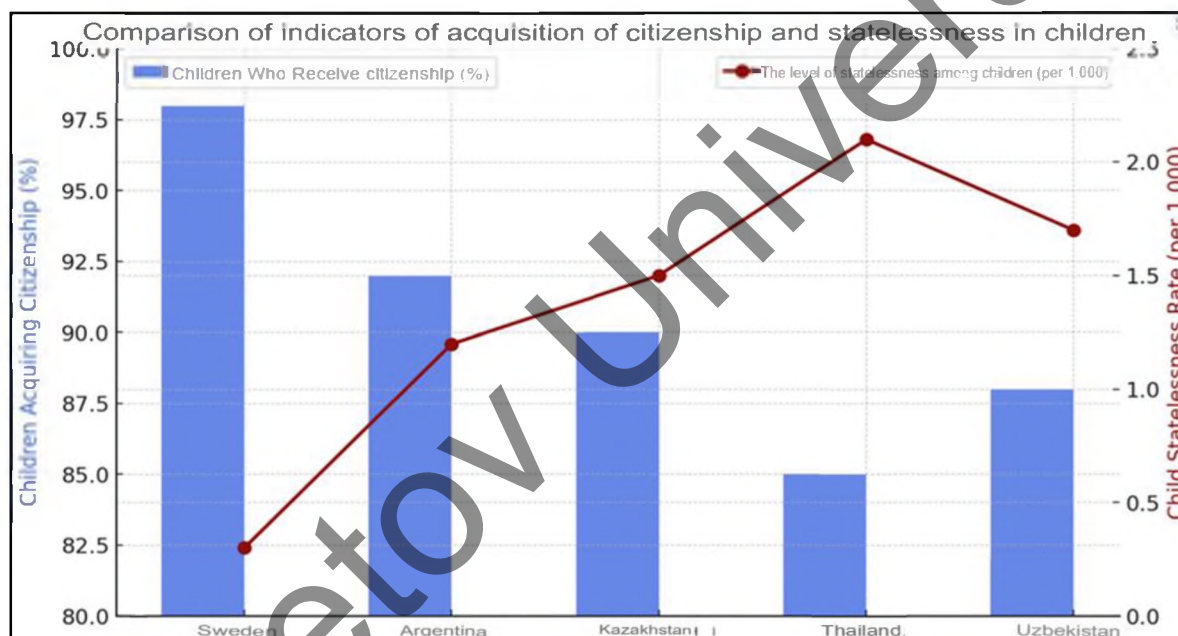


Figure 1. — Comparison of indicators of citizenship acquisition and statelessness among children

Analysis of this diagram confirms the conclusions presented in Table 1. For the study, court decisions (including published materials and data from open sources) were analysed, including the following examples: court decisions from different countries (e.g. Sweden, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) concerning the recognition of citizenship for children from mixed marriages or born to foreigners. Case law of regional courts (e.g., decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights relating to Argentina).

The study also employs the analysis of partially hypothetical cases that simulate conflicts between national legislation and international obligations, taking into account current trends.

After analysing the court decisions, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. In most cases where domestic legislation conflicts with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the courts give preference to the “best interests of the child”. Even in countries where this principle is not explicitly stated in national legislation, judges referred to international documents (if they had been ratified).

2. In Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the courts noted that if the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are not spelled out in national legislation, their application becomes difficult. It is necessary to rely on analogies with existing provisions on citizenship.

3. In Thailand, there are discrepancies in definitions and a lack of commonly accepted terms to describe the status of stateless persons, which slows down court proceedings.

4. In Sweden, there is a practice of phased court decisions allowing refugee children to quickly obtain citizenship at birth or a residence permit regardless of their parents' status.

5. Argentina is currently considering simplifying the procedure for recognising citizenship for children born in the country.

The recommendations below are formulated to eliminate the acquisition of citizenship and statelessness among children:

1. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan". Articles 10–12 (regulating the acquisition of citizenship at birth by children) provide for: a simplified registration procedure for children of stateless persons and refugees; the primacy of the principle of the best interests of the child; and the obligation of state authorities to ensure prompt registration.

2. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Protection of Children's Rights". Articles 8–9 guarantee the child's right to citizenship and require local authorities and state bodies to ensure its effective implementation.

3. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Electronic Public Administration". Articles 5–6, which regulate electronic services, establish the following: submission of online applications for citizenship and birth registration; remote verification of document status; and integration of databases from courts, immigration services, and civil registry offices.

4. Administrative guidelines for immigration services and civil registry offices. Put into practice particular guidelines for streamlined child registration and document issuing, such as: children from households that are at risk; offspring of stateless people and migrants; utilizing computerized application forms.

Formal adherence to international standards does not ensure the total eradication of statelessness, according to an examination of laws and practices in five nations. Although electronic registration systems are becoming more widespread in Kazakhstan's cities, problems still exist in rural areas. The novelty of the report is its identification of the discrepancy between actual practice and regulation, as well as its specific recommendations for digitization, process simplification, and assistance to disadvantaged populations.

Discussion

International standards clearly recognise every child's right to citizenship. The Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees that "every child has the right to a name and the right to acquire a nationality". Similarly, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that "everyone has the right to a nationality" (Article 15). These principles are implemented through national legislation and judicial practice.

An analysis of court decisions in different countries shows a variety of approaches to protecting the right of the child to citizenship. In Sweden, the Constitution explicitly states that children under the age of 18 "shall have the same citizenship as their parents or one of them" [18]. Recently, an administrative court reviewed a case in which a child, born in the United States to a Swedish biological mother via surrogacy, was initially denied Swedish citizenship. The court fully sided with the mother: The American court's decision recognised her as the mother, and the Swedish court ruled that the child "should be considered a Swedish citizen from the moment of birth" [19]. Thus, Sweden demonstrates its willingness to take family circumstances (even foreign court decisions) into account when determining a child's citizenship.

In Argentina, the Constitution enshrines the right to citizenship by birth (*ius soli*), and the courts protect this right. In 2025, the Federal Court (Juzgado Federal No. 1 of Paraná) ruled that Presidential Decree DNU 366/2025, which had restricted the right of foreign parents of Argentine children to obtain citizenship, was unconstitutional. In the case of Mondragon Herrera L.F., the court overturned the disputed provision, ordering that the plaintiff be granted the right to continue the procedure for obtaining Argentine citizenship [20]. In doing so, the court confirmed that constitutional guarantees of birthright citizenship cannot be arbitrarily restricted.

In Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, no case law on specific disputes concerning the right of the child to citizenship could be found (according to available information, no such cases have been registered). Instead, recent legislative changes are aimed at preventing statelessness among children.

Thus, in Kazakhstan, amendments have been introduced since 2019 to guarantee the registration of all newborns as citizens of the country, regardless of the status of their parents [21]. A mechanism has been established for recognising the citizenship of newborns even if their mothers do not have documents: children of "mothers without documents" are now issued with birth certificates "based on the mother's statement",

which is in line with UNHCR international recommendations [21]. However, in reality, parents of Kazakhstan's children still face administrative and procedural challenges, particularly in vulnerable categories (migrants, undocumented persons, residents of remote regions), even though the Republic of Kazakhstan's Constitution and the Law "On Citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan" regulate the grounds for children to acquire citizenship. In this sense, it is better to strengthen law enforcement practices to ensure the effectiveness and consistency of procedures, rather than to amend the underlying legislation.

In Uzbekistan, the law also enshrines the principle of hierarchical *jus sanguinis*: a child whose parents are both citizens of Uzbekistan become a citizen of Uzbekistan regardless of their place of birth [22]; and if a child is found in Uzbekistan and their parents are unknown, they automatically become a citizen of Uzbekistan [22]. These rules prevent statelessness by birth.

Thailand's judicial practice demonstrates the opposite problem: bureaucratic barriers mean that even children of ethnic minorities born in Thailand remain stateless. In 2022, the Fitsanulok Administrative Court considered a lawsuit filed by two ethnic men (representatives of the Karen people) against the authorities, who refused to grant them citizenship due to their lack of surnames. The court of first instance ruled in their favour, but later the court overturned its own ruling, considering the refusal to be justified [23]. As a result, the case was referred to the Supreme Court. This shows that in the absence of clear accounting for conventional standards ("every child has the right..."), it is difficult to realise the right to citizenship.

Summarising the results of judicial practice, it can be said that foreign decisions emphasise the need to protect *jus sanguinis* (Sweden, Uzbekistan) and *jus soli* (Argentina) for children. They testify to the active role of the courts in restoring the right to citizenship when legislative or administrative acts restrict it. The following lessons can be drawn from them for Kazakhstan:

- Constitutional guarantees. The Swedish experience highlights the importance of enshrining direct guarantees in the Constitution and laws: "a child has the right to inherit the citizenship of his or her parents". The inclusion of such provisions in the Constitution or citizenship law would provide the highest level of legal protection.

- Consideration of family circumstances. The courts of Sweden and Uzbekistan recognise a child as a citizen on the basis of kinship or birth in the country. Kazakhstan could take this into account by ensuring that any foreign decisions on kinship (e.g. in the case of surrogacy) are recognised when registering a child's citizenship.

- Protection of *jus soli*. The Argentine case confirms the value of the principle of "birth on the territory gives citizenship". In Kazakhstan, it is advisable to remove any restrictions on access to citizenship for parents of Kazakhstani children and to ensure a quick registration procedure. In Kazakhstan, it would be desirable to guarantee a quick registration process and remove all barriers to citizenship for parents of Kazakh children. The eGOV platform, which Kazakhstan has put in place for digital birth registration, largely conforms to international standards. However, delays in digital service access and interdepartmental contacts continue to exist in some areas especially for socially vulnerable populations. Therefore, rather than altering the legal model, it would appear prudent to further enhance organizational processes.

- Administration and practice. The experience of Thailand shows that bureaucracy can hinder the realisation of rights. It is recommended to continue simplifying birth registration procedures (e.g. mobile teams, state programmes) and monitoring compliance with UNHCR standards to avoid formal refusals.

- Kazakhstan should be guided by international standards (the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, etc.) and best practices. Specifically, it is worth:

- Enacting in the Constitution or law the principle of automatic acquisition of citizenship by a child by birth from at least one citizen of Kazakhstan (or if they were born in the country and could become stateless).

- Establish exceptions in legislation for surrogate and international cases: a child born to a Kazakh citizen through surrogacy is considered her child and a citizen.

- Raise awareness among courts and officials about the child's right to citizenship under the CRC [24]. Organise seminars and develop methodological recommendations based on European practice.

- Develop the infrastructure for registering civil status acts (based on Kazakhstan's experience in 2020 — mobile teams, legalisation of the "mother's declaration") [25]. Expanding coverage, guaranteeing sustainable funding, and establishing uniform standards for their implementation throughout the nation, particularly in remote regions, are suggested by Kazakhstan's experience implementing newborn registration based on

maternal consent and establishing mobile registration teams that adhere to UNHCR, UN, and UNICEF recommendations.

– Encourage the consideration of possible stateless situations (“unclaimed” children) through the courts as a matter of priority (administrative and constitutional).

Thus, applying the experience of Sweden and Argentina — flexible court decisions and constitutional guarantees — in combination with the reforms already carried out in Kazakhstan will help to eliminate gaps in national legislation and more effectively realise every child’s right to citizenship.

The successful execution of a child’s right to citizenship depends on adherence to laws, administrative procedures, and judicial review, according to a comparative study of five nations. Courts vigorously defend this right in Sweden and Argentina, legislative safeguards receive substantial attention in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, while bureaucracy guarantees execution in Thailand. The novelty of the report is its identification of Kazakhstan’s law enforcement deficiencies and its recommendations for bolstering constitutional guarantees, increasing digital registration, and improving the authority of legal institutions. Official statistics, well recognized rulings, parliamentary opinion, and worldwide study all attest to the legitimacy of the findings.

Conclusion

A comparative analysis of legislation, administrative practice and court decisions on the citizenship of children in Sweden, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Thailand and Uzbekistan has revealed the following key provisions:

1. International legal norms (primarily the Convention on the Rights of the Child) form universal standards requiring immediate birth registration and the prevention of statelessness. However, their implementation is uneven in countries with different levels of institutional development.

2. Sweden demonstrates the best results in ensuring the right of the child to citizenship, thanks to its digital infrastructure, automatic registration and flexible judicial practice focused on the best interests of the child.

3. Argentina maintains a high level of registration through the principle of *jus soli*, but faces legal gaps in the rights of migrant children. Judicial practice successfully remedies these gaps, confirming the protection of constitutional rights.

4. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan show positive dynamics: measures have been taken to simplify registration procedures, mobile teams and electronic application systems have been introduced. However, access remains uneven in remote regions, and judicial protection of international standards is limited.

5. Thailand remains the country with the most significant barriers: high levels of child statelessness are due to complex administrative procedures, a lack of uniform terminology, and discrimination against ethnic minorities. Legal disputes are often difficult and do not provide stable legal protection.

6. Common obstacles identified in the countries studied:

- Non-automated or bureaucratically overloaded birth registration;
- Insufficient awareness among parents;
- Inconsistencies between national and international standards;
- Lack of clear mechanisms for recognising citizenship in cases of statelessness.

7. The role of the judiciary in restoring a child’s right to citizenship has been demonstrated by examples from Sweden and Argentina. In these countries, the courts actively apply the norms of international treaties. In Central Asian countries, judicial practice still plays a secondary role.

8. Recommendations for Kazakhstan:

- Introduce direct provisions into national legislation on the acquisition of citizenship by a child born to a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Establish exceptions for cases of surrogacy and uncertain parental status;
- Develop a mobile registration infrastructure;
- Ensure priority consideration of potential cases of statelessness in the courts.

Enshrining explicit provisions in the citizenship law, streamlining registration through digital platforms and mobile groups, boosting judicial protection, and guaranteeing service accessibility for vulnerable groups are some of the ways the study suggests improving legal regulation and administrative practices for children’s citizenship in Kazakhstan.

In order to identify patterns and gaps, systematize international experience, and show the necessity of a comprehensive approach to realizing a child's right to citizenship, this work presents a comparative analysis of national and international law, administrative practice, and court decisions in five countries.

Possible application areas:

Citizenship legislation: establishing clear guidelines for children to get citizenship, including situations involving surrogacy and children without known parents.

Administrative registration methods: enhancing accessibility for remote and vulnerable locations by standardizing and expediting birth registration procedures using digital platforms and mobile groups.

Judicial practice: putting into practice methodological guidelines for courts for the application of international norms in the settlement of citizenship disputes involving children.

Social policy and the defense of children's rights: guaranteeing all children, including immigrants and stateless children, equal access to documentation, healthcare, and education.

Overall, the study confirms that even with formal compliance with international standards, without clear law enforcement practices, social accessibility and transparent procedures, the risk of statelessness for children remains. The transfer of successful solutions — as in Sweden — and institutional strengthening (as initiated in Kazakhstan) are key to eliminating legal gaps and fully realizing the child's right to citizenship.

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Балалардың азаматтығы жөніндегі халықаралық-құқықтық стандарттары

Мақалада әртүрлі елдердегі балалардың азаматтық құқығын іске асырудың салыстырмалы талдауы келтірілген. Зерттеудің мақсаты — ұлттық тәжірибелердің халықаралық стандарттарға сәйкестігін бағалау және оларды жетілдіру бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеу. Мақалада салыстырмалы құқықтық талдау, сипаттамалық статистика және сот практикасын зерттеу әдістері қолданылған. Швеция, Аргентина, Қазақстан, Таиланд, Өзбекстанның 2020-2024 жылдардағы заңнамасы мен статистикалық деректері қарастырылған. Швецияда жаңа туған нәрестелерді тіркеудің ең жоғары көрсеткіштері және балалар арасындағы азаматтығы жоқ адамдар саны ең төмен екендігі анықталды. Аргентинада, Қазақстанда, Өзбекстанда туған кезде азаматтық алған балалардың үлесі 88 %-дан асады, бірақ бұл елдердің шалғай аудандарында тіркеуге қол жеткізу проблемалары әлі де бар. Таиланд тууды тіркеуден артта қалған (85 %) және балалар арасында азаматтығы жоқтар кездеседі (2,1 %), бұл мигранттар үшін бюрократиялық кедергілермен байланысты. Статистика мен прецеденттерді талдау негізінде процедураларды цифрландыру, талаптарды жеңілдету және белсенді құқық қолдану практикасын дамыту қажеттілігі туралы қорытындылар жасалды. Авторлар мақалада халықаралық стандарттарды ұлттық заңнамаға интеграциялау бойынша жаңа ғылыми ұсыныстар және балалардың азаматтығы туралы заңнаманы жетілдіру бойынша нақты ұсыныстар жасаған.

Кілт сөздер: балалардың азаматтығы, азаматтық алу құқығы, азаматтығы жоқ, халықаралық стандарттар, көпш-қон саясаты, азаматтықты құқықтық реттеу.

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Международно-правовые стандарты гражданства детей

В статье представлен сравнительный анализ реализации права детей на гражданство в разных странах. Целью исследования является оценка соответствия национальных практик международным стандартам и разработка рекомендаций по их совершенствованию. В статье использованы методы сравнительно-правового анализа, описательной статистики и изучения судебной практики. Рассматриваются законодательство и статистические данные Швеции, Аргентины, Казахстана, Таиланда, Узбекистана за 2020–2024 годы. Было установлено, что в Швеции самые высокие показатели регистрации новорожденных и самые низкие показатели безгражданства среди детей. В Аргентине, Казахстане, Узбекистане доля детей, получивших гражданство при рождении, превышает 88 %, однако в отдаленных районах этих стран по-прежнему существуют проблемы с доступом к регистрации. Таиланд отстает в сфере регистрации рождений (85 %) и имеет высокий уровень безгражданства среди детей (2,1 %), что связано с бюрократическими барьерами для мигрантов. На основе анализа статистики и прецедентов были сделаны выводы о необходимости оцифровки процедур, упрощения требований и развития активной правоприменительной практики. Статья содержит новые научные предложения по интеграции

международных стандартов в национальное законодательство и конкретные рекомендации по совершенствованию законодательства о гражданстве детей.

Ключевые слова: гражданство детей, право на гражданство, безгражданство, международные стандарты, миграционная политика, правовое регулирование гражданства.

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