

Discussion points

- Quality of Life (ch. 4)
- Healthcare (ch. 7/8)
- Sustainable Energy (ch. 9)
- Transportation (ch. 10)
- Foreign and Security Policy (ch. 11/12)



EUROPE TODAY

EURO 301



word of the week

citizenship



Three forms of citizenship

- T. H. Marshall, British sociologist (1893–1981)
- Civic citizenship
- Political citizenship
- Social citizenship





EU citizenship

- **Civic**: From market citizen to union citizen: individual as holder of economic freedoms => holders of civil rights granted by EJC
- **Political**: EU parliament, local voter rights and standing for election, EU passport
- **Social**: Social Rights in Constitution
- **BUT**: Union citizenship depends on national citizenship



(Re-)Turn to Europe

Migration and Immigration in the EU

Three dimensions to consider:

- Effects of past migration to EU member states (Algerians/Maroccans to France, Italians, Greek, Turks to Germany etc.) – **historical** dimension
- Migration East/West and South/North within EU – **accession** dimension
- Fortress Europe? – **asylum** dimension



The historical dimension: Citizenship and Immigration in Germany

- Traditional view: “a non-immigrant society”
- => ius sanguinis vs. ius solis.
- vs. reality: “Guest workers” and other migrating groups stayed.
- Today: 7.5 Mio. immigrants live in Germany = 9 – 12 % of population
- Problems: clustered in low income milieus, high unemployment, lack of organization, limited voting rights, little political representation



Citizenship and Immigration Law Reforms

Germany

1999: New Citizenship Law

- Ius solis principle: Citizenship can be awarded after 8 years in Germany for adults, for children if born in Germany and parents have been residents for 8 years.
- **No dual citizenship**: Children decide at age 23.

2004: New Immigration Law

- Unlimited residency for highly qualified workers, but ban on recruitment of workers with low skills, integration and language courses required.

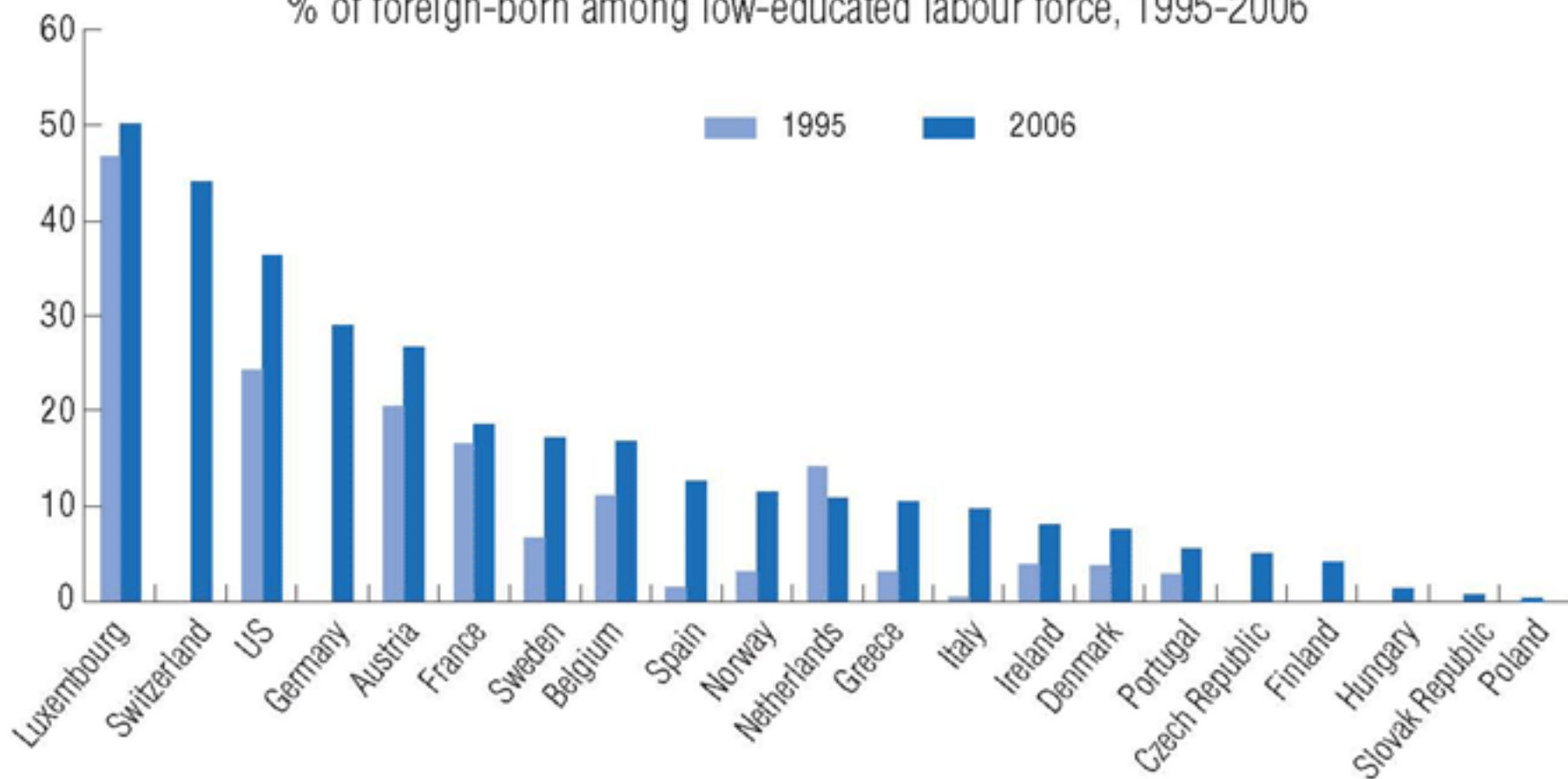
NET NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS NECESSARY BETWEEN 2000-2050

	To keep labor force size constant	To maintain a 3-1 ratio of labor force to retirees
FRANCE	109,000	321,000
GERMANY	487,000	810,000
ITALY	372,000	702,000
UK	125,000	273,000
UNITED STATES	359,000	898,000
EU	1,588,000	3,073,000
EUROPE (including non-EU)	3,227,000	4,701,000

	To maintain a 3-1 ratio of labor force to retirees total migration necessary between 2000-2050	Current population
FRANCE	16,037,000	64,473,140
GERMANY	40,481,000	82,210,000
ITALY	35,088,000	59,536,507
UK	13,674,000	60,587,300
UNITED STATES	44,892,000	304,367,000
EU	153,646,000	497,198,740
EUROPE (including non-EU)	235,044,000	731,000,000

Upward trend

% of foreign-born among low-educated labour force, 1995-2006



Source: OECD *International Migration Outlook, SOPEMI 2008*

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/428017555223>

Multiculturalism, Integration, Assimilation

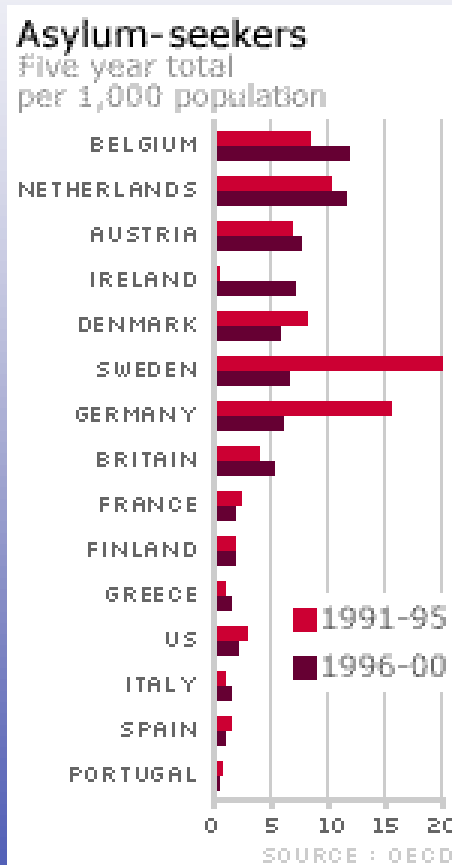
- German Leitkultur “leading culture”
- Parallel societies
- Marginalized in education
- High unemployment among immigrants
- Rise of right wing parties across Europe

Migration to EU: Fortress Europe?



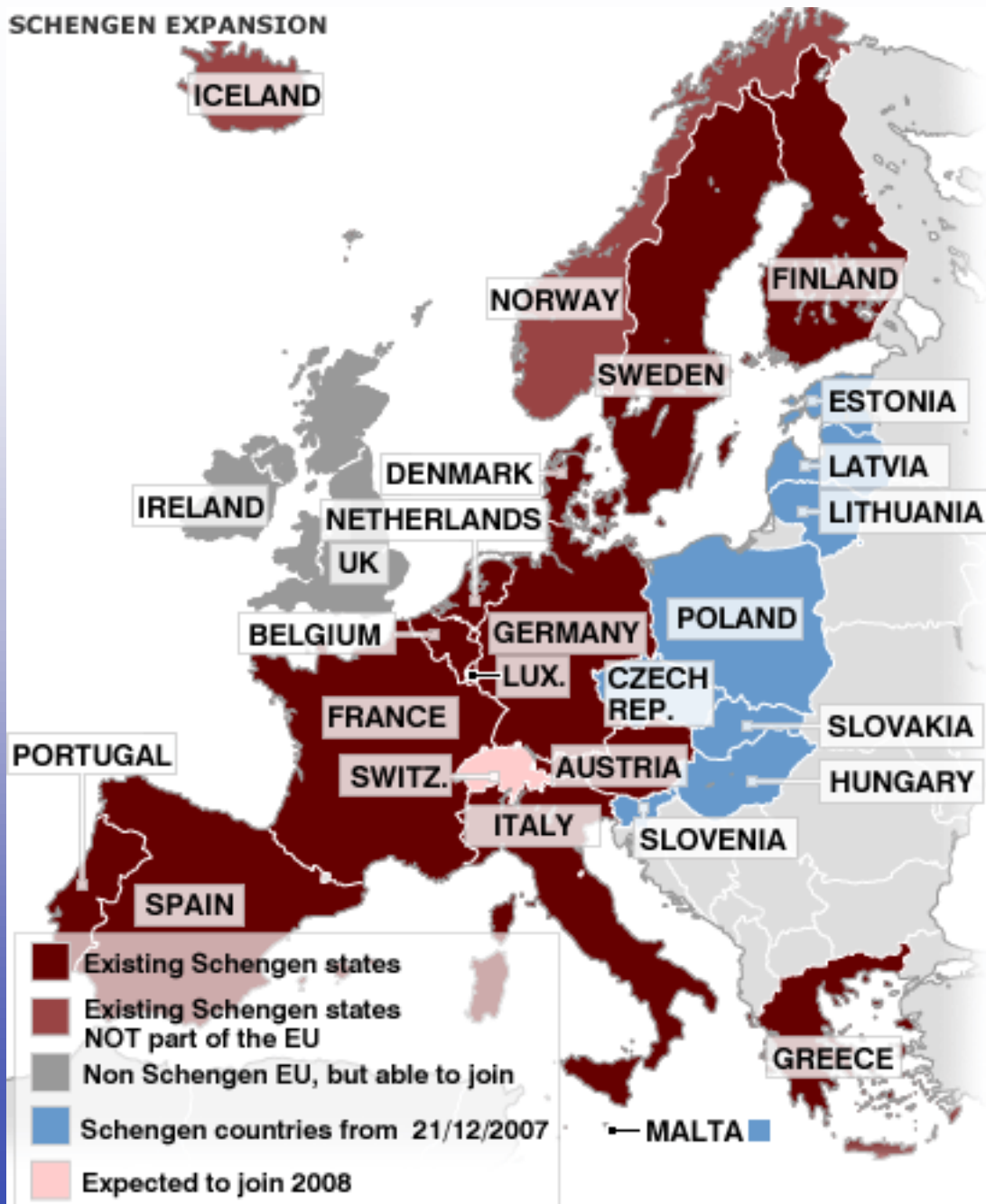
- Who sets the agenda? Traditionally: Nation states
- But increasingly pooled sovereignty
- 80s and early 90s: Large influx of asylum seekers (Afghanistan, Africa, Bosnia, Kosovo) => Schengen Treaty

People seeking asylum in EU states 1991-2000



- Main countries: Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, Austria
- Peak 1992 with 672.000 applications

SCHENGEN EXPANSION





The Schengen Treaty stipulates

- Abolishing border controls within member states
- Joint police units
- Strict monitoring of outside borders
- Application of “third state” rule



The Future of EU migration policy — issues and questions

- Demographics vs. unemployment
- Intensifying integration measures
- Rise of populist parties (DK, G, NL, F. Pol)
- Assimilation, integration, or Multiculturalism? –
- Fortress Europe: Asylum centers in home countries?
- Fighting migration in home countries