

# **EU CHALLENGES IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALISATION**

Academic Year 2012-2013

Module 2 (III): Assessment

EUROPE-EU: past, present & future

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# III. Assessment: Europe at crossroads: internally and externally

- A. Lessons from the past
- B. Actual challenges in the European debate
- C. European futures

# What principles inspire the European Union?

- n Peace
- n Unity and equality
- n Fundamental freedoms
- n Safety and Security
- n Economic and Social Solidarity
- n Respect for identities
- n European Model of Society

# A. Lessons from the past

- A unique model of civilisation
- A changing European reality: convergence versus diversity

## B. Actual challenges in the existing European debate

### 1. Structural developments:

- broad societal debate
- globalisation
- knowledge-driven society

### 2. Internal and external challenges

- Convergence vs diversity (Cultural diversity and multiculturalism)
- Security and freedom
- Widening vs deepening ( Enlargement)
- Globalisation vs individualisation (i.e. new technologies, crisis of the Welfare State, confidence and perception by the citizens..),
- Stereotype behaviour/ (in)tolerance, ignorance and intolerance
- Financial/economic crisis: strengthening or weakening of Europe, Eurozone, etc

## C. European future

### 1. References:

- § Socio-economic dimension
- § Culturally driven societal basis
- § Ethic and spiritual dimension; value- driven developments
- § Europeanisation vs globalisation

### 2. Lisbon Treaty: adaptation (Merkel)

### 3. Wider Europe: Europe in the world: global player, networking, neighbourhood policies, intercultural dialogue

### 4. Futures of Europe

# EUROPE'S FUTURE

## Quo Vadis?

- n DIALOGUE'S FRAMEWORK
- n INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE
- n VISION: spiritual Europe
- n A SUSTAINABLE PROCESS
- n EDUCATION TO ....
- n ACTIVE REFLECTION
- n SCENARIO'S: more of the same, a kwantum leap, exit of weak members, exit of strong members

# Future of Europe

- n *Standard EuroBarometer 71 “Future of Europe”, 2010  
(I. EU at Present; II. EU in 2030)*

*A reference resource:*

*[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)*

- n *Europe 2030, Challenges and opportunities, A Report to the European Council by the Reflection Group on the Future on EU 2030, May 2010*

- n *European Commission, DG Research & Innovation, Socio-economic Sciences & Humanities, Global Europe 2050 , 2012*



# Eurobarometer 71

## I. The EU at present

n VALUES

n IDENTITY

n IMMIGRATION

n PENSIONS

n EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL ISSUES - TODAY

n THE ABILITY TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

# 1. Values

1. THE VALUES TO BE EMPHASISED IN OUR SOCIETY TO FACE MAJOR GLOBAL CHALLENGES
2. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUES OF EUROPEANS: State intervention and free competition
3. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE ENVIRONMENT
4. MONEY AND FINANCIAL PRIORITIES
5. TECHNOLOGY
6. PRIORITY WHEN LOOKING FOR A JOB
7. CHANGING SOCIETY? THE RHYTHM OF REFORM

# 1. Values (1)

*Q.: From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?*

- n Social equality and solidarity: 45 %
- n Protecting the environment: 36 %
- n Progress and innovation: 35 %
- n Free trade /market economy: 31 %
- n Progress and innovation: 35 %
- n Cultural diversity and openness to others: 14 %
- n Tradition: 11%

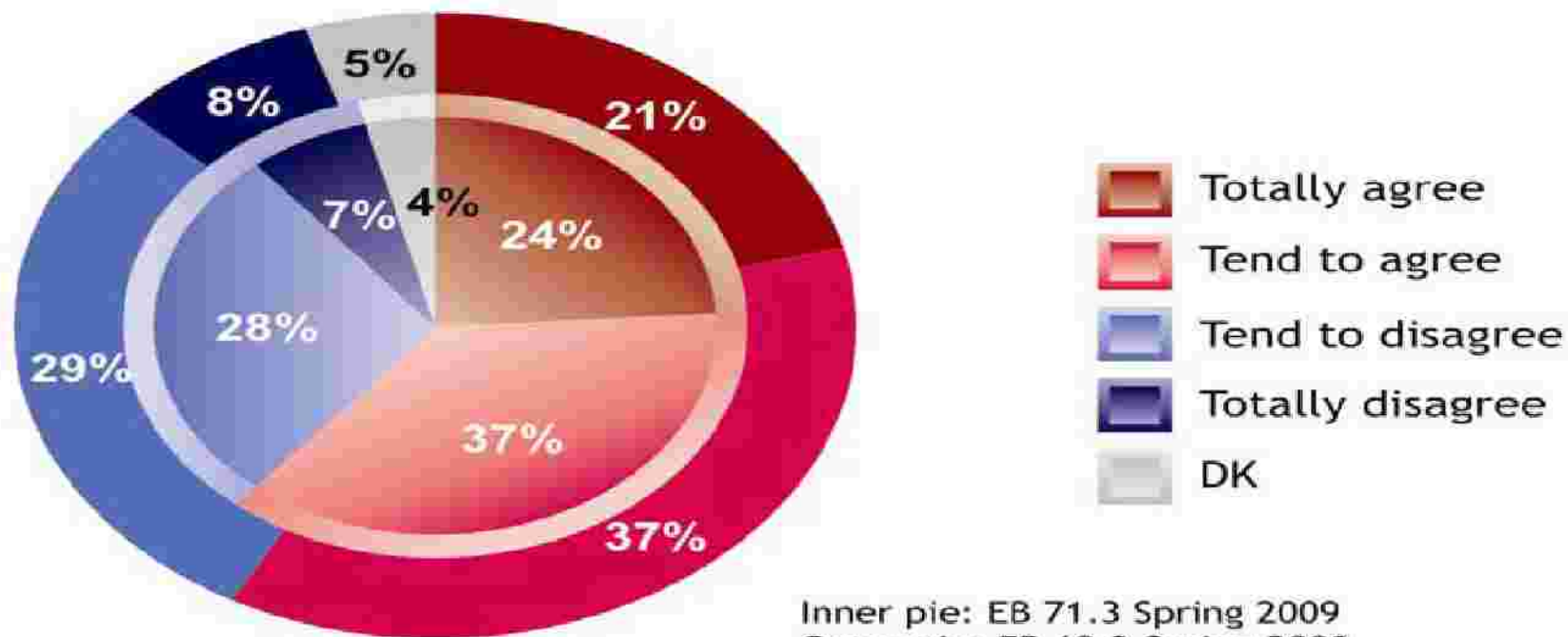
# 1. Values (2)

## The economic and social values of Europeans

### State intervention

Question: QC1a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

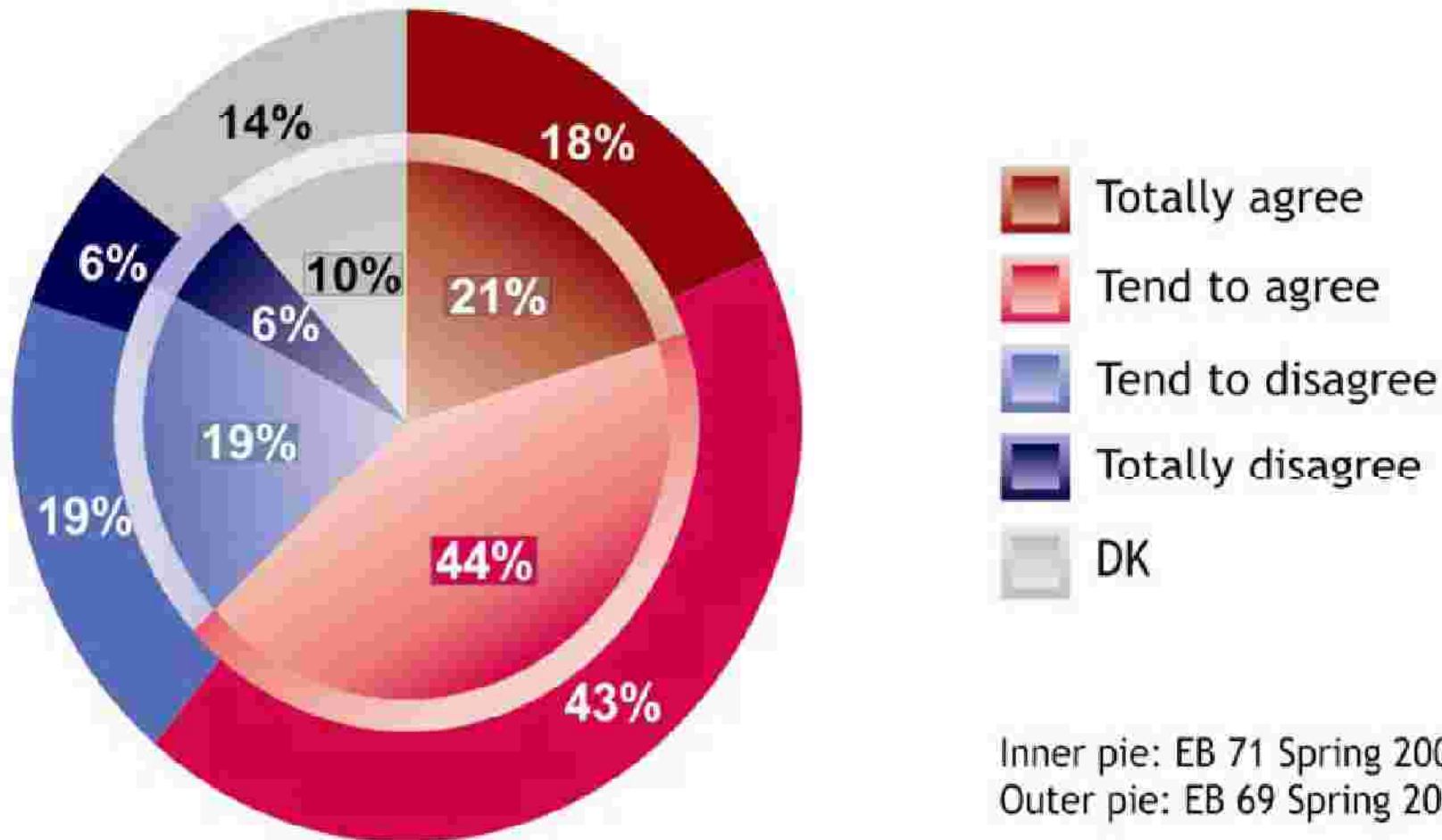
Option: The State intervenes too much in our lives



Inner pie: EB 71.3 Spring 2009  
Outer pie: EB 69.2 Spring 2008

Question: QC1a.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Option: Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity



Inner pie: EB 71 Spring 2009  
Outer pie: EB 69 Spring 2008

# 1. Values (3)

## Attitudes to environment

*Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? % (EU)*

*Economic growth must be a priority, even if it affects the environment*

- n **Agree : 50 % ( )**
- n **Disagree: 44 % ( )**
- n **DK0: 6 %**

*Protecting the environment should be a priority, even if it affects the economic growth*

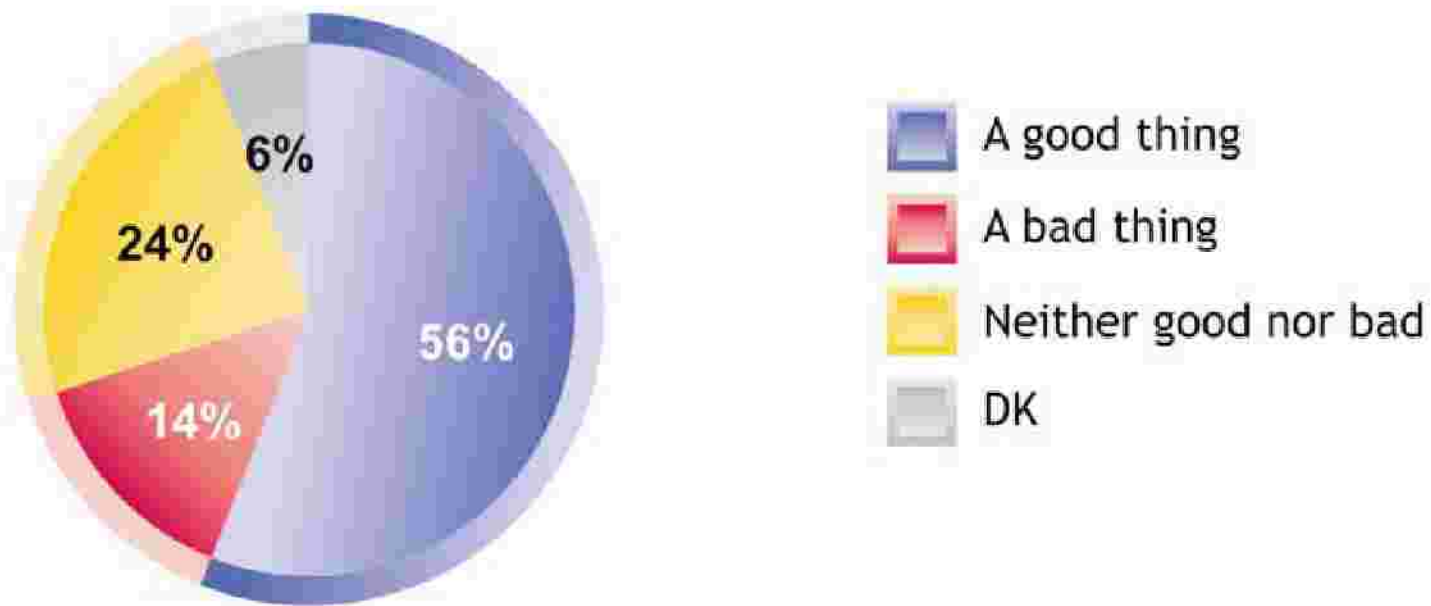
- n **Agree : 71 % ( )**
- n **Disagree: 24 % ( )**
- n **DK: 5%**

# 1. Values (4)

## Money and financial priorities

Question: QC2.1. If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor bad thing?

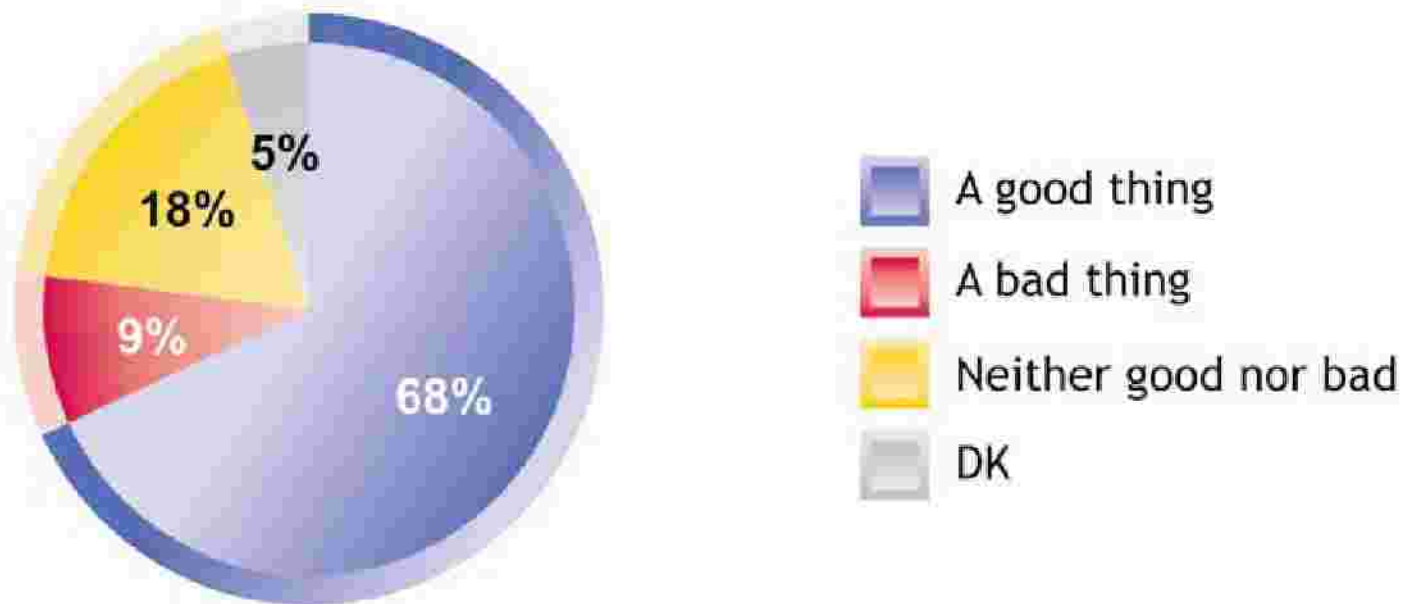
Option: Less emphasis on money and material possessions



# 1. Values (5) Technology

Question: QC2.2. If the following changes to our way of life were to happen in the near future, do you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor bad thing?

Option: More emphasis on the development of technology

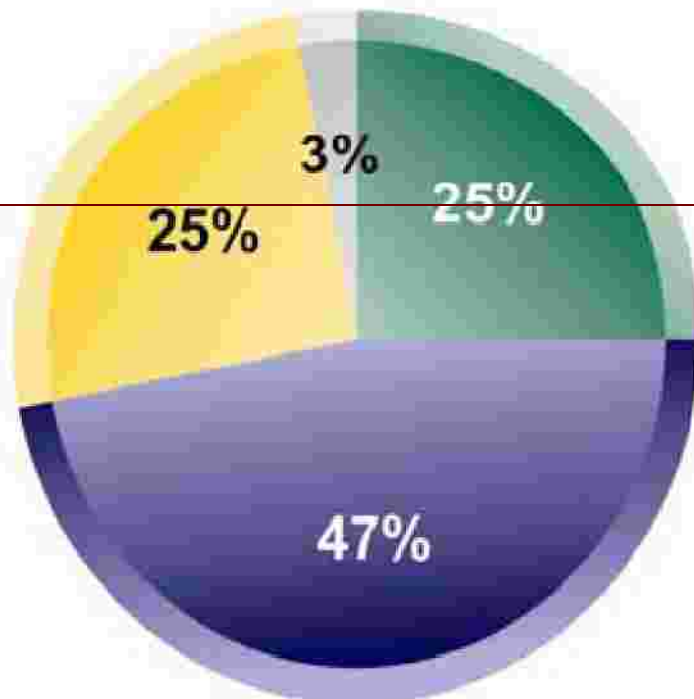




# 1. Values (6)

## Priority when looking for a job

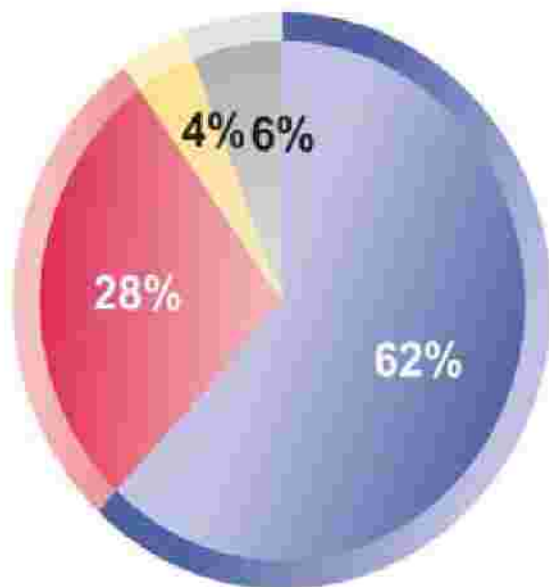
Question: QC6. Regardless of whether you're actually looking for a job, which of the following would you, personally, put as your top priority?







# 1. Values (7)

## Changing society? The rhythm of reform

Question: QC4. Which of the following statements best matches your opinion on how to change our society?



-  Important changes in our society have to be achieved little by little, even if this approach takes longer
-  We can only obtain important changes in our society by acting quickly, even if this means sometimes being radical
-  We do not need to change our society (SPONTANEOUS)
-  DK

# Eurobarometer 71

## II. European Union in 2030

### 1. SOCIAL ISSUES

1. THE WELFARE SYSTEM IN THE EU

2. THE JOB MARKET TOMORROW IN THE EU

### 2. IMAGINING THE EU IN 2030

1. LIFE IN GENERAL

2. MAIN CONCERNS

3. THE EU IN 2030: PROJECTIONS

4. THE EU IN 2030: HOPES

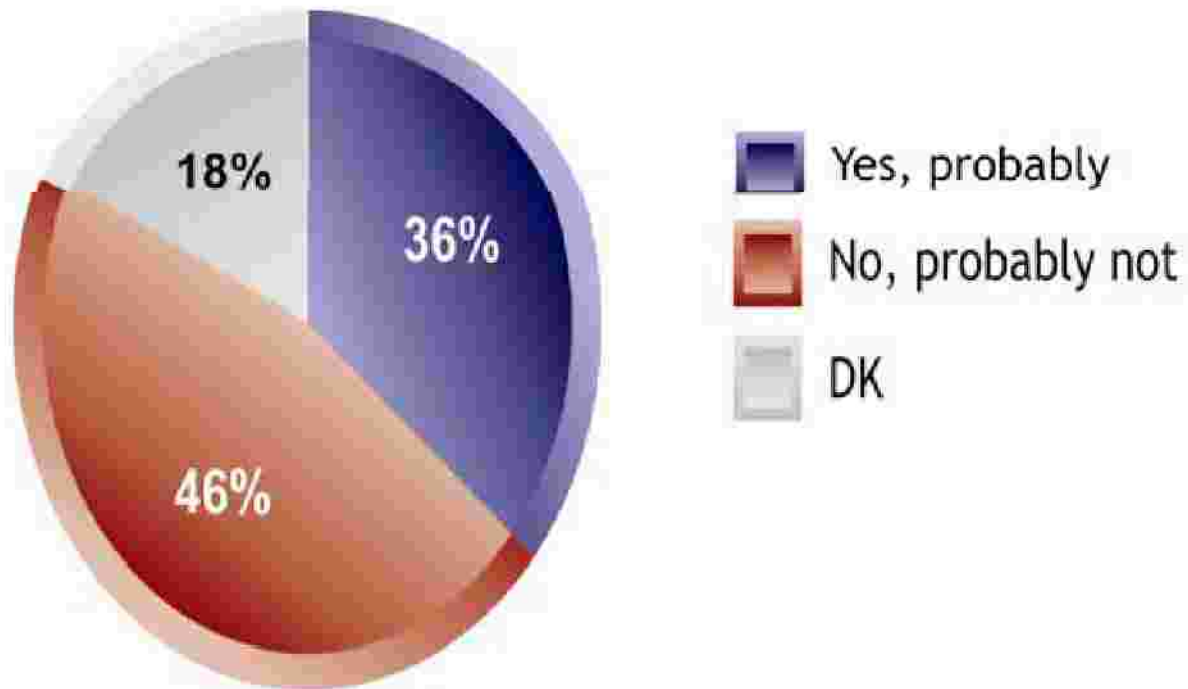
### 3. ECONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE EU IN 2030: PROJECTIONS

# 1. Social Issues

## The welfare system in the EU

Question: QJ2a.1. Let's now think about what will be the (NATIONALITY) social welfare system in 2030. In your opinion, in 2030, your social welfare system,...

Option: Will provide wide enough coverage

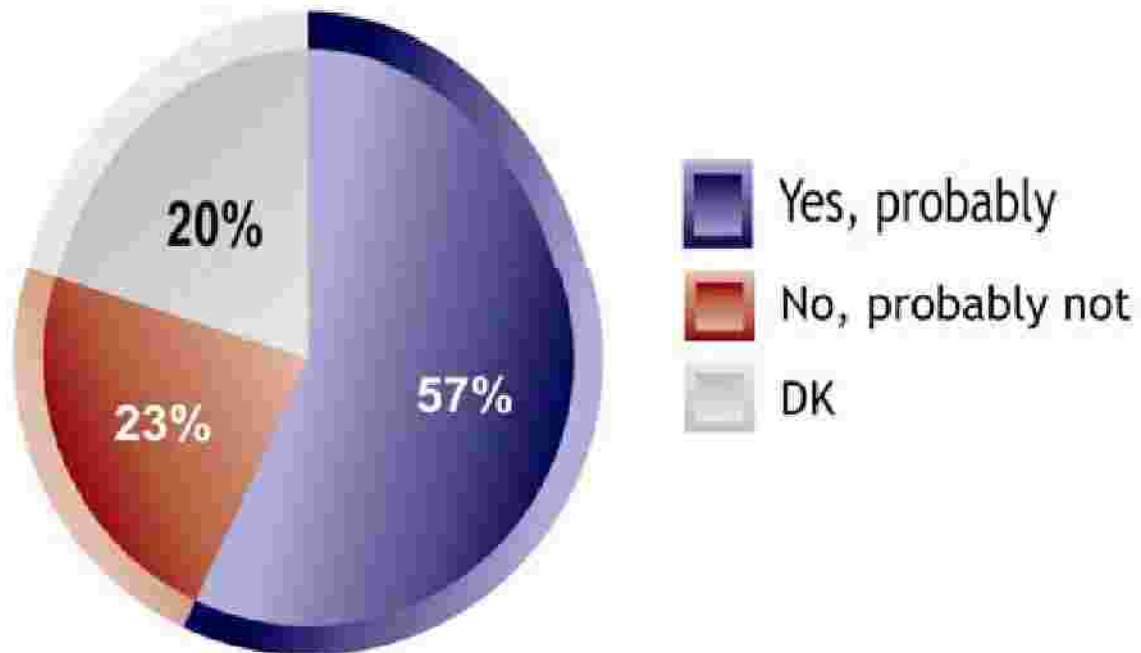


# 1. Social Issues

## The welfare system in the EU

Question: QJ2a.2. Let's now think about what will be the (NATIONALITY) social welfare system in 2030. In your opinion, in 2030, your social welfare system,...

Option: Will be too expensive for the (NATIONALITY) society

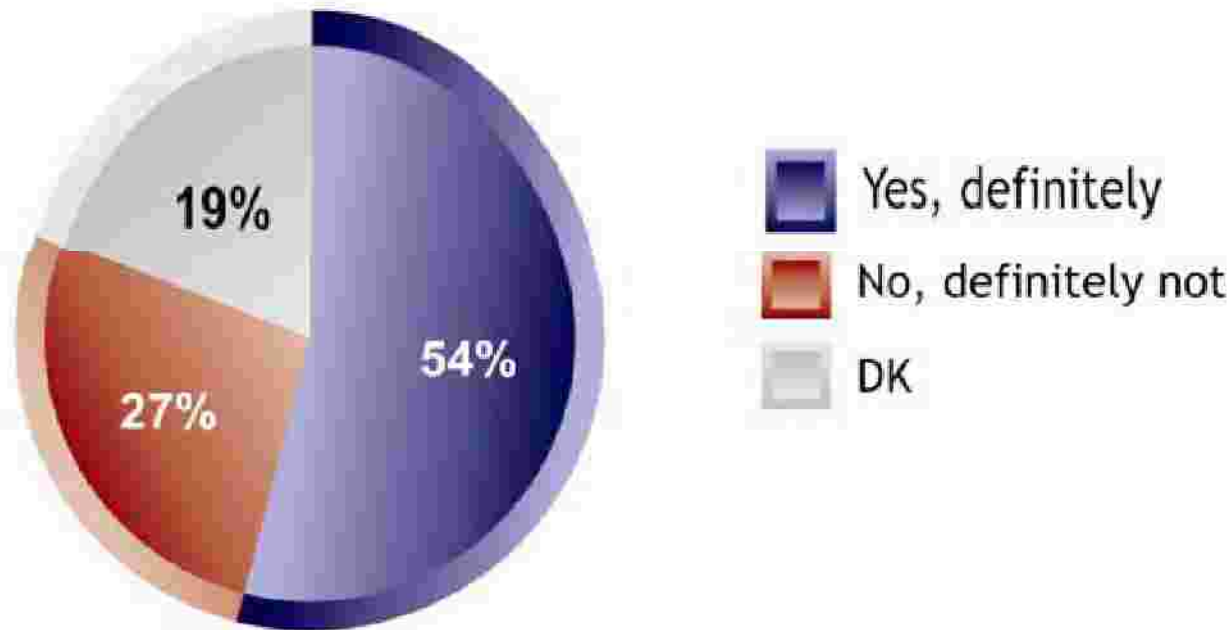


# 1. Social Issues

## The job market tomorrow in the EU

Question: QJ8.1. Let's now think about the employment situation in (COUNTRY) in 2030. In your opinion, in 2030, ...

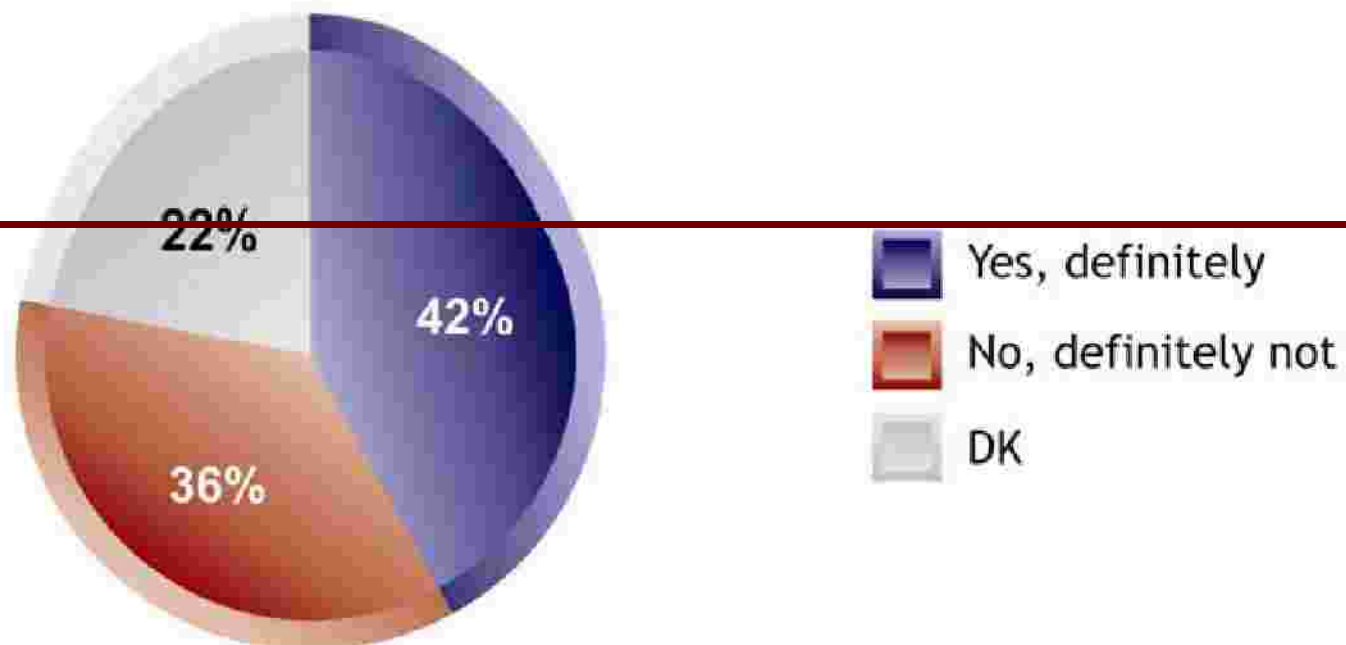
Option: It will be difficult to find a good job in (OUR COUNTRY) even with high qualifications



# The job market tomorrow in the EU

Question: QJ8.3. Let's now think about the employment situation in (COUNTRY) in 2030. In your opinion, in 2030, ...

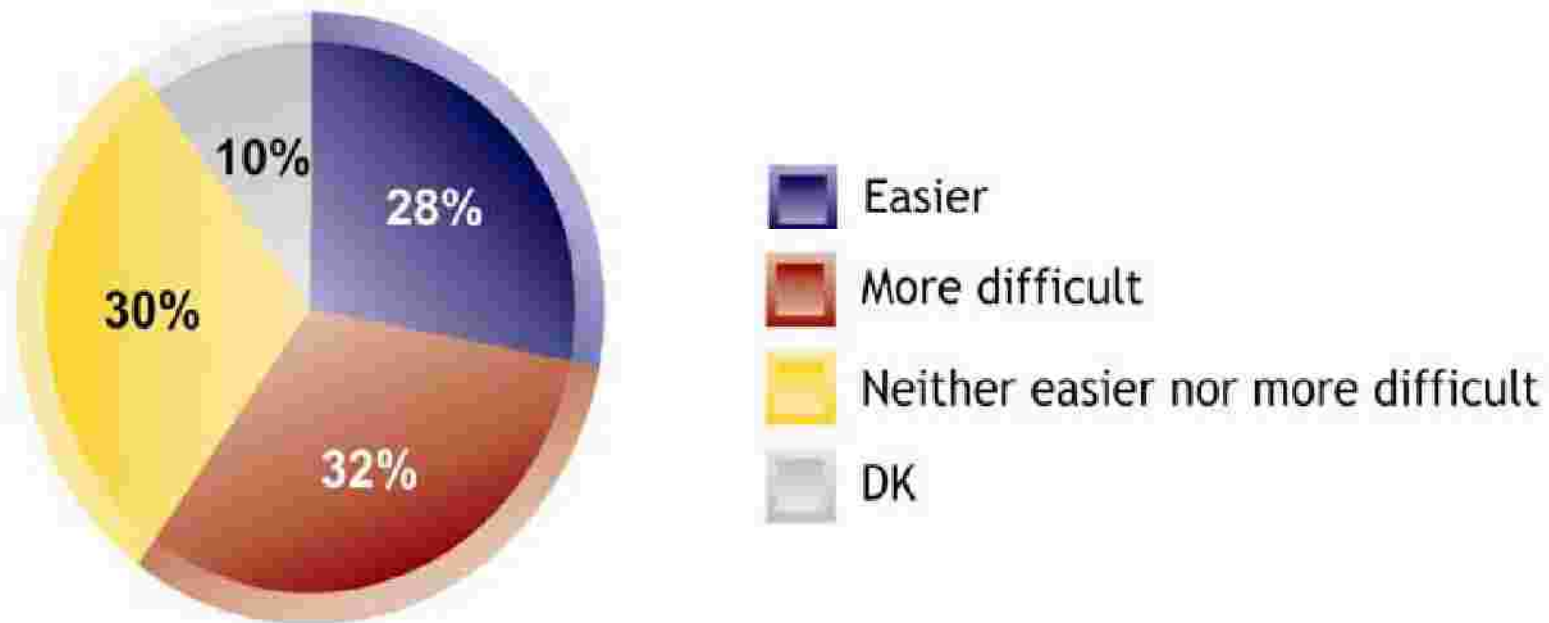
Option: Changing jobs every few years will be necessary to stay in employment



## 2. Imagining the EU in 2030

### Life in general

Question: QF2. Imagine how the European Union will be in 2030. Compared with today, will the life of European citizens be...?





## 2. Imagining the EU in 2030

### Concerns

COMPARISON NATIONAL, PERSONAL AND FUTURE NATIONAL CONCERNS  
% EU

	National concerns	Personal concerns	Future national concerns
<b>Economic situation</b>	42%	26%	23%
<b>Unemployment</b>	49%	21%	20%
<b>Crime</b>	16%	8%	18%
<b>Pensions</b>	9%	15%	17%
<b>Protecting the environment (split A)</b>	5%	5%	16%
<b>The environment (split B)</b>			
<b>Healthcare system</b>	14%	17%	15%
<b>Immigration</b>	9%	4%	13%
<b>Rising prices/ inflation</b>	21%	38%	12%
<b>Energy</b>	2%	3%	11%
<b>Terrorism</b>	5%	2%	9%
<b>Taxation</b>	7%	11%	6%
<b>Housing</b>	5%	6%	6%
<b>The educational system</b>	7%	9%	5%
<b>Defence/ Foreign affairs</b>	1%	1%	4%

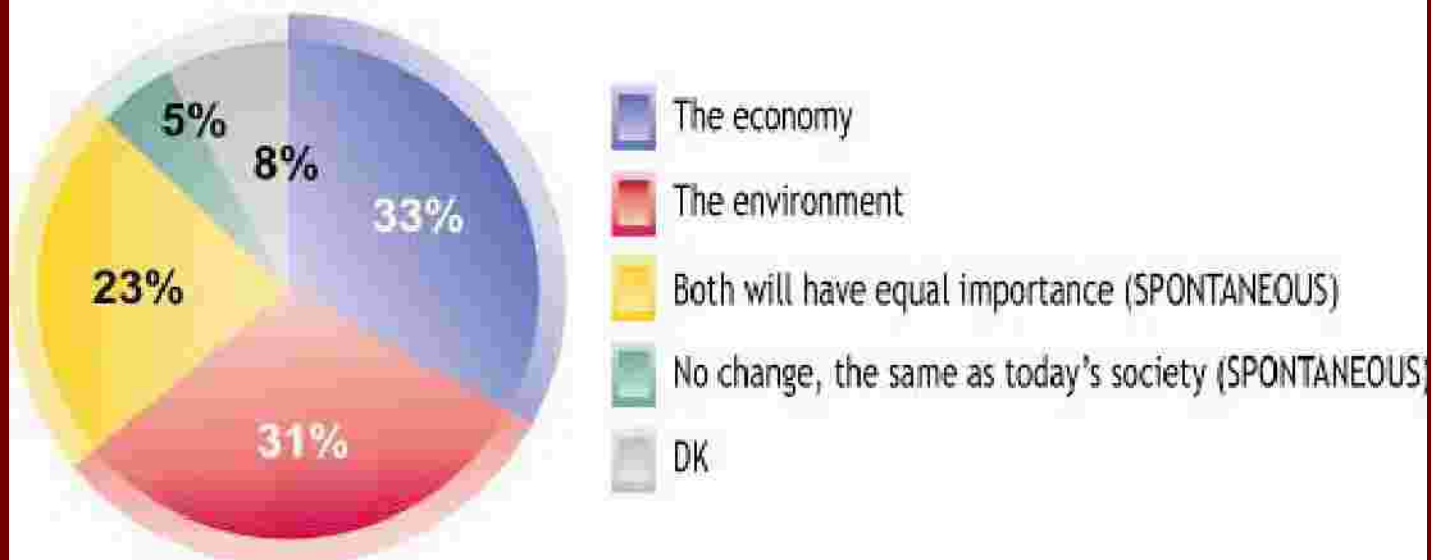
## 2. Imagining the EU in 2030

### Projections & Hopes

1. Environment/economy
2. Solidarity/Individualism
3. Work/Leisure
4. Order/Individual freedom
5. Time devoted to family life
6. Tolerance towards ethnic and religious minorities
7. Gender equality

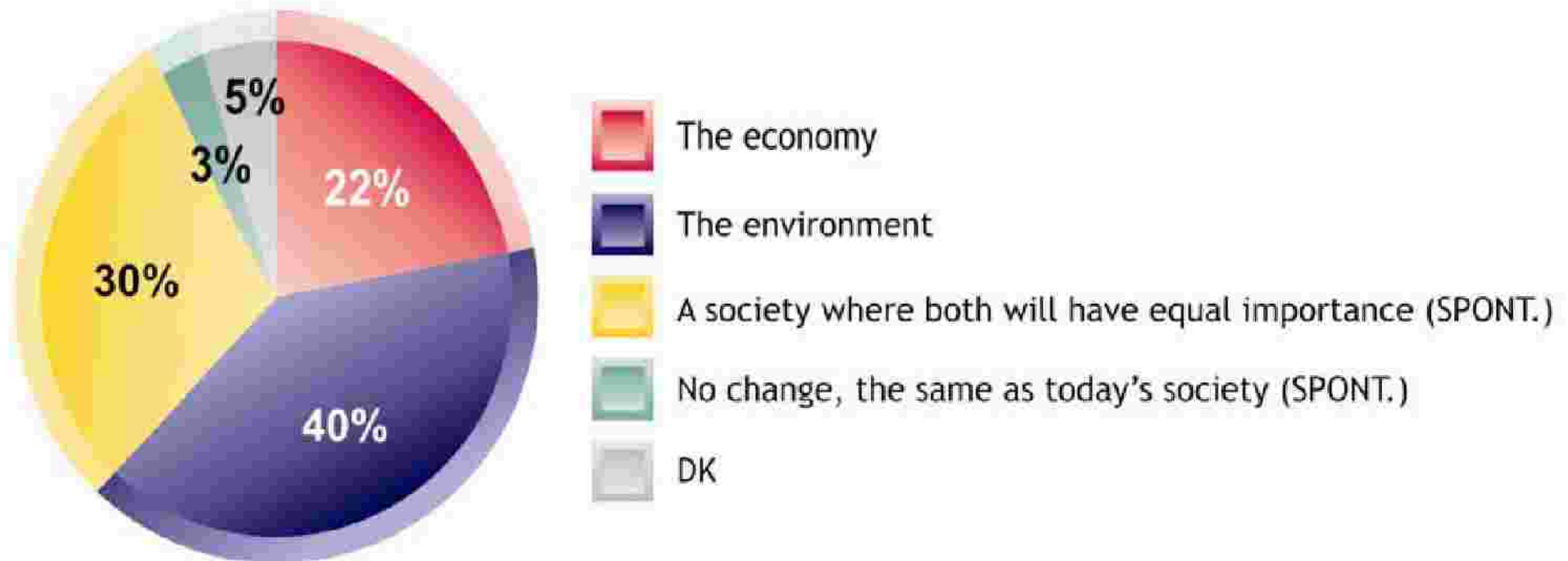
# Environment/Economy Projections

Question: QF3. Do you think that in 2030, in the European Union, people will live in a society where more importance will be given to the economy, or to the environment?



# Environment/Economy Hopes

Question: QF9. Let's now talk about your own hopes not your predictions for the future. In 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to the economy, or to the environment?



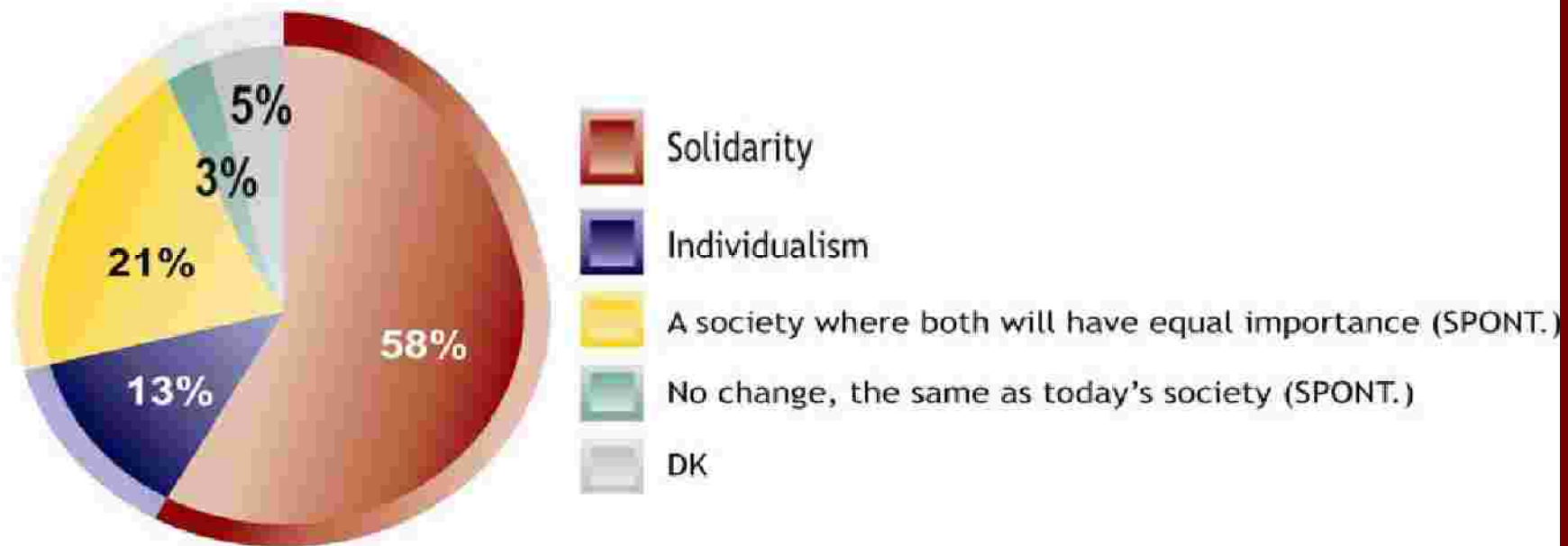
# Solidarity/Individualism Projections

Question: QF4. And in 2030, in the European Union, do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to solidarity, or to individualism?



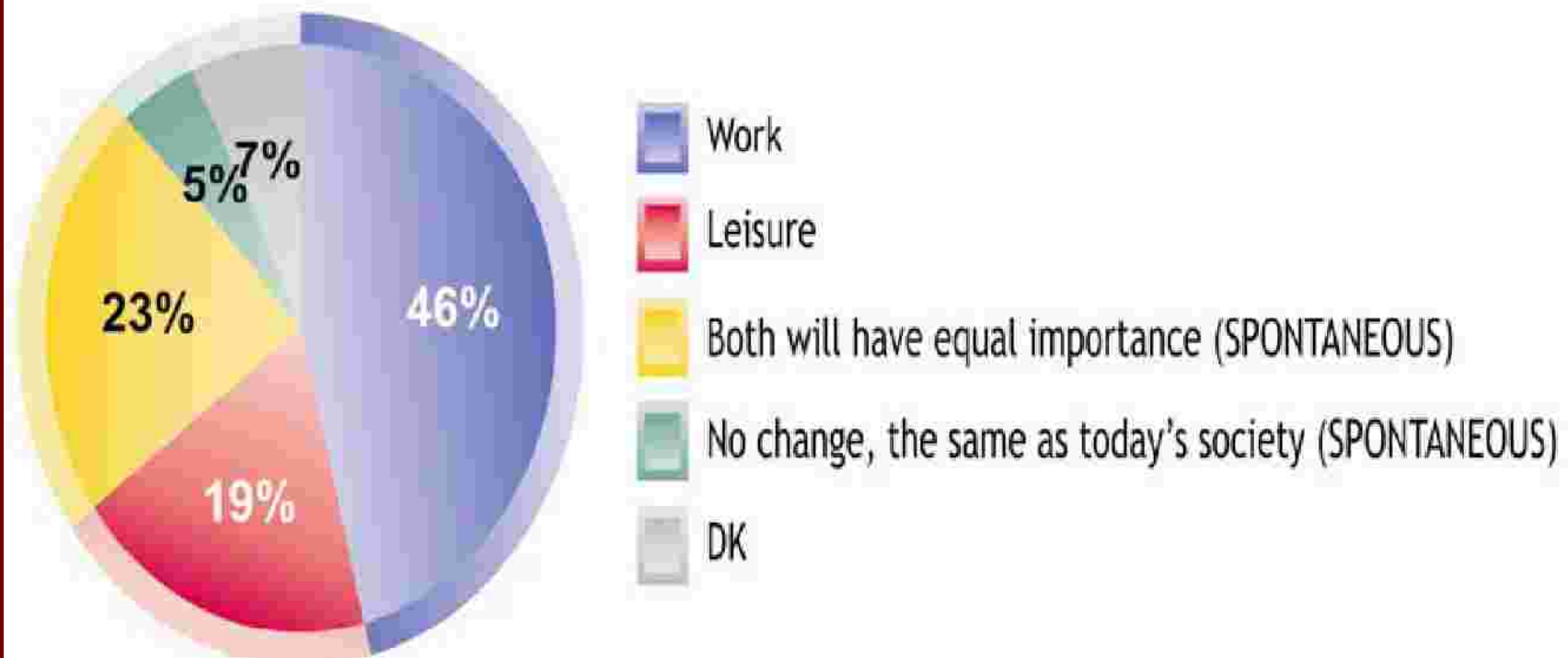
# Solidarity/Individualism Hopes

Question: QF10. And in 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to solidarity, or to individualism?



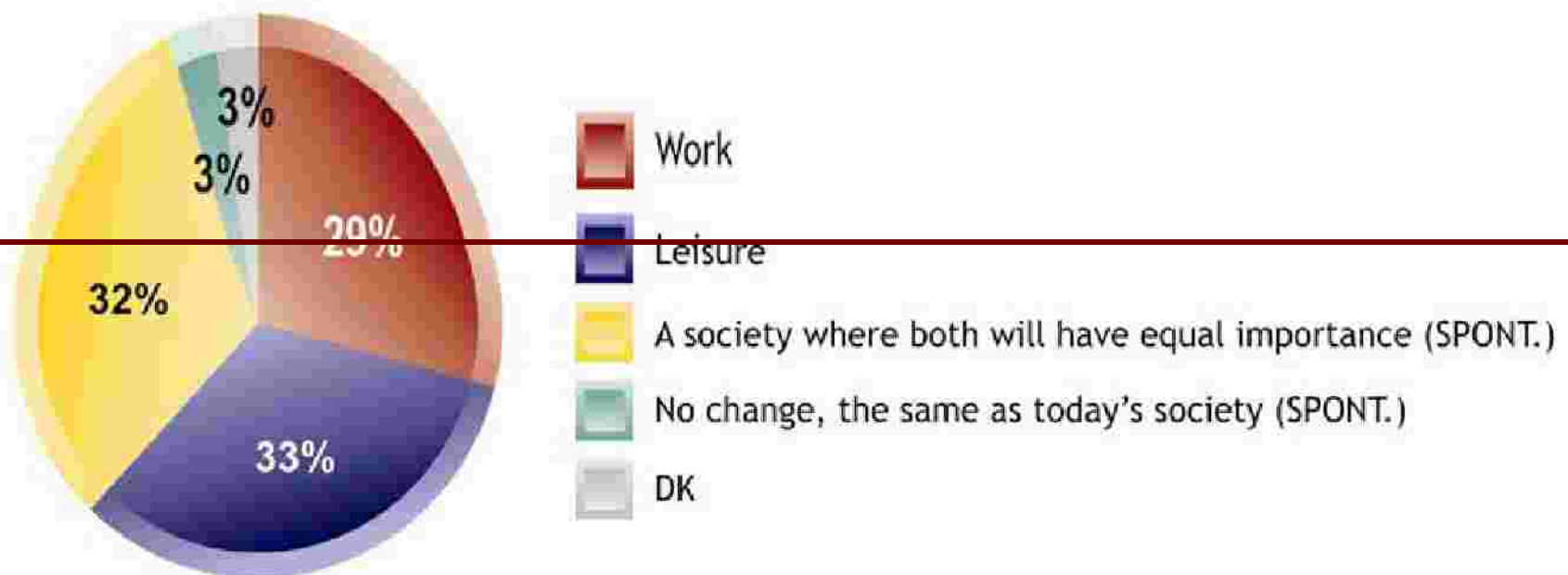
# Work/Leisure Projections

Question: QF5. And do you think that people will live in a society where more importance will be given to work, or to leisure?



# Work/Leisure Hopes

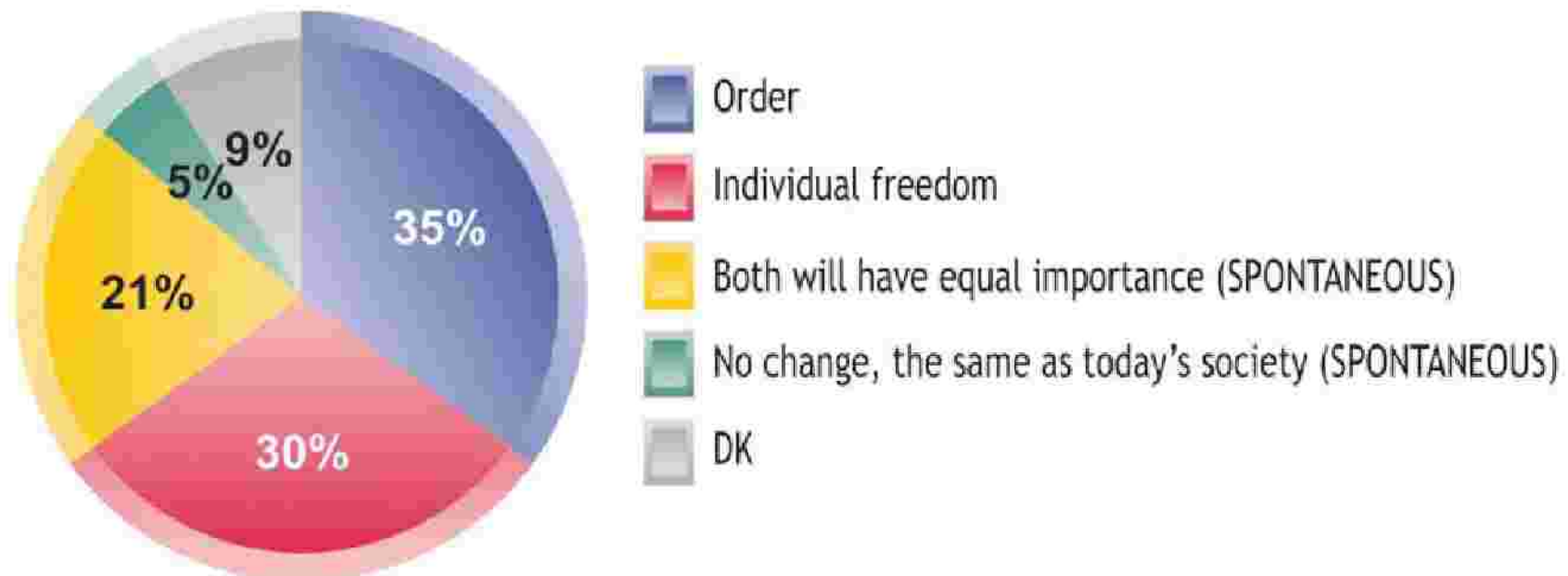
Question: QF11. And would you prefer a society where more importance is given to work, or to leisure?





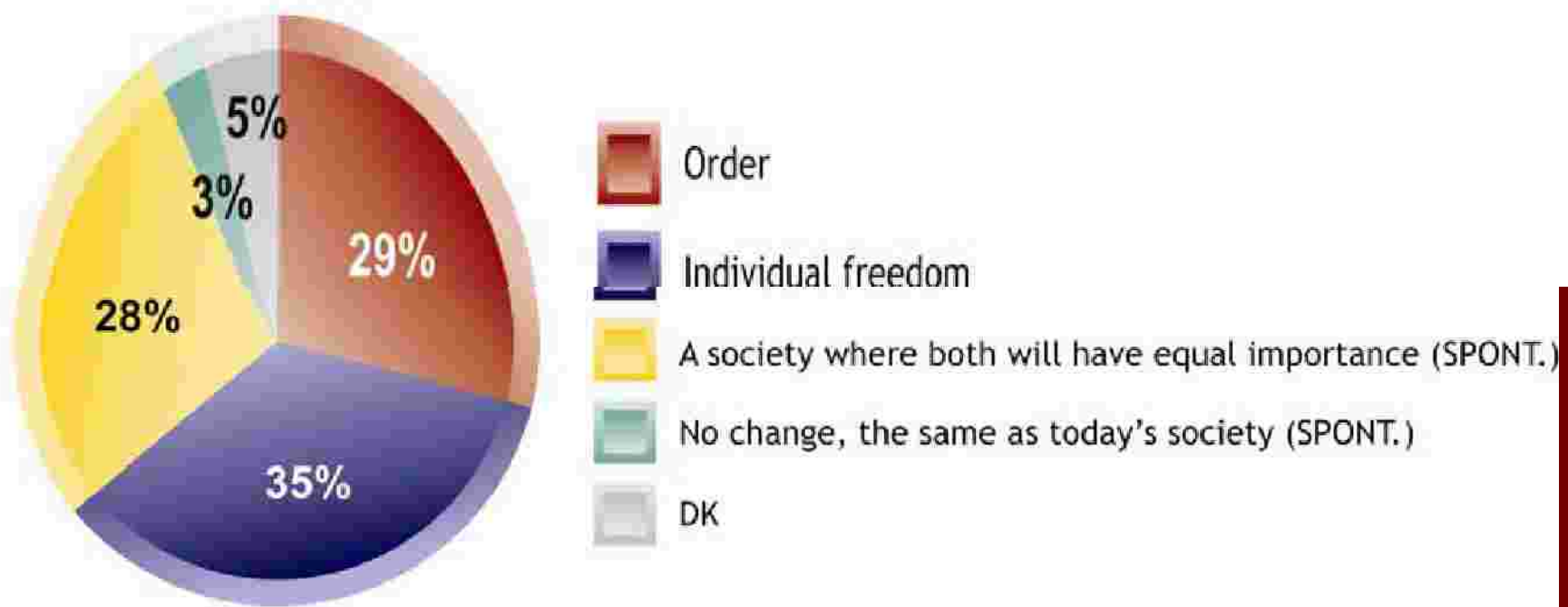
# Order/Individual freedom Projections

Question: QF6. And do you think that in 2030, in the European Union, people will live in a society where more importance will be given to order, or to individual freedom?



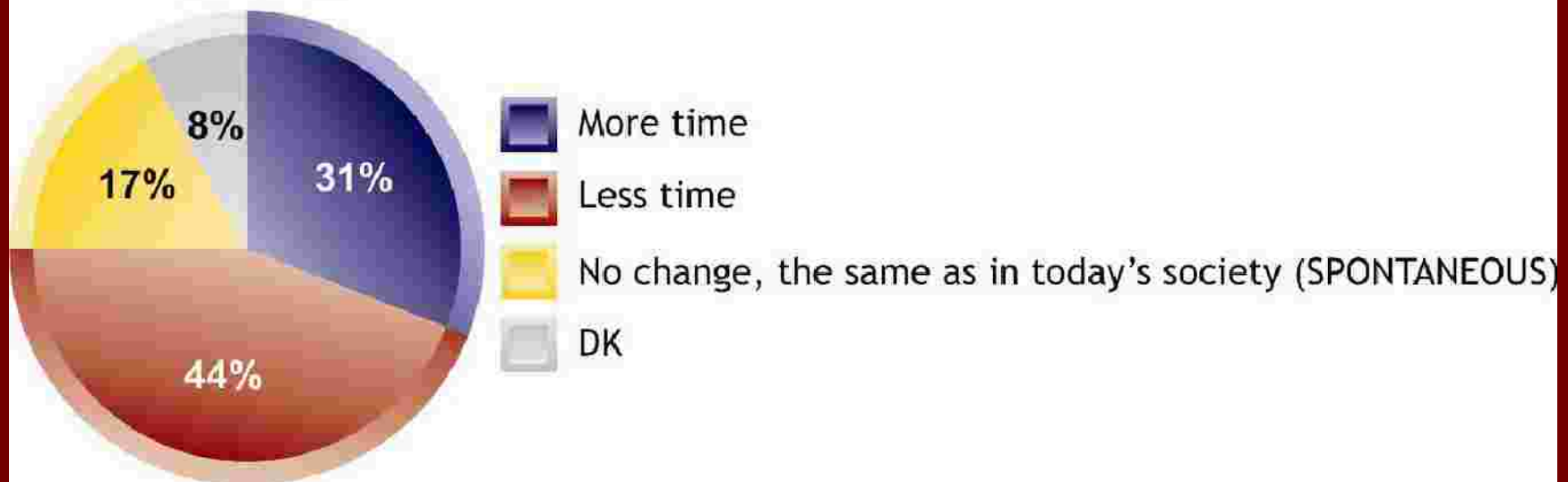
# Order/Individual freedom Hopes

Question: QF12. And in 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where more importance is given to order, or to individual freedom?



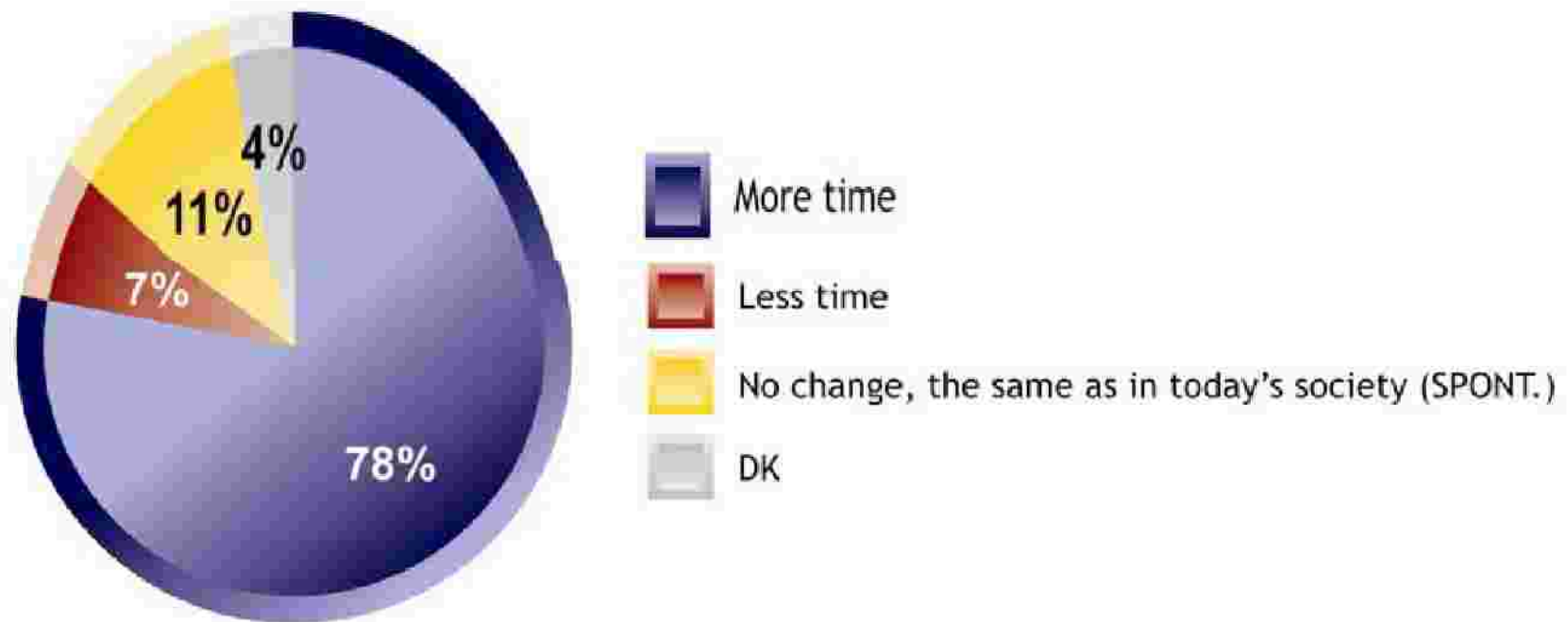
# Time devoted to family life Projections

Question: QF7. And do you think that people will have more time or less time to devote to family life?



# Time devoted to family life Hopes

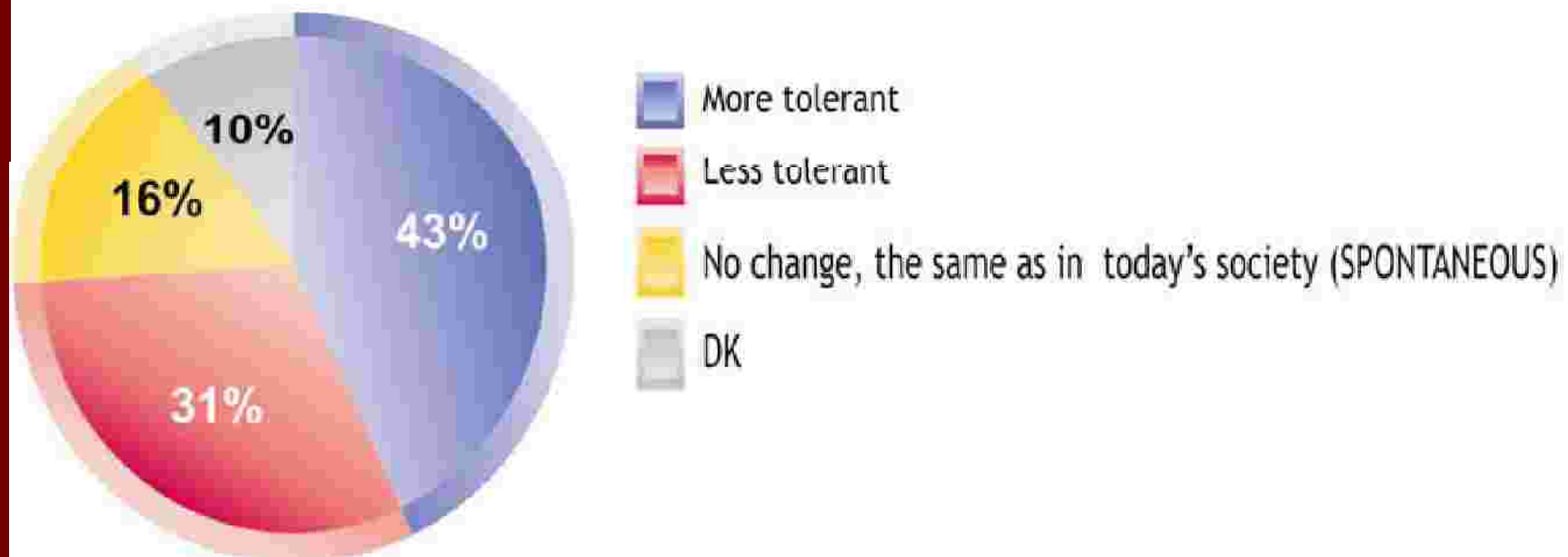
Question: QF13. And would you prefer a society where people have more time or less time to devote to family life?



# Tolerance towards ethnic and religious minorities

## Projections

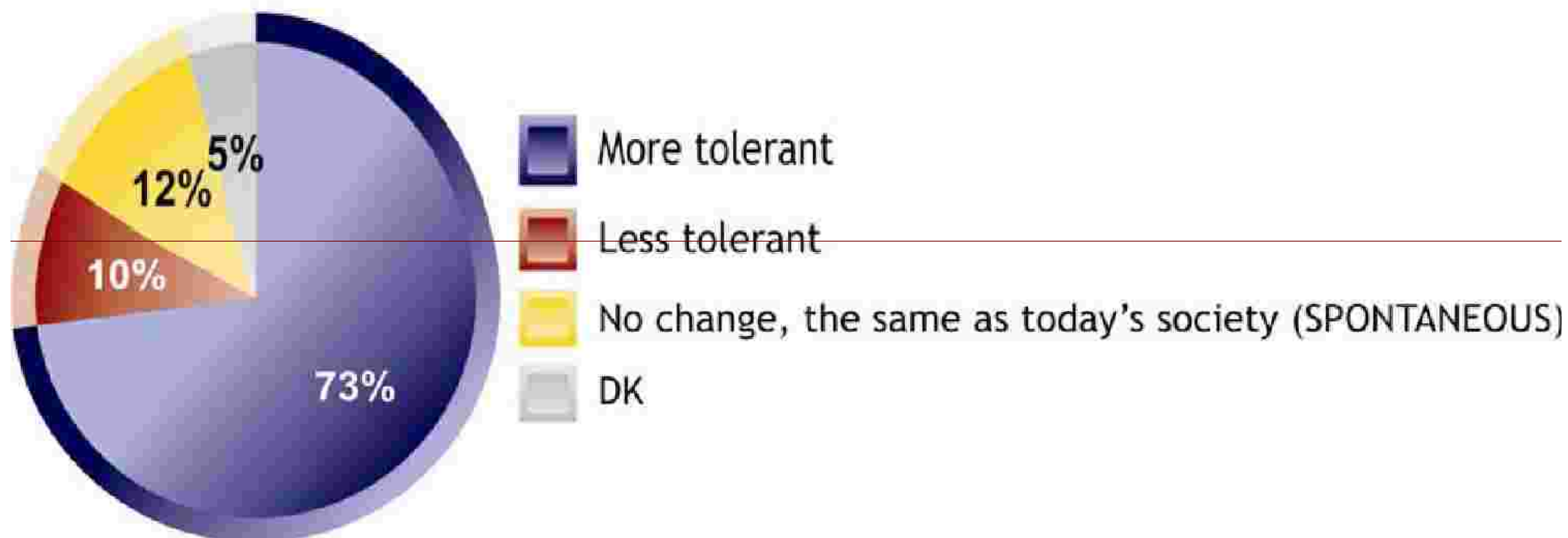
Question: QF8. And do you think that in 2030, in the European Union, people will live in a society that will be more or less tolerant towards ethnic and religious minorities?



# Tolerance towards ethnic and religious minorities

## Hopes

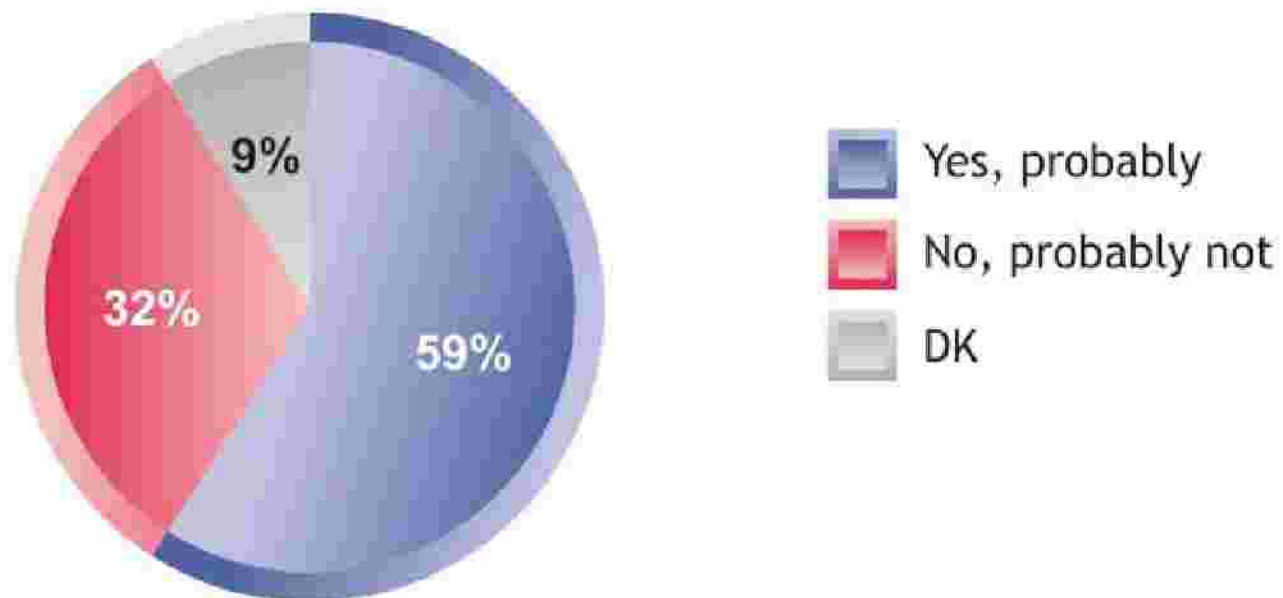
Question: QF14. And in 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society that is more or less tolerant towards ethnic and religious minorities?



# Gender Quality Projections

Question: QF15.1. For each of the following, please tell me if in your opinion, in 2030 in the European Union...?

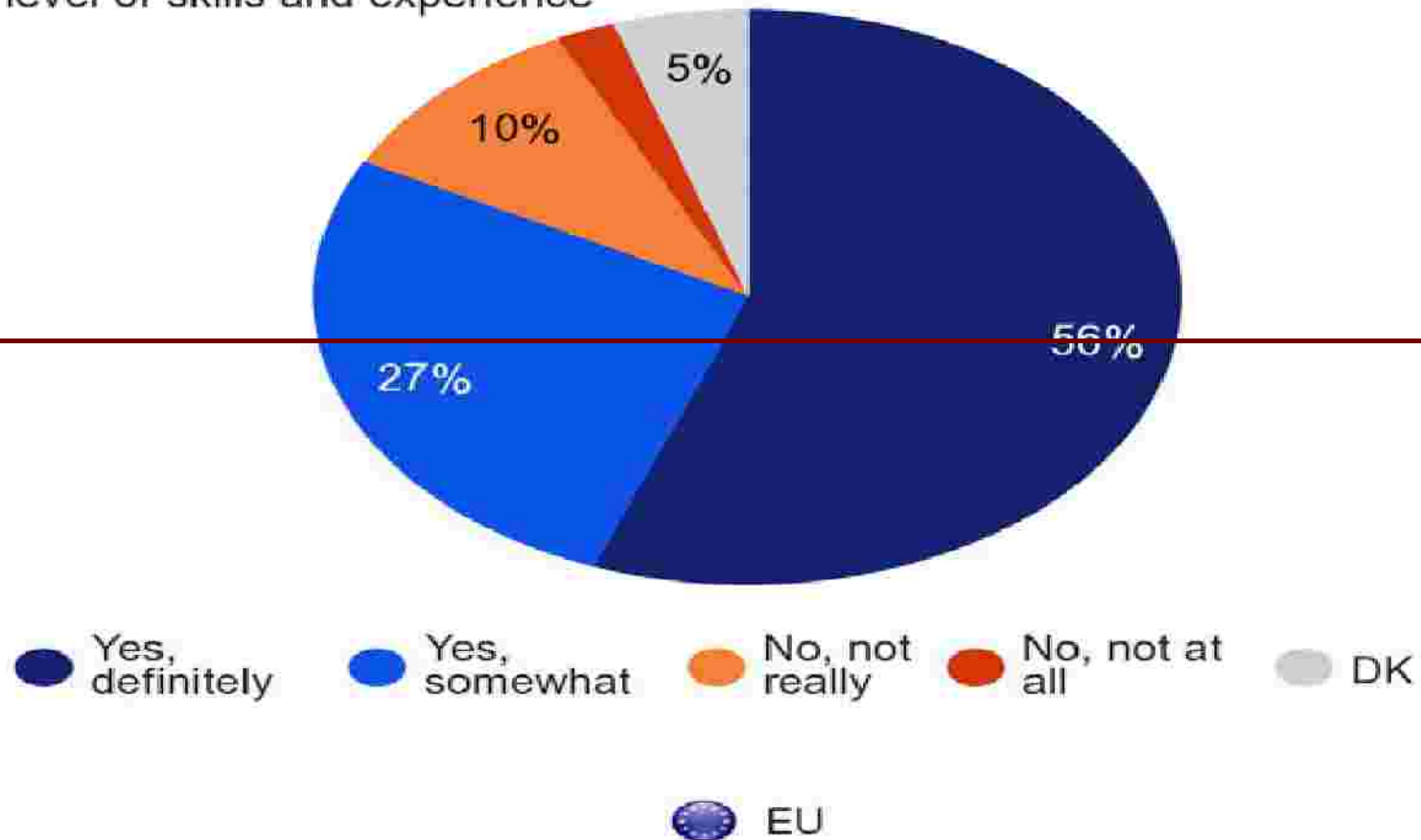
Option: On average, women's salaries will be equal to those of men for the same level of skills and experience



# Gender Quality Hopes

QF16.1. And in 2030, in the European Union, would you prefer a society where...?

On average, women's salaries are equal to those of men's for the same level of skills and experience





# Conclusions

- n **Values**: Europeans want a free society in which solidarity and social equality are of primary importance. They also prefer to set less store by money and material possessions. However, despite these worthy aims, the crisis has had a significant impact on Europeans' ambitions, particularly with regard to the environment; a majority of Europeans now wish to prioritise economic growth, even if it affects the environment. The opposite opinion was held by a majority of Europeans in 2008.
- n **Identity**: Europeans define themselves mainly in terms of national identity, but a growing number feel they are 'citizens of the world'. This is particularly true for the younger age groups. The chief element of a European identity is, according to European citizens, to have democratic values, and the strongest factor in terms of being European is to 'feel European'.
- n **Immigration**: With a worsening economic environment, attitudes towards immigration have become a little more negative since November - December 2006, particularly in terms of the perceived effects of immigration on insecurity and unemployment. However, a majority of respondents continue to think that the presence of people from other ethnic groups enriches the cultural life of their country (stable compared to November - December 2006).
- n **Pensions**: Europeans' expectations of their pensions have declined since November - December 2006. The greatest concern about pensions is in Eastern European countries, whereas respondents from the Nordic countries remain relatively unconcerned. Rather than work for longer to address the pensions problem, Europeans would prefer to increase their pension contributions. This view is held also by people who are currently not working.

# Conclusions (Ctd)

- n **Care of the elderly**: More than a third of EU citizens are either paying, or believe they will pay, for the care of their parents in the future. This figure shows a significant increase from the figure recorded two years previously. At the same time, there has been a marked fall in the percentage of people believing they will receive support should they need it. Here the impact of the economic crisis is clear: it has increased worries and doubts in Europeans' minds.
- n **National welfare system**: About half of the Europeans polled think their welfare system's coverage is adequate. However, only a minority consider their system could serve as a model for other countries – although this number has increased slightly since 2006. However, there are concerns for the future of these systems, as many Europeans consider their national social welfare system 'too expensive'.
- n **Job market**: There is considerable concern over the current job market. The majority of Europeans are clear that finding a job is difficult, even with good qualifications. Consequently, job security is of primary importance when seeking employment and respondents said it was necessary to change jobs frequently to stay in work.
- n **Planning for the future**: Just over a third of Europeans say they are only able to 'live day by day'. Those who are more financially comfortable, on the other hand, tend to be able to look to the long-term future.

# *Europe 2030 (2010)*

## *Challenges and Opportunities*

Report to the European Council by the Reflection Group  
on the Future of the EU 2030

THE EU HAS A CHOICE

RENEWING EUROPE'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MODEL

GROWTH THROUGH KNOWLEDGE: EMPOWERING THE INDIVIDUAL

THE CHALLENGE OF DEMOGRAPHY: AGEING, MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

ENERGY SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: A NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY: THE ETERNAL CHALLENGE

EUROPE IN THE WORLD: BECOMING AN ASSERTIVE PLAYER

THE EU AND ITS CITIZENS

BUILDING ON THE UNION'S STRENGTHS

# *Europe 2030 (2010)*

## Policy Conclusions

**ANSWER: The EU can be an agent of change in the world, a trend-setter, and not just a passive witness.**

**LETTER to the Council:**

- n **Act decisively and together in avoiding protectionist temptations.**
- n **Continue adopting measures to overcome the current crisis in connexion to the long-term reforms**
- n **Strengthening economic governance in the EU**
- n **Undertake reforms to the functioning and supervision of the financial institutions.**
- n **Need for a highly competitive and sustainable social market economy in order to maintain social cohesion**
- n **Human capital is the key strategic instrument for ensuring success in the global economy**
- n **Implement a common energy policy with both internal and external dimensions**
- n **Leading the fight against climate change.**
- n **Tackle our demographic challenge.**
- n **Strengthen the Single Market against temptations of economic nationalism and complete it, accompanied by improved tax coordination.**
- n **Reform the labour market and modernise our corporate governance practices.**
- n **No Treaty changes**
- n **Calls for strong political leadership**

# *Global Europe 2050, 2012*

*European Commission*

*DG Research & Innovation, Socio-economic Sciences & Humanities*

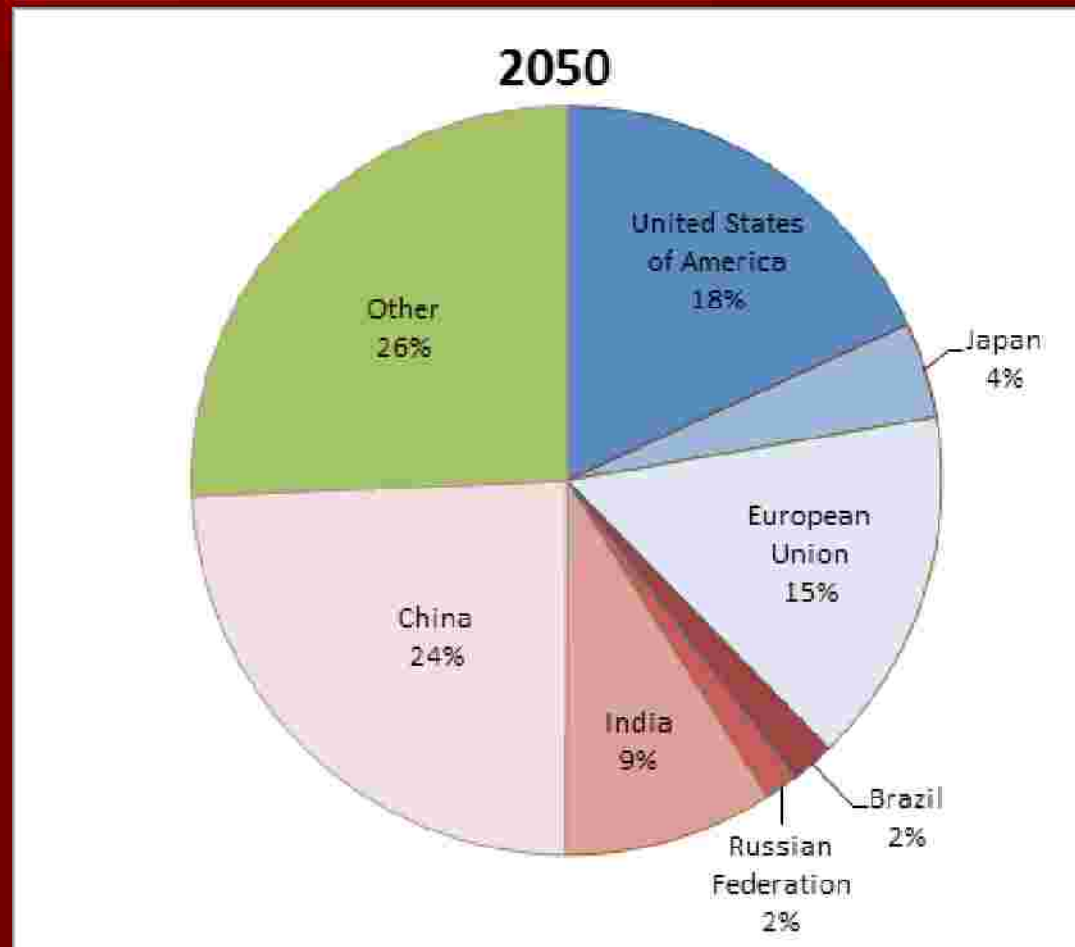
## **Six main dimensions of the future:**

- n Global demographic and societal challenges;
- n Energy and natural resource security and efficiency, environment and climate change;
- n Economy and technology prospects;
- n Geopolitics and governance: EU frontiers, integration and role on the global scale;
- n Territorial and mobility dynamics;
- n Research, education and innovation.

# *Global Europe 2050 , Three contested scenarios*

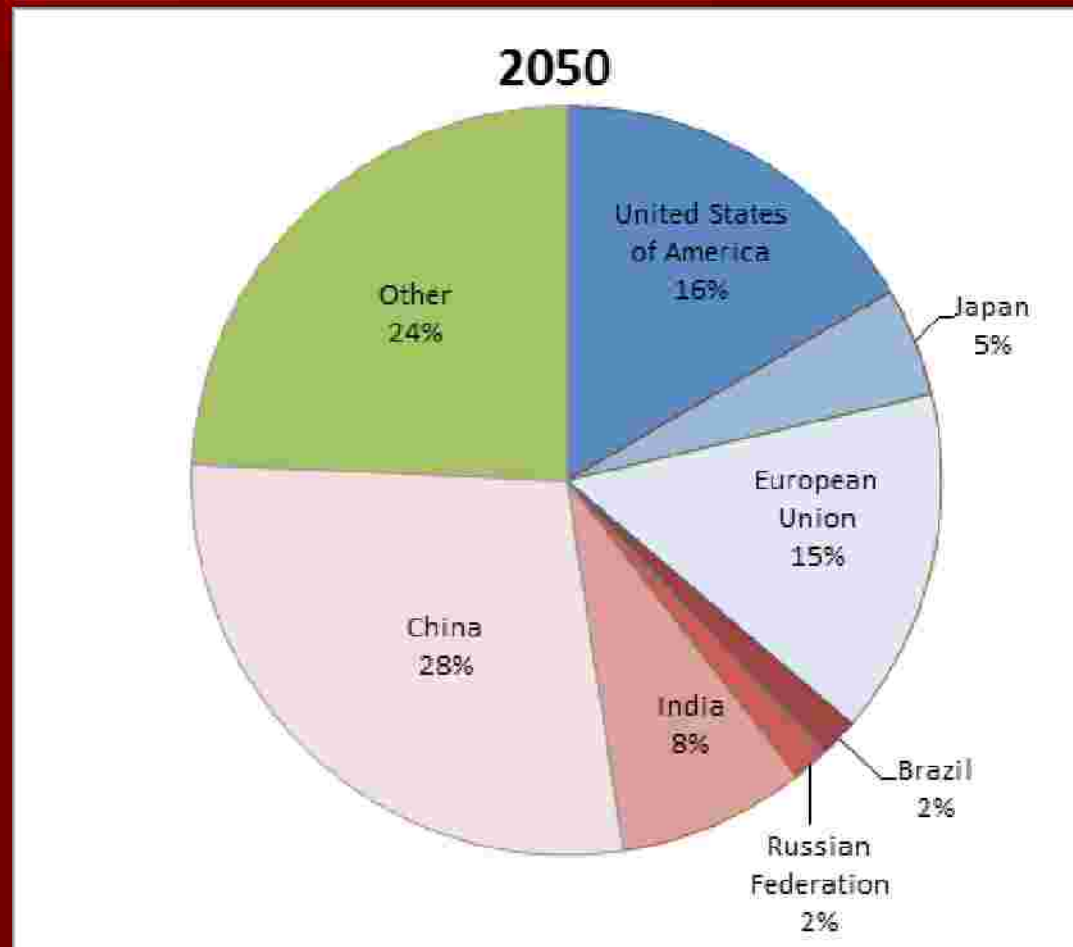
1. *“Nobody cares: standstill in European integration”*: Europe is seen in a process of prolonged “muddling through” in the absence of guiding and visionary actors and the lack of a redesigned policy framework.
2. *“Under threats: a fragmented Europe”*: a global economic decline, with protectionist reactions, the subsequent increase in transaction costs and increasingly congested infrastructures and the EU heads towards disintegration
3. *« EU renaissance: further European integration »*: global security is achieved, with the generalised enforcement of human rights and the rule of law. The world undergoes a global democratisation of power also as a consequence of increasingly active non-state actors, global public policy networks and the media. The EU is enlarged both east- and southwards, and political, fiscal and military integration is consolidated.

# Regional shares of the world GDP in 2050: “Nobody cares”



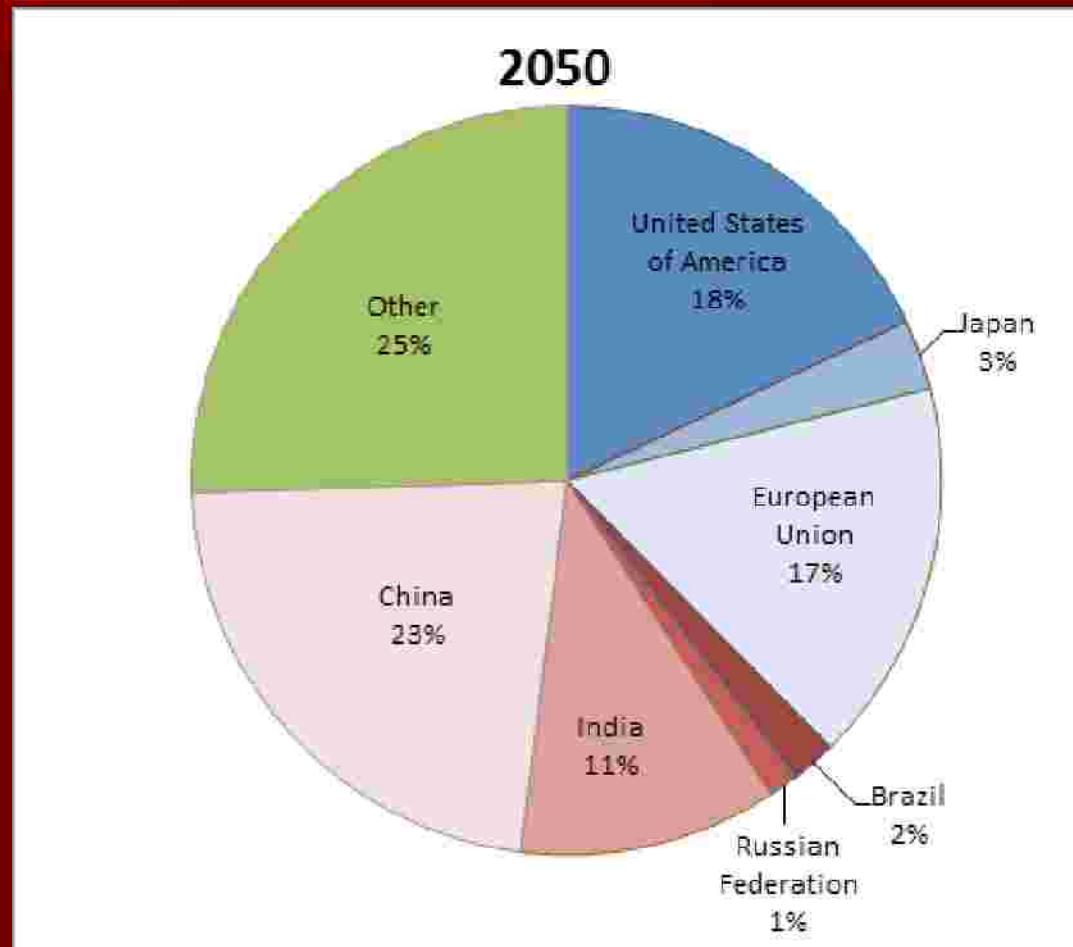


# Regional shares of world GDP in 2050, "Under threats"

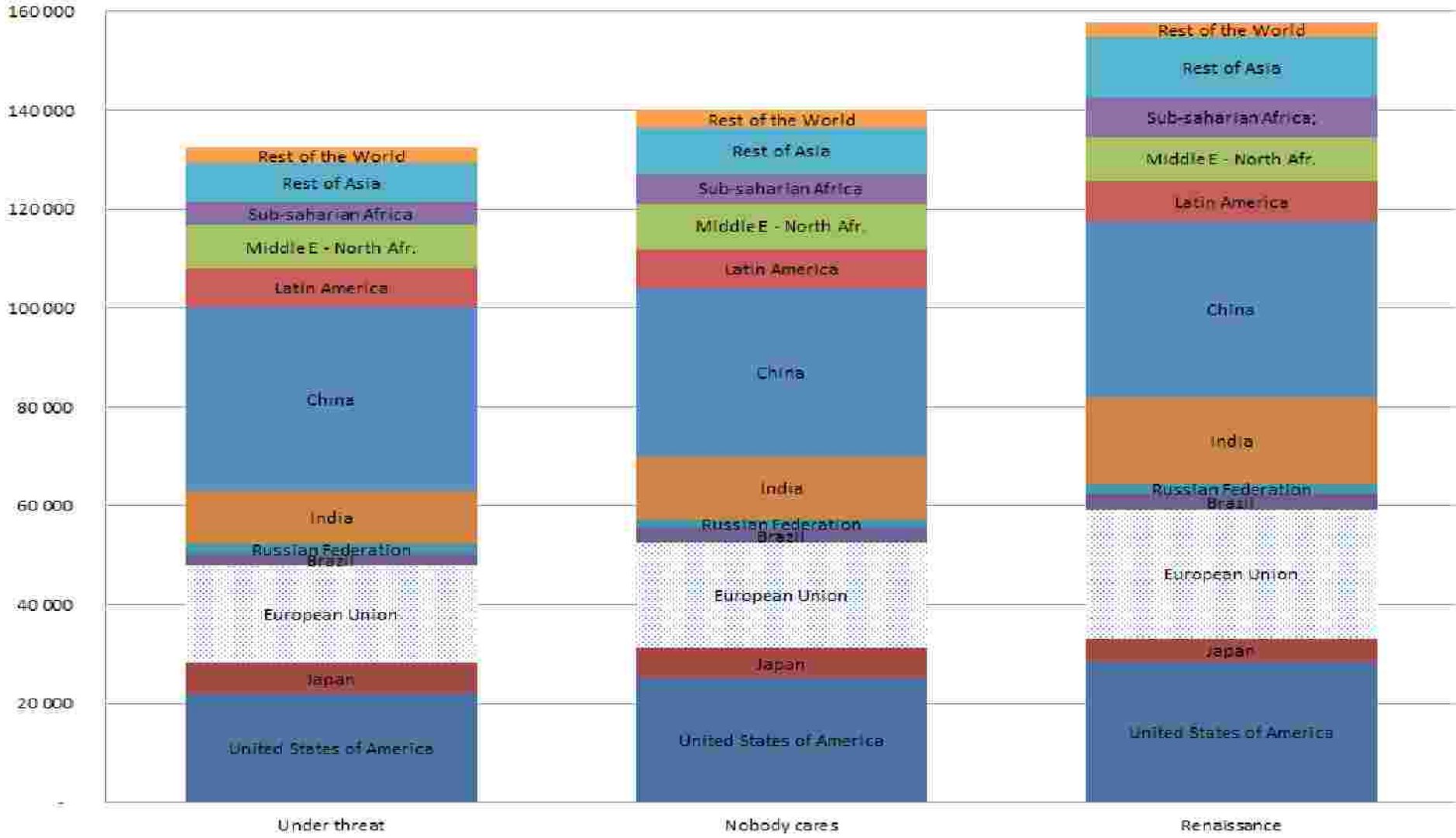




# Regional shares of the world GDP, 2050: "EU Renaissance"



# World GDP in 2050 for each scenario



# Europe 2050

## Conclusions

### n **Implication for Research and innovation policies**

- Nobody cares... but the European Commission
- EU under threats... chacun pour soi; ognuno per sé
- An EU Renaissance... from European romanticism to European “reaal Politik”

### n **Key messages:**

- Investing in knowledge
- Political and cultural integration
- Business as usual is not an option



Europe's future developments: an ongoing and long lasting process