



GLOBALISATION & VALUES: Identity, Nationality & Citizenship in EU MODULE 4

Prof. Dr Léonce Bekemans
Jean Monnet Chair
UNIPD, Academic Year 201-2012

Outline

- ▶ Fundamental issues:
 - Dramatically changed context: Europe extended
 - without changing its internal and institutional way of functioning
 - without adapting its basic conception to the new situation
 - Creation of a European citizenship

- ▶ Basic point of departure:
 - human rights paradigm: trans-cultural facilitator to move from multiculturalism to interculturalism
 - ▶ Complementing research agenda
 - ▶ Universal HR approach requires a European policy interpretation: public policies, coordination with European institutions and good EU practice within its territorial and institutional space

- ▶ Key concepts and their European policy impact: identity, nationality & citizenship

- ▶ Conclusion

I. Globalisation & Identity

1. Concept:

- ▶ Knowledge > belonging (-interaction between the individual and the group; - interaction between distinct groups)
- ▶ relational identity: open attitude towards the other > insecurity > belonging > intercultural dialogue > inclusiveness = transcend civic identity (territory vs border)

2. European values and identity

- ▶ Background: politically defined: "unity in diversity":
- ▶ Art. 6 & Art. 151; respect of fundamental rights
- ▶ Membership application: Art 49 + Copenhagen criteria
- ▶ Need for a stronger identity
- ▶ Issues: legitimacy problem (Eurobarometer Survey):
 - Low political participation
 - Weak attachment
- ▶ Models
- ▶ Preconditions

3. Policy conclusions

Models

European identity-building

1. COMMUNITARIANS: Europe of culture or “family of nations”

- ▶ Content: based on a common history
- ▶ Dangers: Euro-nationalism and exclusionary policies

2. LIBERALS & REPUBLICANS: Europe of citizens or “constitutional patriotism”

- ▶ Content: based on a common political culture or civic identity expressed in a common public sphere and political participation (Jürgen Habermas)
- ▶ Dangers: artificial distinction

3. CONSTRUCTIVISTS: Europe as a space of encounters

- ▶ Content: based on exchanges and cooperation: multiple identities
- ▶ Dangers: overemphasis adaptability of people

Preconditions for the emergence of a European identity

- ▶ Politics: strengthening democratic participation at all levels and more democracy at EU level
- ▶ Education and culture: strengthening European dimension, language learning, more exchanges, etc.
- ▶ Social and economic cohesion: counteracting social and economic differences: manage internal and external solidarity

3. Policy Assessments

- ▶ Policy of local authorities
- ▶ Integration and participation of citizens in projects and programmes:
- ▶ Focus on education: “learning by doing”

II. Globalisation & Nationality

- ▶ Nationality based on objective elements: connected to a political entity (State), territory and to authority
- ▶ Recognition by a State to its “nationals” acquired by:
 - birth (national nationhood)
 - Naturalisation
- ▶ Belonging: individuals as subjects or “resortissants”.
- ▶ Gives some rights and guarantees of being protected by the State
 - Right of “nationality” restricted to State powers
 - Can be a source of discrimination and exclusion

III. Globalisation & Citizenship

1. Classical concept of Citizenship:
2. Challenges to the State-nation and the citizenship
3. Historical development
 - Road toward launching European citizenship
 - Implications
4. European citizenship: universal basis & European dimension

1. Citizenship

- ▶ Definition: *“A legal and political status which allows the citizen to acquire some rights (civil, political, social, etc.) and some duties (taxes, loyalty, etc.) in relation to a political community as well as the ability of intervening in the collective life of a state”*
- ▶ Dominant political context: Westphalian system (1648): principles
- ▶ Citizenship:
 - essentially national and unilateral characterised
 - based on the rights of blood (*ius sanguinis*) and land (*ius soli*)
 - A distinction-discrimination perspective: *“ad alios excludendos”*

2. Challenges to the State-nation and the citizenship

Two major transformations:

- ▶ Globalisation
- ▶ Existence of multicultural societies

3. Historical development

1. Road toward launching European citizenship:

- Economic interpretation (Rome Treaty)
- Tindemans Report (1974): "Europe of citizens": rising European awareness
- Elections European Parliament (1976)
- Adonnino Report (1984): Committee of Europe of the Citizens
- Spinelli Project (1984): Project of Treaty of EU
- Treaty of the European Union (1992): institutionalising European citizenship: a common citizenship to many nationalities
- Amsterdam (1997): HR part of the founding principles of EU
- Nice (2000): EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Lisbon: Charter legally binding, correct foundation for EU citizenship

2. Implications:

- active citizenship will develop with a new framework, not of a close State on a limited territory, but open beyond the borders of nations > development of a transnational democracy;
- Plural citizenship covers multiplicity of nationalities and identities

Common European citizenship, multiple state citizenships and multiple different cultural identities >

4. European citizenship

a) Universal basis

Primary or universal citizenship

- ▶ Universal basis: “ad omnes includendos”: the ‘new’ International Law rooted in the UN Charter Human Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- ▶ the “new” citizenship (the tree metaphor)
- ▶ “plenitudo iuris: the civilisation of full citizenship
- ▶ Human dignity as central value
- ▶ universal citizenship and particular citizenships

4. European citizenship:

b) European dimension

- ▶ *“building an ever closer Union between the peoples of Europe”*: European demos living in a broad cultural space and belonging to a large and differentiated polity (model of democratic community)
- ▶ EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
- ▶ Implying plural and active citizenship: all residents in a given territory should enjoy the same fundamental political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights
- ▶ Implications

4. European citizenship:

c) Citizenship of the EU

established by Treaty of EU

Purpose of institutionalisation of this new legal status:

- strengthen European identity
- Favour citizens' participation

1. Legal Statute: Citizens' rights

"Citizenship of the Union is hereby established. Every person holding the nationality of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall complement and not replace national citizenship."

* Treaty of Maastricht (1992): Introduction of some new rights:

* Treaty of Amsterdam (1997):

- Addition of two more new rights:
- Human rights
- Education: key element for building European citizenship

2. Citizenship & identity:

- Not a consolidated reality, but beginning of a long process: a gradualist approach
- Institutionalisation of citizenship: topics and possible evolution: various pro and sceptic views

4. European citizenship:

d) Assessment

- ▶ EU Citizenship vs nation-state citizenship
- ▶ Extension of rights
- ▶ Inclusion or exclusion: paradox
- ▶ Democratic participation: solving the democratic deficit
- ▶ Emergence of European identity

'Learning for active citizenship'

December 1998, EC

"The fostering of competencies and convictions capable of enhancing the quality of social relations rests on the natural alliance of education and training with equality and social justice. Citizenship with a European dimension is anchored in the shared creation of a voluntary community of peoples, of different cultures and of different traditions - the creation of a democratic society which has learned to embrace diversity sincerely as a positive opportunity, a society of openness and solidarity for each and every one of us."

Mahatma Gandhi

- ▶ *"I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the culture of all the lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any."*