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# The Future of Europe Exploring strategies for strengthening EU Citizenship

bEUcitizen Final Conference | Scenario Event

Brussels, Wednesday April 26

Wieger Bakker



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## *Program*

1. Welcome: the future of EU citizenship
2. Introducing four future scenarios
3. What will happen and what to foster? (Break our session A)

Coffee break

4. Collecting ideas
5. Designing strategies (Break out session B)
6. The future in the present: reflecting on strategies and policies



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## *Aim of this scenario event*

Exploring the consequences for EU citizenship and citizenship in Europe of different futures from different perspectives:

- Governments, Public Administration,
- NGO's
- Youth
- Science
- Labour



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## *Aim of this scenario event*

Exploring options for choices, actions, strategies in these different circumstances to protect, foster or boost EU citizenship and citizenship in Europe.

*Scenarios are stories about the future, but their purpose is to make better decisions in the present.*

Gerald Davis



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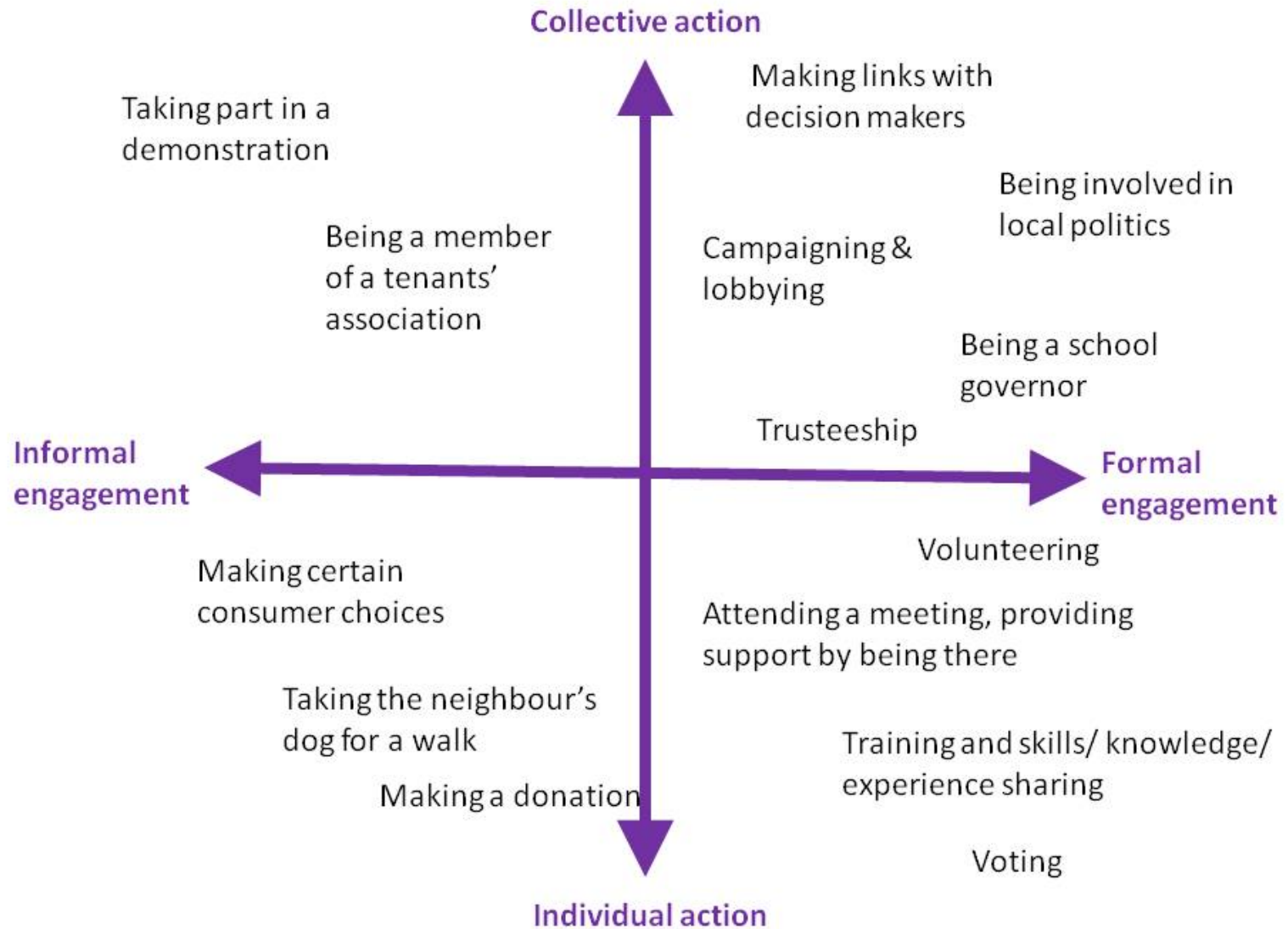
## *Dimensions of citizenship*

Legal status: having rights being protected by the law

Civic self rule: 'Citizens are those who share in the holding of office'

Active participation: in the proces of deliberation and decisionmaking

Sense of belonging: to a –political- community, identitification





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## *Dimensions of EU citizenship*

A set of civil, political, social and economic rights complementing ones national citizenship

Active membership of a European community as an extra layer, sense of belonging, identity, influencing decision-making



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## **Values related to EU citizenship**

**Democracy and (political)  
Participation**

**European Unity in Diversity**

**Peace and Stability**

**Inclusiveness and Solidarity**

**Protection and Human Security**





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## Appendix 2: European citizenship rights\*

Civil rights	Art. N.	Political rights	Art. N.	Social rights	Art. N.	Economic rights	Art. N.
Human dignity	Art. 1	Right to liberty and security	Art. 6	Right to education	Art. 14	Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work	Art. 15
Rights to life	Art. 2	Respect for private and family life	Art. 7	The rights of the Child	Art. 24	Freedom to conduct a business	Art. 16
Right to the integrity of the person	Art. 3	Protection of personal data	Art. 8	The right of the elderly	Art. 25	Right to property	Art. 17
Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Art. 4	Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Art. 10	Integration of person with disabilities	Art. 26	Workers right to information and consultation within the undertaking	Art. 27
Prohibition of slavery and forced labour	Art. 5	Freedom of expression and information	Art. 11	Family and Professional life	Art. 33	Right of collective bargaining and action	Art. 28
Right to marry and right to found a family	Art. 9	Freedom of assembly and of association	Art. 12	Social security and Social assistance	Art. 34	Right of access to placement service	Art. 29
Equality before the law	Art. 20	Freedom of the arts and sciences	Art. 13	Health care	Art. 35	Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal	Art. 30
Non-discrimination	Art. 21	Right to Asylum	Art. 18	Environment protection	Art. 37	Fair and Just working conditions	Art. 31
Equality between women and men	Art. 23	Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition	Art. 19			Prohibition of child labour and protection of Young people at work	Art. 32
		Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	Art. 22			Access to services of general economic interest	Art. 36
		Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at EP elections	Art. 39			Consumer protection	Art. 38
		Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections	Art. 40			Free movement of goods**	Art.28, 29
		Right to good EU administration	Art. 41			Free movement of capital**	Art.63
		Right of access to documents	Art. 42			Free movement of services**	Art. 56 to 62
		European Ombudsman	Art. 43				
		Right to petition	Art. 44				
		Freedom of movement and of residence	Art. 45				
		Diplomatic and consular protection	Art. 46				
		Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial	Art. 47				
		Presumption of innocence and rights of defense	Art. 48				
		Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties	Art. 49				
		Right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offence	Art. 50				

\* Legal basis articles: CFREU; Classical distinction by Marshall, 1950; Economic rights are added

\*\* Other legal basis: TFEU

Corresponds with articles EVRM

Corresponds with articles EVRM (wider scope)

EU citizen rights that complement national citizen rights



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## EU citizenship as a legal status

- EU charter on fundamental rights (legally binding since 2009)
- And following categories

<b>European Union Citizenship</b>			
<b>Civil rights</b>	<b>Political rights</b>	<b>Social rights</b>	<b>Economic rights</b>
Free movement of persons and residence	Representative European and local elections	Right to health care	Free movement of goods, services and capital.
Equal treatment of EU citizen.	Direct political participation	Right to education	Consumer protection
Cross-border divorces and separations	Respect of Crime victims' rights and a fair trial	Right to social security	
	Accountable European governance		



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## *Introducing scenarios*

Scenarios are stories about how the future might unfold for our organizations, our issues, our nations, and even our world.”

(From: What if?)

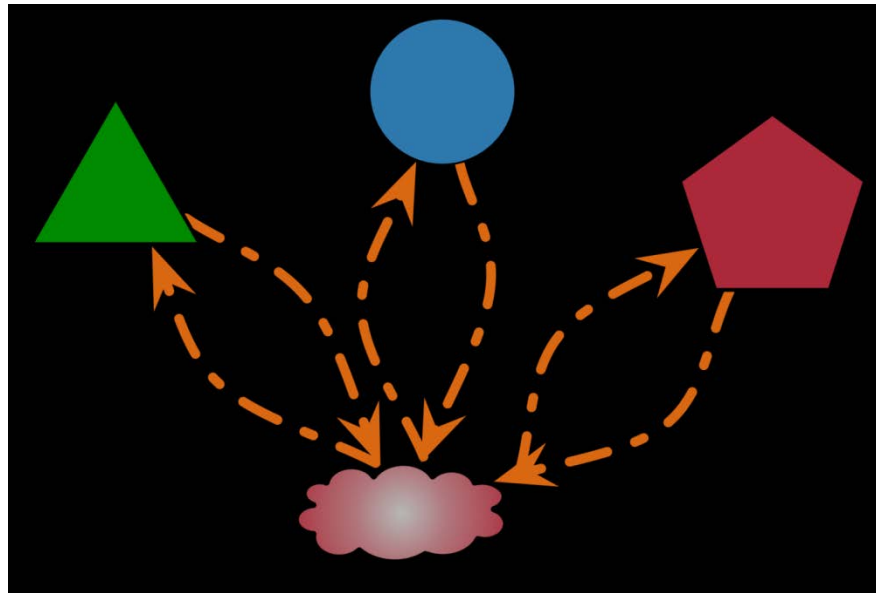
Scenarios are relevant when

- You are dealing with a strategic issue and the solution is unclear
- You are working in a highly uncertain environment.



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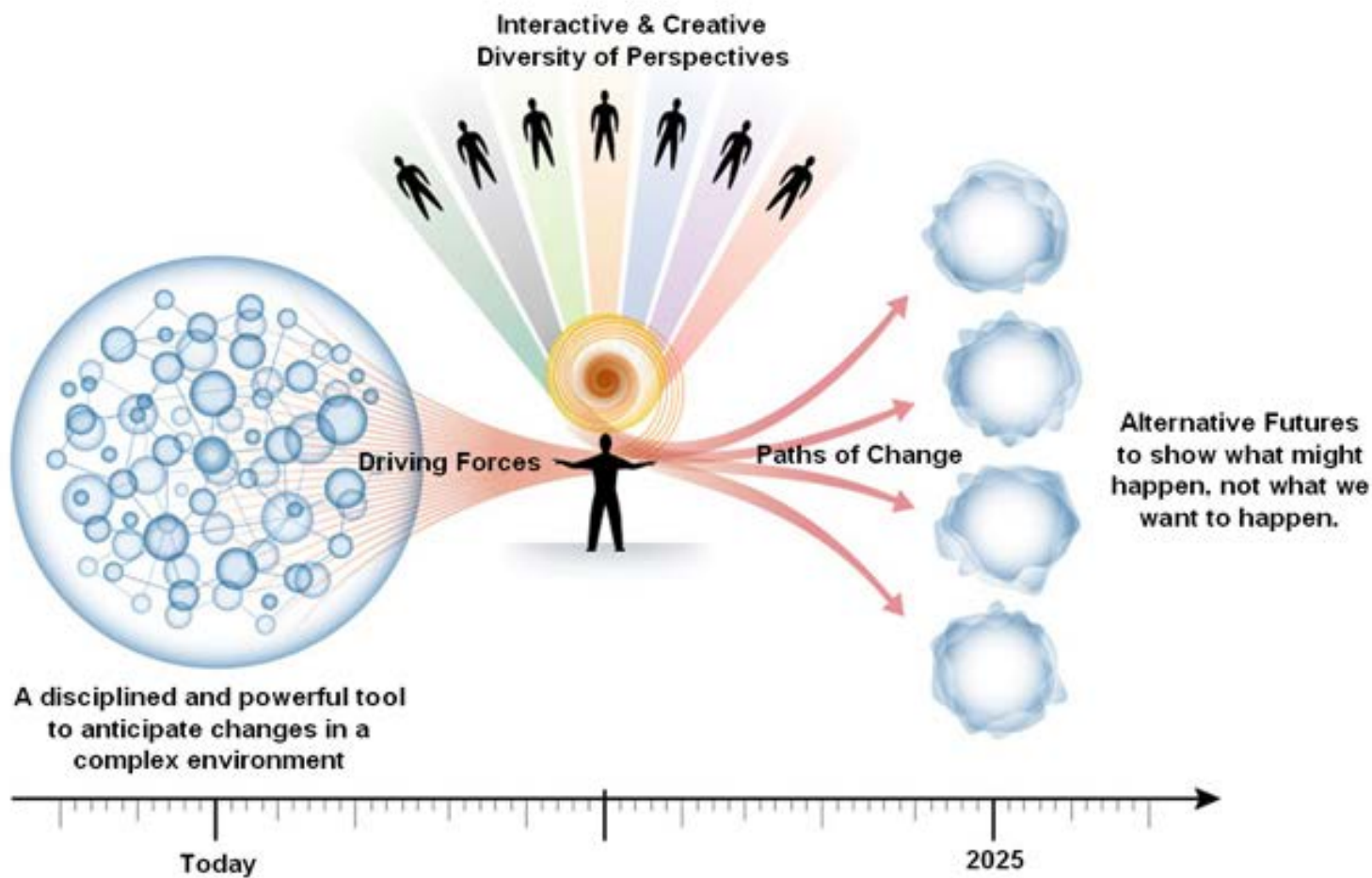
## Multiple Futures



Today's knowns and uncertainties



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## *Scenarios*

- Expand our thinking
- Uncover (nearly) inevitable futures (powerful drivers of change)
- Protect against Groupthink
- Challenge conventional wisdom  
(Charles Roxburgh 2009, *The Use and Abuse of Scenarios*)

## *Scenarios are a tool for strategists*

- Anticipating and analysing impact or consequences of developments/events (barriers)
- Developing strategies and repertoires for action



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## *Introducing four future scenarios*

Driving forces, trends  
and disruptive events

(literature, deliverables  
bEUcitizen, workshops)

### **Driving forces**

Four driving forces, identified as the opposites of two continua, are 'critical' in terms of their impact on EU citizenship.

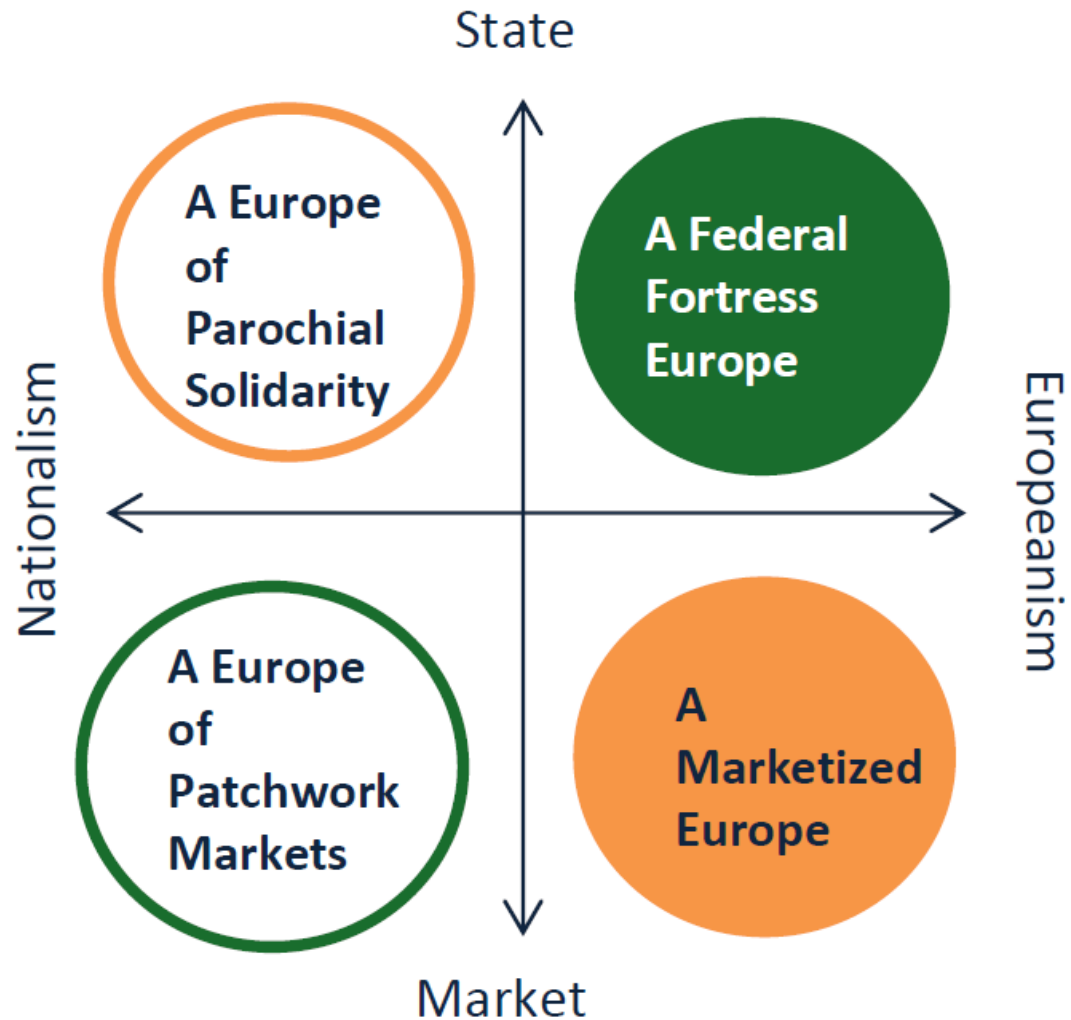
- **Nationalism** versus **Europeanism**
- Dominance of the **state** versus dominance of the **market**

Combining the two continua leads to four distinct scenarios.



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*Introducing four  
future scenarios*







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*A Europe of  
Parochial  
Solidarity*

In 2030 a Europe of Parochial Solidarity emerged in which nationalism, state intervention and state guaranteed social security are dominant.

In this future

- Member states took power;
- Member states provide the provisions for a decent life;
- The EU is primarily about trade relations;
- National parliaments review EU decisions.



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*A Federal  
Fortress  
Europe*

In 2030 a Federal Fortress Europe emerged where supra-national state intervention is combined with Europeanism, protecting those with EU citizenship within the EU, protecting the EU from outsiders.

In this future

- The EU has a European federal government, active in a broad spectrum of policy areas;
- EU guarantees minimal provisions for a decent life;
- EU coordination on fiscal, social and taxation matters as well as an integrated capital market;
- EU invests extensively in federal border protection and defence;
- EU government responsible for foreign affairs, defense and immigration.



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In 2030 a Marketized Europe exists in which the market actors (and powers) are dominant side by side with Europeanism.

In this future

- The EU is primarily active in domains related to the single market;
- There is a strong focus on deregulation;
- Cooperation on common concerns depends on the capacity of governments and companies;
- Social inequality is growing, rights are conditional and related to positions on the labour market;
- Organising around economic interests becomes more important than traditional democratic processes on the national and the EU level;
- Access to (EU) rights can be bought by third national citizens.



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*A Europe of  
Patchwork  
Markets*

In 2030 a where the interests of nations and national and regional markets are dominant and the variation between these markets is high.

In this future

- Governments are weak, the EU ceases to exist;
- Inequalities in income within and between countries grow;
- The focus is on the nation and its market with a strong focus on deregulation;
- There is an increasing divergence in how countries, economies and markets develop ;
- There are no common rules and standards within Europe.



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## *What will happen and what to foster?*

Break-out session A: mixed groups discussing all four scenarios

- How likely are the scenarios?
- What do we see happen already?
- What happens with EU citizenship in each scenario (and the values it stands for)?
- Which groups will be affected and how?
- What happens with conditions for national citizenship?
- How do we/you value that?
- What is there to choose?

Nota Bene: one rapporteur per group to report in the plenary session



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*Coffee Break*

*Collecting ideas*



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## *Designing strategies*

Break-out session B: mixed groups discussing all one scenario

- What can be done to protect, foster, stimulate conditions for citizenship, to realize the values related to citizenship?
- What can be done in to foster cross border citizenship
- Who can do what? What concerted actions is plausible?
- What strategy would you propose when we are in 2030?
- What do we have to do today and why?

Nota Bene: one rapporteur per group to report in the plenary session



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## *The future in the present: reflecting on strategies and policies*

- Strategy presentations
- Reflections and comments
- Concluding remarks by Agnes Jongerius (MEP S&D)





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One conclusion: Investing in a resilient civil society is of high importance to protect, foster and develop EU citizenship.

**Citizens**

consumers, employees, voters,  
protesters, social movements

**Civil  
society**

civic culture, countervailing power to threats, can  
foster innovations, moderate impact of market powers