**Citizenship and Migration**

*Europe's 21st Century Challenges*

**schedule**

**Day 1 Monday August 8**

09.30-10.30 RSS opening ceremony
11.00-11.30 Introduction to the course
11.30-12.30 Citizenship in the European Union (Elspeth Guild)

In this first session we will examine the meaning of citizenship in the EU. Among the main themes will be: what are the constituent elements of citizenship? What is the role of equality in citizenship and how does it operate? What other components of citizenship are common among the EU Member States? How is citizenship acquired and lost in EU Member States? How do EU fundamental rights and Council of Europe human rights affect citizenship?

12.30-13.30 Lunch
13.30-15.00 European Union citizenship (Sandra Mantu)

This session will focus on European Union citizenship of the EU, a notion that is distinct from that of nationality or citizenship of a state. We will address the history and development of EU citizenship and its main elements of EU citizenship in order to understand how EU citizenship changes the position of those individuals who benefit from it. We will also discuss how and to what extent EU citizens make use of their status and for what ends. Finally, we will discuss the role of EU fundamental rights and their relationship to EU citizenship.

15.00-15.30 Break
15.30-17.00 Who is a migrant in the EU? (Kees Groenendijk TBC)

What does it mean to be a migrant or a citizen? What are the key differences between the two and how are those differences revealed? While the political science literature focuses on voting and representation rights as a key component of citizenship in relation to migrant rights, this seems to be less the focus of struggles around the issue in Europe today. How can we understand the main differences between the two? Where are the human rights questions regarding the differences?

**Day 2 Tuesday August 9**

09.30 - 11.00 Citizen or migrant? Introducing the border (Elspeth Guild)

The border is the place where differences between citizens and migrants become apparent. It is only on leaving one’s state of citizenship that an individual might become a migrant and while outside his state of nationality, he is a foreigner. However, it is by entering a foreign state that this difference starts to be visible and relevant. The power of immigration officials to effuse entry into state territory at the border is the embodiment of the differences that exist between citizens and foreigners. Some of the issues we will explore in this session include: the manner in which the EU deals with entry and exit into its territory, to what extent human rights are relevant for entry and exit policies. The crises in the Mediterranean will also be covered here and the EU laws which surround them.

11.00 – 11.30 Break
11.30 – 12.30 Jihadist citizens and EU’s response (Sandra Mantu)

This case study will look at how the EU and its member States deal with EU citizens suspected of trying to leave the EU to fight with foreign groups elsewhere in the world.

12.30 - 13.30 Lunch
13.30 – 15.00 The right to remain v. Expulsion (Sandra Mantu)

While citizens always have a right to live in their country of citizenship, migrants may have to justify the reason for their presence on the territory.
Migrants can be expelled whereas citizens not. What are the rules which apply to each of these groups? Can citizens’ rights of residence be curtailed if they are citizens of the Union and not citizens of the state in which they find themselves? Are these rules the same for migrants and if not how do they differ in EU law and practice? What are the human rights which affect the right to remain?

15.00-15.30  Break
15.00-17.00  Self-study/ student presentations

Day 3 Wednesday August 10
09.30-11.00  Migrants and work (Bjarney Friðriksdóttir)
One of many complaints which are often made against migrants is that they steal jobs from local people and have the effect of lowering wages in the labour market. How does this claim fit with our understanding of the European Union which in its policy documents on labour migration frequently describes the situation in the work market as a needs based scenario? This session will address the access of EU citizens who exercise freedom of movement as workers to the labour market in a Member State where they are not citizens as well as access of third-country nationals admitted into a EU Member State for the purposes of employment to the labour market. It discusses issues such as whether citizens always have the right to work even if they are not citizens of the Member State where they find themselves? Are there human rights issues at stake? What differences and controls or exceptions can be made to the rights of citizens from another Member State in a host Member State? In the case of third-country national labour migrants what controls and limitations can be placed on their right to work? The new EU measures on admission to the EU for work – the Blue Card, the Single Permit, the Seasonal Workers and the Intra-corporate transfer directives will be covered in this session to reveal how the EU has constructed access to territory and the labour market for different types of migrants and the implications of the approach chosen by the EU to labour migration from third-countries.

11.00-11.30  Break
11.30-12.30  Migration Governance and Social Protection of Migrants: bilateralism v. Regionalism (Elisa Fornalé)
This session provides an introduction on the evolution of the protection of social rights and their portability for international migrants in two different regimes: bilateral and regional units. This session relates the concepts of regionalism/bilateralism to contemporary debates on multilayered migration governance to assess their significance considering first the unsolved problem of defining social security regimes, their origins, present and future prospects for the status of social protection, and their place in global order. This session provides an overview of the key points emerging from the various agreements and the main factors (similarities in terms of development, cultural ties and geographical proximity) that characterize the extreme variety of the actual panorama. This session will focus on the complex relationship of state sovereign concerns about migratory movements and the implementation of human rights instruments both at the regional and bilateral level.

12.30-13.30  Lunch
13.30-15.00  Citizenship, migration and equality (Paul Minderhoud)
In this session we will examine the claims to equality in social benefits and their sources in EU and human rights law. One of the recurring issues regarding citizens and migrants is who should have access to
what social benefits and on what conditions. This complex and politically sensitive issue is central to the differences between citizens and migrants. For example, one of the demands made by the British PM David Cameron in his attempt to renegotiate UK’s relationship with the EU concerns the equal treatment of migrant EU workers in the UK. Cameron wants to exclude EU workers from receiving in-work benefits for the first 4 years of their residence in the UK and thus discriminate between EU and UK workers. This session will help you understand how the legal principle of equality is played out in law and in practice in relation to EU citizens but also TCNs.

15.00-15.30 Break

15.30-16.30 Pensioners on the move: Lived citizenship and the question of equality in practice (Anoeshka Gehring)
The case study focuses on retirement migration within the EU. The central theme in the case study concerns retirement migrants’ (equal) access to social security provisions across borders. The topics which will be addressed in the case study relate to equality and lived citizenship - the perceptions of migrants’ citizenship rights in practice.

Day 4 Thursday August 11

9.30-11.00 Family migration, Gender and Citizenship in Europe (Betty de Hart)
In this course we will discuss family migration policies in Europe. What are conditions for families to live together in the European Union? Is there a right to family life (a right to live together as a family) in migration law? How has this changed over time? Does citizenship matter in the sense that citizens have more rights to family migration than non-citizens? Is there a trend towards increasingly restrictive family migration policies and if so, why?
How can we explain differences between countries?
How do family migration policies affect the lives of family members and how does gender matter?

11.00-11.30 Break
11.30-12.30 The challenges of family reunification: the example of Filipino transnational families (Asuncion Fresnoza-Flot)
Drawing from an ethnographic research conducted in France, this case study unveils the way domestic policies on migration and family reunification structure the family lives of migrant workers in the so-called “care sector”. Focusing on the case of Filipino transnational families, it aims to analyse how these families navigate the complex laws and regulations concerning family reunification, thereby highlighting their strategies and transnational networks.

12.30-13.30 Lunch
13.30-15.00 Through a migrant’s eyes: identity and belonging in Europe
15.00-17.00 Self-study/presentations

Day 5 Friday August 12

09.00 – 12.30 Student presentations
12.30-13.30 Lunch
13.30 – 17.00 Student presentations