

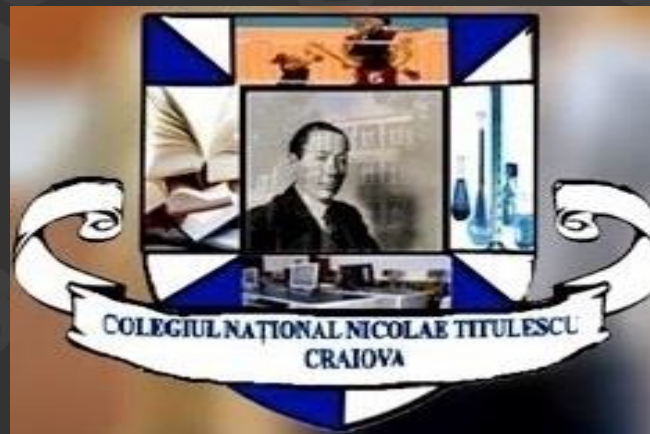


National College "Nicolae Titulescu"

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CITIZENSHIP



MAASTRICHT TREATY

- ❖ EU citizenship was first introduced by the Maastricht Treaty (signed in 1992, entered into force in 1993), and was extended by the Treaty of Amsterdam.
- ❖ The Maastricht Treaty was signed on 7 February 1992 by the members of the European Community in Maastricht, Netherlands to further European integration.
- ❖ The treaty founded the European Union and established its pillar structure which stayed in place until the Lisbon Treaty came into force in 2009.
- ❖ The treaty also greatly expanded the competences of the EEC/EU and led to the creation of the single European currency, the euro



THE CITIZENSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

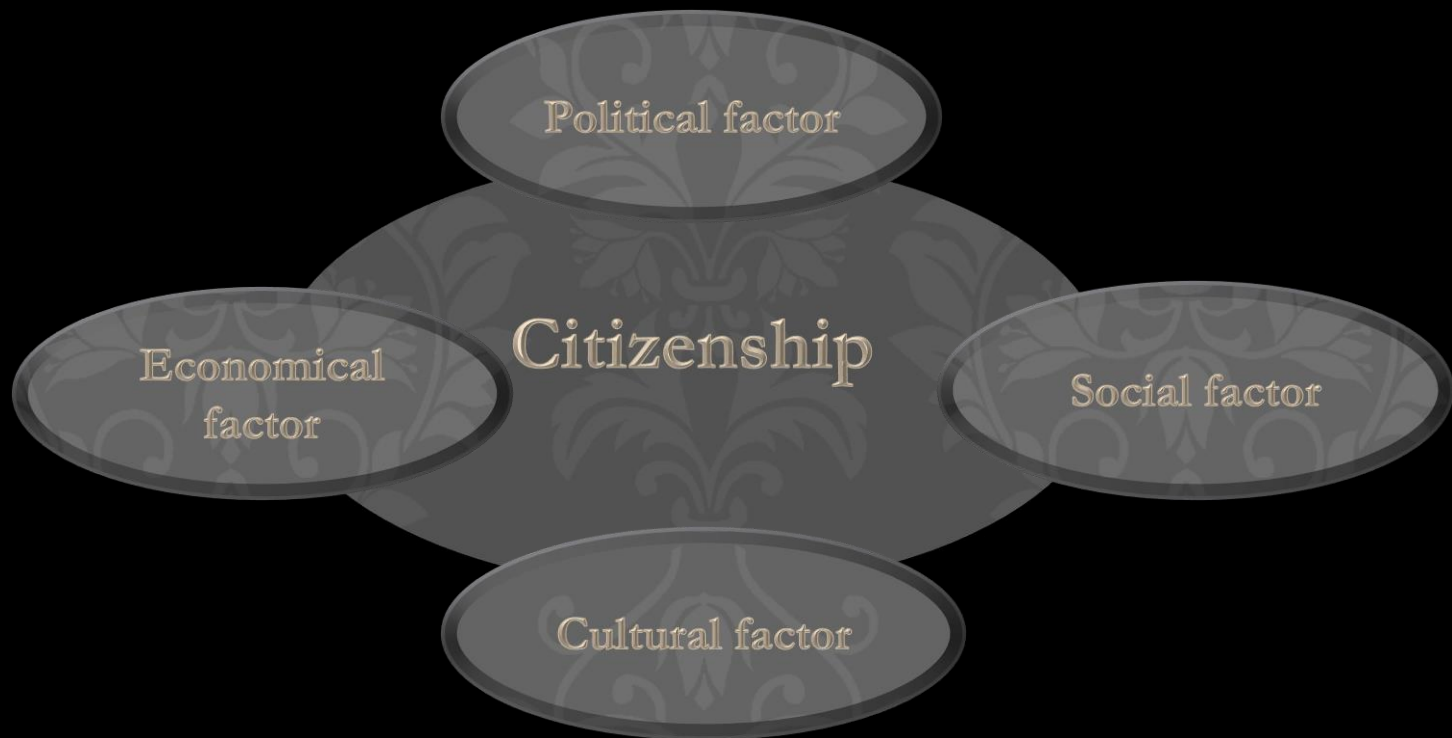
- ❖ According to the conception proposed by Aristotle, the citizen was defined by participation in the judicial and public functions in general.
- ❖ Citizenship continues to designate the legally quality that allows a person to take part in the life of the state, enjoying the civic and political rights, and being subject, in turn, to certain obligations such as necessary vote or military service.
- ❖ European citizenship is complementary to national citizenship and gives rights, such as the right to vote in European elections, the right to free movement and the right to consular protection from embassies of other EU countries.
- ❖ From a historical point of view, the main advantages of being a citizen of an EU state were the right to free movement between member states. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides for the citizens “to participate in the democratic life of the Union.”

EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

- ❖ The notion of European citizenship could be based on these rights and obligations.
- ❖ It implies that citizens of the European Union benefit, as such, from the same rights that are traditionally granted to their own nationals in the domestic legal order.
- ❖ These rights correspond almost entirely to what in 1975-1985 were "special rights" reserved for citizens of the Member States of the Community.



THE FOUR FACTORS OF THE CITIZENSHIP



FACTORS

The political factor

The political factor refers to the rights and responsibilities of the political system. The political dimension of citizenship can be promoted through awareness-raising and education, such as political structures.

The cultural factor

The cultural factor of citizenship refers to the awareness of the common cultural heritage. The cultural dimension of citizenship can be maintained, for example, by promoting intercultural experiences or by protecting the environment.

The social factor

The social factor of the citizenship refers to to the behaviour between the people. This can be promoted through by combating the social isolation, social exclusion, and protecting the human rights.

STATED RIGHTS

- ❖ Historically, the main benefit of being a citizen of an EU country has been that of free movement.
- ❖ However, with the creation of EU citizenship, certain political rights came into being. Specifically, the following rights are afforded:

Political rights:

- 1.Voting in European elections
- 2.Voting in municipal elections
- 3.Accessing European government documents
- 4.Petitioning Parliament and the Ombudsman
- 5.Language rights

Rights of free movement

- 1.Right to free movement and residence
- 2.Freedom from discrimination on nationality