

IMMIGRATION

“The act of someone coming to live in a different country”



Europe's history has been shaped by migration. For centuries, merchants, craftsmen and intellectuals crossed the continent to practice their trades or start new lives.



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In Italy, the biggest issues are what to do with the **large number of illegal immigrants or clandestini** already in the country, how to tackle the large-scale trafficking of migrants, particularly by speed-boat from Albania, and concern at the involvement of the mafia in the smuggling gangs.

The French historian Benjamin Stora says the real challenge of immigration is **“the challenge of knowing the other”** – and it goes both ways.



The Washington Post

Immigration

Some ideas to solve this phenomenon

Since the 2011 European Union has always had problems to find an agreement to solve immigration problem.

Through this years have been made many proposals.

1. **DOING NOTHING**

Europe tried to share out refugees, but it didn't work after many countries, especially in central Europe, didn't respect their part of the treat.

Pros: thanks to status quo each country could choose, following E.U. Rules, to deport asylum seekers back to the first country they entered (for example Italy).

Cons : “If Europe fails on the questions of refugees then it would not be the Europe we wished for” said Angela Merkel. She also warned that without a plan, European countries might need to impose borders controls and it would blow European Union.



Solution 2

To make a military action against smugglers who help refugees to get to Europe.

The boats used by them are also dangerous and frequently sinking during the crossing.



Pros

This measure could discourage smugglers, who often have ties with crime organization and a stepped-up naval presence might make search and rescue operations more efficiently.

Cons

Stopping smugglers isn't a long term solutions for immigration crisis. It just displace the burden to other countries because immigrants could pass through Balkans.

What Europe is doing?

Trying to cut the flow

Since the end of Gheddafi's regime in Libia the number of migrants has risen up.

European in order to stop the flow has made a deal with Turkey. The agreement allowed Greece to return migrants to Turkey, while the Europeans boosted financial support for Turkey's refugee population and provided greater visa liberalization for Turks.



MARSHALL PLAN
WITH AFRICA

During previous surges in immigration European leaders thought about a plan called “Marshall Plan for Africa” but African leaders didn't agreed with it “The needs of the continent are enormous, and unfortunately 1 or 2 billion euros will not change the situation,” said Hissein Brahim Taha, Chad’s foreign minister



In the past months the french President Macron suggested to set up “hot spots” in places such as Chad where vulnerable refugees could apply for asylum without risking a dangerous sea crossing. But the countries argued that this could bring even more migrants in their countries; in Chad for example there are about half milion migrants



But are these ideas enough?

According to Judith Sunderland, associate director for the Europe and Central Asia division at Human Rights Watch “If France, Germany, Italy and Spain want to show genuine leadership, they should act to create and expand other safe and legal ways for people to reach Europe, like granting humanitarian visas and facilitating family reunification,”



There is another solution

It seems that there is another proposal: using the Libyan coast guard and militias to crack down on the flow of migrants. There are some signs that this approach — the most controversial one — appears to be working.

Since mid-July, about 4,000 migrants have crossed the Mediterranean, about an 80 percent drop compared with the same period last year. Italy has taken a number of steps to discourage the migration, including deploying naval ships to help Libyan officials intercept migrant boats off the coast.



European Commission - Statement

Migration: Joint declaration by Commissioner Avramopoulos and the Ministers of Interior of France, Germany and Italy

Brussels, 3 July 2017

The Ministers of Interior of France, Germany and Italy and the European Commissioner for Migration and Home Affairs met in Paris on 2 July 2017 to discuss the challenges posed by the increasing migratory flow on the Central Mediterranean route.

They expressed strong solidarity with Italy, which faces rising numbers of arrivals.

In order to provide increased support to Italy and contribute to stem the migratory flow, they agreed on the following measures:

- Work on a code of conduct for NGO's, to be drafted and presented by Italy, in order to improve coordination with NGO's operating in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Enhance support to the Libyan coast-guard by increasing training activities and providing additional financial support, while ensuring close monitoring of activities.
- Provide additional support to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to allow facilities in Libya to reach international standards in terms of living conditions and human rights.
- Encourage the examination of possible concrete options to reinforce border controls at the Southern border of Libya in order to stem irregular migratory flows, in close coordination with Libya's neighbouring countries.
- Reinforce the EU strategy on returns, making full use of capacities provided by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) as well as of the agreed coordinated reassessing of visa policy toward third countries in order to enhance readmission rates where needed.
- Make full use and accelerate the agreed EU relocation scheme in order to strengthen relocation of persons in need of protection. France and Germany have expressed their commitment to increase their relocation efforts.

In order to allow swift progress in support of Italy, the Ministers of Interior of France, Germany and Italy and the European Commissioner for Migration and Home Affairs call on all EU partners to consider these action points at the next EU informal Council meeting in Tallinn on 6 July.

Ius Soli Citizenship

Iseult Honohan (University College Dublin)

In awarding citizenship to those born in the country, ius soli is an important way in which people gain citizenship; it incorporates the children of immigrants as members at birth or thereafter. Ius soli prevents persons born and raised in a state from remaining foreign nationals with limited rights to residence and political participation.

In 2010 it exists in some form in 19 of the 33 European countries included in the EUDO Citizenship study.

Since 1989 there have been:

- *12 instances of significant extensions*
- *7 of restrictions*

Ius soli has, for example, been introduced or strengthened in Germany (2000), Portugal (2006), Luxembourg (2009) and Greece (2010), while ius soli was removed in Malta (1989) and qualified in Ireland (2004). Ireland was the last pure ius soli regime in Europe, and here it has been made subject to additional conditions.

The trend is thus towards the wider availability of ius soli citizenship, but in more conditional forms, dependent on limited forms of prior parental residence and other conditions identified with integration.

Italian *Ius Soli*



People demonstrate in favour of reforming Italy's citizenship law. File photo: Filippo Monteforte/AFP

With a flood of migrants arriving on Italy's shores, a bitter debate has erupted over whether children born on Italian soil to foreign parents should have citizenship rights at birth.

According to a poll published on Thursday in the *Messaggero* daily, [the idea of "ius soli"](#) is losing support among Italians, even though such a path to citizenship exists in many other EU countries.

The Latin term "*ius soli*" refers to rights linked to the land (where you are born) as opposed to "*ius sanguinis*", where rights are based on blood ties.

Children currently must have **at least one Italian parent** to enjoy citizenship rights. Those who do not can apply when they turn 18 but rules on time spent out of the country mean some are rejected.

Back in October **41 percent** of people polled said they were in favour of "*ius soli*", but now that number has dropped to 32.3 percent. Italy's high-profile battle with Europe over who should deal with the hundreds of thousands of migrants rescued in the Mediterranean and brought ashore since 2014 has sparked a backlash over a proposed bill and even fisticuffs in parliament.



A demonstration calling for reform of Italy's citizenship law. Photo: Filippo Monteforte/AFP



Photo: Filippo Monteforte/AFP

After 15 years of debate, the draft law establishing "ius soli" was adopted by Italy's lower house in 2015. Two years later, after a series of amendments, it is now being debated in the upper house with the support of the centre-left.

The draft law also provides for nationality via "*ius culturae*" for children not born in Italy who have spent **at least five years** in the country's education system.

Italy's anti-immigrant Northern League has slammed the proposal as a "cultural mistake". Ex-premier Silvio Berlusconi, founder of the centre-right Forza Italia, said it would send the wrong signal to those already attracted to Italy's shores.

"Making it known that it's easier to become Italian will create false hopes in Africa and increase migratory pressures," he warned.

Over 86,000 migrants have arrived so far this year, up over ten percent compared with the same period in 2016.

The adoption of "*ius soli*" would bestow Italian nationality on around 800,000 children immediately, and another 60,000 newborns a year, according to the Italian Institute of Statistics (Istat).

"The children born in Italy are Italians and it is the **duty of a civilized country** to welcome them" Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni said earlier this week. The proposed bill is also passionately supported by his predecessor Matteo Renzi.

(Source: *The Local*, 14 July 2017)



*“The way to reduce risk is not through exclusion but **dialogue and inclusion**”.*

- Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni

Thanks for your attention

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