Introduction and Background

European Identity

Chapter 6

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The same overall concern for people to have more affinity with their national identity prevails throughout the EU-15. The highest percentage of respondents who claim only their own national identity are at the higher levels, where the lowest are at the lower levels. This is consistent with the findings of the Luxembourg study (Table 6.1). Given the special circumstances in Luxembourg, where the study was conducted, we may consider this finding as a special case and not generalize it to the entire EU-15. Another possible explanation for the difference in identity across countries is that the Luxembourg study was conducted in a country where the European identity was more prominent. Although the EL-15 countries expressed the same concern in relation to national identity and European identity, the countries with higher scores also have higher levels of EU support. This suggests a positive correlation between national identity and EU support. However, further research is needed to understand this relationship in more detail.
Postmodernism is a reaction against modernism and modernist ideas of progress. It is a philosophical movement that emerged in the late 20th century, particularly in the humanities and social sciences, in reaction to modernism, especially social Darwinism, existentialism, and Marxism. Postmodernism is characterized by a rejection of the idea that there is a single, universal truth, and a belief in the relativism of knowledge and the value of diversity and difference. It is often associated with a skepticism of the grand narratives of history and society, as well as a celebration of the complexity and diversity of cultural and social phenomena.

The table below shows the number of countries that support and oppose the European Union. The data is from the Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2009. The table is divided into two columns: the first column lists the countries, and the second column lists the percentage of respondents who support the European Union. The countries are ranked in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Support (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>44</td>
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</table>

Overall, a majority of the respondents in EU-15 and new member states support the European Union. However, there are countries where support is relatively low, such as Portugal and Slovakia.
The modern European polity has always been a consciousness among the others, a modern, structurally-based idea

**Globalization**

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**Postmodernism:** globalization, cosmopolitanism, cosmopolitanization.
Modernity

To answer these questions, we must turn to the explorations of continental European philosophers, such as Baudrillard, Lyotard, and Habermas, who have addressed the changes in modernity and the rise of postmodernism. They have argued that the modern project of progress and reason has been undercut by the forces of globalization, the rise of the Internet, and the decline of traditional institutions.

In this context, the concept of democracy has become increasingly important. As Lyotard has noted, "The new forms of democracy are not simply political institutions, but rather processes of communication and participation.

Social Democracy

The social democratic model emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a response to the challenges of industrialization and capitalism. It sought to create a more equitable and just society through a combination of state intervention and collective bargaining.

However, the social democratic model has been criticized for its failure to address the underlying structural issues of capitalism, such as inequality and environmental degradation. As a result, there has been a shift towards more radical forms of democratic intervention, such as participatory democracy and grassroots organizing.

We must therefore re-examine the concept of democracy in the context of globalization and the challenges it poses. The question is not whether democracy is possible, but how we can ensure that it is effective in promoting the common good.
Attitudes in the New Member States:

- **Costs and Benefits**
  
  Affected the information efforts of EU policy-makers.
  
  The citizens and representatives in the new states are more likely to form informational barriers.
  
  Integration support is needed.
  
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Table 6.3: Attitudes in Scotland CEE’s to working and

and work. This is likely to impact on the longer-term EU-15/EEA-15 future of the CEE’s in the UK, where workers are less likely to migrate to the UK for work. This shows that the CEE’s are still perceived as a lower-skilled workforce, with lower pay and less job security.

Free movement of labour is a key issue in the context of the CEE’s. The UK’s departure from the EU, which has implications for the future of the CEE’s, is likely to impact on the availability of workers in the UK. The CEE’s are perceived as a lower-skilled workforce, with less job security and lower pay. This is likely to impact on the UK’s ability to attract workers from the CEE’s.

The CEE’s are also seen as a potential cost savings for employers, with lower wages and less job security. This is likely to impact on the competitiveness of the UK’s workforce, as employers may be more likely to hire workers from the CEE’s, rather than from the UK.

The UK’s departure from the EU is likely to impact on the availability of workers from the CEE’s, as the UK is a major destination for workers from the CEE’s. This is likely to impact on the competitiveness of the UK’s workforce, as employers may be more likely to hire workers from the CEE’s, rather than from the UK.

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Chapter 6: The EU and the UK

1. The EU and the UK: A Shared Future?

The United Kingdom's decision to leave the EU has raised significant questions about the future of the UK's relationship with the EU. This chapter explores the political, economic, and social implications of the Brexit vote and examines the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for the UK and the EU.

2. The EU and Brexit: The Economic Impact

The economic consequences of Brexit are a major concern for both the UK and the EU. This section discusses the potential impact on trade, investment, and employment, as well as the implications for the single market and the eurozone.

3. The EU and Brexit: The Political Landscape

Brexit has had a profound impact on the political landscape of the UK and the EU. This section examines the political consequences of the referendum, including the consequences for the UK's relationship with the EU and the implications for the future of the EU itself.

4. The EU and Brexit: The Social Effects

Brexit has also had significant social implications, particularly in terms of migration and the rights of EU citizens in the UK. This section discusses the potential consequences for these groups, as well as the broader implications for the social fabric of the UK and the EU.
For example, the idea that a country's economic development is driven primarily by technological innovation, as opposed to traditional factors like labor or capital, leads to the conclusion that countries with more advanced technologies will be able to attract foreign investment and drive economic growth. This view is reflected in the European Union's (EU) goal of becoming a 'knowledge economy,' where innovation and research are key drivers of competitiveness.

In contrast, the 'East European Case of China' suggests that rapid economic development can be achieved through industrialization and state-led economic planning. This approach emphasizes the role of the state in orchestrating economic growth, often through the establishment of state-owned enterprises and industrial policies aimed at fostering specific industries.

The EU's focus on innovation and skill development can be compared to the East European Case of China in terms of how they address the need for economic transformation. While the EU's approach is more market-oriented, it also involves significant state intervention to support innovation and entrepreneurship. Similarly, China's approach involves state-led industrial development, but also a gradual shift towards a market-driven economy.

Conclusion:

In both cases, the interplay between state and market plays a crucial role in shaping economic outcomes. The EU's emphasis on innovation and education aligns with a broader trend towards knowledge-based economies, while China's industrialization strategy reflects a more state-directed approach. Both cases demonstrate the importance of balancing market forces with strategic state intervention to achieve economic development.

What is legitimacy?

In the international community, the concept of legitimacy refers to the perceived authority of an entity, such as a government or an organization, to act on behalf of its constituents. The legitimacy of an entity is often measured by its ability to maintain the confidence and support of those it governs. In democratic societies, legitimacy is often tied to the consent of the governed, and is based on the idea that those in power should be accountable to the people they represent.

However, the concept of legitimacy is not limited to democratic societies. Even in autocratic regimes, the idea of legitimacy is important, as it reflects the degree to which the people accept the authority of the regime.

The concept of legitimacy is also relevant in international relations, as it is often used to evaluate the effectiveness of international organizations and institutions.

In the context of the European Union, legitimacy is a central concern. The EU is a democratic institution, and its legitimacy is based on the consent of its member states and their populations. The EU is also a supranational entity, which means that it has authority that is not derived from any one national government. This raises questions about how the EU can justify its actions and decisions, and how it can maintain the trust of its citizens.

The concept of legitimacy is also relevant in the context of the European Union's relationship with its citizens. The EU is a complex and often opaque institution, which makes it difficult for citizens to understand its decisions and actions. This can undermine the EU's legitimacy, and make it harder for the EU to achieve its goals.

In summary, the concept of legitimacy is a fundamental aspect of democratic governance. It is important for understanding the functioning of democratic institutions, and for evaluating their effectiveness in a global context.

Transnational state and produce a European identity

The creation of the European Union has been a process of transnational state building. The EU has developed a set of institutions and procedures that allow it to act as a sovereign entity, with its own laws and policies, and to negotiate with other states as equals. The EU's legitimacy is based on the consent of its member states, and on the belief that its decisions are in the best interests of its citizens.

The EU's legitimacy is also tied to its ability to deliver on its promises. The EU has made commitments to improve the lives of its citizens, and to promote peace and prosperity in Europe. If the EU fails to deliver on these promises, its legitimacy will be undermined.

In conclusion, the concept of legitimacy is central to understanding the functioning of the European Union. It is a key factor in determining the EU's ability to achieve its goals, and to maintain the trust of its citizens.