

NOTA BENE : À la suite de ce corrigé proposé, vous trouverez le plan détaillé du corrigé ainsi que des remarques sur les attendus du concours Centrale (que vous retrouvez en version plus exhaustive sur le site prépabellevue).

The challenges of the EU immigration policy

545 words

In the wake of the Lampedusa tragedy, the migrant crisis rekindled the European debate on the policies to adopt to avoid further disasters. The set under study is composed of three documents published after the tragedy in October 2013, two articles, written respectively by Ian Traynor and Hugh Muir for *The Guardian* and an anonymous cartoon depicting a beach with a corpse washed ashore, as well as a reflective article by two experts, Peter Sutherland and Cecilia Malström, and also published in *The Guardian* one year earlier. What are the challenges the European Union has to tackle ? /It explains the challenges the EU has to tackle.

The EU faces two challenges: The urgent question is how to deal with new waves of migration. Ian Traynor reminds us that 274 migrants died, the victims of ruthless people-smugglers who, as Hugh Muir confirms, are responsible for the shipwreck. Shocked at the sight of corpses on a beach and of sordid makeshift camps in Lampedusa, Europeans have pledged to take action. But, beyond the current crisis, the integration of immigrants already on European soil is also at stake. Sutherland and Malström remind us that an anti-immigrant sentiment keeps growing across Europe, making governments shy away from dealing with integration properly /are reluctant to implement proper integration policies. The experts, one of them a European commissioner, consider that immigrants are the "scapegoats" of an economic crisis we have been unable to solve. Should we look at the bigger picture, we would realize that immigrants are in demand on the labour market. The world is changing: Europe, a land of immigration, has an ageing local population while, simultaneously, emerging countries are becoming countries of immigration!

So, European countries must act to solve both problems. First, the Lampedusa tragedy has prompted the EU, alerted by Italy, to step up border surveillance, in order to catch the smuggling boats and prevent further shipwrecks. According to Ian Traynor, the Frontex Agency will be beefed up. However, the cartoon debunks our shameless bureaucratic law enforcement: a European policeman regrets the migrant died to soon... to be deported. Is our priority to save a life or to expel a migrant? In fact, we could intervene before would-be immigrants flee their countries. If people could support themselves in their own countries, they wouldn't emigrate, Hugh Muir argues, congratulating David Cameron on his renewed commitment to aid although his party balks at this policy. Another solution is to open the gates of immigration. Not only would it dry up the evil trade of people smuggling, as Hugh Muir suggests, but it would also improve the economic situation of Europe. Ian Traynor admits that European countries squabble over their respective quotas of refugees and that Britain calls immigrants "benefit scroungers". Nevertheless, the experts insist that Europe will need far more immigrants to be dynamic and to compete with the younger, emerging world. Nevertheless, for Hugh Muir, the quandary is simple: Unless we help poor people in their countries or let them into ours, we shouldn't complain about seeing migrants die crossing the Mediterranean.

The Lampedusa disaster has washed on our shores Mediterranean neighbours that we can't ignore. In an ever more globalized world, all four documents agree that the EU must pool its efforts and come to grips with a problem that is here to stay.

I. The problems of today's immigration policy in Europe

A. Immigrating:

1. The Lampedusa tragedy: boat people as the gates of immigration are closed:
 - a. facts and figures
 - b. shocked reactions in Europe
2. Context: there are lots of would-be immigrants in those poor countries across the Mediterranean

B. Being an immigrant:

1. anti-immigrant sentiment with ever-more political clout in Europe today
2. they are not well integrated
3. Statistically, Europe is a land of immigration

C. The world is changing:

1. However, emerging countries: new countries of immigration
2. European businesses need more hands
3. ageing European population. So the situation is set to get worse
4. Dynamism of Europe at risk

II. We have to act: Before or after?

A. Preventing immigration:

1. Crackdown on the smuggling business
2. humanitarian/economic aid to poor countries

B. Opening the gates of (legal) immigration:

1. dry up smuggling
2. economic immigration: for and against
3. can help us help ourselves also from an economic point of view

C. The quandary of the EU is summed up quite well, with a moral touch:

If we don't help hopeless people in their native countries but also close the gates of immigration, we shouldn't be surprised to see them flee their countries and try to immigrate illegally

Attention : les attendus à Centrale, concernant notamment l'introduction et la conclusion, sont un peu différents de ceux des CCP.

Pas d'annonce de plan mais une question, de préférence directe, qui suggère précisément la problématique.

Comme il n'y a pas d'annonce de plan dans l'introduction, la phrase-chapeau de chaque partie est d'autant plus importante. Ces phrases-chapeaux seront là pour guider le lecteur.

Aucune conclusion n'est attendue. Elle est facultative. Donc, contentez-vous, si vous en faites une, d'une conclusion « short and sweet » (*concise*)

Pour un tour d'horizon plus complet des attendus en synthèse à chacun des trois concours, voir le comparatif sur prepabelleuve.org