

The Council of the European Union

UMUN 2016

Scenario Guide

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BRIDGING GAPS- GLOBAL COLLABORATION, HUMAN AND ECONOMIC INTERGRATION

- Technology collaboration
- Efficiency of economic agreements with LDCs
- The Migrant Influx

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the Delegate Portfolio Guide. On behalf of the Scenario Group of UMUN 2016,

I'd like to begin by setting the tone for what is to come.

As you now begin your journey as a delegate, from research and preparation to your opening statement and hopefully in the end, the passing of your committee's resolution, we'd ask you to keep a few things in mind.

As UMUN brands itself as "the academic simulation of the UN and the EU", we put a lot of emphasis on education, authenticity and gravity. You are now entering the role as a delegate, but the word 'role-play' is misleading as you do not represent a character but a "faceless" civil servant of a nation state. The views you are portraying should reflect the interest and policies of your contractor the state, and not foremost your own. We also would like to point out that even though we have prizes for 'Best Delegate' and 'Best Delegation', UMUN is not a competition. Successful negotiations and the very essence of the UN rests upon consensus, and we ask you to adhere to this principle, to find common ground when you approach other delegates and include each other as discussions and working papers are starting to take form.

We also like to remind you of what is actually at stake, would this be the real thing. Millions of innocent people are suffering from countless adversaries around the globe and the decisions taken in high-level forums such as the UN, might seem far away from the individual but can either better or worsen the conditions of countless living and future generations. It is easy to forget what is real when you move around the fancy halls and dinners of the diplomatic world (as we will do), but it is the people of the nations the UN and EU are affecting and ultimately trying to serve, with each nation state looking first and foremost to their own peoples and sovereignty.

On a last note, the quality of the debate and committee work you will conduct is entirely up to you, we have to the best of our abilities, attempted to give you the best possible prerequisites but it is up to you to use the tools we have provided you with. We advise you to read this document and the "RoP Guide" thoroughly and that you'll send us questions to the webinar with the chairs on the 17th of January.

Having that said I'd like to wish you the best of luck in your preparations and look forward to meeting you at the conference.

Juan C . F. Mauritz
Scenario Director

Table of Contents

1. THE SCENARIO OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	1
2. OPENING STATEMENT, POSITION PAPER AND RESEARCH PREPARATION	5
2.1 THE POSITION PAPER	5
2.2 THE OPENING STATEMENT.....	6
2.3 RESEARCH AND PREPARATION	7
3. COMMITTEE BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION.....	7
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	7
3.2 HISTORY	7
3.3 MANDATE	9
3.3.1 <i>Functions and Powers</i>	9
4. TOPICS.....	10
4.1 TECHNOLOGY COLLABORATION	10
4.2 EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH LDCs	11
4.3 THE MIGRANT INFLUX	12
5. THE RULES OF PROCEDURE	13
5.1 RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DURING UMUN 2016	13
6. LIST OF COUNTRIES	14
7. COUNTRY PROFILE SOURCES AND DATABASES	15
8. HOW TO WRITE A LEGAL EU DOCUMENT	16
BIBLIOGRAPHY	17

Honorable delegate,

We are thrilled that you now have received this Committee Guide, and therefore have taken your first step in your Uppsala Model United Nations experience.

This guide is meant to prepare you for the conference and the sessions ahead. It includes background on the topics and inspiration for the documents to be produced. It describes how the rules of procedure operate and how the documents are structured. It is written to be all you need, however do not hesitate to find sources on your own.

In your preparation for the conference we urge you to start in time with your research. It is vital that you have read and understood both the background guide and the rules of procedure. Make sure you research your country's position on the different matters being discussed, as well as what countries which is suitable for cooperation with and which will be your main opponents during the conference.

This enable great discussions and impressive agreements are reached. Finally, if you prepare well, it will truly pay off, because you will be able to relax during the conference and just have fun.

We wish you all good luck with your preparations,

*Scenario Officer Michaela Persson,
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1. The Scenario of the Council of the European Union

The European Union (EU) along with 'the European idea' is being challenged by several financial crises within member states, an ever so more vocal critique from citizens of various member states, the rise of the extreme right and an influx of migration, mainly from the wars in Syria but also from other parts of the MENA region (Middle East North Africa). These events along with possible 'Grexit's in both the north and south of the continent (United Kingdom and Greece), threatens to shatter the EU and throw Europe back in to the very same abyss of national protectionism and competition, which led to the last two world wars.

The third committee will however, focus on external and not domestic issues, but issues that undoubtedly have profound domestic effects. Issues that were historically created by the European countries abroad and that are now hitting back on the continent, e.g. as climate change and post-colonial distressed states. How can the EU more efficiently contribute to a sustainable development in the Least Developed Countries (LDC) and make sure that their development will not be at the expense of nature. The committee (or council in this case) will also discuss what is seen as direct effects of these historical fallacies, namely the influx of migration. The world might be standing on the eve of a new great migration period. Closing borders are not a sustainable solution, as migration will only increase. Now, how can the EU adapt to a situation where the influx will only increase as the effects of climate change are hitting Africa and the Middle East.

2. Opening Statement, Position Paper and Research Preparation

2.1 The Position Paper

All delegates will be required to submit a position paper on 17th January by 23:59.

The position paper should be sent to the President in pdf format, using font-size 11 of Times New Roman, double-spaced. It does not need to be longer than 2 pages. Remember quality is better than quantity. There is no need to put anything fancy such as a country logo on it, just a simple name of the country and the name of the delegate.

The aim of the position paper is to showcase what your country would like to focus on in the coming debates. It should raise possible ideas and call for concrete actions of which one would like to discuss. As a general guideline, we recommend delegates to split their content into specific paragraphs as follows (note this is only a recommendation):

Paragraph 1: Issue and Position: Use this to clearly outline the main problems associated with the topics to be discussed in committee. Use this as a means to provide basic foundation to the current situation with regards to the topics in your country. After describing, you may wish to give your country's policy regarding the issue, and state specifically why your country supports that policy.

Paragraph 2: Background information in Greater Detail: This paragraph is an opportunity for you to show the depth of your knowledge about the past and current situations regarding the topics. This may include, the historical origin of the problems, how do these issues in your country relate to the international community, previous actions taken to try and solve these problems and whether they have or have not been successful, along with highlighting the problems that continue to exist and the ones that still need to be addressed.

Paragraph 3: Proposing Solutions on the Issues: After identifying the problems, this is an opportunity to list your proposed solutions that you have for as many of the issues that you believe need to be addressed, and that are to be discussed. This may include specific proposals regarding how to solve specific issues, how these solutions or proposals will be implemented, along with highlighting the global impact of solving the problem or as a result of implementing these solutions.

2.2 The Opening Statement

The opening statement will be delivered at the beginning of the first committee session. All countries are expected to arrive prepared with a short speech lasting no longer than 1 minute, noting that delegates will be cut-off by the President if they exceed this allotted time.

The content of the opening statement should be the same as produced for the position paper, albeit understandably in a more condensed form due to the time requirements. In order to be effective, we do highly recommend that speeches are well prepared. Every speech must also have an obvious beginning, eg. 'Mr President, honorable representatives'; this is in order to follow with formality.

The opening statement is the best opportunity for one to explain their country policy and the key sub-issues you would like the committee to focus on within the set topics. Opening Speeches are a main way for countries to determine who they want to work with, thus again stressing the need to come well prepared.

2.3 Research and Preparation

Delegate preparation is paramount to the success of an engaging 2016 Uppsala Model United Nations Conference. This scenario guide intends to introduce the committee and the topics that will be deliberated for resolution. This guide is not intended to represent exhaustive research on every facet of the topics and we encourage and expect each delegate to fully explore the topics and be able to identify and analyse the intricacies of the issues presented for negotiation. Delegates must be prepared to utilise and apply their knowledge to their allocated country's policies. Some countries may have unique positions on the topics and will reflect these in the simulation.

The position papers should clearly outline the country's policies on the topic areas to be discussed, what factors contribute to these policies and should articulate the policies you will espouse at the conference.

3. Committee Background and Description

3.1 Introduction

The Council of the European Union (CEU), commonly known as the Council of Ministers or simply the Council, is one of three main organs within the EU decision-making process. The Council itself is responsible for coordinating member states' policies in specific fields. One minister shall according to article 16(2) of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) represent the Council from their state. Although depending on what topic is being discussed at the weekly meeting, different groups of ministers meet.

The Council has its roots in Brussels and is the central institution representing the member states, which are represented by their government through their ministers. Together with the European Parliament the CEU is responsible for negotiating and adopting new legislations. Further, the CEU shall carry out policy-making and coordinating functions as stated in the Treaties

3.2 History

1952: Special Council of the European Coal and Steel Community

The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), signed in 1951 in Paris, created an institutional framework comprising a High Authority, a Special Council, an Assembly and a Court. The Council's main role was to exercise control over the High Authority's activities by issuing opinions.

1958 Council of the European Economic Community, Council of the European Atomic Energy Community

On 26 June 1956, in Brussels, an Intergovernmental Conference on the common market and Euratom established a committee to launch negotiations for what came to be known as *the Treaties of Rome* – the founding Treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC), which entered into force on 1 January 1958.

Similar to the institutional structure of the ECSC, the new communities also comprised four institutions: a Commission, a Council and, shared jointly with ECSC, an Assembly and a Court. However, the balance of power between the two executives (the Council and the Commission) had shifted markedly, with the Council acquiring a role similar to the one that it still holds today: a key decision-making body.

1967 The Merger Treaty creates a single Council of the European Communities

What became known as the “merger of the executives” took place ten years after the three Communities were founded. The Merger Treaty, also known as *the Brussels Treaty* after the city in which it was signed, came into force on 1 July 1967. It established a single Council – the Council of the European Communities – to replace the Special Council of the ECSC and the Councils of the EEC and of the EAEC.

Despite the merger of the executives, there was no merger of the Treaties. Each Community retained its legal independence and the Council continued to act differently according to the powers attributed to the institutions by the respective founding Treaties.

1993 The Maastricht Treaty renames it Council of the European Union

It was in November 1993, with the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty, that the Council was given its current name – the Council of the European Union. The Maastricht Treaty was of pivotal importance for the process of European integration, providing a more political dimension to the economic cooperation already in place. The Treaty is best known for establishing the European Union and its three-pillar structure: the European Community (first pillar), the common foreign and security policy (CFSP, second pillar), and justice and home affairs (JHA, third pillar). Maastricht also paved the way for the creation of the European monetary union and the single currency, the euro.

Maastricht's pillar structure limited the powers of the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice to influence the new policy areas contained under the second and third pillars, the intergovernmental nature of which gave the Council a natural authority. However, under the first pillar – the European Community – the Council for the first time experienced the concept of “codeciding” with the European Parliament. This codecision procedure, renamed the “ordinary legislative procedure” by *the Treaty of Lisbon* in

December 2009, has proven so crucial for the balance of power between the European institutions that it has now become the standard procedure under the Treaties for legislative acts and is applicable to most policy areas of the Union.

3.3 Mandate

The Council shares its mandate with the European Parliament. In most situations, European laws are made by a co-decision procedure. This means that the Council and the Parliament jointly adopt proposals for legislation that have come from the European Commission. The Council and the Parliament can make amendments to the legislation under this procedure.

3.3.1 Functions and Powers

The CEU has three essential functions as the main decision-making organ

- The power to legislate
- Co-ordination of the economic policies of member states
- The power to approve the EU budget

4. Topics

4.1 Technology collaboration

In order to create a sustainable, fruitful and non-carbon dependent industry in LDC:s, it is of outmost importance that technology that is prevalent in developed countries, such as the members of the European Union, can be shared with others in need. As the effects of global warming cannot be contained within borders it is vital that cross-border cooperation in the fight against climate change is conducted. One possible idea is to develop and share technology with one another, regardless of nationality.

However, issues arise as the goal of collaboration clashes with the value of patents and intellectual property in order to make it profitable to conduct research in these areas. How can this be avoided? How can the EU help reach the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals, while maintaining the economic incentives for research? It is the council's goal to create a document on joint action containing funding, technological collaboration and scientific research in this area in order to create a sustainable world for generations to come.

Following are some relevant links to aid you in your investigation.

The European Commission

Report on EU:s technology collaboration. Touches upon collaboration with LDC:s. http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/pdf/download_en/final_report_spa2.pdf

The European Commission on the EU guidelines on Intellectual Property (IP) and Trade http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/accessing-markets/intellectual-property/index_en.htm

Commission on the importance of IP abroad. Is there a clash between the need for protection of European inventions and technology collaboration?
http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/july/tradoc_152643.pdf

EU technical assistance programmes:

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2013/april/tradoc_150990.pdf

Other sources

Article on the difference between technology transfer and collaboration

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/cif-green/2009/dec/09/technology-transfer>

On technology transfer and how to facilitate it.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8630eu.pdf>

On Science Technology and Innovation (STI). How can we create sustainable development in LDC:s through STI?

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2081ST%20Issues%20Brief_Final_25_Nov_edits.pdf

4.2 Efficiency of economic agreements with LDCs

- How can EU countries make there aid programs more efficient, sustainable and make sure that the aid fulfill the outset goals?

According to the Council of the European Union, the EU should aid less developed countries in order to support sustainable development and promote trade: “The EU Strategy on Aid for Trade (AFT) will help Member States and the European Community to support all developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to better integrate into the rules-based world trading system and to more effectively use trade in promoting the overarching objective of eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development.”

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/november/tradoc_141470.pdf

This topic is about revising the EU:s policies towards third countries. Questions arise: How efficient is the AFT and the economic agreements between the EU and LDCs on the African continent? How can the EU work against corruption and ensure that the aid given reaches the intended destination? Who benefits from these agreements and why? The goal of the discussions will be to create a council decision on how to reshape and improve these policies.

The Council of the EU will here work focusing on reaching the eighth SDG 8.

Links to explore:

EU International Cooperation and Development

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/home_en

Agenda for change

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/agenda-change_en

Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-development-and-aid-effectiveness-com200685-20060302_en.pdf

EU Humanitarian Aid

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/chapter/humanitarian_aid.html?root_default=SUM_1_CODED=04

Furthermore as inspiration may also the work of: Dambisa Moyo, Björn Lomborg, Jaffery Sacks, William Easterly.

4.3 The Migrant Influx

During the past year the EU has seen a migrant influx, which has proven many of the EU policies regarding migration and the freedom of movement flawed and outdated. As thousands of refugees are knocking on the door of the Union it becomes evident that policies must change in order to solve both this crisis and possible related issues in the future. How will the member states collaborate in order to solve these pressing issues? It is up to the council to lead the way for diplomacy, humanity and finally one of the fundamental principles of the union: freedom of movement.

Following are some links that will help you in your investigation of the topic:

News articles

An overview over the migrant influx in graphics:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-34131911>

The recent border controls and how the increased migration is challenging Schengen: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-13194723>

EU regulations and policies regarding asylum and migration within the union

The Dublin Regulation <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013R0604> and http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/examination-of-applicants/index_en.htm

The European Commission on migration (the site has many relevant documents attached to it):

http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/migration/index_en.htm and http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/index_en.htm

5. The Rules of Procedure

5.1 Rules of Procedure of the Council of the European Union during UMUN 2016

The rules we will be using are adapted from the genuine rules used by the Council of the European Union (CEU) as published on December 1st 2009. However, some changes have been required to facilitate an efficient conference. There will be a number of rules, which we do not intend to use. If you wish to see the original Rules of Procedures we have added them in a separate document. However we advise you to simply focus on the modified version, as we will only be dealing with those during the conference.

6. List of countries

Austria

Belgium

Bulgaria

Croatia

Denmark

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Italy

Latvia

Lithuania

Netherlands

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Slovakia

Spain

Sweden

United Kingdom

7. Country Profile Sources and Databases

Here follows a list with valuable sources and databases for your research_

List of EU countries with separate links to their country profile:

http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/index_en.htm

Eurostats, statistics for your country profile (employment, economy, health etc.): <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/guip/introAction.do?profile=cpro&theme=eurind&lang=en>

BBC:s country profiles:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/

Country profile and featured projects:

https://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=country-profiles

Convention of Biological Diversity, National biodiversity and actionplans: <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=se>

8. How to write a legal EU document

In comparison to the UN a legal document is not written with specific operative and perambulatory and operative clauses. Instead it is written with much more ease. However, the documents still follow a structure.

The preamble is numerated (with the numbers in parenthesis), and the articles are divided into chapters. In the preamble it is discussed how the document relates to other legal documents. The articles on the other side describe how the document functions.

The first chapter often includes subject matter, definition and scope. As well, the final article includes when the document enters into force. The best way to learn how to write these documents are to look at examples. Do not *read* them, just look at the structure. Here are some examples:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1434958925154&uri=CELEX:32011L0083>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1441183586073&uri=CELEX:32015R0478>

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Consilium.europa.eu, "The Council Of The European Union -1952–2012: Sixty Years Of Law- And Decision-Making - Consilium" (2016) <<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/publications/2013/council-european-union-1952-2012-sixty-years-law-decision-making/>> accessed 6 January 2016

(2016) <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:115:0013:0045:en:PDF>> accessed 6 January 2016
- Article 16, 77-79 TEU

Eur-lex.europa.eu, "EUR-Lex - 12012E/TXT - EN - EUR-Lex" (2016) <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A12012E%2FTXT>> accessed 6 January 2016
- Article 210-219, 237-243 TFEU