ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank several “generations” of both American and European students and faculty for their comments and suggestions since the first edition. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Dr. William G. Andrews, Professor Emeritus, SUNY Brockport, who along with a team of his students, founded the SUNY Model European Community (SUNYMEC). We would also like to thank Dr. Henry Steck, Distinguished Service Professor at SUNY Cortland and Chairman of the Managing Board for the Institute for European Union Studies at SUNY, who encouraged us to undertake this project. Any errors and omissions are, of course, ours alone.
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AFSJ</td>
<td>Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (see JHA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Common Agricultural Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFSP</td>
<td>Common Foreign and Security Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoR</td>
<td>Committee of the Regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COREPER</td>
<td>Committee of Permanent Representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSDP</td>
<td>Common Security and Defence Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Directorate General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECB</td>
<td>European Central Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECJ</td>
<td>European Court of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecofin</td>
<td>Council of Economic and Finance Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECSC</td>
<td>European Coal and Steel Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDA</td>
<td>European Defence Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEA</td>
<td>European Economic Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>European Economic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EESC</td>
<td>European Economic and Social Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMU</td>
<td>Economic and Monetary Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENP</td>
<td>European Neighbourhood Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>European Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESDP</td>
<td>European Security and Defence Policy (now CSDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europol</td>
<td>European Police Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI</td>
<td>Gross National Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHA</td>
<td>Justice and Home Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFF</td>
<td>Multiannual Financial Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTB</td>
<td>Non-tariff barrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMC</td>
<td>Open Method of Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QMV</td>
<td>Qualified Majority Voting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Single European Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>Single European Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGP</td>
<td>Stability and Growth Pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEFU</td>
<td>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC</td>
<td>Treaty establishing the European Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEU</td>
<td>Treaty on European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT</td>
<td>Value-added tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
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The SUNY Model European Union (SUNYMEU) is a program sponsored by the Institute for European Union Studies at SUNY (IEUSS), the host campus, and the SUNYMEU Council. IEUSS is a unit of the SUNY Office of Global Affairs.

A SUNY campus hosts SUNYMEU in either March or April of odd years, while a European partner campus hosts SUNYMEU in early January of even years.

SUNYMEU will take place April 14-16 2011 at the campus of SUNY New Paltz. Dr. Kathleen Dowley, Associate Professor of Political Science at SUNY New Paltz and IEUSS Associate Director is the SUNYMEU 2011 Director. Please contact Professor Dowley directly at (845) 257-3558 or at dowleyk@newpaltz.edu with any questions about fielding a delegation. Students and faculty advisors are also directed to the SUNYMEU website, located at http://www.newpaltz.edu/polisci_intrela/meu.html for registration forms and informational updates.

Students and faculty advisors are encouraged to sign up for a group site on Facebook under “SUNY Model European Union.”

ABOUT THE MODEL EUROPEAN UNION

The Model European Union is an adaptation of the popular Model Union (MUN), but differs in its conception, organization, roles, and outcomes. The MUN is, by and large, a simulation for students of diplomacy and foreign affairs, while the Model EU (MEU) simulates some aspects of the institutional structures and decision-making processes of the European Union. Much of the complexity of the MEU stems from the fact that it is, at a minimum, a rule-making governmental system. Most scholars, however, regard it a being more than this, though the terms they use to describe it vary. Some, for example, view it as a rather special type of international organization (IO). Some emphasize that it has state-like properties. And some suggest it is a quasi-federal system.

Most MEUs, of which SUNYMEU is one, simulate the six-month summit of the European Council that ends a member state’s EU presidency.

The SUNYMEU Press Corps reports on SUNYMEU through various media (e.g. newspapers and video) prior to and during the event. SUNYMEU 2010 media materials are available at http://www.thesunymeus.blogspot.com/.

USING THIS MANUAL

Current and former directors of the MEU have written this manual to assist students and faculty advisors to prepare for SUNYMEU 2011, which is a simulation of the June 2011 summit. The summit will be chaired by the European Council President, working in close cooperation with the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The final outcome of the simulation will take the form of “Conclusions of the European Council,” which will consist of a document of approximately 10-15 pages. These Conclusions will be posted to the SUNYMEU website, located at the SUNY New Paltz Department of Political Science
webpage, (http://www.newpaltz.edu/polisci_intrela/), to enable all participants to download and print to include in their dossiers and files.1

This manual is divided into two parts. Part I covers aspects of the European Union’s history, institutions, and treaties that are relevant to the conduct of SUNYMEU. Part II is written as a guideline to the European Council simulation, including the roles and meetings to be simulated. This part also includes tips for making the most of one’s participation, including chairing meetings and best practices in negotiation. We encourage students and faculty to print out a hard copy of this manual, but also to utilize the e-copy, which contains a dynamic table of contents, embedded links to tables and figures, and many hyperlinks to internet sources.

PART I: BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section provides an overview of the European Union and is not intended as a substitute for the many excellent general texts. The following topics are considered: Member States, Treaties, Institutions, and EU Policies.

EU Member States & the EU’s Neighbors

There are 27 members of the European Union. The European Union was established as the European Economic Community (EEC) with the Treaty of Rome (1957). The six founding states were: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Italy, and West Germany (now Germany). States that wish to be considered for EU membership must be European and satisfy the Copenhagen Criteria.

Membership of the EU is preceded by lengthy accession negotiations. As noted in Table 1, there have been four ‘enlargement rounds’ in the European Community’s/EU’s history (the first, the Mediterranean, the EFTAs, and the 10 + 2), which has resulted in states joining the EU in the following years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Denmark, Ireland, the U.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Portugal and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Austria, Finland, and Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovenia, Estonia, Cyprus, Malta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bulgaria and Romania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Membership in the European Union is formally recognized in accession treaties.

The EU has opened accession negotiations with Croatia, Iceland, and Turkey. Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Albania, and the Federal Republic of Macedonia are working toward this goal and are covered by the Stabilisation and Association Process.

Two other European countries—Norway and Switzerland—are not EU members, although they clearly qualify for membership.

Most EU member states are linked to some neighboring European states by what is known as the Schengen Convention, which provides for passport-free travel between signatory states. Not all EU members have agreed to take part in the Schengen Agreement, but only certain countries that belonged to the EU prior to 2004 have the right to “opt-out” of Schengen. (Similar arrangements apply in respect of the adoption of the Euro, a subject to be covered under “policies.”) The U.K. and Ireland, although not members of the

---


3 Applicants must: have market economies; have democracies maintaining the highest standards for civil rights and civil liberties; be capable of applying EU laws and policies (the acquis).

4 “10” refers to the 10 Central and European countries (CEECs) that joined in 2004 & 2007 and “2” to Cyprus and Malta which joined in 2004.
passport-free zone, participate in some of the judicial and police aspects of the Schengen area. Several non-EU states are permitted to participate in the Schengen area—namely, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland. Bulgaria and Romania have not yet implemented Schengen, but are expected to do so once they have modernized border policing. (See Figure 1: Schengen Members.)

Figure 1: Schengen Members

Countries neighboring the EU but not qualifying for membership are covered under a number of multilateral agreements: principally, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), and the Eastern Partnership. These agreements are summarized in Table 2: EU Multilateral Agreements with Neighbors.
Table 2: EU Multilateral Agreements with Neighbors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY/GROUP</th>
<th>TITLE OF AGREEMENT</th>
<th>NATURE OF AGREEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Co-operation and Partnership Agreement (1994), new EU-Russia agreement under negotiation (since 2008)</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries bordering the Black Sea</td>
<td>Black Sea Synergy</td>
<td>Multilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia, Middle East, North Africa</td>
<td>European Neighbourhood Policy (2004)</td>
<td>Bilateral with each partner country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, North Africa</td>
<td>Union for the Mediterranean (2008)</td>
<td>Multilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway, Iceland, Russia</td>
<td>Northern Dimension (1999) (Focuses on northwest Russia, Kaliningrad, the Baltic and the Barents Seas, the Arctic and Sub-Arctic areas)</td>
<td>Multilateral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: (European Commission-DG Relex, 2009; Mitchener, 1992)

**EU Treaties**

The EU is governed by treaties (rather than a constitution). On average, a new treaty is negotiated every four or five years. The treaties are not stand-alone treaties but rather are reforming treaties that amend and build on the existing treaties. The latest reforming treaty is the Lisbon Treaty which came into effect in December 2009.

Since the founding treaties of the 1950s, later treaties have thus consisted primarily of making amendments and additions to earlier treaties. Inevitably, as new treaty articles have been created and old treaty articles have been removed, the treaty system has become unwieldy, and virtually incomprehensible to the layperson. The key thing to know is that there are two main treaties: The Treaty on European Union and The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Together, the TEU and the TFEU form the legal basis for governance in the European Union. The TEU contains 55 articles and the TFEU 358.\(^5\)

The broad distinction between the two treaties is that:

- the **TEU** establishes the broad principles and operating structures of the European Union. The EU takes the form of a quasi-federal political system (though not a quasi-federal state).
- The **TFEU** deals mainly with the policies of the EU and with the details of how policies are made

---

Integration Typology

The Hungarian economist, Bela Balassa (1962), was one of the earliest students of European integration. He wrote that the EU would need to pass through a number of stages before achieving the goal of political union that its founders (including Monnet, Adenauer, Schumann, DeGasperi) had envisaged. (See Table 3.) While Balassa laid out his theory in the early years of European integration, it continues to serve as a useful model for examining policy integration and the evolution of European institutions.

Table 3: Balassa's Theoretical Evolution of Political and Economic Integration

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<tr>
<td>Free Trade Area</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Union</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Market</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Union</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Federalism</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Union</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Free Trade Area

A free trade area removes tariffs on goods among member countries. Current examples include the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (in the making). The six founding member states of the EEC agreed to a free trade area, but within the framework of a more integrative economic area – a customs union. However, the internal free trade aspect of the customs union has always been problematic, partly because of non-tariff barriers to free trade and partly because services have replaced manufactured goods as the major sector in which Europeans are employed. Should services—which must be delivered by people—be considered in the same category as "trade in goods"?

Customs Union

In addition to removing internal tariffs, member states surround themselves with a tariff wall. In other words, a U.S. exporter faces the same tariff whether exporting an automobile part to the Czech Republic or the United Kingdom. Tariffs are set by a common authority, in this case, in Brussels. The EEC had largely completed its customs union by 1968, well within the guidelines established in the Treaty of Rome. Customs are collected by the member state, an administrative fee collected, and the balance remitted to Brussels.

Common Market

A common market extends free movement to capital and labor. The EU no longer uses the term “common market.” Today, most frequently the term “single market” is used, although earlier terms—“Single European Market” (SEM) and “internal market” are still widely used. The single market can be said to have accomplished the EU's goals of the Four Freedoms: freedom of movement of goods, services, people, and capital. The extent to which the EU has satisfied adequately the criteria for a common market is debatable. Is Europe's trade in goods and services and its movement of people and capital as free of restrictions as that of federal systems such as the United States or Canada? Do barriers to trade and the circulation of people and capital continue to impede European (economic) integration?

Economic Union

Integration deepens substantially in economic union because the member states agree to harmonize their economic and social policies such as regional, environmental, and competitiveness. Nevertheless, most social policies remain under the jurisdiction of national governments. While EuroZone monetary policy is harmonized and the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) constrains fiscal maneuverability, the EU lacks the central fiscal authority of a modern state. For instance (and this is a big "for instance"), the EU does not have the power over direct taxes (personal, corporate) and has no direct power of member states' citizens.

Economic Federalism

Oddly enough, the 17 members of the Eurozone have accomplished this stage while not fully-completing the previous. Some observers would argue that by skipping "Economic Union," the EuroZone members have set themselves up for fiscal difficulties. The current financial crisis is the first major test for the Eurozone and its governing body, the European Central Bank in Frankfurt, Germany.

Political Union

Political Union is quite simply a "United States of Europe." Whilst no one suggests that the EU is a federal state, there is extensive debate amongst academics over the extent to which it displays characteristics of a federal political system. Most commentators suggest that to be really federal, the EU needs such things as a

common immigration policy, a European army, a much larger EU-level budget, and a European Constitution.

EU INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

The EU is constituted quite differently than sovereign nation-states. In democratic nation-states one thinks in terms of government branches—legislative, executive, judicial. So, for instance, in the U.S. there is a legislature (Congress), an executive (the president and the executive agencies), and an independent federal judiciary. Because the U.S. is a federal system, this configuration is repeated in the 50 states. Similarly, in the United Kingdom there is a legislature (House of Commons and House of Lords), an executive (prime minister and cabinet), and an independent judiciary. While certainly there are differences between these two democracies—with, for example, the UK being a parliamentary system (the parliament elects the prime minister and he/she is himself/herself an MP) and the U.S. being a presidential system (where the president is elected by the people)—the two systems appear very much alike in comparison to governance in the European Union. Table 7: EU Institutions contains a list of all EU institutions and a summary of their roles and responsibilities.

Commission

The Commissioners form, in effect, the board of managers of the European Union. They are supposed to provide the motor force to drive the EU toward ever-closer union by taking policy initiatives and supervising policy implementation. According to TEU Article 17 (3) Commissioners “shall be chosen on the grounds of their general competence and European commitment from persons whose independence is beyond doubt. They should neither seek nor take instructions from any Government or other institution, body, office or entity.” Most Commissioners have been active in the politics of their countries, some very prominently so. Although the President of the Commission is one of 27 in a collegial body (its name is the College of Commissioners), he is more than primus inter pares. Depending upon the personality and skills of the occupant, this can be a very powerful position.

Policy areas are divided into Directorates General (DGs), which are headed by a Commissioner, who is a member of the College of Commissioners.

7 To be precise, in the U.S. system the president is indirectly-elected. The popular vote is cast for a presidential candidate represented by electors pledged to him/her. The winning slate of electors cast their votes in the electoral college. The electoral college is not a college at all, of course, but 50 slates voting in December of the election year in their respective state capitals. The votes are then sent to Washington, D.C. where they are opened in a joint session of Congress, with the winner announced by the sitting vice-president (who is also president of the U.S. Senate).

8 The Commission maintains excellent web pages, which are an important source for any student of the EU. Start at homepage: http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm
There is no comparable institution to the European Commission in American politics, but a governmental institution organized along the lines of the European Commission is more familiar to European states. This is because the separation of powers has never had the full range that we see in the United States. European governments, organized as parliamentary systems, are responsible for writing legislation, which they present to parliament. Unlike the American system, the Prime Minister and Cabinet Members are simultaneously members of parliament. This is expressly PROHIBITED in the U.S. The framers of the U.S. Constitution purposely constructed a system that would insulate independent branches. Europeans, however, have thought that this is a recipe for incendiary politics, hardly conducive to the orderly conduct of business. Americans, on the other hand, argued that the separation of powers would check the government. It is not surprising, then, that the EU invests the Commission with writing legislation; in fact, the Commission has the power of sole initiation in virtually all EU policy areas apart from foreign and defense policy.

Council (previously known as Council of Ministers)

Members

Members of the Council represent their national governments in making the main decisions for the European Union. The Council meets in ten configurations, with ministers from each of the 27 member states represented on each of the councils, below.⁹:

General Affairs¹⁰
Foreign Affairs
Economic and Financial Affairs (Ecofin)
Justice and Home Affairs
Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs
Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, Research)
Transport, Telecommunications and Energy
Agriculture and Fisheries
Environment
Education, Youth and Culture

Council Presidency

The Council Presidency rotates between states on a six-monthly basis (See Table 4: Council Presidency Rotation 2010-2014.) HUNGARY HOLDS THE PRESIDENCY DURING SUNYMEU 2011. The Presidency chairs all Council meetings except meetings of the Foreign Affairs Council which are chaired by the “High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy” (discussed in detail, below). The Council Presidency is a key device for organizing and carrying out the work of the Council over the six-month period. While member states bring one or two priorities that they hope will leave a positive legacy—“during the Swedish Presidency the EU achieved…..,”—real world (unexpected) events can sometimes derail proposed plans. Nevertheless, Council Presidencies do work from 18-month programmes developed as “trios”: every 18 months, the three Presidencies due to hold office prepare, in

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⁹ See http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=427&lang=en for links to each configuration. While the Council sits in ten different configurations, its decisions are made in the name of “the Council.” The Council’s seat is in Brussels with some meetings taking place in Luxembourg.

¹⁰ The General Affairs Council deals with policies that cut across several policy areas such as enlargement and preparation of the EU’s Multianual Financial Framework (MFF). The GAC also coordinates the preparation and follow-up of European Council meetings. Its members can be foreign ministers, permanent representatives, European Affairs ministers—the choice of representative depends upon the policy area under consideration and the judgment of the member state.
close cooperation with the Commission, and after appropriate consultations, a draft programme of Council
activities for that period.¹¹

Table 4: Council Presidency Rotation 2010-2014
COUNCIL PRESIDENCY (ROTATION)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>January-June</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>SUNYMEU 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>SUNYMEU 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>January-June</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>January-June</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Council Secretariat_

The Council Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General is assisted by the
Deputy Secretary-General. The Council Secretariat services the Council and assists the Council
presidency.

The Council Secretariat prepares draft agendas, keeps records, provides legal advice, processes and
circulates decisions and documentation, and monitors policy developments to provide continuity and
coordination in Council proceedings

COREPER

Each member state has a national delegation in Brussels, called a permanent representation, which is best
thought of as an embassy to the European Union. Each permanent representation is headed by a senior
diplomat, known as the permanent representative. The Committee of Permanent Representatives
(COREPER) is a key EU body. According to the TFEU, COREPER is "responsible for preparing the work
of the Council and for carrying out the tasks assigned to it by the Council."

The ministers come and go from their nation's capital to Brussels and Luxembourg, while the permanent
representatives remain in Brussels to carry out the day-to-day activities of the Council. The work of these
permanent delegations is divided into COREPER 1 and COREPER 2.

COREPER 1, headed by the deputy permanent representatives, deals mainly with routine business, while
COREPER 2 deals with more high-profile matters and works for the two most prominent Councils: General
Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Ecofin. Reflecting its importance, COREPER 2, is composed of the
permanent representatives.

¹¹ The trio procedure has been in place since September 2006 and gained treaty status in the Lisbon Treaty.
The current working program of Spain, Belgium and Hungary is available at
Council committees and working groups prepare the work needed by COREPER in order to advise the Council.

**Council Voting**

The Council utilizes three different types of voting procedures. It should be kept in mind that most Council decisions are taken through consensus rather than actual voting. Nevertheless, the existence of these voting rules very much condition member state bargaining in Council.

**Unanimity**

Where legislation is being made, Council decisions are usually taken by qualified majority vote (QMV), except in some very sensitive policy areas such as taxation and social welfare.

But, where legislation is not being made, for instance in foreign and defense policy decisions, unanimity is usually required for a decision to be taken. **Unanimity is required in virtually all policy recommendations to the European Council.** Thus, unanimity is required in SUNYMEU because all Council deliberations will be transmitted to the European Council as policy recommendations.

**Qualified Majority Voting (QMV)**

Qualified majority voting is possible in respect of most, though certainly not all, legislative decision-making in the Council. It can also be used for some policy implementing decisions under the CFSP/CSDP. Table 5: Qualified Majority Voting Thresholds in the Council lists the voting requirements under QMV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5: Qualified Majority Voting Thresholds in the Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualified Majority Voting Thresholds in the Council</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Votes Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Votes Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On a Commission Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Commission Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A minimum of 255 votes is required to reach a qualified majority. In addition, a majority of member states (in some cases two thirds) must approve the decision, and any member state can ask for confirmation that the votes cast in favor represent at least 62% of the EU’s total population.

**Simple Majority Voting**

Simple majority voting is used mainly for procedural purposes...and for anti-dumping and anti-subsidy tariffs within the context of the Common Commercial Policy.
Table 6: Representation and Voting. Column 2, lists the number of votes allotted to each Member State. This system will continue until 2014, after which this triple majority formula will be replaced by a double majority system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Council Votes (qmv)</th>
<th>Seats in the EP</th>
<th>Commission</th>
<th>EESC &amp; CoR</th>
<th>Population (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>82.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>58.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>57.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>59.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total EU-27</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>486.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**European Council**

The European Council is a (normally) two-day gathering of “the big shots” of the European Union, i.e. the Heads of State or Government of the 27 Member States. (The term “Heads of State or Government” is used because in semi-presidential systems, e.g. Cyprus, France, Poland, and Romania, the Head of State is also the Head of Government.)

Under the Lisbon Treaty, only Heads of State or Government, the European Council President, and the Commission President are European Council members, although the latter cannot vote. The European Council thus has a membership of 29. The 29 may be accompanied to formal summit sessions by one minister – without Foreign Ministers being prioritized. The High Representative also attends for external affairs agenda items. Virtually all European Council decisions can only be taken by unanimous agreement of the member states. (The European Council President and the President of the Commission do not have a vote, and nor does the High Representative.)

Beyond these people, the only others who are permitted into meetings are a few Council Secretariat and Commission officials, who undertake advisory and administrative tasks.

The European Council is required by treaty to meet at least four times per year.

The European Council used to be chaired by the Member State holding the six-month Council Presidency but, under the Lisbon Treaty, it is now chaired by the new European Council President. The President is elected by the European Council for a 2½ year term. Whilst occupying the position, the President cannot hold a national office. The first and present occupant of the post is Herman Van Rompuy, who was the Belgian Prime Minister at the time of his appointment as European Council President.

European Council meetings are usually focused on between eight and ten agenda items, with discussions and negotiations being directed to getting agreed statements on these items. Everything that is agreed is included in a final document that is formally called "Conclusions of the European Council meeting of....."

These Conclusions usually provide broad policy outlines, with details and arrangements for their implementation being left to the Council (of Ministers) and the European Commission. The contents of the Conclusions are extremely important, with few major policy matters of concern to the EU not requiring to be at least passed through the European Council. In some policy areas, such as enlargement and treaty reform, the European Council takes final decisions. In many other policy areas – from the identification of major foreign policy goals to considering which Member States should be permitted to join the euro system – the European Council sets out policy statements that act as guidelines other EU institutions must then follow.

There is no doubt that the European Council has been vital in shepherding the European integration process. But it has been at its best when it has focused on big picture issues than when it has sought, or has been obliged, as has been occasionally the case, to become involved in policy details. The spotlight is too intense when the European Council meets: negotiations on the intricacies of policy are best left to the closed door meetings of the Council and the Commission where the different interests can negotiate without fear of initial positions leaking to the press and creating uproar among opponents in their respective Member States.
European Parliament

The Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are the only EU representatives who are elected directly by the EU polity through universal suffrage. EP elections are, mainly, contests between national rather than European-wide political parties. In the EP, most MEPs decide their policy positions on a partisan more than a national basis. The EP began as a strictly advisory body but, by treaty revisions and practice, it has become substantially involved in policy making. Although it is still has little influence in some highly sensitive areas – including foreign affairs and taxation – it is now a co-decision maker with the Council in respect of most EU legislation.

The EP does not directly feature in SUNYMEU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
<th>Who are they?</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>27 (one per Member State)</td>
<td>One per member state</td>
<td>Several duties, including drafting legislation and overseeing policy implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council (of Ministers)</td>
<td>27 (but with member states having different voting strengths)</td>
<td>The principal Council is the General Affairs and External Relations</td>
<td>Final decision-maker (increasingly with the EP) of most policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Parliament</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>Direct election (MEPs elected by country allotment)</td>
<td>Consultative &amp; legislative powers depending upon “pillar”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Council</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Heads of government, Foreign Ministers, + the President and one other member of the Commission</td>
<td>Sets agenda/priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Court of Justice</td>
<td>27 (one appointee per Member State)</td>
<td>One appointee per member state</td>
<td>Interprets the laws and treaties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Social Committee</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>Interest groups</td>
<td>Consultative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee of the Regions</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>Reps of local and regional governments</td>
<td>Consultative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court of Auditors</td>
<td>27 (one per member state)</td>
<td>One per member state</td>
<td>Examine EU revenues and expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Ombudsman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elected by European Parliament</td>
<td>Uncovers &quot;maladministration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Agencies (23)</td>
<td></td>
<td>See <a href="http://europa.eu/agencies/community_agencies/index_en.htm">http://europa.eu/agencies/community_agencies/index_en.htm</a> for list and links.</td>
<td>Specialized policy areas such as food safety, environment, fisheries, energy regulators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Agencies (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manage EU programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Agencies (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Defense, police &amp; judicial cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Bodies (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>European Central Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>European Investment Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are numerous procedures for the development and promulgation of EU policies and laws. In very broad terms, they can be dichotomized into two main forms: supranational (EU institutions are prominent and member states do not have a veto) and intergovernmental (member states determine the outcome and decisions are taken by unanimity). Given that the powers of the various political actors – notably the governments of the member states and the EU institutions – vary enormously according to the policy and decision-making procedure that is used, the factors that determine the use of particular procedures are clearly very important.

The single most important factor is treaty provision. That is to say, for most forms of policy and decision-making, the treaties stipulate what type of procedure must be used. So, for example, if an EU law concerning an aspect of market regulation is being proposed, then decisions are made using the ordinary procedure.

For the European Council, Article 15 TEU states: “Except where the Treaties provide otherwise, decisions of the European Council shall be decided by consensus.”

The Treaties do so provide otherwise only in a very few cases. THIS MEANS THAT FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUNYMEU ALL EUROPEAN COUNCIL DECISIONS MUST BE TAKEN BY UNANIMITY.

So, formally all Member States have a veto on European Council decisions. However, it must be emphasized that such vetoes are rarely exercised, because:

- Member States usually want decisions to be made on agenda items;
- The working culture of European Council meetings is that all efforts will be made to find compromise solutions when differences exist;
- It is not usually in the interests of a Member State to exercise a veto, because it will not want an agenda item it supports to be vetoed by another Member State on a future occasion.

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13 See Nugent (2010), Part IV.
EU POLICIES

Having provided a brief overview of EU membership, treaties, and institutions, this section is written as an introduction to what the EU actually does—its policies. Table 8: Policy Portfolio contains a summary of EU activities in relationship to its Member States.

**Table 8: Policy Portfolio**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extensive EU involvement</th>
<th>Considerable EU involvement</th>
<th>Policy responsibilities shared between the EU and the member states</th>
<th>Limited EU policy involvement</th>
<th>Virtually no EU policy involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External trade</td>
<td>Market regulation</td>
<td>Regional/Cohesion</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Domestic crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Defence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary (for euro members)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Social welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equal opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Working conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumer protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Movement across external borders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Macroeconomic (especially for Euro members)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cross-border crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Civil Liberties (especially via the Charter of Fundamental Rights)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A central feature of the expanding nature of the policy portfolio is that it has increasingly moved beyond its early focus on direct market issues. In the years immediately after the EEC Treaty came into operation in 1958 the main tasks were seen, as the EEC Treaty obliged them to be, the creation of a common market in goods—which was achieved in 1968 when most internal tariffs and quota restrictions had been removed and a common external tariff had been established—and the construction of the CAP. But once these early policy priorities had been attended to, decision-makers began to widen their policy horizons. It is process of widening horizons that continues to the present day. Some of this widening has taken the form of identifying direct market-related policies that have needed to be developed to improve market performance. Since the late 1960s this has resulted in much attention being given to the removal of non-tariff barriers to

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internal trade, since the early 1980s it has resulted in extensive policy activity directed at opening up the free movement of capital, services and labor and also the outlawing of anti-competitive practices, and since the early 2000s it has resulted in Lisbon Process (now called “Europe 2020”) policies which are designed in particular to encourage the growth of information-age industries. Some of the widening has taken the form of developing policies that, though certainly market-related, are less concerned with creating market efficiency per se and more concerned with managing undesirable market consequences and problems that the market is not seen as being able to handle satisfactorily. Examples of such policies include environmental policy, which first began to appear on the EC’s policy agenda in the early 1970s, social policies, which were given a boost from the late 1980s by an increasing acceptance that the internal market should have ‘a social dimension’, and energy policy, which has received increased attention in the 2000s, in no small part because of concerns over supply problems. Some of the widening has taken the form of policy being developed in non-market policy areas that formerly were regarded as being national preserves. Some of the widening has taken the form of policy being developed in non-market policy areas that formerly were regarded as being national preserves. Until the late 1990s policy development in these areas – which consist essentially of foreign and security policy on the one hand and justice and home affairs policy on the other – was very slow because of the sensitivities involved, but since then the development has been both rapid and considerable.

The former UK Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, was broadly correct when she compared EU policy development to being like a ratchet: once a notch is turned on the ratchet it is all but impossible to turn it back. And over the years there have been many such turns of the ratchet. But the turns have not occurred at a uniform pace. Rather the pace of EU policy development has varied, both as regards general policy development and developments in particular policy areas.

As regards general policy development, the 1960s saw the rapid creation of the customs union and the CAP, but the next fifteen years or so, although certainly not – as is sometimes suggested – completely stagnant in policy development terms, witnessed a slow-down as the Luxembourg Compromise (the 1966 agreement between the member states that resulted in all major decision-making having to be based, in effect, on unanimous decision-making) took its toll. The launch of the Single European Market (SEM) programme in the mid-1980s then led to a flood of policy activity, much of it as part of the programme itself but some of it a consequence of programme overspill into related policy areas – as with the attention given to the so-called social dimension and as also with the movement towards EMU. Since the completion of the SEM program in 1992, general policy advancement has continued, though in a less frenetic manner. This has partly been because as the easier negative integration has increasingly been achieved, what has remained has been located in the most difficult and sensitive of policy areas. It has been partly also because of the emphasis that has been given since the early 1990s to the principle of subsidiarity. In essence, subsidiarity means that policy actions should be taken at the level that is closest to the citizens as possible. So, the EU should not be engaging in policy activity unless it can be demonstrated that the objectives of the proposed activity cannot be sufficiently achieved at national levels. The subsidiarity principle is given bite by an obligation on the Commission to justify new policy proposals in terms of subsidiarity and by the application of the principle being subject to judicial proceedings. Unquestionably, the EU policy portfolio has never ceased developing in an ever-expanding direction. A key question thus arising is whether it will continue doing so. The underdeveloped and only partially-developed nature of many policy areas certainly indicates that there is no shortage of areas where further policy development could occur. Moreover, the strong pressures from some policy actors for the further development of EU policies—in such policy areas as macroeconomic coordination, JHA/AFSJ, and CFSP/CSDP—suggest that in some areas it will occur, albeit in some cases on a differentiated basis. But, such development is likely mainly to take the form of incremental advances and to be confined to policy areas where a significant EU presence has already been established.

**Eurozone**

Seventeen EU Member States use the euro as their currency. The member states that are participating in the single currency (euro) are Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy,
Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Finland, Cyprus and Malta. The non-participants are Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom. (See Figure 2.) Countries that joined the EU in 2004 or later must, by the terms of their accession treaties, eventually adopt the euro. Some wish to adopt sooner, rather than later. The Ecofin and the European Commission make recommendations as to the preparedness of Member States to join the Eurozone. Denmark, the UK and Sweden Kingdom have chosen not to adopt the euro, even though all three meet the accession criteria. Denmark and the UK are given formal opt-outs under the TEU. 15

Figure 2: Eurozone (2011)

Financing the EU

The European Commission is responsible for proposing the EU budget. While a new budget is agreed each year, the overall framework of revenues and expenses is laid out in Multiannual Financial Frameworks (MFF) in which the EU institutions responsible for the budget (Council and the European Parliament) agree to a five- to seven-year budget, which is then altered only slightly in each year of the MFF. This system has worked well in achieving its principle goal of containing institution-crippling disputes to once every five or six years rather than with each annual budgetary cycle. It has also become a useful as an exercise in which stakeholders and lawmakers debate the future of the EU in the run-up to the next MFF. The EU is currently operating under the 2007-2013 MFF with a total expected expenditure of €864.3 billion during this period.

SUNYMEU participants should pay close attention to the positions staked out by Member States as the European Commission enters into consultations and Member States and the EP beings to stake out

15 Technically, Sweden did not qualify for an opt-out because the TEU was adopted prior to Sweden’s accession. Nevertheless, Sweden obtained a derogation from this obligation. Map source is http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurozone. See http://www.ecb.int/euro/intro/html/map.en.html for an interactive map of the eurozone.
positions for the 2013-2020 MFF.\textsuperscript{16} SUNYMEU participants should read the European Commission’s budget review (published October 2010).\textsuperscript{17}

\textbf{PART II: GUIDELINES FOR THE MODEL EU}\textsuperscript{18}

\textbf{Introduction}

The overall purpose of SUNYMEU is to provide a framework for a partial simulation of the decision-making process of the European Union using a specific issue. The advance preparations and the simulation should give all participants a better understanding of the EU; of international and supranational organizations in general; of the EU Member States, their peoples, politics, and policies; and of major current issues of international relations. Also, the simulation should provide the participants with opportunities to develop their skills and techniques at negotiation and conflict resolution, public speaking, debate, expository writing, logic and reasoning, small-group dynamics, leadership, and problem-solving.

\textbf{Purpose and Nature of the European Council Simulation}

The purpose of the simulation is for the European Council to reach agreement on a minimum of three and a maximum of five agenda items. Country delegations and the Commission submit agenda items for consideration by the European Council President in the months prior to the simulation. The President is also likely to submit items.

Each faculty advisor is responsible for ensuring that his/her team(s) submits TWO proposals by February 22 at the latest in doc or rtf format to Council President Herman Van Rompuy aka Ms. Aruba Iqbal \texttt{<iqbalaiqbal30@newpaltz.edu>}. Please write “SUNYMEU AGENDA” in the subject line.

Proposals may be sponsored jointly by Member States. There is space in the SUNYMEU Agenda Template to specific all sponsoring parties. Delegations are encouraged to work together to produce joint proposals.

\textsuperscript{16} For an excellent guide to the current budget process, see \url{http://ec.europa.eu/budget/reform/index_en.htm}.
\textsuperscript{17} The European Commission budget review was published October 2010. It is available at: \url{http://ec.europa.eu/budget/reform/library/communication/com_2010_700_en.pdf}.
\textsuperscript{18} The authors of this volume wish to acknowledge the work of William Andrews, the founder of SUNYMEU (then called “SUNYMEC”). Professor Andrews wrote the SUNYMEU Guidelines from 1988-1996. L. Buonanno wrote the guidelines for SUNYMEC (then operating under the name “Eurosim,” from 2000-2005) and the first edition of the SUNYMEU Manual (2006). That the guidelines have been re-written each year, depending upon the nature of the simulation topic, precise attribution of Professor Andrew’s original language is quite impossible. Unquestionably, a good deal of the language is his. Errors are the full responsibility of the editors.
The two agenda items should be drawn from these broad policy areas:

- Economics/Finance
- External Relations
- Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ)

Suggestions: (illustrative, not limited to these areas):

A) To be handled by Economic and Finance (Ecofin) Ministers:
   - Stability & Growth Pact—relaxing conditions for new entrants to the eurozone
   - Reforming the CAP
   - EU-wide carbon tax/green tax
   - Changes in rules for financial institutions
   - Substantially increasing funding for EU external actions
   - Something dealing directly with the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) (on which Member States are already beginning to adopt positions)

B) To be handled by Foreign Affairs Ministers:
   - Iceland—request for derogation (exception) from the Common Fisheries Policy if/when it becomes an EU Member State
   - Turkey—should the EU drop its decision of 2006 not to close any more chapters unless Turkey opens up its harbors and airports to Cypriot commerce
   - EU-Middle East relations (e.g. Israel settlements on West Bank; Iran nuclear development)

C) To be handled by COREPER:
   - treatment of Roma & Travelers;
   - Immigration policy (EU funding for patrolling coasts—EU Coast Guard)—this would be supported by Mediterranean countries;
   - divorce law (which several countries recently agreed to develop under enhanced cooperation)
   - Bulgaria & Romania joining Schengen Area

D) To be handled by the European Council:

Any number of issues may be discussed by the European Council. President Van Rompuy will make this determination in consultation with the Hungarian Presidency.

**Preparation**

Students preparing to participate in SUNYMEU should concentrate their efforts on these activities:

1. Gaining an understanding of the structure and dynamics of the European Union, especially those institutions that are included in the particular simulation in which the student is participating.

2. Learning as much as possible about the policies currently of concern to the European Union and its Member States.
3. Acquiring an understanding of the domestic and international concerns of the Member State to be represented.

4. Gaining a good, general knowledge of some current international area or issue. If each member of a delegation takes a different area or issue, collectively it should be well-informed.

5. Improving their skills at negotiating, conflict resolution, parliamentary procedure, parliamentary prose, public speaking, debate, and logic and reasoning.

6. Learning about the specific person to be represented, i.e., the alter ego of the student-participant.

**Communication**

Questions concerning logistics (e.g. lodging, payment, transportation) should be addressed to Dr. Kathleen Dowley at dowleyk@newpaltz.edu. Correspondence regarding agenda items should be addressed to Ms. Aruba Iqbal at aiqbal30@newpaltz.edu. Questions concerning the faculty conference that takes place during SUNYMEU should be sent to sunymeu2011program@gmail.com.

**Research Guide**

The EU is widely studied and reported. There are a number of excellent journals devoted to publishing peer-reviewed articles about the EU. Similarly, there is no shortage of books on the subject. It is likely that most of your research will take place through the internet using news sources and europe.eu—the gateway website for the European Union. The most efficient way to keep up with EU news is through RSS feeds, usually denoted by this symbol 📰. If you are new to RSS feeds, you can find out how to subscribe through the many informational videos available on the internet. If you use Microsoft Outlook, you can subscribe to RSS feeds, which will then be pushed to an RSS folder in Outlook. Google Reader is another popular feed service. You will need to subscribe to gmail. Once subscribed, you can learn about Google reader at www.google.com/reader. Table 9: Recommended RSS Feeds includes links to several EU-related feeds. It is highly recommended that participants subscribe to news feeds related to their Member State, both official ministry websites and national newspapers.

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Table 9: Recommended RSS Feeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Source</th>
<th>RSS Feeds-URLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select from several channels according to your interest. Participants should subscribe to “top news” and “official news.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels Blog</td>
<td><a href="http://feeds2.feedburner.com/ft/brusselsblog">http://feeds2.feedburner.com/ft/brusselsblog</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlemagne’s Notebook</td>
<td><a href="http://feeds2.feedburner.com/CharlemagnesNotebook?format=xml">http://feeds2.feedburner.com/CharlemagnesNotebook?format=xml</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Observer</td>
<td><a href="http://feeds.euobserver.com/rss/9">http://feeds.euobserver.com/rss/9</a> (headline news)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Voice</td>
<td><a href="http://www.europeanvoice.com/Rss/6.xml">http://www.europeanvoice.com/Rss/6.xml</a> (News &amp; Analysis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Times</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ft.com/rss/home/europe">http://www.ft.com/rss/home/europe</a> (Europe Homepage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY Times</td>
<td><a href="http://feeds.nytimes.com/nyt/rss/Europe">http://feeds.nytimes.com/nyt/rss/Europe</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT Columnists writing about the EU and Member States</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ft.com/rss/comment/columnists/wolfgangmunchau">http://www.ft.com/rss/comment/columnists/wolfgangmunchau</a> <a href="http://www.ft.com/rss/comment/columnists/martinwolf">http://www.ft.com/rss/comment/columnists/martinwolf</a> <a href="http://www.ft.com/rss/comment/columnists/clivecrook">http://www.ft.com/rss/comment/columnists/clivecrook</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spiegel</td>
<td><a href="http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/index.rss">http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/index.rss</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participants should also be well versed in the priorities of the trio presidency as well as familiar with the accomplishments of the previous two presidencies (Spain and Belgium). Table 10 contains links to the three most important documents.

Table 10: Trio Presidency Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trio Presidency Programme &amp; Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
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**ALTER EGOS**

A complete list of country delegation assignments will be posted at the SUNYMEU website via the SUNY New Paltz Political Science Department (http://www.newpaltz.edu/polisci_intrela/) as registrations arrive during the spring semester. Students can begin conversing and caucusing using the student run SUNYMEU Facebook site.

Each country will be represented by a head of government (prime minister, chancellor, president), who acts as head of his/her delegation, a foreign minister, an Economic and Finance (Ecofin) Minister, and a Permanent Representative (ambassador). The Council Presidency (Hungary) will have an additional member, Deputy Foreign Minister for Europe, who can float between meetings. Delegations reserve the right to add additional members such as a deputy prime minister or in the case of semi-presidential systems, the prime minister. The HOG of five-member delegations will determine which meetings the fifth delegate will attend.

**Commission**

The Commissioners are the only participants in the simulation who have an exclusive obligation to the welfare of the EU. In the simulation they have two main roles. First, they will meet to make appropriate decisions on the matters at issue in the simulation. Second, at all other times, they will act as problem-solvers, facilitating the decision-making process in such a way as to maximize the supranationalism of the result. The real-life Commissioners distribute among themselves the policy areas of the EU, but the simulation assumes they are working under the leadership of their President on the particular issue at hand. The Commission works closely with the General Secretariat of the Council to ensure that the simulation proceeds on a smooth course.

**Heads of Government**

The Heads of Government (HOGS) meet in the European Council (often called “EU summits”). At European Councils, key policy issues covering such matters as treaty reform, EU enlargement, membership of the eurozone, EU border controls, and pressing foreign policy matters are considered and negotiated. Sometimes, the HOGS have to step in at the last minute, when all other efforts have failed, to solve knotty problems by personal negotiation with peers. The European Council makes declarations, acting as a “board of directors,” that it expects the Commission and/or Council to act on in the near future. So while the Commission drafts legislation and the Council and the European Parliament labor over the legislation, the European Council meets in summits to discuss longer-range issues and issue policy statements. It sets the overall direction of the EU in these policy statements, especially in its “Conclusions.” This means that its policies should be as clear as possible so that the institutions (Commission, Parliament, and Council) can draft the supporting legislation.

As is specified in Article 15 of the TEU and in the European Council’s Rules of Procedure (see The Rules of Procedure of the European Council, located in Appendix I) European Council meetings are prepared by the European Council President “in cooperation with the President of the Commission, and on the basis of the work of the General Affairs Council.”

European Council meetings are chaired by the European Council President.

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20 Participants should be mindful of the distinction between head of government and head of state. In the United Kingdom, for instance, David Cameron is head of government, while Queen Elizabeth II is head of state.
SUNYMEU 2010 simulates the June 2011 meeting of the European Council. The end result of SUNYMEU 2011 is the drafting of the “Conclusions of the European Council Meeting,” which contain everything on which the summit has been able to agree. The Conclusions will be presented at the closing session (late Saturday afternoon) of SUNYMEU.

**COREPER II**  
(Committee of Permanent Representatives)

The TEU defines the responsibility of COREPER as “preparing the work of the Council and…carrying out the tasks assigned to it by the Council.” Members of COREPER II are the ambassadors from their governments to the EU. They are high-level professional diplomats, heads of missions, specializing in the relations between their countries and the EU. Their main job is liaison between the decision-making institutions of the EU and their governments, keeping the EU informed of their governments’ views and helping their governments keep track of what is happening in the EU. They are coordinators, fixers, and troubleshooters. While taking direction from their nation’s HOGS and ministers, they also work indefatigably behind-the-scenes to broker deals for their “political masters.” Thus, in the simulation, they will be engaged mainly in advising and serving as diplomatic staff to their HOG and ministers.

In a sentence, COREPER are the unsung heroes of SUNYMEU (and the EU).

It is important to distinguish between the COREPER and the Council Secretariat. COREPER work for their governments and should be solicitous of the desires of their HOG and ministers, making every effort to receive clear direction as to policy positions. COREPER should (diplomatically) advance their Member State positions, but as directed by their HOG and ministers. The Council Secretariat, on the other hand, works for the entire Council and should be neutral as to its judgments, i.e., it serves in an advisory capacity, especially to the Presidency.

**Council Secretariat**

As has just been indicated, the Secretariat works closely with the Council Presidency. Nugent (2010: 147) explains that “before Council meetings at all levels Secretariat officials give the Presidency a full briefing about subject content, the current state of play on agenda items and possible tactics—‘the Danes are isolated’, ‘there is strong resistance to this in Spain and Portugal, so caution is advised’, ‘a possible vote has been signalled in the agenda papers and, if taken, will find the necessary majority,’ and so on.” Students playing roles within the Council Secretariat must become experts in the policy area to which they are assigned and be willing to advise the Presidency accordingly. The Secretariat should also be fully appraised of voting rules and be prepared to make and record votes. In most cases, unanimity is required before adopting an agenda item and sending it on to the European Council.

**Ministers**

Ministers represent their national governments through the EU institution called “the Council.” All ministers act, in effect, the representatives of the interests of their Member States in the policy areas for which they are responsible. As nearly as is possible in the European Union today, ministers are charged to look after their national interests rather than a vague European-wide interest: though they try to bring these two interests together. So, they are the guardians of the national interest. All ministers are active politicians in the partisan politics of their home countries, which gives them specific partisan and ideological

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orientations as well. They endeavor to ensure that nothing is decided that will undermine their respective national policies. There are nine formations of the Council, each of which deals with policy matters that fall within their domain.

All Council meetings apart from meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council are chaired by the Council Presidency. This Presidency rotates between the Member States every six months, and in the first half of 2011 it is held by Hungary.

Descriptions of the responsibilities and work of the different formations of the Council can be found on the Council’s website at: http://www.consilium.europa.eu

**Foreign Ministers**

Foreign Ministers, who deal with all aspects of foreign policy, meet in the Foreign Affairs Council. This formation of the Council is chaired by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

Foreign Ministers also often make up the composition of the General Affairs Council, especially when there are particularly important matters on the agenda. The GA Council is chaired by the rotating Council Presidency.

**Ecofin Ministers**

Economic and Finance Ministers (who are normally referred to as Ecofin Ministers) deal with most matters concerning economic and financial affairs. However, on sensitive eurozone policies ministers from non-eurozone states are not normally permitted to attend.

**Press Corps**

Just as students are assigned alter egos and expected to participate in the simulation as that alter ego, members of the press corps are expected to simulate the role of real journalists. Their function during the simulation is to cover the activities of the simulation and report on them through the production of a simulation newspaper, blogs, and videos. This includes attending simulation meetings, interviewing participants, and participating in press conferences.

Members of the press corps are expected to act in a professional manner and adhere to professional standards of journalism. Information obtained through covering meetings or interviews or press conferences should be reported in as accurate a way as possible. They should remember that during meetings, their role is to cover the meetings and should not be engaged in an active way in topic discussions during those meetings. Nor should they interfere with the meeting process.

Participants working with the press corps should remember that an important experience of the simulation is learning how to work with the press. They are expected to cooperate with the press corps in terms of requests for interviews, participation in press conferences, etc.

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22 Participants should learn about the political and ideological orientation of their alter egos. It is important to keep in mind that in coalition governments a minister’s political party may differ from that of his/her HOG.

23 This section was authored by Robert Pyle and Ted Schwalbe.
All meetings of the simulation are open to the press corps. No member of the press corps may be asked to leave a meeting. If a participant feels that a member of the press corps has not accurately reported information at a meeting they attended or did not accurately report information that they have given a reporter, they may write a letter to the editor of the press corps that may be published.

The SUNYMEU Press Corps reports on SUNYMEU through various media (e.g. newspapers and video) prior to and during the event. SUNYMEU 2010 media materials are available at http://www.thesunymeus.blogspot.com/.

Faculty Advisors

Faculty advisors are, of course, free to organize their relationship with their students during the simulation as best suits their needs. Past experience, however, suggests that the simulation proceeds best if the advisors avoid coaching the students or assisting them too much in solving problems. They serve informally as sources of information and in counseling the students on how to maintain the integrity of the simulation. For this reason, no formal arrangements for such consultation are included in the simulation schedule. Several faculty research panels and workshops will be sponsored throughout the simulation to enhance the professional experience of faculty advisors attending SUNYMEU.

Expert Witnesses

Academic specialists or professionals testify at sessions of the full European Council on relevant matters (items on the simulation agenda). Their roles will be to provide the participants with information and ideas on the institutions and issues involved in the simulation. Participants and witnesses should bear in mind that the witnesses are not supposed to lecture to the participants. They will summarize their testimony in brief, five-minute statements and, then, respond to the questions of the participants. The participants should behave as thought they are in charge of those sessions and not be intimidated by the status and expertise of the witnesses.

Official Observers

Participants who are not representing EU Member States will have the status of official observers. This will enable them to attend all sessions, to lobby participants, and to speak or pose questions at plenary sessions when given special leave, but not to vote.
SUNYMEU 2011 PROGRAM
(with explanatory notes)

Pre-Simulation

Country delegations and the European Commission are asked to submit TWO agenda item to be considered for inclusion in the simulation by the Presidency and Council Secretariat. Refer to Preparation in this manual.

Wednesday, April 13—Overseas students and advisors fly into NY and either spend the night in NYC or travel by Metro North train to Poughkeepsie and overnight at conference motel (Super 8, New Paltz). New Paltz students will arrange a Thursday a.m. tour of the campus for students who arrive early.

Day One:
Thursday, April 14
U.S. students and advisors arrive and check into the Super 8 Motel by 4 pm.

4:30-5:15 Registration will be held at SUNY New Paltz in the Student Union Building, atrium to the Multi Purpose Room (MPR).

Opening Ceremony and Banquet, SUNY New Paltz Student Union Building

Welcome Speeches From EU Officials, SUNY Global Center, SUNY Model EU Director (5:15-5:30)

Dinner (5:30-7:00 p.m.)

Keynote Address (7:15-8:00)
David Lowe, Secretary, European Parliament’s Petitions Committee
“The Citizen’s Initiative and Democratic Deficit in the EU”

Faculty Program Chairs Introduce Program (8-8:15)

Student Directors Open Simulation (8:15-9:00)

The Presidency will explain and introduce the first agenda items to be dealt with, both in terms of the “running order” and in terms of which items are to be dealt with by themselves and which are to be referred to Coreper, to the Foreign Ministers, or to the Justice and Home Affairs Ministers. The Presidency will make it clear as to what it wants the functional meetings to achieve in terms of the agenda items they are to consider and indicate also a target schedule (e.g., it might say that it wants Coreper to try and have by the end of its first meeting a preliminary agreement on an application that has been made by a member state to join the eurozone…). Of course, all agreements reached “below” the European Council will ultimately have to be approved by it.

After the Presidency has spoken, delegations should be given a chance to ask procedural questions, and each delegation will be invited to speak in favor of one of their proposed agenda items (Five-minute limit per delegation). The vote on additional agenda items will be taken on Friday at 4:00 p.m. plenary session.
Functional Meetings in SUB functional spaces (9-9:30 pm)
Each of the functional meetings is visited in the first 10 minutes by a team of faculty (one for US and one from European university) to explain what must be accomplished at the end of each meeting and each day. Explain the role of the chair. A handout will be provided to faculty with suggestions/guidelines for this briefing session.

Functional meetings—
1. HOGS-Herman Van Rompuy Chairs
2. Foreign Ministers-Lady Ashton Chairs
3. Coreper-Hungarian Permanent Representative Chairs
4. Ecofin-Hungarian Finance Ministers Chairs
5. Commission-Jose Barroso Chairs
6. Secretariat
7. Press Corps convenes and is introduced to computing and printing facilities in our Journalism Lab in CSB 24.

Day Two:
Friday, April 15
8:30 Shuttle Bus from Super 8 to SUB on New Paltz campus
8:30-9:00 Light Breakfast in atrium of SUB
9:00-11:15 Functional Meetings
1. HOGS
2. Foreign Ministers
3. Coreper
4. EcoFin
5. Commission
6. Secretariat

11:15-11:30 a.m.
Country Delegation Meetings on Issues of Concern (progress on agenda items)
Explanation:
Individual countries will meet to discuss agenda items. They can also meet with other countries on issues of concern. Commission and Secretariat will convene with presidency team to prepare for Press Conference.

11:30 a.m.-noon Plenary Session of all delegates for Press Briefing

Noon-1:30 p.m.
LUNCH
Students will receive coupons to use in the SUNY New Paltz SUB Food Court restaurants or Hasbrouck Dining Hall

1:30-2:00 p.m.
Expert Witness Session
Explanation:
Experts will be available to answer substantive questions about the agenda items under consideration. See this manual for guidelines for these sessions. Hungarian Prime Minister will chair this meeting.

2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Functional Meetings
1. HOGS
2. Foreign Ministers
3. Ecofin
4:00-4:15  Country Briefings, Secretariat and Presidency teams convene to prepare for Press Conference

4:15 p.m.–5:15 p.m.
**Plenary and Press Conference**

**Explanation:**
The Presidency should:

a) allow for motions to adopt two additional agenda items for debate in Saturday’s sessions.

b) give an overview of where progress is at and indicate what needs to be done, by whom, and by when.

The Press Conference is run by the General Secretary of the Council Secretariat and High Representative (Baroness Ashton). Accompanying her in the press conference are the Hungarian Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and the European Commission President. Only members of the press corps are permitted to ask questions.

6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.
**Faculty: Dinner/reception**
**Students: Student Mixer at Bacchus**

**Day Three:**
**Saturday, April 16**

8:30  Shuttle Bus to SUB on New Paltz campus
8:30-9:15  Light breakfast in atrium of SUB

9:15 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
**Functional meetings (based on new agenda items and/or unfinished business)**

1. HOGS
2. **Foreign Ministers**
3. **Ecofin**
4. **Coreper**
5. **Commission**
6. **Secretariat**

11:00 a.m. -11:30a.m.
**Individual Country meetings**
Commission and Council Secretariat meet together

11:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
**Plenary Session and Press Briefing**

12:00 p.m.-1:30p.m.
**Lunch on SUNY New Paltz campus eateries**
1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.  
**Functional meetings**  
1. HOGS  
2. Foreign Ministers  
3. Coreper  
4. Ecofin  
5. Commission  
6. Secretariat  

3:45 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.  
**Individual Country meetings**  
Commission and Council Secretariat (meet together)  

4:15-4:45  
**Heads of Government Meeting**  
**Explanation:**  
To organize the Conclusions of the Presidency. The Council Secretariat will be responsible for handling the technical details, such as ensuring that the Conclusions are contained in an e-document to be projected in the lecture hall’s computer/projection system.  

4:45 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
**European Council-Presidency Conclusions**  

6:00-8:00 pm  
**Closing** Ceremony and Banquet  

**Explanation:**  
Awarding of certificates of completion; photo ops  
SUB Multi-Purpose Room, SUNY New Paltz campus  

**Sunday, April 17**  
Check out and departure from Super 8 Motel
RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR SUNYMEU

Voting on reports and agenda items must be agreed unanimously in SUNYMEU meetings. The final document—Presidency Conclusions—must be agreed to by all HOGs. See voting rules under headings (Ctrl + click to follow link): Unanimity, European Council, The Rules of Procedure of the European Council.

All simulation meetings, except those with a few participants (e.g. individual country meetings), should use Parliamentary Procedure. With smaller meetings (generally, meetings other than plenary sessions), the chair should use rules for Rules for Debate in Small Committees.

All participants should be familiar with Parliamentary Procedure. Participants should also review the proper forms for addressing chairs: How to Address Chairs.

Members of the delegation of the Council Presidency will chair all functional meetings and plenary sessions. All questions, motions, etc. must be recognized by the Chair. Chairs should take special care to learn rules and guidelines for Chairing Meetings.

European Council meetings are chaired by Herman Van Rompuy. The head of government, or his/her foreign minister, will chair individual country meetings. Meetings of groups of countries (other than those which the Presidency attends), will select their chair at their first meeting. The Chair will decide on the closure of debate, but a participant must move for closure, and be given a maximum of one minute to explain his/her rationale. If at least two other participants second the motion, it will immediately be put to a vote, and requires the support of at least ¾ of the participants to be successful. The Chair will declare the debate closed if the vote is successful. The same rules apply for closure of debate.

In the event of conflicts, disagreements, or questions about the simulation program, it is the responsibility of the Council Secretariat to arbitrate and resolve the matter.

A member of the Council Secretariat may briefly interrupt the meeting on a Point of Order or a Point of Information.

Parliamentary Procedure

Parliamentary Procedure Summarized

Five kinds of knowledge for an effective meeting participant
* Knowledge of the subject matter at hand
* Knowledge of parliamentary rules of order
* Knowledge of rhetoric-the power to persuade
* Knowledge of problem solving and decision making
* Knowledge of human social-emotional dynamics

25 The authors which to thank Dr. Barbara Jancar, SUNY Distinguished Professor Emerita, for her contribution to this section.
Basic Principles of Parliamentary Procedure

- Parliamentary procedure exists to facilitate the transaction of business and to promote cooperation and harmony.
- All members have equal rights, privileges, and obligations.
  - The majority has the right to decide.
  - The minority has rights which must be protected.
- A quorum must be present for the group to act.
- Full and free discussion of every motion considered is a basic right.
- Only one question at a time can be considered at any given time.
- Members have the right to know at all times what the immediately pending question is, and to have it restated before a vote is taken.
- No member can speak until recognized by the chair.
- No one can speak a second time on the same question as long as another wants to speak a first time.
- The chair should be strictly impartial.

Handling a Motion

Three steps by which a motion is brought before the group
- A member makes a motion.
- Another member seconds the motion.
- The chair states the question on the motion.

Three steps in the consideration of a motion
- The members debate the motion (unless no member claims the floor for that purpose).
- The chair puts the question to a vote.
- The chair restates the question.
- The chair takes the vote:

"All in favor of the motion, say aye."
"Those opposed, say no."

- The chair announces the result of a vote. A complete announcement should include:
  - Report on the voting itself, stating which side prevailed (and giving the count if a count prevailed).
  - Declaration that the motion is adopted or lost.
  - Statement indicating the effect of the vote or ordering its execution.
  - Where applicable, announcement of the next item of business or stating the question of the next motion that consequently comes up for a vote.

Rules Governing Parliamentary Debate

The term debate applies to the discussion on the merits of a pending question.
- A member may not speak until recognized by the chair.
- When no special rule relating to the length of speeches is adopted by the group, a member can speak no longer than ten minutes unless the consent of the group is obtained.
Rights in debate are not transferable. A member cannot yield an unexpired portion of his/her time to another member (the chair controls who speaks) or reserve any portion of time for later.

No member may be allowed to speak more than twice to the same question on the same day.

Proper decorum in debate must be observed:

Remarks must be germane to the question before the group.

Speakers should speak loudly and clearly.

Speakers should refrain from attacking another member's motives.

Remarks should be addressed through the chair.

Speakers should stand when speaking.

Thomas Jefferson's advice is still good: "No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, speaking or whispering to another, etc."

If any member objects, a speaker has no right to read from or to have the secretary read from any paper or book as part of his/her speech, without permission of the assembly.

Rules for Debate in Small Committees

The rules for small committee meetings are different from the rules which apply to large meetings of assemblies or plenary bodies.

Members are not required to obtain the floor before making motions or speaking, which they can do while seated.

There is no limit to the number of times a member can speak to a question, and motions to close or limit debate generally are not allowed.

[Note: In practice, even these motions are in fact usually allowed.]

Informal discussion of a subject is permitted while no motion is pending.

The chair can speak in discussion, make motions, and usually votes on all questions.

Sometimes, when a proposal is perfectly clear to all present, a vote can be taken without a motion's having been introduced. Unless agreed by general consent, however, all proposed actions of a committee must be approved by vote under the same rules as an assembly.

The Committee Report

The report should be prepared by a member of the Council Secretariat who is assigned to that meeting.

All members of the committee should be given opportunity to review and revise the draft before it is submitted. It is not the drafter's work product, but the product of the entire committee.

What form should the report take?

The report should be prepared and organized to accomplish two ends: (1) to persuade the higher authority to adopt the report & its recommendations and (2) to facilitate the decision-making of the higher authority. Whatever format is decided upon, the report should meet high professional standards: typed, spell and grammar checked.

What content should the report contain?

The report should be written to have an impact on those who read it. After reading the content, the
reader must be convinced the conditions the proposal seeks to remedy are serious enough to justify action, understand the details of the proposal and how it will remedy the problem conditions, and be assured that the proposal is practical, reasonable, and will bring no undesirable side outcomes. The reader must also believe the proposal is the best alternative. Several content elements are usually "necessary" to fulfill the functions of a report:

**Preamble.** A preamble or introduction contains boilerplate information (such as the name of the committee and the names of the members), a statement of the charge or mission given to the committee (making the organizational context of the report clear), and a review of the procedures used in the problem solving process.

**Background.** The report should give needed background on the nature of the problem indicating a need for a solution. Succinctly and objectively the committee's factual findings and conclusions about the nature of problem, its causes, its effects, and related matters should be presented. Appropriate documentation should be given. If there is a large amount of material as a result of the committee's work, often this material is best summarized briefly in the report with supporting documents in an appendix.

**Recommendation.** The report should clearly present a request for the higher authority to take some action on the work of the committee. For example, if the committee's function is largely advisory, then the report should request that the committee be informed of actions or decisions on the matters covered in the report. If the committee’s role was to provide information, then the request might be that the receipt of the information be acknowledged. If the committee's role was decision-making or action-taking, then the request should be for feedback to guide future work.
Terms used in Parliamentary Procedure

Point of Order
If a member feels the rules are not being followed, he uses this motion. It requires the chair to make a ruling and enforce the rules. Avoid overuse; save it for when someone’s rights are being violated.

Point of Personal Privilege
Another phrase used for a Question of Privilege. An urgent request or motion relating to the privileges of a member of the assembly. This is used if a participant wishes to raise a question, leave the room for an extended time, or make a request to personal comfort.

Point of information
A nonparliamentary question about business at hand. This is used when a participant seeks clarification on a matter.

Table 11: Frequent Things You Want to Do in a Meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Appropriate Motion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present an idea for consideration or action</td>
<td>Main motion or Resolution; Consider subject informally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve a pending motion</td>
<td>Amend; Division of the question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulate or cut-off debate</td>
<td>Limit or extend debate; Previous question (vote immediately)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay a decision</td>
<td>Refer to committee; Postpone definitely; Postpone indefinitely (kills motion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppress a proposal</td>
<td>Object to consideration; Postpone indefinitely; Withdraw a motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet an emergency</td>
<td>Question of privilege; Suspend rules; Lay on the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain information on a pending motion</td>
<td>Parliamentary inquiry; Request for information; Question of privilege; Request to ask member a question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question the decision of the chair</td>
<td>Point of order; Appeal from decision of the chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforce rights and privileges</td>
<td>Division of assembly; Division of question; Parliamentary inquiry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point of order</td>
<td>Appeal from decision of chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider a question again</td>
<td>Resume consideration; Reconsider; Rescind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change an action already taken</td>
<td>Reconsider; Rescind; Amend motion previously adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate a meeting</td>
<td>Adjourn; Recess</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 This table was based on a table in Alice Sturgis's The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure (3rd edition), but modified for motions in Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised.
How to Address Chairs

**Interrupts any speaker**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I rise to a point of order...

Comment: the Chair’s decision

**Admissibility of a Matter**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I move that this matter is admissible...

**Closure of Debate**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I move that we close debate.

**Call to Order**

**Wording:** I call this meeting to order

Comment: Made only by the Chair

**Setting the Agenda**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I move to make… the order of our agenda.

**Adjournment of Debate**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I move that we adjourn...

Comment: Only appropriate before or during debate.

**Closure of Sitting**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I move that we close the sitting.

**Move to Vote on Amendments**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I move to vote on the amendment...

Comment: Voting on farthest amendment first.

**Motion to vote on the Text**

**Wording:** Mr./Madame President or Chair, I move to vote on...

**Motion to Table**

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27 Authored by Dr. Henry Steck.
Chairing Meetings

Detailed Guidance for Participants Chairing Meetings

In SUNYMEU, the Council Presidency chairs ministerial and COREPER meetings. The President of the European Council chairs European Council meetings. The Member State holding the Council Presidency is assisted by the immediate past president of the Council, if needed.

1. Achieving objectives

The purpose of meetings is to get decisions made collectively. It has been found that if a meeting is structured formally or semi-formally, this objective is achieved more easily and more effectively.

The pivotal figure in a formal or semi-formal meeting is the Chairman. S/he needs to create the right circumstances in which decision-making is possible.

2. Making effective decisions

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28 Authored by Dr. Janet Mather.
A chairman can assist in making effective decisions by having regard to their three main ingredients:

- use of all the skills available within the meeting
- at least comparative consensus
- clarity of procedure

The Chairman can achieve the first by enabling all participants to contribute. That is:

- everyone needs to be encouraged to take part
- no-one should be discouraged by the ill-mannered behaviour on the part of other participants, such as interruptions, rudeness etc

This means that the Chairman has to make sure that all participants understand that the person speaking “has the floor,” and will be protected from interruption by the Chairman. It also means that the Chairman may need to encourage silent members by directly seeking their views, and ensuring that their contributions are presented as useful and relevant – e.g.: “that is a useful/valuable point…”

The Chairman can assist the second by:

- again enabling full contributions from participants. This way, at least the majority will end up “owning” the final decision, particularly if the Chairman acknowledges each person’s contribution in her/his summing up (see below)
- blunting the edges of dogmatic/offensive pronouncements by participants. This can be done by restating what has been said in less abrasive language.

**The Chairman is solely responsible for clarity of procedure.** Nothing makes participants more frustrated than uncertainty about what is being debated, or what is being voted upon.

### 3. Meeting procedures and rules of debate

The best way to control a meeting is establish one’s authority as Chairman at the start. It also helps to get to know the participants as soon as possible – spot the shy ones, the over-talkative or the awkward ones, and deal with them accordingly. Shy people need to feel reassured and valued; over-talkative ones need to be prevented from dominating, whilst awkward ones need to be kept in order (see below).

There are extensive rules of debate that need not concern the Chairman unless a rigid structure has been prescribed as part of a body’s constitution.

The main rule is always that the Chairman is right, even when s/he is wrong. It saves a lot of argument and confusion if meeting participants understand that from the first. A really confident chairman can make sure that they do, but it is not necessary to be really confident. An appearance of confidence tends to do the trick just as well, and can be achieved simply by welcoming participants to the meeting (that makes it the chairman’s meeting to begin with).

Not all meetings are all that formal, and the Chairman may need to decide how formally the situation should be managed at the start of a series of meetings. However, where a definite decision is to be made and is likely to be controversial, rules of debate may be applied:

#### 3.1. Initiating debate

Before a discussion can begin, a motion should be proposed by one person, who may speak to the motion as s/he moves it.
In really formal meetings, this motion should be seconded by another person, who may also speak to it.

3.2. **Conducting the debate**

- Other people can follow with their contributions, when invited to do so by the Chairman. Strictly speaking, they should speak once only, and should *never* be interrupted whilst they are speaking. They may need a time limit set by the Chairman.
- Debate should be as extensive as the Chairman thinks is necessary, and the Chairman should be prepared to say when s/he thinks that everything useful has been said.

3.3. **Closing the debate**

- At this point, in really formal meetings, the original mover has the right to sum up, and this should close the debate…
- … except that the Chairman can sum up for the sake of clarity (but should not express a personal point of view).

3.4. **Holding the vote**

- The vote should be put by the Chairman, and normally a show of hands is sufficient (but the Chairman should not count the votes personally – it is better to let someone else do that), unless a secret ballot is requested by the participants.
- The Chairman should then announce the results of the vote. At this point a *motion* becomes a *resolution*.
- The Chairman should thank all speakers and commend the decision (whatever it is).

3.5. **After…**

It may be that the decision made needs to be followed up with specific action (e.g., who is to implement the decision).

This too will be a matter for the Chairman’s initiative, and s/he should introduce this as the next step.

3.6. **Complications, i.e., amendments**

Sometimes the terms of a motion are not acceptable to one or more participant. In this case, an amendment to a resolution will be proposed.

Before it can be discussed, an amendment too ought to be seconded, strictly speaking.

At this point the Chairman can rule whether it really is an amendment – i.e., a relatively minor change to the original motion – or whether it is a direct negative (i.e., would achieve the opposite of what the motion calls for).

If it is a direct negative, then the would-be amender can be informed that the amendment is not acceptable and advised simply to say her/his piece and then vote *against* the motion.

A decision on an amendment must be taken before the vote on the original motion.

If it is carried, then it becomes the motion, and a final vote should be taken on that.

If it is not carried, then the original motion is put to the vote.
Occasionally participants put forward a second amendment before the first has been disposed of (i.e., voted on)

In such cases, the Chairman should instruct the proposer of the second amendment that it will not be considered until after the result of the vote on the first amendment

The Chairman can say: “I shall take that as notice of a further amendment.”

After the vote on the first amendment has been taken, the Chairman can invite the proposer of the second amendment to state her/his case and debate, followed by a vote, can proceed

It does not often happen that anyone puts forward a third amendment, but if they do, then the procedure as for the second amendment is repeated.

Movers of amendments do not have the right to sum up before the vote is taken. They should only speak once, when proposing their amendment

4. Awkward participants

Very often participants at a meeting do not understand meeting procedures because of lack of experience.

This can be an advantage to the Chairman, because they can be blinded with science.

It can also be a disadvantage, because, not knowing the rules, participants do not know how to behave.

If this is the case, then a short reminder of the rules at the start of the meeting (or at the start of trouble, whichever is earlier) can resolve the matter.

There are, however, two other sorts of awkward participants.

- those who want to talk too much
- those who want to disrupt proceedings

People who want to talk too much (or too often – usually the same people) can be controlled by a stricter adherence to the rules of debate (see above)

People who want to be difficult cannot be controlled, but they can be persuaded that they should control themselves.

This may be achieved by icy calm and courtesy, sometimes humour, on the part of the Chairman.

It may not be achieved by an exhibition of temper or panic by the Chairman.

Icy calm and courtesy nearly always works where warmth and friendliness does not, but it is probably better to try the warm and friendly approach to begin with.
Checklist for Meeting Chairs

1. Be brief.
2. Exercise leadership.
3. Speak with authority.
4. Stand above petty differences.
5. Maintain an orderly meeting.
6. To control others, control yourself.
7. Keep the assembly informed.
8. Be modest.
10. Show interest.
12. Seek to understand people.
13. Be alert.
15. Synthesize.
16. Be ready to phrase and rephrase remarks.
17. Be judicious in your power as Chair.
APPENDICES
Appendix 1: European Council

Composition

1) The Treaty on European Union provisions on the European Council

Most of the treaty rules on the European Council are laid down in Article 15 of the TEU:

Article 15
1. The European Council shall provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and shall define the general political directions and priorities thereof. It shall not exercise legislative functions.
2. The European Council shall consist of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States, together with its President and the President of the Commission. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy shall take part in its work.
3. The European Council shall meet twice every six months, convened by its President. When the agenda so requires, the members of the European Council may decide each to be assisted by a minister and, in the case of the President of the Commission, by a member of the Commission. When the situation so requires, the President shall convene a special meeting of the European Council.
4. Except where the Treaties provide otherwise, decisions of the European Council shall be taken by consensus.
5. The European Council shall elect its President, by a qualified majority, for a term of two and a half years, renewable once. In the event of an impediment or serious misconduct, the European Council can end the President’s term of office in accordance with the same procedure.
6. The President of the European Council:
   (a) shall chair it and drive forward its work;
   (b) shall ensure the preparation and continuity of the work of the European Council in cooperation with the President of the Commission, and on the basis of the work of the General Affairs Council;
   (c) shall endeavour to facilitate cohesion and consensus within the European Council;
   (d) shall present a report to the European Parliament after each of the meetings of the European Council.
The President of the European Council shall, at his level and in that capacity, ensure the external representation of the Union on issues concerning its common foreign and security policy, without prejudice to the powers of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. EN 30.3.2010 Official Journal of the European Union C 83/23
The President of the European Council shall not hold a national office.
The Rules of Procedure of the European Council

These are laid down in a decision of the European Council taken on 1 December 2009:

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Article 1
Notice and venue of meetings
1. The European Council shall meet twice every six months, convened by its President.
At the latest one year before the beginning of a six-month period, in close cooperation with the Member State which will hold the Presidency during that six-month period, the President of the European Council shall make known the dates which he or she envisages for the meetings of the European Council during that six-month period.
When the situation so requires, the President shall convene a special meeting of the European Council.
2. The European Council shall meet in Brussels.
In exceptional circumstances, the President of the European Council, with the agreement of the General Affairs Council or the Committee of Permanent Representatives, acting unanimously, may decide that a meeting of the European Council will be held elsewhere.

Article 2
Preparation for and follow-up to the proceedings of the European Council
1. The President of the European Council shall ensure the preparation and continuity of the work of the European Council in cooperation with the President of the Commission, and on the basis of the work of the General Affairs Council.
2. The General Affairs Council shall prepare and ensure the follow-up to meetings of the European Council, in liaison with the President of the European Council and the Commission.
3. The President shall establish close cooperation and coordination with the Presidency of the Council and the President of the Commission, particularly by means of regular meetings.
4. In the event of an impediment because of illness, in the event of his or her death or if his or her term of office is ended in accordance with Article 15(5) of the Treaty on European Union, the President of the European Council shall be replaced, where necessary until the election of his or her successor, by the member of the European Council representing the Member State holding the six-monthly Presidency of the Council.

Article 3
Agenda and preparation
1. In order to ensure the preparation provided for in Article 2(2), at least four weeks before each ordinary meeting of the European Council as referred to in Article 1(1), the President of the European Council, in close cooperation with the member of the European Council representing the Member State holding the six-monthly Presidency of the Council and with the President of the Commission, shall submit an annotated draft agenda to the General Affairs Council.
Contributions to the proceedings of the European Council by other Council configurations shall be forwarded to the General Affairs Council at the latest two weeks before the meeting of the European Council.
The President of the European Council, in close cooperation as referred to in the first subparagraph, shall prepare draft guidelines for the European Council conclusions and, as appropriate, draft conclusions and draft decisions of the European Council, which shall be discussed in the General Affairs Council.EN L 315/52 Official Journal of the European Union 2.12.2009.

A final meeting of the General Affairs Council shall be held within the five days preceding the meeting of the European Council. In the light of that final discussion, the President of the European Council shall draw up the provisional agenda.
2. Except for imperative and unforeseeable reasons linked, for example, to current international events, no other configuration of the Council or preparatory body may, between the session of the General Affairs
Article 4

Composition of the European Council, delegations and the conduct of proceedings

1. Each ordinary meeting of the European Council shall run for a maximum of two days, unless the European Council or the General Affairs Council, on the initiative of the President of the European Council, decides otherwise.

The member of the European Council representing the Member State holding the Presidency of the Council shall report to the European Council, in consultation with its President, on the work of the Council.

2. The President of the European Parliament may be invited to be heard by the European Council (1). Such exchange of views shall be held at the start of the meeting of the European Council, unless the European Council unanimously decides otherwise.

Meetings in the margins of the European Council with representatives of third States or international organisations or other personalities may be held in exceptional circumstances only, and with the prior agreement of the European Council, acting unanimously, on the initiative of the President of the European Council.

3. Meetings of the European Council shall not be public.

4. The European Council shall consist of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States, together with its President and the President of the Commission. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy shall take part in its work (2).

When the agenda so requires, the members of the European Council may decide each to be assisted by a minister and, in the case of the President of the Commission, by a member of the Commission (3).

The total size of the delegations authorised to have access to the building where the meeting of the European Council is held shall be limited to 20 persons for each Member State and for the Commission, and to five for the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. That number shall not include technical personnel assigned to specific security or logistic support tasks. The names and functions of the members of the delegations shall be notified in advance to the General Secretariat of the Council.

The President shall be responsible for the application of these Rules of Procedure and for ensuring that discussions are conducted smoothly.

Article 5

Representation before the European Parliament

The European Council shall be represented before the European Parliament by the President of the European Council.

The President of the European Council shall present a report to the European Parliament after each of the meetings of the European Council.

The member of the European Council representing the Member State holding the Presidency of the Council shall present to the European Parliament the priorities of its Presidency and the results achieved during the six-month period.

Article 6

Adoption of positions, decisions and quorum

1. Except where the Treaties provide otherwise, decisions of the European Council shall be taken by consensus.

2. In those cases where, in accordance with the Treaties, the European Council adopts a decision and holds a vote, that vote shall take place on the initiative of its President.

The President shall, furthermore, be required to open a voting procedure on the initiative of a member of the European Council, provided that a majority of the members of the European Council so decides.

3. The presence of two thirds of the members of the European Council is required to enable the European Council to vote. When the vote is taken, the President shall check that there is a quorum. The President of
the European Council and the President of the Commission shall not be included in the calculation of the quorum.

4. Where a vote is taken, any member of the European Council may also act on behalf of not more than one other member.

Where the European Council decides by vote, its President and the President of the Commission shall not take part in the vote.

5. Procedural decisions adopted by the European Council by virtue of these Rules of Procedure shall be adopted by a simple majority.

Article 7

Written procedure

Decisions of the European Council on an urgent matter may be adopted by a written vote where the President of the European Council proposes to use that procedure. Written votes may be used where all members of the European Council having the right to vote agree to that procedure.

A summary of acts adopted by the written procedure shall be drawn up periodically by the General Secretariat of the Council.

Article 8

Minutes

Minutes of each meeting shall be drawn up; a draft of those minutes shall be prepared by the General Secretariat of the Council within 15 days. The draft shall be submitted to the European Council for approval, and then signed by the Secretary-General of the Council.

The minutes shall contain:
— a reference to the documents submitted to the European Council,
— a reference to the conclusions approved,
— the decisions taken,
— the statements made by the European Council and those whose entry has been requested by a member of the European Council,

Article 9

Deliberations and decisions on the basis of documents and drafts drawn up in the languages provided for by the language rules in force

1. Except as otherwise decided unanimously by the European Council on grounds of urgency, the European Council shall deliberate and take decisions only on the basis of documents and drafts drawn up in the languages specified in the rules in force governing languages.

2. Any member of the European Council may oppose discussion where the texts of any proposed amendments are not drawn up in such of the languages referred to in paragraph 1 as he or she may specify.

Article 10

Making public votes, explanations of votes and minutes and access to documents

1. In cases where, in accordance with the Treaties, the European Council adopts a decision, the European Council may decide, in accordance with the voting arrangement applicable for the adoption of that decision, to make public the results of votes, as well as the statements in its minutes and the items in those minutes relating to the adoption of that decision.

Where the result of a vote is made public, the explanations of the vote provided when the vote was taken shall also be made public at the request of the member of the European Council concerned, with due regard for these Rules of Procedure, legal certainty and the interests of the European Council.


Article 11

Professional secrecy and production of documents in legal proceedings

Without prejudice to the provisions on public access to documents, the deliberations of the European Council shall be covered by the obligation of professional secrecy, except insofar as the European Council decides otherwise.
The European Council may authorise the production for use in legal proceedings of a copy of or an extract from European Council documents which have not already been released to the public in accordance with Article 10.

Article 12
Decisions of the European Council
1. Decisions adopted by the European Council shall be signed by its President and by the Secretary-General of the Council. Where they do not specify to whom they are addressed, they shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Where they specify to whom they are addressed, they shall be notified to those to whom they are addressed by the Secretary-General of the Council.

Article 13
Secretariat, budget and security
1. The European Council and its President shall be assisted by the General Secretariat of the Council, under the authority of its Secretary-General.
2. The Secretary-General of the Council shall attend the meetings of the European Council. He or she shall take all the measures necessary for the organisation of proceedings.
3. The Secretary-General of the Council shall have full responsibility for administering the appropriations entered in Section II – European Council and Council – of the budget and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are properly managed. He or she shall implement the appropriations in question in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Regulation applicable to the budget of the Union.
4. The Council’s security rules shall apply mutatis mutandis to the European Council.

Article 14
Correspondence addressed to the European Council (for SUNYMEU)
Correspondence to the European Council shall be sent to its President at the following address: aiqbal30@newpaltz.edu
Appendix II: European Council Agenda Items

Sample ‘real world’ European Council statements/resolutions

Sample Agenda Proposal-1
European Council Conclusions, March 2010

EUROPE 2020: A NEW EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR JOBS AND GROWTH

The EU needs a new strategy, based on an enhanced coordination of economic policies, in order to deliver more growth and jobs. The European Council agreed on the following elements of this new strategy.

Our efforts need to be better focused in order to boost Europe's competitiveness, productivity, growth potential and economic convergence:

a) The new strategy will focus on the key areas where action is needed: knowledge and innovation, a more sustainable economy, high employment and social inclusion.

b) The European Council agreed on the following headline targets, which constitute shared objectives guiding the action of the Member States and of the Union:

- aiming to bring to 75% the employment rate for women and men aged 20-64, including through the greater participation of youth, older workers and low skilled workers and the better integration of legal migrants;
- improving the conditions for research and development, in particular with the aim of bringing combined public and private investment levels in this sector to 3% of GDP; the Commission will elaborate an indicator reflecting R&D and innovation intensity;
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to 1990 levels; increasing the share of renewables in final energy consumption to 20%; and moving towards a 20% increase in energy efficiency; the EU is committed to take a decision to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as its conditional offer with a view to a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities;

- improving education levels, in particular by aiming to reduce school drop-out rates and by increasing the share of the population having completed tertiary or equivalent education; taking into account the Commission's proposal, the European Council will set the numerical rates of these targets in June 2010;
- promoting social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty.

Further work is needed on appropriate indicators. The European Council will revert to this issue at its June 2010 meeting.

These targets cover the main areas where efforts are rapidly needed. They are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. They will help measure progress achieved in implementing the strategy.

While some of these targets are reflected in EU legislation, the others are not of a regulatory nature and do not imply burden-sharing; they represent a common aim to be pursued through a mix of national and EU level action.
DECLARATION ON IRAN

1. The European Council underlines its deepening concerns about Iran's nuclear programme and welcomes the adoption by the UN Security Council of Resolution 1929 introducing new restrictive measures against Iran.

2. The European Council welcomes the recent efforts by Brazil and Turkey to secure progress on the Tehran Research Reactor agreement proposed to Iran by the IAEA in October 2009. A satisfactory agreement with Iran on the TRR could serve as a confidence building measure. However, the European Council stresses that it would not address the core of Iran's nuclear issue. The European Council urges Iran to engage in negotiations on its nuclear programme.

3. The European Council reaffirms the rights and responsibilities of Iran under the NPT. The European Council deeply regrets that Iran has not taken the many opportunities which have been offered to it to remove the concerns of the international community over the nature of the Iranian nuclear programme. The decision by Iran to enrich uranium to the level of 20 per cent, contrary to its international obligations under existing UNSC and IAEA Board of Governors Resolutions has further increased these concerns.

4. Under these circumstances, new restrictive measures have become inevitable. The European Council, recalling its declaration of 11 December 2009 and in the light of the work undertaken by the Foreign Affairs Council thereafter, invites the Foreign Affairs Council to adopt at its next session measures implementing those contained in the UN Security Council Resolution 1929 as well as accompanying measures, with a view to supporting the resolution of all outstanding concerns regarding Iran's development of sensitive technologies in support of its nuclear and missile programmes, through negotiation. These should focus on the areas of trade, especially dual use goods and further restrictions on trade insurance; the financial sector, including freeze of additional Iranian banks and restrictions on banking and insurance; the Iranian transport sector, in particular the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Line (IRISL) and its subsidiaries and air cargo; key sectors of the gas and oil industry with prohibition of new investment, technical assistance and transfers of technologies, equipment and services related to these areas, in particular related to refining, liquefaction and LNG technology; and new visa bans and asset freezes especially on the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

5. The European Council confirms once again the commitment of the European Union to work for a diplomatic solution of the issue of Iran's nuclear programme. The European Council calls on Iran to demonstrate willingness to build the confidence of the international community and to respond to the
invitation for resumption of negotiations, and reaffirms the validity of the June 2008 proposals made to Iran.
6. What is needed is a serious negotiation about Iran's nuclear programme and other issues of mutual concern. The European Council underlines that the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy is ready to resume talks in this regard.
SUNYMEU AGENDA PROPOSAL TEMPLATE

AGENDA TITLE:

MEMBER STATES/INSTITUTIONS ADVANCING THIS AGENDA ITEM:

BACKGROUND: (Please provide background on the nature of the problem indicating a need for a solution. Include sources and data, when necessary.)

RECOMMENDATION: (If a call for action, include a request for the appropriate authority to take action—e.g. the Commission should consult the relevant parties and produce a report with recommendations by this date.)

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30 Instructions: Each faculty advisor is responsible for ensuring that his/her team(s) submits TWO proposals by February 22 at the latest in doc or rtf format to Council President Herman Van Rompuy aka Ms. Aruba Iqbal <iqbalaiqbal30@newpaltz.edu>. Please write “SUNYMEU AGENDA” in the subject line. See the samples in SUNYMEU Manual Appendix II for approximate word count.
WORKS CITED & GENERAL SOURCES


