

모의유럽이사회 대표단 모집

이번 모의유럽이사회는 “북한 기근 해결을 위한 유럽연합의 역할과 노력”이라는 의제로 한국외국어대학교를 위시해 연세대학교, 부산대학교, 영남대학교에 설치된 EU센터가 주최하며 오는 11월 18-19일 (금,토) 이틀간 한국외국어대학교 서울캠퍼스에서 개최됩니다. 많은 지원 부탁드립니다.

1. 모의유럽이사회 일정

- 의 제 : 북한 기근 해결을 위한 유럽연합의 역할과 노력
- 대회일정 : 2012년 11월 18일~19일 양 일간
- 오리엔테이션 일정: 10월 13/14일 중 하루 예정
- 대회 및 오리엔테이션 장소 : 한국외국어대학교(서울)

2. 대표단 지원

- 지원자격 : 국내외 대학 재/휴학 중인 모든 대학(원)생, 영어 및 유럽국 언어 활용 가능자
※ 회의는 영어로 진행됨.
- 지원방법 : 네이버 카페(cafe.naver.com/mec2012)에서 지원서를 다운받아 작성 후 각 언어별 해당 녹음파일과 함께 이메일(hufseucentre@naver.com)로 제출
- 모집기간 : ~2012년 10월 8일까지
- 모집인원 : 유럽이사회 대표 29명 (각국 27명, 집행위원회 1명, 유럽의회 대표 1명)

모집언어	제출자료
영어구사자	영문지원서, 의제에 관한 의견 녹음 파일(영어, 1분 내외)
EU공식 언어구사자	영문지원서, 오픈스피치 녹음 파일 및 대본 (지원 언어, 1분 내외)

비 고 : EU공식 언어구사자 지원 시 국가선택에 우선권 부여
본 모의 유럽이사회 신청자는 오리엔테이션 및 행사에 필수적으로 참가해야 함
참가자 전원 수료증 수여하며 우수자를 선정하여 시상

3. 메일 제출 형식

- 메 일 : 지원 언어 - 이름 예) 영어 - 홍길동
- 첨부파일 : 지원서 및 녹음 파일 (위와 동일)
예) 지원서 : 영어 - 홍길동 / 녹음파일 : 영어 - 홍길동



Rules of Procedures

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I. Introduction and Background

After the ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009, the European Council became a formal institution of the European Union (EU) under the EU Law. From the historical background, the summit meetings of the political leaders (President or Prime Minister) representing every EU member state were always crucial for the success and setbacks of the EU's main political and economic agenda. Since 2009 this decision-making body (the European Council) is officially charged with defining "the general political directions and priorities" of the EU and leads the Union at the highest political level. In doing so, the European Council considers the EU's and Member States' policies and priorities as an organic whole rather than as separate and competing components.

With the creation of the position of President of the European Council laid out in the Lisbon treaty, the rotating presidency, which was rotating among the EU Member States, no longer has a power as chairs of the European Council. The rotating presidency, however, now cooperates closely with the President of the European Council in order to ensure the best possible preparation of the European Council meetings. Many debating issues that are dealt with in the European Council are handled in the Council, which is chaired by the rotating presidency, in the European Parliament, and in the Commission, which is the main institution of the EU. Hence, there is a need for close coordination and cooperation on the issues to make it real policies. In our Model European Council simulation, we maximally actualize the real European Council and plan to have one summit of Heads of Government/State on two days.

The European Council is important but loosely structured affairs with relatively informal rules. However, the summits succeed because they have an established routine and require careful structured preparations. Furthermore, since decisions at the European Council is usually made along fairly broad outlines, a more formal implementation procedure through specific actions by other EU Institutions (the Council and its secretariat, the Commission and the Parliament) usually follows. At the Model European Council 2012, the luxury of only one of these supporting distinctive features is present. The Commission will also be represented by a delegation team, without a vote but a consolatory role. As a result, the rules and procedures will have to deviate somewhat from the "real thing" for the purpose of this conference. The

crucial one topic will be debated at the simulation. "The Solutions on the North Korea's Famine Crisis" will be held in one common summit. The rule of order at this Model European Council 2012 conference is regulated for the meeting taking place which is at the level of the Heads of State/Government (HoGs).

To reflect the procedural changes introduced under The Treaty of Lisbon, the individual sessions of the Model European Council 2012 will be chaired by the President of the European Council together with the President of the Rotating Presidency, Cyprus (the Presidency).

II. Prior to the Conference

A. Research and Preparation

Prior to the Model European Council the Presidency will send an official notification outlining in broad terms the priorities of the meeting and goals. This will be known as the Agenda. Each participant should do as much advance preparation as possible on the member state they are representing with special emphasis on their positions to the topics outlined in the Agenda. The Model European Council 2012 website lists resources to begin preparation.

B. Position Papers

The participants representing the EU member states will not introduce their own comprehensive agenda proposal but will comment from their country's position on the issue on the Presidency's agenda. Each delegate should prepare a 1-2 page position paper that describes their country's position on the issue on the agenda. Each delegate will communicate their position (by uploading it to the Model European Council 2012 website) to the Presidency by November 11, 2012. The Presidency needs the position papers for an appropriate preparation of the summit meetings and to get an idea about the country's position on the topic. The position papers will be posted on the Model European Council 2012 website and are available for download to all delegates attending the simulation and the public. Please be aware of this public exposure of the position papers when writing them. (For more information and a position paper example see Guidelines for position papers.)

C. Draft Resolution

Along with their position papers, member states will submit a draft resolution. Each

delegate should submit a resolution to the issue on the agenda. The resolution should offer a possible solution to each agenda item and lay out the terms to which their country will agree. These draft resolutions will be used by the Presidency to prepare the negotiation sessions. Each delegate will communicate their resolutions (by uploading it to the Model European Council 2012 website) to the Presidency by November 11, 2012. The draft resolutions will not be made public to the delegates and will not be used during the simulation; it is rather the "homework" for the country representatives to be prepared for the negotiation. (For more information and draft resolution example see Guidelines for draft resolutions.)

III. Conference 1/2

A. Opening Plenary Session

The Model European Council will commence with an **Opening Plenary Session**. This session usually starts with a short address by the President of the European Council welcoming the delegates and opening the proceedings. In its speech, **the President of the European Council will outline the Agenda of the Presidency** on how to resolve the issues in question.

i. Seating Arrangement

Members of the delegations shall be seated in alphabetical order (using the English name of the country) together with members of their ministerial group. Heads of State/Government (HoGs) will be seated towards the front. They will then each comment on the agenda and briefly present their country's position.

ii. Opening Speeches

Before starting the debate, the person representing the Head of Governments of each country will be asked to layout their countries main position on each topic in not more than **2 min.**

B. Debate Sessions 1/2

After the plenary session, debate session will start. All the delegates will be debate on the agenda (sub-agenda): Solution on North Korea's Famine Crisis. The goal of debate sessions is to discuss the ideas and proposals of delegates and through negotiation agree upon a formal set of Conclusions of the European Council for each session. The Conclusion is the main document of the European Council summit (see x. Resolutions

for more details).

i. Assignment of Agenda Items / Setting the Agenda

The President of the European Council has the right to propose the areas that will be negotiated by the HoGs, as well as the order of the agenda. If there are NO objections there shall be NO VOTE on the agenda. However, a delegate may also move to "set the agenda." In this case courtesy requires that the delegate be given a maximum of one minute to explain his/her rationale. If at least two other delegates second the formal proposal (motion), it will immediately be put to a vote (see Voting Procedures). The Chair will declare the agenda set as such if the vote is successful. The Chair will say: "The President of the European Council wishes to set the agenda as follows, unless other proposals are put forth at this time." If there is an objection by a delegate, he/she will respond: "<Country Name> moves to set the agenda..."

ii. Role of the Chair

In order to provide structure to the sessions themselves modified rules of parliamentary procedure apply (with certain exceptions). The President of the European Council chairs all sessions. As the Chair, the President of the European Council will have sole and final power to open and close sessions, recognize speakers, place limits on speaking time and control discussion and debate. It is important to recall that these are proceedings among delegates of equal rank. They would usually have known each other for some time and would have interacted often. Thus, the atmosphere is one of collegiality, equality and congeniality. This includes the relationship between the Chair and the other participants. While the Chair is formally in charge of the proceedings and entitled to all courtesy and respect, he/she would usually "propose" and "suggest," than "decree" and "dictate." The Chair, more than any other participant, is interested in a harmonious and consensual outcome of the conference. In cases where parliamentary procedure is unclear or in doubt, the Chair shall use his or her judgment to settle the matter and proceed with the session. Main Goal of the Chair is to get different small resolutions passed during the session and summarize into a Conclusion document at the end of the negotiation day (see x. Resolutions for more details). Note that the meetings will be chaired by the President of European Council, not a member state.

iii. Roll Call (Quorum)

The first order of business for each of session will be to establish roll and a quorum.

This is done by the Chair at the beginning of the each debate session and does not require a motion. The Chair may record absentees informally by referring to seats left vacant. The Chair may also call on countries to identify themselves as present (Note: there is no "present and voting"). If member state representatives will be delayed temporarily for some reason, courtesy requires that they notify the Chair beforehand.

iv. Debate Format

The "real" European Council generally meets twice a year. These meetings include an opening plenary session, a formal dinner, an (sometimes even more important) informal and confidential "fireside chat," bilateral working breakfasts, and further plenary sessions. While we strive to accurately simulate the workings of European Council meetings, the format of our Model European Council has been structured to facilitate negotiations and student learning. There will be two types of debate used at the Model European Council, formal and informal. Formal debate will require participants wishing to speak to stand their placard vertically on the table and be recognized by the Chair. It is the Chair's obligation to ensure and guide the flow of communication and to afford each member an equal opportunity to speak. The Chair keeps track of the proceedings including the fair administration of the right to speak. The length of speaking time will be set by Chair. The proceedings correspond roughly to a "moderated caucus" at a Model United Nations and will constitute the default form of debate during the Model European Council. Participants make their statements while seated around the table. Participants need not address each other through the Chair. The Chair, however, may comment on statements and express his or her view like all other delegates. Participants may yield the remaining speaking time to a fellow member state by indicating so at the end of their speech. If not, the Chair may call upon another participant. Informal debate allows participants to leave their seats. Heads of Government/State are expected to mingle and speak amongst themselves. At the "real" EU summit these informal debate sessions can be more important than the formal debate because HoGs can talk more privately about their dispute and settle it outside the public arena. This time should be used to negotiate and write/edit working papers and resolutions. These proceedings correspond roughly to an "unmoderated caucus" at a Model United Nations. The Chair or any participant may call for informal debate for a specified time and (if necessary) be given a maximum of one minute to explain his/her rationale. If at least two other

delegates second the motion, it will immediately be put to a vote (see Voting Procedures). The Chair will determine the length and will allow for no more than forty minutes of informal debate within any given hour. Once informal debate time has expired, formal debate will resume.

v. Temporary Adjournment

A Chair or a delegate may call for a temporary adjournment of a meeting for a specified time (no more than ten minutes), and (if necessary) be given a maximum of one minute to explain his/he rationale. If at least two other delegates second the motion, it will immediately be put to a vote, and requires the support of at least a simple majority to succeed. The Chair determines the length and will allow no more than TWO temporary adjournments within a 60-minute period. No one delegate may call for an adjournment more than once in any one meeting. A delegate would say: "<Country Name> moves to have a temporary adjournment for the purpose of an informal consultation."

vi. Points and Motions

Delegates may rise to **points of order** (always permitted, except during a speech and actual voting), **points of information** (after a speech is completed, whenever the Chair asks "are there any points and motions at this time), **points of parliamentary information**, and **points of personal privilege** (extremely rare, always permissible).

Motions may also be used to combine or divide agenda items, to table an issue, or to refer an issue to a committee for further study. Motions are also in order (determined always by the Chair) to "close debate on an issue" and bring it to a vote. Motions are always subject to a "second" by two delegates and are brought to a vote immediately.

Point of Order. If, during a meeting, a delegate feels that the meeting is running in a manner contrary to these Rules, he/she may rise to a point of order. The Chair may overrule, or accept the appeal. If accepted, the Chair may make an immediate ruling or ask the delegate to speak on the point of order for a maximum of one minute (but he/she may not speak on the subject of the debate). The Chair will then immediately rule on the point of order.

Point of Information. If a delegate wishes to obtain clarification of procedure or of

any other matter, he/she may rise to a point of information and receive clarification from the Chair or anyone else designated by the Chair.

Point of Parliamentary Information. If a delegate wishes to question the chairs about the Rules of Procedures or anything pertaining to the flow of debate. This point cannot interrupt a speaker, and can only be raised when the floor is open.

Point of Personal Privilege. If a delegate wishes to raise a question, leave the room for an extended time, or make a request relating to personal comfort or his/her treatment by other delegates, he/she may rise to a point of personal privilege and receive an immediate ruling by the Chair.

Rule: All motions by any participants (other than the Chair) are always subject to a second by two delegates. These may be asked to give an explanation of the rational (no more than one minute). If successful they will be brought to a vote immediately.

vii. Tour de Table

A device known as a tour de table may also be used, at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair will ask each head of government in turn to give a short summary (up to 2 minutes) of their thinking on the matter under discussion, thus ensuring that every member state is able to outline its position, and allowing the Chair to determine whether a compromise is possible.

viii. Closure of Debate

The Chair will normally decide on the closure of a debate, but a delegate may move for closure, and(if necessary) be given a maximum of one minute to explain his/her rationale. If at least two other delegates second the motion, it will immediately be put to a vote and requires the support of at least a simple majority to be successful. The Chair will declare the debate closed if the vote is successful.

ix. Voting Procedures

Where votes are taken, they should normally be open and made by roll call in alphabetical order by member state, and recorded by the Chair. The Chair will be the last called to vote. Voting will be verbal and expressed either as "Yes," "No," or "Abstain." Once a vote has been declared open, no one will be allowed to speak other

than to cast his or her vote. No one may approach or leave the room. Once all votes have been cast, the Chair will tally the vote and immediately announce the result. The decision of the Chair on a tally will be final.

- **Voting on procedural issues** (e.g., adjournments, informal debate) requires a simple majority of the delegates present in the session including Presidency. One member, one vote!
- **Voting on matters of the agenda** (sequence, division, combination of agenda items, tabling and delegating the agenda as well as opening and closing debate) requires a simple majority. The President of the European Council may vote. One member, one vote!
- **Voting on substantive issues, such as resolutions, use a Qualified Majority Voting(QMV) according to the Treaty of Nice(Note: in the European Council, the Presidency only calls rarely for a vote.)**
 - Note: there is no "present and voting;" or "present" rule in the EU!

***QMV**

- The current applicable QMV system of the council is defined in the Treaty of Nice since its entry into force on 1 February 2003.
- The voting weight of the member states according to this treaty are shown in the table below.

Member state	Population		Nice	
Germany	82.54m	16.50%	29	8.40%
France	59.64m	12.90%	29	8.40%
UK	59.33m	12.40%	29	8.40%
Italy	57.32m	12.00%	29	8.40%
Spain	41.55m	9.00%	27	7.80%
Poland	38.22m	7.60%	27	7.80%
Romania	21.77m	4.30%	14	4.10%
Netherlands	16.19m	3.30%	13	3.80%
Greece	11.01m	2.20%	12	3.50%
Portugal	10.41m	2.10%	12	3.50%
Belgium	10.36m	2.10%	12	3.50%
Czech Rep.	10.20m	2.10%	12	3.50%
Hungary	10.14m	2.00%	12	3.50%
Sweden	8.94m	1.90%	10	2.90%
Austria	8.08m	1.70%	10	2.90%
Bulgaria	7.85m	1.50%	10	2.90%
Denmark	5.38m	1.10%	7	2.00%
Slovakia	5.38m	1.10%	7	2.00%
Finland	5.21m	1.10%	7	2.00%
Ireland	3.96m	0.90%	7	2.00%
Lithuania	3.46m	0.70%	7	2.00%
Latvia	2.33m	0.50%	4	1.20%
Slovenia	2.00m	0.40%	4	1.20%
Estonia	1.36m	0.30%	4	1.20%
Cyprus	0.72m	0.20%	4	1.20%
Luxembourg	0.45m	0.10%	4	1.20%
Malta	0.40m	0.10%	3	0.90%
EU	484.20m	100%	345	100%

- The Following conditions apply to taking decisions
 - **Majority of countries:** 50%(at least 14 countries) if proposal made by the Commission, or else 67%(at least 18 countries)
 - **Majority of voting weight:** 74%(at least 255 of the total 345 voting weight)
 - **Majority of population:** 62%(at least 311 mil.)

x. Resolution (Conclusions of the Presidency)

A resolution on an agenda item, essentially a brief paragraph prefaced with the following operative phrases "recommends," "emphasizes," "insists on," "notes," "welcomes," etc. must have five signatures from five participants (one of whom may also be the Commission President). Due to time constraints, in this simulation the Conclusions of the European Council will be submitted in an outline format and will contain the resolutions agreed upon by delegates during negotiating sessions. A proposed resolution must be submitted to the Chair before it can be formally considered for the Conclusions of the Presidency. Multiple resolutions can (but do not necessarily have to) be agreed upon for each agenda item, so long as they are not

conflicting. As Conclusions of the Presidency are agreed upon through consensus, (voting is used only as a last resort) resolutions should have considerable support before they are formally proposed and discussed in formal debate. The Chair will ask if there are any member states who are opposed to the resolution. If there are none, the resolution will be passed and be included in the Conclusions of the Presidency. If there are objections, debate and negotiation will continue until a consensus is reached or the resolution is abandoned. A vote on a resolution can be used if consensus cannot be reached to pass resolutions, but this is considered a last resort and only occurs in rare circumstances. Heads of Government/State and Ministers should be careful not to be found out of character by unjustly proposing a vote.

C. Judging and Awards

The judges and members of the presidency will both be involved in the judging deliberations. The members of the delegations will make nominations for awards. Participants are evaluated on their preparedness, accurate representation of country position, and use of diplomacy including correct use of parliamentary procedure, negotiating skill, and ability to make compromises.

Judging Criteria

	Members of the Presidency	Judges	Total
percentage	60% (day 1 30% + day 2 30%)	40% (only day 2)	100%

NOTE: These rules and procedures are based in part on the Rules and Procedures of the 2012 West Coast Model EU as well as that of the European Council.