



# EUROPEAN COUNCIL

UNIFYING THE  
EUROPEAN VOICE



SunMUN I

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# DIRECTOR LETTER



Dear delegates,

I would like to take this first interaction to welcome you all to the first-ever session of SunMUN! For introductions, my name is Cole Erickson, the director of this committee. I am a second year at the University of Florida studying International Studies as well as Foreign Languages and Literatures. Outside of Model UN, I am likely attending a conversation group at UF's Language Studio or discussing current events with friends. As a delegate of this committee, you will debate, discuss, and deliberate on the future of European foreign policy through the forum of the European Council. Through this institution, you all will present the unique voice of your member-state on improving the European voice on the international stage, debate these positions, and hopefully release a final *communiqué de presse* composed of the individual contributions of every delegate.

This committee's attention will be divided into three central topics of focus: introducing legal revisions to the European Council itself, increasing the European Council's foreign policy capacity, and streamlining the infrastructure between the European Council and various other European institutions tasked with foreign policy. The first topic will direct the committee towards the structure of the European Council, asking member-states what structural changes (if any) ought to be made to improve the European Union's foreign policy capabilities. Although this topic invites all forms of legal revision, the discussion around the type of voting on issues including and adjacent to the Common Foreign & Security Policy has proven to be a discussion of both controversy and great import. Although qualified majority voting is already widely used by the European Council, foreign affairs and security both still require unanimity amongst all participating member-states.



The second topic of this committee will move away from legal reform towards any other types of revisions. This topic, in many ways, is an excellent opportunity for delegates to introduce suggestions which might not necessarily be strict legal adjustments to the institution itself, however could still prove beneficial in the aims of the committee. These adjustments could be procedural, policy-oriented, or institutional, such as creating a novel structure in order to improve the foreign policy capabilities of the European Council. There are a plethora of different problems to address and solutions to innovate, including but not limited to dialogues surrounding a multi-speed Europe, intergovernmental organs such as the European Council not taking full advantage of the collective capability of the European Union, or ensuring better coordination on the preparation of policy discussions.

The final topic will expand the focus of the committee away from the European Council itself, focusing on inter-institutionally streamlining the foreign policy of the European Union as a whole. This would be accomplished by examining and innovating upon the relationships between the European Council and the major foreign policy actors within the European Union, including: the European Commission, the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union, the European External Action Service, the European Parliament, the High Representative of the Union, and many others.

As a final point, this committee in many ways is very unique in terms of its structure. I strongly encourage all delegates to review the addendum of the procedural section. As always, please contact me at [sunmun.fl@gmail.com](mailto:sunmun.fl@gmail.com) with any questions, comments, or concerns you may have.

**Cole Erickson,**  
**Director, European Council: Unifying the European Voice**





# COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

## Motion to Open Debate

This opens the floor for debate, allowing other points or motions.

## Motion to Suspend Debate

This closes the floor for debate, not allowing any other points or motions.

## Tour de Table

Similar to a round robin, a tour de table requires each delegate to speak for a speaking time set by the chair. This will occur at the beginning of every session in addition to normal parliamentary procedure either by a delegate motion followed by simple majority or by the discretion of the Chair. This tour de table will also serve as a speaker's list (essentially a default state of debate) as well as attendance to determine the quorum of committee.

## Quorum

A majority of voting members each session shall constitute a quorum for that session. This means that half plus one of all voting members are present. Quorum will be assumed consistent unless questioned through a Point of Order. All present delegates will be noted as such; there will be no "Present and Voting" status in this committee as member-states always reserve the right to constructive abstention in the European Council.

## Point of Order

This point calls attention to a possible procedural error made by the dais. In this committee, delegates may simply say "Point of Order" without first recognition by the chair between speakers during normal debate.



## **Point of Information**

This point allows the delegate to ask a pertinent question to the dais. In this committee, delegates may simply say "Point of Information" without first recognition by the chair between speakers during normal debate if the point is time-sensitive or pertinent to current discussion. If not, a note sent to the dais would be preferred.

## **Point of Inquiry**

Delegates may verbally request a "Point of Inquiry" after a speaker has finished their remark. If granted by the chair, the delegate may ask a simple question of clarification.

## **Right of Reply**

The recipient of a Point of Inquiry may exercise the Right of Reply, allowing the responding delegate to answer the inquiry as succinctly as possible. In the case of a disparaging personal remark made from one delegate to another, the delegate may also exercise Right of Reply. It should be noted that any remarks which go against Delegate Expectations will be appropriately dealt with by the Committee dais and/or the SunMUN secretariat.

## **Point of Personal Privilege**

This point allows the delegate to either be temporarily excused from normal debate or address a question of comfort (ex: seat positioning). In this committee, delegates may simply say "Point of Personal Privilege" without first recognition by the chair between speakers during normal debate.

## **Motion to Set the Agenda**

This motion determines the order in which the topics of a committee will be debated. Due to the structure of this committee, the Chair reserves the right to set the order of the agenda. Still, delegates (if desired and viewed favorably by the Chair) may move to set a different agenda order with a one minute explanation of their rationale. If two other delegates second, the proposal goes to a simple majority. If it succeeds, the change is made. Member-states are expected to cover all committee topics.

## **Motion to Table Topic**

This motion simply temporarily tables an agenda topic to a later point of discussion.

## **Motion for Temporary Adjournment**

There are no moderated caucuses; instead, the committee is always considered by default in moderated debate unless temporarily adjourned. Behaving similarly to an unmoderated caucus, temporary adjournments are dedicated pauses in formal debate so that delegates may informally discuss specific topics as well as negotiate and write resolutions. Temporary adjournments occur at specified intervals set by the chair as well as from delegate motions. These motions also include a specific reason, such as "for informal consultations" or another stated reason.

## Resolutions

In true fashion for a specialized committee, the resolution structures of General Assembly and crisis committees are combined in this committee. Like crisis resolutions, small groups of delegates will draft and pass resolutions on specific topic areas throughout the conference. Each resolution must have a resolution title and at least one operative clause. The only additional requirement for a resolution to be introduced to the chair is that it meets the number of required sponsors as designated by the Chair, meaning there is no signatory requirement. These sponsors would naturally consist of the delegates primarily responsible for the drafting of the legislation. Once a resolution is submitted to the Chair, the Chair will then have the representation, as dedicated by the sponsors, present the resolution. Debate will then continue until a movement is made to vote on the resolution, requiring a simple majority. For significant resolution submissions, the Chair may choose to call a Question and Answer session so that representatives of the resolution can explain, clarify, and defend their resolution. The overall form of this Q&A is ultimately up to the discretion of the chair.

## Amendment Procedure

Although there is no official amendment procedure, signatories reserve the right to unilaterally withdraw a resolution in order to edit, if every signatory agrees to do so. If there is a conflict between two resolutions, the resolution voted on last will be utilized. Therefore, if a change is unanimously desired amongst the signatories of the original resolution, signatories would be able to withdraw the resolution and submit a new resolution with the changes. If the signatories do not unanimously agree to withdraw the resolution, a new resolution which either adds conflicting information or verbally seeks to replace the original resolution can be passed by normal resolution procedure.

## Closing Plenary Session

During the final session, unfinished affairs are brought to an end through negotiation. Once each resolution that was presented to the chair is voted upon, all relevant resolutions passed by a simple majority are compiled into a final *communiqué de presse* that must then be unanimously approved by the entire committee (with only votes for/against the proposal or votes abstaining). The Chair, also serving as the President of the European Council, will continuously push for a successful press release, meaning delegates will be expected to debate, negotiate, and come to a conclusion on the final product so that it may gain consensus.

## Individual Press Releases

Delegates are welcome and encouraged to publish a final “exit interview” press release responding to the committee work, noting how the end resolution relates to their position and expectations as a response to their initial position paper. In addition, explaining language that was not ultimately reflected in the final communiqué but desired by the delegate is accepted as well.

# DELEGATE PAPERS



## Position Papers

Although position papers are not a requirement to participate in this committee, they are strongly recommended by the dais. Strong position papers will not only be favorably looked on by the dais, but will also help strengthen a delegates performance. The qualities of a strong position paper include: being well-researched, authentically representing the member-state's position, maintaining proper formatting, following standard language conventions and appropriate register. Additionally, strong position papers will provide the member-state's general perspective on the issue by: showing any relevant current policies, devising a clear and decisive policy strategy recommendation, and demonstrating the member-state's views (including any positions which the delegate would not find acceptable). Please view the "European Council Delegate Papers Guide" document for more information. Note that position papers will not only be read by the chairs, but shared so that all delegates may view it prior to the conference start date.

## Individual Press Releases

In tradition of the infamous exit interviews of European Union member-state leaders leaving European Council meetings, individual press releases serve as a delegate's final word on the committee work. Like the position papers, the individual press releases are not a requirement, rather a recommendation by the dais. The individual press releases will essentially act as an exceptionally concise follow-up to the delegation's position paper, reflecting the delegation's diplomatic reaction to the outcome of the work (or lack thereof) accomplished by the committee during the conference. Whether it be congratulating the committee for a successful final *communiqué de presse* or lamenting the exclusion of a particular point, individual press releases will reflect the delegations perspective on the collective message provided by the European Council.

Please view the "European Council Delegate Papers Guide" document for more information.






# COMMITTEE BACKGROUND

## Background of the European Council

Serving as the political executive of the European Union, the European Council's voting members are composed of the heads of state or government of each member-state. Although the body has no formal legislative powers, the collective direction of the national leaders of each member-state often provides a set of supranational political priorities and policy directives through the summits which this committee will seek to simulate. The topic of this committee is "Unifying the European Voice." With the European Council recently introducing "A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence," a plan which seeks to streamline European defense policy in light of an evolving world order as evidenced by numerous recent geopolitical upsets in Europe, the European Council finds itself in a situation to continue to prepare the Common Foreign and Security Policy for new geopolitical realities. In order to complement this new defense plan, delegates will provide an updated direction concerning the European diplomatic capacity, including possibly: revising the European Council's decision-making process on foreign affairs concerning qualified majority voting, streamlining the various European institutions tasked with foreign policy, and strengthening the European Council's own foreign policy capabilities.

## Structure of European Union

From a comparative standpoint, the European Union, even as a sui generis organization, can be compared to national governments to some degree. It possesses a bicameral legislature with the lower-chamber European Parliament representing the European people and the Council of the European Union representing each member-state. Additionally, the European Commission acts as an everyday executive which is technical and bureaucratic in nature while the European Council serves as the main political impetus providing vision to the entirety of the European Union.



# THEME I: LEGAL REVISIONS

## Topic Briefing

This first topic will focus on introducing any legal revisions to the European Council itself. Ultimately, it will be you, the delegates, who determine by what means and to what end these legal revisions (if any are introduced). Still, general goals such as increasing the European Council's foreign policy capacity as well as streamlining the infrastructure between the European Council and various other European institutions tasked with foreign policy have found widespread popularity amongst public leaders and academics. Naturally, this topic is not without historical precedent. Originally, the European Council was not even an institution of the European Union, rather an informal summit between its leaders. Overtime, periodic adjustments have been made to the body, notably including in 2007 it was formally integrated into the structure of the European Union by the Treaty of Lisbon. This saw this informal summit amongst leaders transform into what the Treaty itself refers to as "the necessary impetus for [the European Union's] development."

While this topic can include any type of legal and/or institutional revision, it is pertinent to note that the intended aim should serve the interest of improving European foreign policy. Still, this goal is quite broad and should allow delegates to present innovative ideas to this more open-ended question of the Common Foreign & Security Policy, which in and of itself proves to be a topic of intense debate already amongst the leaders of the European Union's 27 member states. Like every other institution which the European Union is comprised of, the European Council has indeed evolved greatly overtime to meet the often competing demands of various member-state interests as well as the interests of actors within the body of the European Union itself. While creativity and innovation will be looked favorably upon, make sure that the legal adjustments made are substantive and politically possible.

## Key Issues

Possibly the most discussed in today's discussion of European Council reform, the polemic issue of voting is a topic which delegates should anticipate debate on concerning legal revisions to the European Council. Although this issue has gone under considerably amendment throughout the history of the European Council, many point to the body's alleged impotency to the fact that all decisions must be unanimously agreed upon in respect to a long list of topics, including: EU membership, finances, and most notably the Common Foreign and Security Policy, amongst others. Others argue that transitioning to solely other forms of voting such as simple majority or qualified majority erodes at the sovereignty of national governments, currently evidenced by their veto power in the body.

Another contentious point of discussion is the European Council's membership. Currently, it is only one leader from each member-state, whom is invited, creating internal domestic conflicts in countries where executive power is shared amongst multiple individuals. To prevent these conflicts, the European Council could provide a decisive ruling on the matter if it chooses to do so. Additionally, the role of non-voting members, such as the European Council president, has been put under serious consideration. It is within the legal prerogative of the voting members of the European Council to adapt and reform the presence of any non-voting members, whereas it does not violate any treaty law.

Furthermore, member-states could choose to empower the powers and functions of the European Council. Currently, the body possesses no power to legislate independently, instead being able to arbitrate lower-level disputes as well as appointment individuals to many positions throughout the European Union.

Of course, the aforementioned issues are by no means a requirement of what to discuss in committee, nor should they be the only points of discussion. A critical portion of authentically representing your member-state is not only appropriately reacting to committee topics but independently introducing solutions to problems that the committee may not have discussed yet.

## Guiding Questions

1. What legal revisions can be enacted to not only improve the European Council's foreign policy capabilities but improve the quality of European foreign policy as a whole?
2. How should the European Council decide on issues concerning the Common Foreign and Security Policy? What are the consequences of keeping the standard of unanimity or moving away from it?
3. Is the current status quo of the European Council satisfactory? Which historic successes and failures of the institution should be considered in reforming the body?





# THEME II: THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

## Topic Briefing

Whereas the first theme centers the committee's efforts on legal revision, this second theme moves to adjustments which are procedural and/or political in scope. It is ultimately the prerogative of the member-states to determine the specific goals of this committee as well as how best to address those goals. Establishing common ground will prove critical to the viability of any suggested initiatives. Unlike the legal revisions of the first theme, member-states have a greater degree of control over the procedural and political nature of the European Council. History can inform on this matter. Although the European Council now serves in an institutional and procedural capacity as the chief political executive of the European Union, Charles de Gaulle's originally intended in 1961 intergovernmental summits which would then counter the then-European Community's supranational hegemony. It is clear that this institution exercises a great deal of flexibility outside of pure legal revision seeing how much the body's original purpose has evolved to such a great degree.

This theme also provides flexibility on setting policy goals, ranging from reacting to a development in the Transatlantic Relationship to pushing for an additional member-state on the United Nations Security Council, so long as the policy goal specifically works towards improving European Union foreign policy. While the European Council itself is not a legislative body, the direction it provides is incredibly influential within the European Union's institutions. The European Council is often accused of creating ineffectual solutions which are only capable of representing the greatest common denominator of the collective positions of each member of the body. Being able to balance the your own member-state's desires with the necessities of every other member-state is key in not only ensuring that a final *communiqué de presse* is passed, but that the solutions it presents are potent and substantive.

## Key Issues

One of the main criticisms of the European Council's foreign policy capabilities is the fact that the body often must deal with a wide breadth of different issues beyond foreign policy on topics ranging from transport to education to finances. Essentially, just like any national government, the European Union cannot afford to solely deal with foreign affairs but has its own domestic duties it must attend to. Additionally, the vast majority of the prime ministers and presidents which compose the European Council have almost exclusive backgrounds in domestic politics, meaning these issues are often prioritized over international issues. The natural consequence of this combination is that the European Council only governs on foreign policy in emergency situations, only reacting to international crises rather than proactively strategizing diplomacy at all times. A further consequence of the domestic bias of members of the body is that the foreign policy that is generated is often unambitious and too short-term focused, ignoring the collective capability of the European Union itself and suffering from excessive risk aversion. Thus, devising procedural methods to make deliberation and governing on foreign policy in the European Council more efficient will not only allow the body to address foreign policy more often but create stronger more resilient diplomatic strategies as well.

One such procedural suggestion is changing how the a member-state's position is formulated and heads of government/state prepared and briefed on foreign policy before relevant European Council meetings. The current system is comprised of two parts. The first are the monthly meetings of the respective member-state's foreign minister and ambassador to the European Union, while the second consists of a team of the head of government/state's personal advisors on European affairs. The disjointed nature of these parts often leads to a national foreign policy strategy which suffers from being covered double by each group or not covered by either group. One suggestion to fix this issue is by creating an Europe-level structure reminiscent of structures such as the United States' National Security Council, wherein expertise across the entirety of the European Union can be pooled into a single organization which can subsequently share such expertise with every member-state.

## Guiding Questions

1. What changes can be made to allow the European Council better promote a European foreign policy which does not only fully enjoy the collective capacity of the European Union, but is also more ambitious and proactive?
2. How can the structures which adjacently support the European Council be improved to improve the governing capacity of the European Council?
3. What strategies exist to ensure that all 27 voices of the European Union are not only generally addressed but active participants in all stages of foreign policy formulation?



# THEME III: INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS



## Topic Briefing

It is important to recognize that the European Council best functions in a carefully planned cadence amongst the other institutions of the European Union, including:

- the European Commission (the bureaucratic-counterpart of the executive),
- the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union (the foreign ministers of the 27),
- the European External Action Service (the diplomatic corps of the EU itself),
- the European Parliament (the lower chamber of the legislature),
- the High Representative of the Union (the foreign minister of the EU itself),

Many of the greatest prohibitors of a successful European foreign policy is the undefined nature of the relationships that exist between the European Council and these aforementioned institutions, whether it be an unclear delineation of powers, functions, and responsibilities or simply that complex processes could be better streamlined into a more efficient procedure.

It is important to note that there is a host of varying European institutions concerned with foreign policy. It would therefore be appropriate to best understand how these institutions exist both in isolation as well as in interaction with other institutions, namely the European Council. The creation of novel institutions that seek to fill a role already fulfilled by an existing institution would only serve to exacerbate this problem. Thus, delegates would do well to focus on creating clearer delineations between these institutions, improving the relationships amongst them, as well as only creating new institutions if they serve a function that is not already fulfilled by another institution. In understanding the inter-institutional relationships within the given structures of the European Union, member-states will be able to more provide more effective recommendations and solutions concerning European foreign policy. Additionally, this understanding will permit delegates to better connect the varying themes of this *communiqué de presse* in connecting addressed topics in Themes I and II to the other institutions of the European Union.

## Key Issues

Although the European Council and the Council of the European Union sound remarkably similar, they both serve very different functions within the entire institutional structure of the European Union. While the European Council is comprised of the prime ministers or presidents of each member-state, the Council of the European Union represents the ministers of the ruling government through different council configurations, with the Foreign Affairs Council being most relevant to this committee's topic. Similarly to the national level trend of foreign minister responsibilities being subsumed by the prime minister, the European Council has taken on much of the Foreign Affairs Council previous functions and responsibilities, even though the Foreign Affairs Council still maintains the ability to not only independently legislate, but also approve legislation passed in other European institutions. This informal transition combined with the Treaty of Lisbon giving the European Council the mandate to make "the necessary decisions" has resulted in a situation where two bodies have jurisdiction over the same area, creating redundancies and obsolete systems.

Much like the Foreign Affairs Council, the European External Action Service is the a body very much in limbo, existing between the European Council and the European Commission. Still, it is responsible for representing the European Union itself abroad as a common face. Despite this critical role, the support organization has not been authorized to a degree to effectively coordinate amongst other European institutions nor does it have the political capital to push policy in the European Council, resulting in a limbo working as an administrative office without agency of the European Union's foreign policy initiatives. One proposed solution is to better integrate the European External Action Service into the European Commission (which is the body responsible for its funding to begin with), allowing the European Commission and European Council to work in a higher capacity, more streamlined fashion. Doing so, some argue, would allow the these two institutions to lead a more aggressive foreign policy in a world no longer completely defined by American hegemony over a rules-based international world order.

## Guiding Questions

1. What does the inter-institutional dynamic look like in a European Union that is even more responsive to a constantly evolving geopolitical environment? How can that dynamic be achieved?
2. How can the European Union and the European Council draw upon its unique strengths to promote better foreign policy?
3. In what ways can the national governments such as those of the 27 member-states as well as other liberal democracies be used as models for the institutional framework of European foreign policy? To what degree does the sui generis identity of the European Union weaken the model of national governments?

# THE MEMBER-STATES

## Political Parties

Due to the nature of the representation of member-states within the European Council, the determining factor of blocs can vary wildly depending on the specific issue at hand as well as numerous other factors. Thus, while it is important that delegates consider many of the different bloc formations, political groupings are not as potent as they may be in other European institutions. One notable example of such are the European political parties. At the national level, each of the governments represented in the European Council are each composed of national parties, such as Emmanuel Macron's La Republique en Marche ! or Olaf Scholz's Sozialdemokratische Partei. At the European level, likeminded national parties form into European political parties, wherein political families are grouped, in the case of the former examples being that Macron's national party fitting within the pro-European liberalism of the Renew Europe party and Scholz's party fitting within the pro-European social democracy of the Party of European Socialists. While these parties are quite influential in terms of determining bloc positions within the European Parliament (evidenced by the fact that seating arrangements are not determined by member-state, but by political group), the extent of their influence into the European Council is not nearly as considerable. Nonetheless, the positions of the European political parties often reflect the positions of the leaders of the national parties which constitute them.

- **European People's Party (EPP)** is a pro-European, center-right europarty which advocates for christian democracy and liberal conservatism.
- **Party of European Socialists (PES)** is a pro-European, center-left europarty which advocates for social democracy.
- **Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)** is a pro-European, centrist europarty which advocates for liberalism.
- **Independents** vary ideologically, however are united in not clearly identifying with a major europarty for either ideological or political reasons.
- **European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR)** is a Eurosceptic, right-wing party which advocates for national conservatism.



## Geopolitical Groupings

Depending on the issue, bloc positions can become geopolitical, wherein regional interests trump ideological ones or in some cases come to define ideological interests altogether. The following is a list of some notable groupings to consider as you prepare your position:

- **Baltic Assembly (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania):** advisory assembly of Baltic state, guiding on matters of economic, political and cultural import
- **Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg):** intensely integrated alliance predating the European Union predicated on political, economic, and cultural collaboration
- **Craiova Group (Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Greece):** Balkan-oriented equivalent of the Visegrád Group focused on economic, transport and energy cooperation and EU integration
- **EU Med Group (Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain):** official EU regional group centralized around southern identity, including Greco-Roman heritage
- **Frugal Four (Austria, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden):** informal group of notably fiscally-conservative member-states in favor tighter fiscal and austerity policies
- **Visegrád Group (Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia):** Central European alliance based on shared cultural and political values as well as shared history as former Soviet satellite states

## Position Powers

In typical debate concerning the everyday functioning of the European Union at a domestic level, larger member-states are capable of exerting greater influence over smaller member-state due to the qualified majority-voting procedure which awards of voting strength based off of population size. However due to the polemic nature of the debate surrounding the Common Foreign and Security Policy, any member-state may choose to veto all legislation, meaning that any member-state from the 83 million residents of Germany to the 500,000 inhabitants of Malta may choose to exercise this power. While it is the upmost responsibility of each delegate to research and best understand their own member-state's position, it is indeed vital that the more general positions of all 27 member-states are understood as well as no member-state is too small in this incredibly important discussion of the unity of the European voice.



# POSITIONS NON-VOTING MEMBERS (DAIS)



**Charles Michel (Chair)**  
President of the European Council  
ALDE



**Josep Borrell**  
High Representative of the Union  
PES



**Ursula von der Leyen**  
President of the European  
Commission  
EPP



**Roberta Metsola**  
President of the European  
Parliament  
EPP

# POSITIONS VOTING MEMBERS (DELEGATES)



**Alexander De Croo**  
België / Belgique / Belgian  
*Kingdom of Belgium*  
ALDE



**Rumen Radev**  
България / Bulgaria  
*Republic of Bulgaria*  
Independent



**Petr Fiala**  
Česko  
*Czech Republic*  
ECR



**Mette Frederiksen**  
Danmark  
*Kingdom of Denmark*  
PES



**Olaf Scholz**  
Deutschland  
*Federal Republic of Germany*  
PES



**Kaja Kallas**  
Eesti  
*Republic of Estonia*  
ALDE



**Micheál Martin**  
Éire / Ireland  
*Republic of Ireland*  
ALDE



**Kyriakos Mitsotakis**  
Ελλάδα / Elláda  
*Hellenic Republic*  
EPP

\*These positions have a moderate likelihood of changing before committee date (November 18th) due to resignations and/or elections which are planned before this date. In the case a position is changed, please contact the dais at [sunmun.fl@gmail.com](mailto:sunmun.fl@gmail.com) to ensure that all prepared materials correctly reflect your position.





**Pedro Sánchez**  
 España  
*Kingdom of Spain*  
 PES



**Emmanuel Macron**  
 France  
*French Republic*  
 ALDE



**Andrej Plenković**  
 Hrvatska  
*Republic of Croatia*  
 EPP



**Giorgia Meloni**  
 Italia  
*Italian Republic*  
 ECR



**Nicos Anastasiades**  
 Κύπρος / Κύπρος  
*Republic of Cyprus*  
 EPP



**Krišjānis Kariņš\***  
 Latvija  
*Republic of Latvia*  
 EPP



**Gitanas Nausėda**  
 Lietuva  
*Republic of Lithuania*  
 Independent



**Xavier Bettel**  
 Lëtzebuerg / Luxembourg / Luxembourg  
*Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*  
 ALDE



**Viktor Orbán**  
 Magyarország  
*Hungary*  
 Independent



**Robert Abela**  
 Malta  
*Republic of Malta*  
 PES



**Mark Rutte**  
 Nederland  
*Kingdom of the Netherlands*  
 ALDE



**Karl Nehammer**  
 Österreich  
*Republic of Austria*  
 EPP

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**Mateusz Morawiecki**  
 Polska  
*Republic of Poland*  
 ECR



**António Costa**  
 Portugal  
*Portuguese Republic*  
 PES



**Klaus Iohannis**  
 România  
*Romania*  
 EPP



**Robert Golob**  
 Slovenija  
*Republic of Slovenia*  
 Independent



**Eduard Heger**  
 Slovensko  
*Slovak Republic*  
 EPP



**Sanna Marin**  
 Suomi / Finland  
*Republic of Finland*  
 PES



**Ulf Kristersson**  
 Sverige  
*Kingdom of Sweden*  
 EPP

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# OTHER INFORMATION

## Delegate Expectations

Please refer to the Delegate Handbook for more details. The Delegate Handbook remains the first and final guide for all delegate expectations at SunMUN I.

- All other delegates, staff, and non-participants are to be treated with respect and courtesy, including properly interacting with facilities of the University of Florida. Discrimination on all bases, including race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, or disability, is never acceptable. If you believe you have seen any instances of discrimination or sexual harassment, do not hesitate to bring it to the attention of your chair or the SunMUN secretariat.
- Maintaining professionalism is expected of all delegates, including: keeping academic integrity, using polite and professional language, as well as wearing Western Business Attire.
- The safety and security of both attendees of this conference and its hosts remains our primary concern which is why we ask all participants to observe all appropriate public health measures, not leave any important personal items unattended, refrain from any substance abuse, as well as follow any and all local ordinances.

## Academic Integrity

We maintain a zero-tolerance policy in regards to plagiarism. Delegates found to have used the ideas of others without properly citing those individuals, organizations, or documents will have their credentials revoked for the duration of the conference. This is a very serious offense. Additionally, pre-writing is strictly prohibited as well. Any work which is pre-written will not be recognized. *All* committee work will be completed on GoogleDocs shared with the dais.

## Technology Policy

The usage of technology during committee remains first and foremost within the discretion of the dais and the SunMUN secretariat. By default, this committee will specifically permit the usage of technology while normal debate is suspended in the case of temporary adjournments, however delegates are asked to refrain from using technology during regular debate. Still, the usage of technology on non-committee related grounds is strongly discouraged.

## Language Policy

In the European Council, delegations reserve the right to speak in any of the 24 official languages of the European Union with an additional right to translation. Delegates are more than welcome to speak in English and/or the official language of their member-state, however a written translation in English must be provided to the dais sufficiently beforehand so that it may be displayed during these remarks.

## Land Acknowledgement

The University of Florida resides on land of the Timucua people and the Seminole Tribe of Florida. It is important to understand the long-standing history that has brought us to reside on the land, and to seek to understand our place within that history. Land acknowledgements do not exist in a past tense, or historical context: colonialism is a current ongoing process, and we need to build our mindfulness of our present participation. It is also worth noting that acknowledging the land is Indigenous protocol. For more information, visit <http://www.lspirg.org/knowtheland>.



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