

**YOUTH MEU MADRID
EDICIÓN 2025**

STUDY GUIDE

**Committee: European Parliament
Topic: Climate Change and Natural Disasters**

1. LETTER FROM THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENCY

Esteemed Members of the European Parliament,

Welcome to the Parliament of the European Union of the Model of the European Union of 2025! First and foremost, allow us to introduce ourselves: we are Sara Asenjo and Paula Lidón -your President and Vice President respectively- and we will be the two people that compose the Presidency of the European Parliament. During the three days of the debate, we will be the people in charge of making sure that your experience is as memorable as possible, and hopefully the learning experience will make you feel closer to the European Union.

By deciding to become a Member of the European Parliament during this Model of the European Union, you will learn the basics of the Parliament; how it works, what it does and most importantly, to whom it affects. With this Study Guide and the Rules of Procedure, you will have the most important tools to function during the sessions, but don't fret, because we will be helping you along the way.

It is a great pleasure for us to share this experience with you, and we are eager to hear your voice, your opinions and your feelings regarding this topic. By taking the position of a European politician, you will see and experience first hand what it means to legislate in European matters and how it comes down to each member state and its people. As you might know, the European Parliament is the only body in the union that is chosen directly by the nationals of the European Union, meaning that it is the most direct way of making our needs known.

It might be the first time for many of you taking part in a European Union simulation, or maybe in any simulation. If this is your case: don't worry, take a deep breath in, and remember that this is a learning experience, where everyone is prone to making mistakes, even us, your presidents.

See you in June and good luck,
Sara Asenjo and Paula Lidón.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament (EP) is one of the most important institutions of the European Union (EU). It represents the people of Europe and plays a key role in making laws and shaping policies that affect over 440 million citizens in 27 countries.

Unlike national parliaments, which create laws for a single country, the European Parliament works across borders to pass laws on climate change, digital rights, consumer protection, trade, and more. These laws impact the daily lives of Europeans, from how much mobile roaming charges cost to ensuring cleaner air and water.

The Parliament is made up of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), who are directly elected by the people every five years. Right now, there are 705 MEPs, and they come from different political parties and countries. Each MEP represents a different part of Europe and works to bring their voters' concerns to the EU level.

The Parliament works closely with two other major EU institutions:

- The European Commission, which proposes new laws and ensures they are implemented.
- The Council of the European Union, which represents the governments of EU countries and works with the Parliament to approve laws.

The European Parliament has three main roles:

1. Making Laws – Parliament debates and votes on laws covering areas like the environment, migration, trade, and human rights.
2. Approving the Budget – The Parliament decides how the EU spends its money, from funding scientific research to supporting struggling economies.
3. Supervising the EU Institutions – MEPs make sure that the European Commission and other EU institutions are doing their job properly. They can even remove the Commission if necessary.

The European Parliament gives the people of Europe a voice in EU decisions. Since MEPs are directly elected, they must listen to the concerns of their citizens and represent their views. Over the years, the Parliament has made big changes in areas like:

- Protecting the environment by banning single use plastics.
- Strengthening online privacy through laws like the GDPR.
- Improving workers' rights across Europe.

3. CONTEXTUALIZATION

Natural disasters are sudden events produced by the natural processes and dynamics of the Earth, which provoke negative impacts in society. Natural disasters can range from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and avalanches to landslides, droughts, and windstorms.

In recent years, Europe has been experiencing some of the most catastrophic phenomena in history. According to the European Environmental Agency, Europe is the continent that experiences the fastest increase in temperature. This means that the continent faces extreme weather conditions, being extreme heat one of the most remarkable events. For instance, summer 2024 was the hottest on record globally. Such heatwaves highlight the growing consequences of climate change and global warming, which lead to severe consequences for agriculture due to crop failures and a disruption in the food supply chain. Additionally, the extreme heat that Europe observed led to widespread wildfires. According to the European Environment Agency, these wildfires destroyed over 370,000 hectares of forest in less than a year. The loss of forest areas caused the destruction of habitats to multiple species, while increasing CO2 emissions and deteriorating air quality.

Floodings are another example of natural disasters. In the past 30 years, floods have affected 5.5 million people in the EU while producing more than €170 billion in economic damage and human losses. Prolonged heavy rains lead to severe flooding, especially affecting vulnerable populations. In 2021, over 200 deaths were registered in Germany and Belgium due to flooding. In October 2024, the region of Valencia in Spain experienced unprecedented rainfall, which affected around 48,000 companies due to material damage or transportation disruptions, resulted in at least 224 deaths, displaced residents due to infrastructure losses, and raised public questions over governmental disaster response. The repercussions of floods extend across various sectors, including humanitarian, economic, agricultural, and environmental considerations. Fatalities, damage to infrastructure, reduction in tourism, soil erosion, and water contamination are a few of the consequences of this natural disaster.

All in all, natural catastrophes generate cross-sector repercussions that require complex mitigation strategies. Acknowledging the urgency of the climate crisis, the European Union needs to take further action to manage natural disasters and help alleviate its effects on the population.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

The European Green Deal, launched in 2019, is the EU's strategic plan to transform its economy for a sustainable future. Its primary goal is to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050, ensuring no net emissions of greenhouse gases. This initiative encompasses various sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, and biodiversity, aiming to decouple economic growth from resource use and promote a circular economy.

4.1 LINK BETWEEN THE GREEN DEAL AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Climate change intensifies the frequency and severity of natural disasters such as floods, wildfires, and storms. The European Green Deal addresses these challenges by:

- **Mitigation Efforts:** Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit global warming and, consequently, the occurrence of extreme weather events.
- **Adaptation Strategies:** Implementing measures to enhance resilience against climate impacts, including:

-**Sustainable Land Use:** Promoting reforestation and sustainable agriculture to prevent soil erosion and manage water resources effectively.

-**Infrastructure Resilience:** Upgrading buildings and infrastructure to withstand extreme weather conditions.

4.2 RECENT DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES

The European Green Deal faces both advancements and obstacles:

- **Policy Adjustments:** The EU is striving to balance its climate objectives with economic growth. Recent discussions suggest maintaining climate goals while easing certain regulations to support industries.

- **Financial Mechanisms:** Proposals for disaster-relief funds and public-private partnerships aim to address the increasing costs of natural catastrophes exacerbated by climate change.
- **Political Dynamics:** The future of the Green Deal is subject to political debates, with some member states expressing concerns over specific regulations, potentially impacting the initiative's trajectory.

4.3 THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM

The EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) plays a crucial role in coordinating disaster response efforts across member states. This mechanism enhances the EU's ability to prevent, prepare for, and respond to natural and man-made disasters, including those intensified by climate change. It provides:

- **Coordinated Assistance:** When a disaster overwhelms a country's response capacity, it can request assistance through the UCPM, which mobilizes resources from other EU states.
- **RescUE Initiative:** Established to provide a reserve of emergency resources such as firefighting aircraft, medical teams, and temporary shelters, especially as climate-related disasters become more frequent.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Supports the development of monitoring systems for extreme weather events, including floods, heatwaves, and wildfires.
- **Cross-Border Cooperation:** Encourages collaboration between EU member states to develop joint risk assessments and disaster preparedness strategies.

5. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL BY THE COMMISSION

During the debate, your role as a Member of the European Parliament will be to amend a legislative text to fit your political groups' beliefs. This legislative proposal can be amended in any article as long as there is a presentation of said amendment, a debate and a voting process, as explained in the rules of procedure.

Amendments are the changes that one political group or person wants to apply to the legislative text, that at that moment is solely considered a draft. These changes must be

accepted by a certain number of members to approve it. Amendments can be of three kinds: of modification, of addition and of suppression.

- An amendment of modification will be the one applied when a Member of the European Parliament wants to change the content of an article that is written in the proposal.
- An amendment of addition will be the one applied when a Member of the European Parliament wants to add new content to the legislative proposal, which can take the form of a new article, or a sub point inside of an already existing article
- An amendment of suppression will be the one applied when a Member of the European Parliament wants to delete an article or subpoint from the existing proposal.

5.1 PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION ON STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN UNION'S RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

Article 1 – Objective

This regulation aims to improve the European Union's ability to prevent, respond to, and recover from natural disasters by establishing a system of coordination of member states, resources and financial support.

The beneficiaries to this legislation will be the member states that founded the European Union, these being: Germany, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

On the other hand, the benefactors, countries responsible of the financing and any other material burden, shall be the countries that joined the Union after the 2000s, these being: Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia.

Finally, the Countries that aren't the original founders nor the ones that joined the Union after the 2000s, these being: Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, and Sweden won't be beneficiaries (receivers of any type of aid) nor benefactors (senders of any type of aid), they will simply not be included in this legislative proposal.

Article 2 – Definitions

For the purpose of this regulation:

1. Natural disaster refers to extreme events such as earthquakes, floods, wildfires, storms, heatwaves, and other weather-related crises that cause significant harm to people, property, and the environment.

2. Emergency response teams are specialized units trained to provide rescue, medical assistance, and disaster relief.
3. The EU Disaster Response Fund (EDRF) is a financial mechanism dedicated to supporting disaster-affected regions.
4. Critical infrastructure includes transportation, energy, water, and communication networks essential for disaster response and recovery.

Article 3 – Creation of the EU Rapid Response Task Force (RRTF)

1. The EU shall establish a Rapid Response Task Force (RRTF) with emergency personnel, equipment, and supplies ready to be deployed 2 weeks after the disaster.
 - a. The personnel that work for the Rapid Response Task Force must be men over the age of 16 that have been born inside of the European Union borders and have passed a certain physical test, but no test based on knowledge shall be needed.
 - b. The supplies that the personnel will be allowed to deploy 2 weeks after the disaster will be the following:
 - i. Food and water
 - ii. Construction materials such as but not limited to:
 1. Machinery such as tractors and cranes,
 2. Building material such as piping systems, concrete, and electrical infrastructure
 - c. The supplies that the personnel won't under any circumstance be allowed to deploy will be:
 - i. Materials of medical assistance
 - ii. Any type of material related to hygiene
2. The RRTF will consist of search-and-rescue teams, medical professionals, engineers, and logistics experts.
 - d. It is not required to have a college degree to be part of these professional teams, just goodwill is needed.
 - i. If someone that belongs to one of these professional teams owns a college degree in a matter outside of environmental disasters, they won't be considered for a position in these specialised groups.

Article 4 – Coordination Between Member States

1. Each Member State included in the benefactors list must designate a National Disaster Coordinator (NDC) responsible for coordinating disaster response efforts with the EU.
 - a. People allowed to be National Disaster Coordinator must be women over the age of 30.
 - i. Candidates must have university studies and leadership experience.
 - ii. Candidates must pass an exam to be considered for the position.

- b. It is forbidden for men to hold this position.
2. The EU Disaster Response Center (EDRC) shall be established to improve communication and coordination between affected countries and EU institutions.
 - a. This institution will be based in the United Kingdom, in order to ensure the impartiality of the center and to avoid favoritism with the state members of the EU.
 - b. The United Kingdom will have the power to decide if the natural disaster that has taken place in one of the beneficiary states is of enough importance to activate the EDCR.

Article 5 – EU Disaster Response Fund (EDRF)

1. A new EU Disaster Response Fund (EDRF) will be created to provide financial assistance for emergency relief and reconstruction.
2. The EDRF shall be funded by EU Member State contributions that are included in the benefactors list.
 - a. The fund raised for this institution will be obtained through a new tax imposed on European citizens.
 - b. When a European politician is accused of corruption, whatever sum the courts have ordered them to pay, half shall be sent to the EDRF.
3. Financial aid must be distributed within two weeks after a disaster is confirmed.
 - a. Northern countries will have preference when receiving funds in case all Member States are in the same situation.

Article 6 – Emergency Relief Measures

1. Member States receiving EDRF assistance must prioritize emergency shelter, food, clean water, and medical care for affected populations.
 - a. This assistance will be carefully managed by the State's government to avoid wasting the resources provided by all member states.
2. The EU will establish a stockpile of essential supplies (food, medicine, and temporary shelters) to be deployed in crisis situations.
3. The medical supplies, in accordance to article 3, shall be placed outside of the borders of the member state that has been affected and its citizens must cross the border to retrieve such materials.

Article 7 – Strengthening Disaster Preparedness

1. Each Member State must develop and submit an annual disaster risk assessment report to the European Parliament.
 - a. The assessment must be realized by people of left leaning ideology if the natural disaster is regarding floods or droughts.
 - b. The assessment must be realized by people of right leaning ideology if the natural disaster is regarding earthquakes, tornados or heatwaves.

- c. People that want to take part in the assessment report but don't want to express their political standing will be specialised in any natural disaster related to temperatures below 0°C.
2. The EU will provide training programs for emergency responders and local authorities to enhance disaster preparedness.
 - a. To take part in the training program, the students must be over the age of 30 and must have at least 2 children.

Article 8 – Cross-Border Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

1. Member States must assist each other in disaster response efforts by sharing resources, personnel, and expertise.
 - a. In case Spain is the affected state, France will not come for its aid, and vice versa.
2. The EU will facilitate joint emergency response exercises to improve coordination between countries.
 - a. Germany will coordinate these exercises, due to its importance inside the European Union.
 - b. Northern countries will not be forced to collaborate with the southern countries.
 - c. Southern countries must pass a coordination test within their own state before participating in these cooperation exercises with other member states.

Article 9 – Entry into Force

This regulation shall enter into force on December 31, 2050, after approval by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

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RULES OF PROCEDURE
European Parliament

Title 1 - MEMBERS, PARLIAMENT BODIES AND POLITICAL GROUPS

CHAPTER 1

Members of the European Parliament

1. The European Parliament is the assembly formed by members chosen by direct universal suffrage.
2. Persons elected to the European Parliament shall be referred to as “Members of the European Parliament”, solely in English, considering that that will be the language of the assembly during the simulation.
3. The conduct of Members shall be characterised by mutual respect and shall be based on the values and principles laid down in the Treaties, and particularly in the Charter of Fundamental Rights. Members shall respect Parliament’s dignity and shall not harm its reputation.
4. Members shall not disrupt the good order of the Chamber and shall refrain from improper behaviour.
5. In parliamentary debates in the Chamber, Members shall not resort to offensive language.
6. If it is considered by the Presidency [the union of the President and Vice-President(s)], that a Member during their interventions doesn’t meet the standards mentioned in articles 3 to 5, the Presidency will have the power to expel said member for a certain amount of time.

CHAPTER 2

Duties of the President and Vice-President(s)

1. The President alongside the Vice-President(s) shall direct all the activities of Parliament in accordance with these rules of procedure.
2. These duties shall be to open, suspend and close sittings; accept or deny amendments; accept or deny Members’ interventions; ensure the following of these rules; to maintain order; to call upon speakers; to close debates; to put matters to vote, and announce its results.
3. The President and Vice-President(s) may speak in a debate only to sum up or to call speakers to order.
4. The President may delegate any duties to the Vice-President(s).

CHAPTER 3

Political Groups

1. Members of the Parliament shall form themselves into groups according to their political affiliations.
2. A Member may not belong to more than one political group
3. During sessions Members shall be seated according to political group. If a political group wishes to change their seating arrangement, the President and Vice-President(s) shall be noticed beforehand.

Title 2 - FUNCTIONING OF THE SESSIONS

CHAPTER 1

General Provisions

1. Parliament shall work together with the Council of the European Union to determine the legislative actions of the Union.
2. The President will present before the beginning of the sessions the legislative proposal sent by the Commission.
3. During the sessions, Members will have the opportunity to present the changes they believe to be necessary.
4. Before the start of the simulation, all Members of Parliament shall present their report, that shall include:
 - a. The political positioning of the political group that the Member belongs to,
 - b. The positioning of the Member of Parliament regarding the presented legislative proposal, from the point of view of their country or origin.
5. When a voting session is in order, the Members of Parliament will have the chance to show their final opinion regarding the subject that is being voted on. The voting possibilities are the following:
 - a. Vote in favour (represented by a green sheet of paper);
 - b. Vote against (represented by a red sheet of paper);
 - c. Or Blanc vote or absentee vote (represented by a white sheet of paper).
6. During the sessions, the Members of the European Parliament will have the ability to use certain points and motions depending on their needs.
 - a. The points are the following:

- i. Point of personal privilege: when a Member of parliament has a personal need that has to be met, such as going to the bathroom, taking their jacket off or filling their bottle of water;
 - ii. Point of parliamentary inquiry: when a Member of Parliament has a question regarding the functioning of the debate;
 - iii. Point of order: when a Member of Parliament believes that the Presidency has made a mistake regarding the rules of procedure
- b. The motions are the following:
- i. Motion for an informal session
 - ii. Motion to start a voting procedure
 - iii. Motion to open the debate
 - iv. Motion to resume the debate
 - v. Motion to suspend the debate
 - vi. Motion to close the debate

CHAPTER 2

Opening Statements and first voting session

1. During the opening ceremony, Members may be called upon to make their opening statement or opening speech, where they will establish their position regarding the legislation proposed by the Commission.
2. Members that may not be called to speak during the opening ceremony will have the possibility of doing their speech at the beginning of the first session held by the Parliament.
3. After all the willing Members make their opening statements, the legislative text will be brought upon to a voting procedure. In this case, this proposal shall be passed if the votes reach special majority, also known as 2/3rds of the present Parliament. If the legislative text passes, no amendments will be recognized by the Presidency, leaving the text as it is.
4. If the legislative proposal reaches the special majority, the text becomes a legal draft, to be voted on in a joint session with the Council. In this session, the legal draft shall receive absolute majority to become a law that will be applied to all the 27 member states of the European Union

CHAPTER 3

Parliamentary sessions

1. Parliamentary sessions are the ones celebrated only among the Members of the European Parliament.
2. There are two types of debate modes: formal and informal parliamentary sessions
3. During Parliamentary sessions, the formal mode is the default, meaning that if not requested by a Member, informal sessions will not be considered by the Presidency.
4. This shall be the way in which formal sessions are conducted:
 - a. Before the start of the debate in a formal session, the specific topic must be decided, which must be voted on with half of the chamber in agreement. The default time for the topic will be 20 minutes, but it can be requested to make the time shorter or longer.
 - b. During these sessions, a Member or Members of each political group may request for permission to be called upon to speak about the topic that is being discussed.
 - c. The speaking time per Member will be 1 minute. If the established time wants to be modified, it shall be requested to the President, who will decide if the modification is in order. This modification can be made to make the speaking time longer or shorter, depending on the needs of the session.
 - d. Once a Member finishes their intervention, their remaining time can be used to:
 - i. Questions;
 - ii. Another Member's intervention;
 - iii. Or Members can give their time back to the President and Vice President(s)
 - e. Formal sessions are so that all political groups may share their opinions regarding the topic at hand, and to present their proposals to modify the legislative text sent by the Commission.
5. To request the start of an informal session, one Member, at the end of a debate from the formal session, shall lift their placard or one of their voting sheets to notify the Presidency
6. This shall be the way in which informal sessions are conducted:
 - a. Informal sessions shall be requested beforehand, and must be approved by a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the assembly) before they can be set in motion.
 - b. During these sessions, Members of the Parliament will be allowed to speak freely, without the intervention of the Presidency.
 - c. Opposite to the formal sessions, these won't have allotted time per speaker, making it the chance to negotiate with other political groups or within one political group.

- d. These sessions shall last initially 20 minutes. Once this time has passed, the Presidency (by their own decision or by request of a Member) may consider the extension of the informal session. This extension can last a total of 10 minutes and has to be approved by simple majority + 1 other Member minimum.

CHAPTER 4

Joint sessions between the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union

1. Joint sessions between the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union are the ones celebrated among the Members of the European Parliament and the ministers that compose the Council of the European Union
2. These sessions will be initiated under discretion of both Presidencies (the President and Vice-President(s) of the Parliament and the chairs of the Council)
3. Once all members that compose both assemblies are in the designated chamber for the joint session, the seating shall be done by county, not political affiliation. Meaning that the Minister of one country shall sit besides the Members of Parliament (MEPs) of said member state.
4. At the beginning of the joint session a 10 minute informal session shall take place, where each Minister will have the opportunity to share with the MEPs of their State and vice versa, the modifications on the legislative text they have been proposing during the separate sessions.
5. At the end of the 10 minute informal session, a default formal session will take place. After this time expires, the functioning of the assembly will be as the individual sessions, meaning that there will be formal and informal sessions until both chambers have to separate again.

Title 3 - LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

CHAPTER 1

Amendments

1. During the formal sessions, the goal is to decide which amendments must be placed to reform the legislative proposal sent by the Commission.
 - a. The legislative proposal is the original text that the European Commission brings forward to the Council and the Parliament.

- i. The Parliament, during its sessions, must present and vote on amendments, which are the changes that the Members of Parliament believe to be necessary for the proposal.
 - b. Once the legislative proposal has been amended, and voted by the Parliament, it becomes a Legislative draft that must be approved by the Council by simple majority.
 - c. Once passed by both chambers, the Legislative draft becomes a Legislative text or law that must be applied to all member states of the European Union.
2. An amendment to the legislative proposal must be presented during a formal session and debated upon to be considered by the Presidency. It is preferable and advised that the modifications to the Proposal be done in order, meaning that the amendments shall be presented in order of the articles of the Proposal.
3. During formal sessions the Presidency will display the legislative proposal, and will write down the amendments to be considered.

CHAPTER 2

Voting for the Amendments

1. After an informal session, the MEPs will be asked if they are willing to vote on the amendments that have been proposed by then.
 - a. If the response is positive, a voting session will take place, where a simple majority (1/2) will be needed to make the amendment an official modification.
 - i. Once an amendment has been voted on, that decision will be final, meaning:
 1. If the vote has been in favor, the amendment will be an official modification, to not be changed.
 2. If the vote has been against, the amendment will be permanently deleted, to not be considered again during the debate.
 - b. If the response is negative, there won't be a voting session, leaving these amendments to be approved or denied at the end of the next informal session if decided so.
2. The voting procedure will be done in mass, meaning that all Members of the Parliament will be called upon to vote at the same time, their options being:
 - a. In favor (green card)
 - b. Against (red card)
 - c. Absentee vote or blanc (white card)

CHAPTER 3

From Legislative Proposal to Legislative draft

1. Once all amendments have been proposed and discussed and voted upon, the Presidency must update the legislative proposal and make it accessible to all the Members of Parliament
2. Once read by all MEPs, the legislative proposal must be brought forward to be voted upon. To make the legislative proposal a draft, a new voting procedure must be done, this time, each political party that composes the Parliament will be called upon to vote.
 - a. The voting options will be the same as the ones during the voting process of the amendments.
 - b. When a political group is called upon, there can be different votes inside of the group, there is no need for the political group to present the same kind of vote.
3. For the legislative proposal to become a legislative draft, there will be a need of simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$)
4. If a simple majority is not achieved, there will be two options:
 - a. for the Parliament to depend on the legislative draft made by the Council of the European Union
 - b. for the Parliament to go back to voting amendments
 - c. If the Parliament is deeply divided, the Presidency will have the power to decide the outcome established in point 4.a and 4.b.

CHAPTER 4

From Legislative Draft to Legislative Text or Law

1. Once the legislative draft has been voted for in favor, the Presidency will call upon a joint session with the Council of the European Parliament
2. During this voting session the seating shall be done as it is established in the Chapter 4 of the Title 2 of these Rules of Procedure
3. At this moment, there will be 2 legislative drafts if both chambers have been able to vote on each.
4. The voting process shall be the following:
 - a. The first legislative draft that will be considered shall be the one that has gained the highest amount of percentual support.
 - b. Both legislative drafts will be read aloud by a certain number of ministers and Members of Parliament

- c. The voting process will be done by simple majority, and if the first legislative draft passes, it will become the only Legislative Text or Law.
- d. If the first legislative draft doesn't achieve a simple majority, the second one will be brought upon to vote on.
- e. If both legislative drafts don't achieve the voting requirements, each Member and Minister will be called to present their vote by a nominal way (meaning they will be called individually). The voting options will be the following:
 - i. Vote for the Council
 - ii. Vote for the Parliament
- f. Once the legislative draft passes, it becomes the Legislative Text or Law that will be applied in all the countries of the European Union, finalising the duties of these reunions between the Parliament and the Council.