



RULES OF PROCEDURE

Council of European Union



Cofinanciado por
la Unión Europea

INDEX

CHAPTER I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Article 1. Scope

Article 2. Language

CHAPTER II. AUTHORITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Article 3. Board

Article 4. Powers of the Board

Article 5. Caucus of the Board

CHAPTER III. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Article 6. Delegations

Article 7. Observers

CHAPTER IV. PROCEDURE

Article 9. Roll-call

Article 10. Quorum

Article 11. Setting the legal form.

Article 12. Choosing of the legal form

Article 13. General Speakers List

Article 14. Yields

CHAPTER V. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Article 15. Points and Motions

Article 16. Points

Article 17. Point of personal privilege

Article 18. Point of order

Article 19. Point of parliamentary inquiry

Article 20. Motions

Article 21. Motion for an unmoderated caucus

Article 22. Motion for a consultation of the whole

Article 23. Motion for a Tour de Table

Article 24. Motion for a moderated caucus

Article 25. Motion to open the debate

Article 26. Motion to resume the debate

Article 27. Motion to suspend or adjourn the debate

Article 28. Motion to close the debate

Article 29. Motion to introduce a draft resolution

Article 30. Motion to introduce an amendment

Article 31. Motion to request a roll-call or nominal vote

Article 32. Motion to divide the question

Article 33. Motion to vote clause by clause

Article 34. Motion to reorder the draft resolutions

Article 35. Right to reply

Article 36. Order of precedence of points and motions

CHAPTER VI. WORKING PAPERS, DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Article 37. General considerations regarding documents

Article 38. Working papers

Article 39. Draft resolutions

Article 40. Amendments

Article 41. Resolutions

CHAPTER VII. VOTING AND MAJORITIES

Article 42. General provisions regarding voting

Article 43. Procedural vote

Article 44. Substantive vote

Article 45. Voting by acclamation or assent

Article 46. Voting by raised placard

Article 47. Roll-call or nominal voting

Article 48. Majorities

CHAPTER VIII. PROTOCOL

Article 49. General provisions regarding protocol

Article 50. Dress code

Article 51. Use of electronic devices

COMPLIANCE DISPOSITION

CHAPTER I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Article 1. Scope

The present Rules of Procedure will be the only rules governing the *Youth European Academy Model European Union*. The interpretation of the Rules shall be reserved to the designated authorities.

Article 2. Language

The official languages of the conference will be English and Spanish. During the sessions of the committees, participants shall use the language of their topic, no other language shall be used at any moment, including, but not limited to, unmoderated caucuses and consultations of the whole.

CHAPTER II. AUTHORITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Article 3. Board

The Board of the committee encompasses the Chair, the Co-Chair and the Assistant Chair jointly. The Chair will represent the Board and the committee before the Organization. Chair, Co-Chair and Assistant Chair will moderate the debate with a reasonable and similar division of workload.

Article 4. Powers of the Board

The Board will guarantee the compliance of the present Rules of Procedure, exercising all the powers conferred to it by them, among which are:

1. Declaring the opening and closure of each session.
2. Leading and moderating the debate throughout sessions, taking into consideration the ideological and regional diversity of the countries asking to intervene
3. Guaranteeing the compliance with the Rules of Procedure.
4. Granting the right to take the floor.
5. Ruling in and out of order all points and motions, having the power to suspend any of them it deems appropriate (except the Point of Personal Privilege) until the Board decides to resume them.
6. Granting the right to reply.
7. Reviewing and ruling in or out of order the Draft Resolutions.
8. Adopting the needed disciplinary measures.
9. Signing, at its discretion, the adopted Draft Resolution.

When in use of its powers, the Board will foster the adoption of the needed measures or procedures by consensus of the ministers. Nevertheless, when such consensus is not reached, it can adopt any decisions discretionarily.

Article 5. Caucus of the Board

The Board reserves the right of suspending any procedure for a short time in order to have an internal caucus, in which the Presidency of the committee will debate about the application of the present

rules.

CHAPTER III. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Article 6. Delegations

The delegations will be made up of one Minister.

Members of each delegation will be referred to as “Ministers”. Ministers shall refrain from using the first-person singular when talking about the delegation they represent, and will, instead, refer to them as “our country” or “we/us”. Using first or second person singular will be strictly prohibited.

When referring to other delegations, second-person plural will be the appropriate form, as described above (i.e. “your country” or “you”).

Article 7. Observers

When the organization decides so, the committee shall host observing members which will not be allowed to vote on neither procedural nor substantive matters. They will not be able either to sponsor or sign draft resolutions or amendments. Neither will they be allowed to propose nor second motions. Nevertheless, they will be granted the right to take the floor without special restrictions.

Article 8. Permission to approach the Board

Any minister, exceptionally and when having to address a very delicate matter, may ask the Board for permission to approach the Board by sending a written request. The minister has to wait until the Board grants permission, which will be granted discretionarily.

CHAPTER IV. PROCEDURE

Article 9. Roll-call

At the beginning of each session, roll-call is mandatory. Ministers must state whether they are *present* or *present and voting*. The latter means the delegation’s commitment to refrain from abstaining when voting on substantive matters during such sessions, whilst with the former delegations preserve their right to abstain. Observers, if there are any, shall state present and observing in any case.

Ministers who arrive once the roll-call has started, shall send a note to the Board in order to be acknowledged. After doing so, the Board will publicly announce the presence of the delegation and new majorities. Until the Board receives the note, the ministers will not be taken into account for majorities or right to take the floor.

During the session the stated position shall not be modified.

Article 10. Quorum

The session will be open once one third of the committee members are present.

The quorum will be regarded as reached by default, and must be explicitly questioned through the required point in order to suspend the opening of the session.

Article 11. Setting the legal form.

At the beginning of the first session, and prior to the establishment of the General Speaker's List but after the establishment of the agenda, there will be room for a motion to set the legal form.

The minister presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed legal form and the reason of choosing it. The motion must be seconded.

Once the motion has been presented, the Dais will allow up to two speakers in favor, and two against of the establishment of the proposed legal form.

After that, the setting of the legal form will be closed, and the legal form proposed will be put into vote requiring of simple majority to pass. If no motion to set the legal form is proposed, the legal form will be the one proposed by the Dais.

Article 12. Choosing of the legal form

In the Council of the European Union, there can be directives, regulations, and decisions. It is important to state which one is to be chosen to, later on, be able to elect it.

A "directive" is a legislative act that sets out a goal that all EU countries must achieve. However, it is up to the individual countries to devise their own laws on how to reach these goals.

A "decision" is binding on those to whom it is addressed (e.g. an EU country or an individual company) and is directly applicable.

A "regulation" is a binding legislative act. It must be applied in its entirety across the EU.

Whatever the legal form chosen by the committee, the Council of the European Union during this edition will rely on the Maastricht Treaty and the Lisbon Treaty. Both establish the Council's right of legislative initiative. The ultimate goal will thus be to pass any of these legal forms that will be presented as a recommendation to the European Commission. However, the same concreteness in identifying problems and measures is expected as in any other type of resolution.

Article 13. General Speakers List

The General Speakers List or GSL will remain open uninterrupted throughout the debate. The speaker's time for the GSL will be established for each session by default at 60 seconds. The Board could increase this time up to 90 seconds.

The General Speakers List will be followed always throughout the debate, except for caucuses.

Any delegation may request to be added to the General Speakers List by raising its placard when the Board requires the ministers to do so, or by sending a note to the Board at any moment.

Once the General Speakers List is exhausted, the debate will be automatically closed and the committee will enter immediately into voting procedure on any substantive documents already submitted to the Board.

Article 14. Yields

Once the speaker has ended and the time has not been exhausted he may yield it:

- To the Board: No one may use the remaining time and no questions will be accepted. The next speaker in the GSL may use the floor.
- To questions: The remaining time will be used for questions. The Board will determine the number of questions accepted at its discretion. Only time used to answer the questions will be discounted of the remaining time.
- To another Minister: The remaining time will be yielded to another minister who may intervene for the remaining time. A second yield to another minister will not be in order.

There will be no yielding in caucuses

CHAPTER V. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Article 15. Points and Motions

Delegations may interact with other ministers and with the Board during sessions through points and motions or through parliamentary notes.

Article 16. Points

Ministers may raise points before the Board to state a discomfort, communicate a fault, or request a clarification about procedures.

Points do not require seconds, and once raised will be immediately decided by the Board. Only the points mentioned in these regulations will be applicable during the sessions (see articles below).

Points may be, as well, introduced in written through the pager system to the Board.

Article 17. Point of personal privilege

The point of personal privilege will be in order when the minister feels a personal discomfort caused by an external factor that affects or undermines its ability to participate in the debate.

A point of personal privilege must always be heard by the Board. Once presented, the Board will do its best to solve the discomfort that affects the minister.

This point will be in order even when the floor is closed, and can reasonably interrupt the speaker.

Article 18. Point of order

The point of order will be in order when the minister wants to point out to the Board that a fault in the procedures has occurred according to the Rules of Procedure. This fault may refer both to the acts of the Board and to the acts of other ministers that have not been corrected by the Board.

A point of order must always be heard by the Board. Once presented, the Board may acknowledge and declare it in order, or deny and rule it out of order, ratifying its previous decision whether that had been express or tacit. The decision of the Board regarding a point of order will be unappealable and not subject to impugment through a successive point of order.

This point will be in order even when the floor is closed, and can reasonably interrupt the speaker.

Article 19. Point of parliamentary inquiry

The point of parliamentary inquiry will be in order when the minister wants the Board to clarify any procedure stated herein. The point of parliamentary inquiry must always refer to procedural matters; using the point to make statements regarding substantial matters may be subject to sanctions.

A point of parliamentary inquiry will be heard at the Board's discretion, which, in case it rules it in order, will resolve the matter *ipso facto* creating jurisprudence.

This point will only be in order when the floor is open, and can not interrupt the speaker under any circumstance.

Article 20. Motions

Ministers may raise motions before the Board to request the performance of a specific procedure.

Once the motion has been raised and presented the Board will ask for seconds. Seconding does not mean substantive support to the matter, but interest in discussing that matter in the requested procedure. All motions do require a second to be ruled in order, except those for which these rules demand a higher number of seconds.

Immediately forward, the Board will ask for objections. Objecting does not mean substantive opposition to the matter, but interest in voting the motion following the disruptivity order once the floor is closed.

If no delegations second the motion, the Board will consider that it has failed to pass and it will not be taken into consideration when voting the presented motions. On the contrary, if no delegations object, the motion will automatically pass without the need of voting on it.

Motions will only be in order once the floor has been open, unless otherwise specified by these Rules of Procedure.

Article 21. Motion for an unmoderated caucus

A motion for an unmoderated caucus will be in order always when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate. The minister presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus (which the Board may modify) and the topic of it (which shall be a specific one). The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The unmoderated caucus may only be extended once, and for a duration no longer than half the original one, through the required motion to extend the previous caucus.

During an unmoderated caucus application of the Rules of Procedure (except for those regarding Protocol) will be suspended. The ministers may move freely always inside the room and establish informal discussions with their colleagues at their discretion.

Article 22. Motion for a consultation of the whole

A motion for an unmoderated caucus will be in order always when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate. The minister presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the

proposed duration for the caucus (which the Board may modify) and the topic of it (which shall be a specific one). The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The procedure may not be extended under any circumstances.

During a consultation of the whole application of the Rules of Procedure (except for those regarding Protocol) will be suspended. The ministers may discuss informally in a debate moderated by themselves in the manner they deem most appropriate, but they cannot move freely inside the room.

Article 23. Motion for a *Tour de Table*

During a tour de table, every delegation in the committee will be given the word in alphabetical order. Delegations must then express their opinion about the matter that has been proposed with a maximum time of 1 minute. This time could change at the discretion of the Board.

This motion will be in order always when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate. The minister presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus (which the Board may modify) and the topic of it (which shall be a specific one). The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The procedure may not be extended under any circumstances.

Article 24. Motion for a moderated caucus

A motion for a moderated caucus will be in order always when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate. The minister presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus (which the Board may modify), the speaker's time (which the Board may modify) and the topic of it (which shall be a specific one). The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The unmoderated caucus may only be extended once, and for a duration no longer than half the original one, through the required motion to extend the previous caucus.

During a moderated caucus the right to take the floor will be conceded for the maximum time specified when passing the motion, under the criteria of the Board and with the purpose of enriching the debate always by raising their placard. Interventions not regarding the topic of the caucus will be ruled out of order.

Article 25. Motion to open the debate

A motion to open the debate will be in order once the floor is open immediately after the roll-call, only during the first session, or when the debate reopens in order to debate the second topic of the agenda, if there exists one. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The approval of the opening of the debate implies the start of the formal session and it will give rise to the motion to set the agenda.

Article 26. Motion to resume the debate

A motion to resume the debate will be in order immediately after the roll-call at the beginning of each session, previously suspended, and when the Board decides so. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The approval of the resumption of the debate implies the start of the formal session scheduled.

Article 27. Motion to suspend or adjourn the debate

A motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting will be in order always when the floor is open and with the purpose of suspending or adjourning the current session, usually due to logistical or schedule needs, and with the commitment of resuming it later. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion.

The approval of the suspension or adjournment of the meeting only implies a temporal suspension of the debate, and does not mean the closure of the debate at all. The debate will be resumed in the next scheduled session of the committee. Due to extraordinary circumstances, the Board, the Secretariat or the Organization may suspend the meeting at any time and without prior discussion nor vote.

Article 28. Motion to close the debate

A motion to close the debate will be in order always when the floor is open and with the purpose of closing the debate on that topic of the agenda. This motion requires at least one second. Once the motion has been introduced, and whichever other motions, after application of the order of precedence, the Board will allow up to two speakers in favor and two against (there can not be more speakers against than in favor). After the speeches, the motion will be put to vote. The motion will be passed by qualified majority. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion.

The closure of the debate implies the immediate suspension of all other procedures existing and pending and the entrance in voting procedure. No further discussion on the topic will be allowed, therefore all documents submitted to the Board at the moment will be put to vote.

Article 29. Motion to introduce a draft resolution

A motion to introduce a draft resolution will be in order always when the floor is open. Ministers may not refer to any document as a draft resolution until it has been formally introduced through this procedure; until then the document will be called a working paper. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. Prior to the introduction of the motion, the Board must have reviewed the document, including, but not limited to, the required number of sponsors and signatories. However, the Board cannot modify the content of the document.

Once the motion has been approved, the Board will proceed to read the content of the draft resolution submitted for the committee at its discretion. Immediately, the Board will allow up to three ministers that belong to the sponsors of the draft resolution to come up to the podium and defend the draft resolution. Ministers will be subject to a question and answer period moderated by the Board. The total duration of the answers of such period will be determined by the Board, being always lower than

ten minutes.

Once the procedure is over, the draft resolution will be assigned a number that reflects the topic, model and version of it, and the debate will resume with the General Speakers List.

Article 30. Motion to introduce an amendment

A motion to introduce an amendment shall be in order whenever the floor is open and with the purpose of adding, removing, or modifying the content of the operative clauses of an already introduced draft resolution. Multiple amendments may be presented through the motion, but their voting will be done individually in the order they were introduced. The motion shall pass by simple majority.

The Board may, at its discretion, consider the motion out of order but cannot modify the draft resolution or the amendment. Before presenting the motion, the Board must have had the opportunity to review the content of the amendment and ensure it is in order, as well as confirm that it has the necessary endorsements.

Once the motion is presented, along with any others, following the order of precedence, the Board will read the content of the amendment to the rest of the committee. Following this, the Board will first ask the sponsors of the draft resolution to declare the amendment as friendly or unfriendly. If it is declared friendly by all sponsors, it will be immediately incorporated into the draft resolution. Otherwise, the Board will establish a list of speakers with a maximum of two delegations in favor and two against, each speaking for a maximum of thirty seconds to express their views on the amendment.

Next, a procedural vote will be taken to incorporate the amendment into the draft resolution, and it will pass by simple majority. If the vote is affirmative, the amendment will be introduced into the draft resolution.

Furthermore, once an amendment passes, all other amendments that pertain to the same point and are formally incompatible, as judged by the Board, or when, even if they do not pertain to the same point, are manifestly contrary from a substantive perspective, will be discarded.

Article 31. Motion to request a roll-call or nominal vote

A motion to request a roll-call or nominal vote will be in order always immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, specially due to time constraints. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the roll-call or nominal vote according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure.

Article 32. Motion to divide the question

A motion to divide the question will be in order always immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. At the moment of introduction of the motion, the minister has to determine in which parts he/she wants to divide the draft resolution to be voted upon. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, specially due to time constraints. Once the motion has been

introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the standard vote for each part according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure.

Article 33. Motion to vote clause by clause

A motion to vote clause by clause will be in order always immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, specially due to time constraints. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the standard vote for each clause according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure. The approval of this motion excludes the possibility of requesting a roll-call or nominal vote.

Article 34. Motion to reorder the draft resolutions

A motion to reorder the draft resolutions will be in order always once the debate has been closed and the voting procedure has been entered into, but before any vote on any draft resolution has started. At the moment of introduction of the motion, the minister has to determine the order in which he/she wishes the draft resolutions to be voted upon. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the standard vote of the draft resolutions in the order approved, according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure.

Article 35. Right to reply

When a minister feels that its personal or national integrity or dignity has been attacked or threatened during the debate by the statements of another delegation, it may request in written before the Board the right to reply, specifying to which delegation it wants to answer and the reasoning regarding the attack or threat. The Board may rule it out of order at its discretion.

If the Board rules it in order, the existing procedure will be suspended, and the right to reply will be performed. First, the offended delegation will be allowed to take the floor up to 1 minute; after that, the offending delegation will be allowed to take the floor up to 1 minute to explain or withdraw their statement.

Article 36. Order of precedence of points and motions

Throughout the debate, and when there are on the floor two or more points and/or motions, the following order of precedence shall apply to determine the succession in which they must be taken into consideration and voted upon.

1. Motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting.
2. Motion to extend the previous caucus.
3. Motion for an unmoderated caucus (and, in case there are two or more, first the one for the longest caucus, and to equal duration, the first one introduced).

4. Motion for consultation of the whole (and, in case there are two or more, first the one for the longest caucus, and to equal duration, the first one introduced).
5. Motion for a *Tour the table* (and, in case there are two or more, first the one for the longest caucus, and to equal duration, the first one introduced).
6. Motion for a moderated caucus (and, in case there are two or more, first the one for the longest caucus; to equal total duration, first the one with the longest speaker's time; and to equal speaker's time, the first one introduced).
7. Motion to introduce a draft resolution.
8. Motion to introduce an amendment.
9. Motion to close the debate.
10. Other motions.

Once the debate has been closed, and the voting procedure starts, these motions will be in order, according to the following list:

1. Motion to reorder the draft resolutions.
2. Motion to vote clause by clause.
3. Motion to divide the question.
4. Motion to request a roll-call or nominal vote.
5. Other motions.

CHAPTER VI. WORKING PAPERS, DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Article 37. General considerations regarding documents

The ultimate objective of the committee is passing a resolution for each topic in the agenda. Throughout the sessions the delegations may elaborate or subscribe working papers and draft resolutions, always respecting their official position and the interest of the State represented.

Article 38. Working papers

The working papers are documents elaborated by the delegations encompassing the key proposals regarding the topic addressed at the moment, with the purpose of it becoming a draft resolution later. Their redaction is limited to operative clauses.

Since they are not an official document, they do not have to be sponsored nor signed, and neither have to be approved or reviewed by the Board. There is also no need for a motion to introduce them.

Article 39. Draft resolutions

The draft resolutions are documents presented by the delegations that reflect the different proposals in order to be debated and, if decided, passed as resolutions. Therefore, they shall be elaborated complying with the required format for draft resolutions.

Prior to their introduction, draft resolutions must be presented to the Board in order to be reviewed and approved. The Board may, at its discretion, make any formal corrections. In order to make substantive corrections, the Board will request the signing delegations to amend them if they want to.

The draft resolution requires being sponsored and/or signed by 30% of the Member States present at the committee; the minimum number of sponsors and signatories required will be of 2 and 3 respectively (and there cannot be more sponsors than signatories). Sponsors are those countries who have effectively contributed to the drafting process and are committed to passing the draft resolution; signatories only show their interest in discussing it. To support a draft resolution, either as sponsor or as signatory, they will have to second the motion and sign the document at the top as sponsor/signatory. Each delegation may only sponsor one draft resolution per topic, whereas it can sign as many draft resolutions as it wishes.

Article 40. Amendments

Amendments add, suppress or modify totally or partially the operative clauses of a draft resolution. Delegations may present amendments to whichever draft resolution they want if it has been introduced to the committee. Amendments require being sponsored and/or signed by 20% of the Member States present at the committee; the minimum number of sponsors and signatories required will be of 1 and 2 respectively (and there cannot be more sponsors than signatories). To do so they will have to second the motion and sign the document at the top as sponsor/signatory.

Amendments may be friendly or unfriendly. Friendly amendments are those which are supported by all the sponsors of the draft resolution. Unfriendly amendments are those which are not supported by all the sponsors of the draft resolution.

Prior to their introduction, amendments must be presented to the Board in order to be reviewed and approved. The Board may, at its discretion, make any formal corrections. In order to make substantive corrections, the Board will request the signing delegations to do so.

Article 41. Resolutions

Resolutions are official documents passed by the committee which reflect the consensus upon decisions and measures adopted for each topic.

For a draft resolution to become a resolution, it must be approved in a substantive vote. When it is in order, a minister may raise a motion to close the debate on the topic being addressed. In case the motion passes, voting procedure will be entered, all doors will be sealed and communications between ministers suspended. Amendments, first, and draft resolutions, later, that have already been introduced will be voted upon.

Draft resolutions will be voted upon normally following the order in which they were introduced, unless a motion to reorder draft resolution has been approved. Once it passes with a reinforced qualified majority, the draft resolution will be named and will have the consideration of a resolution.

CHAPTER VII. VOTING AND MAJORITIES

Article 42. General provisions regarding voting

A delegation may only cast one vote, regardless of the number of ministers that make it up.

Delegations which are not present during the voting procedure, according to the Boards official recount, will not have the right to vote.

When a misvoting has occurred, whether appreciated by the Board or *ex parte*, such voting must be repeated.

Delegations may not change their vote during the development of the voting procedure.

Article 43. Procedural vote

A procedural vote is voting on matters that do not affect the substance of the topics addressed by the committee.

No abstention is allowed during procedural voting.

The majority applicable to procedural voting, unless otherwise specified by these Rules of procedure, will be the simple majority.

Article 44. Substantive vote

A substantive vote is voting on matters that do affect the substance of the topics addressed by the committee.

Abstention is allowed during substantive voting. However, sponsors of documents subject to vote will not be allowed to vote against them or abstain, unless a modification of such documents has been passed without their consent.

During substantive voting the chambers will be sealed and communication between delegations will be suspended, including, but not limited to, the pager system.

The majority applicable to substantive voting, unless otherwise specified by these Rules of procedure, will be the simple majority.

Article 45. Voting by acclamation or assent

Prior to voting on any procedural matter, the Board may, at its discretion, ask if there are any objections to the matter subject to vote. In case there is any objection, the vote will continue through the standard procedure. In case there are no objections the matter subject to vote will be considered adopted by acclamation or assent.

Article 46. Voting by raised placard

Voting by raised placard will be the standard procedure of voting unless otherwise specified by these Rules of Procedure, or decided by the Board or the committee according to these Rules of Procedure.

The Board will ask, successively, to all the delegations voting in favor, against or abstaining (when it is allowed), to indicate their vote by raising their placard at each moment. Only one placard may be raised per delegation.

The placard must remain raised while the Board performs the final counting for each option, and may only be withdrawn once the Board specifically indicates so.

Article 47. Roll-call or nominal voting

Roll-call or nominal voting will only be in order when the Board or the Rules of Procedure determine so; or when the committee decides so through the required motion to request a roll-call or nominal voting, which will be in order always immediately before the start of the vote for which the roll-call or nominal voting is requested, and never once the vote has already started. Roll-call or nominal voting shall only be requested for substantive matters.

During the roll-call or nominal voting, there will be two stages.

In the first stage, the Board will be successively calling the delegations present following the official alphabetical order of the UN, and the delegations, when called upon, will state orally and loud enough the position for which they vote, choosing among the options *in favor*, *in favor with rights*, *against*, *against with rights*, *abstention*, or *pass*. No other options or formulas will be allowed.

Immediately, the Board will proceed with the second stage. The Board will call, following the exact order as before, the delegations that chose to state *pass*, to state their vote. During this second stage the delegations that passed are required to cast a vote, therefore no abstention, pass, or voting with rights will be allowed. The accepted options or formulas will be *in favor* or *against*. No other options or formulas will be allowed.

Delegations who have stated their wish to explain their vote (in favor or against) by using the formula of voting *with rights*, may do so immediately after the vote and prior to the announcement of the result of the vote. For that purpose, they can take the floor to give a speech no longer than 30 seconds.

Once the process is completed, the Board will announce the final result of the vote.

Article 48. Majorities

Both substantive and procedural votes, will be subject to the following majorities according to these Rules of Procedure:

- Qualified majority: there shall be two thirds (2/3) of affirmative votes of the delegations present, and able to vote.
- Simple majority: there shall be one more affirmative vote than negative votes are.
- Reinforced qualified majority: When the Council votes on a proposal not coming from the Commission or the high representative, the proposal is adopted if the so-called 'reinforced qualified majority' is reached. To reach a reinforced qualified majority if two conditions are simultaneously met:
 - 72% of member states vote in favour - in practice this means 20 out of 27;
 - The proposal is supported by member states representing at least 65% of the total EU population.

The blocking minority must include at least four Council members. When the blocking minority threshold of four Council members is not reached the qualified majority is deemed attained.

For example, when all but three member states vote in favour, the qualified majority is also deemed attained, even if the 24 member states voting in favour account for less than 65% of the total population. In other words, when there are less than four Council members voting against, the percentage of population which the member states voting in favour comprise is irrelevant for the definition of the qualified majority.

CHAPTER VIII. PROTOCOL

Article 49. General provisions regarding protocol

When interacting with other ministers, as well as with the members of the Organizing team, the ministers shall conduct themselves with strictly formal and respectful manners.

Article 50. Dress code

Ministers' attire must be at all moments appropriate to the relevance of the event and the role represented. Therefore, compliance with the so-called Western Business Attire is mandatory.

- Female: full suit or blazer, with blouse or dress or formal shoe. No jeans or sneakers are acceptable. Cocktail dresses will neither be accepted.
- Male: full suit or blazer and formal trousers (no jeans accepted), shirt, tie or bow-tie, and formal shoes. Again neither sneakers nor cocktail clothes will be accepted.

Despite the above mentioned provisions, ministers shall wear, at their discretion, clothes, badges, accessories and typical dresses of the countries they represent, if they are appropriate for the occasion according to the protocol of such countries.

Article 51. Use of electronic devices

No laptops, tablets, cell phones, or other electronic devices may be used in the committee room during formal debate or moderated caucus, unless the Board exceptionally approves otherwise. Computers may be used in the committee room during unmoderated caucus. Electronic devices need to be used with the sole purpose of reading, sharing or writing working papers, draft resolutions or amendments. Under no circumstances should they be used for research or other purposes alien to the debate.

COMPLIANCE DISPOSITION

Participating in the Model in general, and in the committee in particular, presumes the acceptance of all the aforementioned provisions and the General Policies of the Model as published in the website. The organization reserves the ability to modify these Rules of Procedure at any moment, with immediate notification to the participants.



STUDY GUIDE

Committee: Council of European Union
**Topic: Europe's Digital Future: Digital
Sovereignty**



Cofinanciado por
la Unión Europea

INDEX

1. Welcome letter
2. OUTLINE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
 - a. The Competitiveness Council
3. Europe's digital future: Digital Sovereignty
 - a. Introduction and background
 - b. Glossary of terms
 - c. Development of the matter
 - i. The EU's Charter of Fundamental rights and data privacy.
 - ii. The European Union and Artificial Intelligence
 - iii. The EU and international competition
4. Questions a resolution must answer
5. Recommended readings and case studies
6. Bibliography

1. WELCOME LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Ministers,

It is our pleasure to welcome you to YEA 2024, and the committee of the Council of the European Union. We are Isabella Arevalo, Fernando Alfayate, and Sara Asenjo, students of Systems Engineering, Management & Technology, and 2° of Bachillerato respectively.

In the last couple of years, our society has experienced unimaginable, but paradoxically, not improbable events. One of those events is undoubtedly the progress that has been made in technology and artificial intelligence. Unfortunately, these advances have created great uncertainty around the globe. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the importance that entails the proper management of the most powerful tool created so far this century. The topics that we will debate in this committee are a great opportunity for the European community to demonstrate its ability to adapt to the new innovations and technologies that will determine the future, not only of the European Union, but of the entire world. It is crucial to perceive new technologies as an aid to progress, not an obstacle, and find proper ways to coexist.

While you read this guide, we hope you find a foundation from which to foster your curiosity and interest in the topic to be covered. At the same time, we invite you to review all the documents we provide in order to make the most of the conference days. We hope you enjoy the preparation process for the conference, and look forward to the beginning of this very special experience. We are sure that before, and during the conference you will enjoy, learn and challenge yourself personally so that after the experience you can be closer to becoming the leader you aspire to be.

We are incredibly excited to meet each and every one of you in just a few months. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to reach out. Happy researching!

Sincerely,

Isabella Arévalo, Fernando Alfayate and Sara Asenjo.

2. OUTLINE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION & THE COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL

The Council of the European Union, often referred to as the Council, is one of the seven Institutions of the European Union. As a two-chamber, along with the European Council, and together with the European Parliament, it serves mainly to amend, approve or veto the proposals of the European Commission.

We can date the birth date of the Council in 1958, with the Treaties of Rome, when the first meeting of the *Council of the European Economic Community* (CEE) took place on the 25th January. It wasn't until 1967 when the CEE, the EAEC (Council of the European Atomic Energy Community) and the ECSC (Special Council of Ministers) merged into a single organ, the Council of the European Communities.

In 1993, the Maastricht Treaty established the European Union, and incorporated, amongst other things, the creation of new joint policy areas such as common foreign and security policy and justice and home affairs. Regarding our committee, the denomination of the Council of the European Union appears for the first time.

What does the Council of the EU do? Its main powers and responsibilities are the following:

1. Negotiate and adopt EU laws.
2. Coordinate member states' policies.
3. Develops the EU's common foreign and security policy.
4. Conclude international agreements.
5. Set the EU budget alongside the European Parliament.

The members of the Council are national government **ministers** from each member state, grouped by policy area; and the presidency is assigned to a different member every six months. Currently, Belgium holds the presidency. In this edition, we are simulating the Competitiveness Council ("COMPET"), which brings together ministers responsible for trade, economy, industry, research and innovation, and space from all member states.

The Council of the European Union works through a three stage procedure. In the first one, more than 150 working parties and committees help prepare the work of ministers who examine proposals in the different Council configurations. These working parties and committees are composed of officials from all member states. Once a Commission proposal has been received by the Council, the text is examined simultaneously by the Council and the European Parliament. This examination is known as a 'reading'. There can be up to three readings before the Council and the Parliament agree on or reject a legislative proposal.

The Council may sometimes adopt a political agreement pending first reading position of the Parliament, also known as a 'general approach'. A general approach agreed in the Council can help to speed up the legislative procedure and even facilitate an agreement between the two institutions, as it gives the Parliament an indication of the Council's position prior to their first reading opinion. The Council's final position, however, cannot be adopted until the Parliament has delivered its own first reading opinion.

Each reading in the Council passes through three level processes. First the working party, the the Permanent Representatives Committee (Coreper), and finally the Council configuration.

How does the Council vote? The procedure is the following:

- Voting is initiated by the Council's Presidency. A member can also initiate the voting procedure, but a majority of the Council's members must approve the initiative.
- The majorities are the following:
 - simple majority: 14 member states vote in favor (50%)
 - qualified majority: $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Council, 55% of member states that must represent at least 65% of the EU population.
 - reinforced qualified majority: when the Council votes on a proposal not coming from the Commission or the high representative, the proposal can be adopted through the reinforced qualified majority.
 - 72% of member states or 20 member states vote in favor, that must represent at least 65% of the EU population.
 - When there are less than four Council members voting against, the percentage of population of the member states voting in favor is irrelevant; then the qualified majority is deemed attained, even if the members voting in favor account for less than 65% of the total EU population.
 - unanimous vote: all 27 member states vote in favor.

If a member wants to add an explanatory note to the vote, this note will also be made public, if a legal act is adopted. In other cases, when explanations of votes are not automatically published, it can be made public on the request of the author.

NOTE: for a much more detailed explanation of the Council of the European Union, please refer to both our Rules of Procedure and to the Council's official webpage.¹

1

3. EUROPE'S DIGITAL FUTURE: DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY

3.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As of today, we find ourselves living in the 4th industrial revolution and the era of information. User's access to the internet and the widespread use of technological devices has transformed our society drastically. Specially, the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), marks a before and after. Despite the fact that technology is helping us evolve and advance, the great question is how to actually make these technologies compatible with humans.

On the 8th of December of 2022, the Council of the EU adopted a programme titled: "Path to the digital decade". This programme was set with the purpose of meeting specific technological targets by 2030. This will be achieved via the cooperation of member states with the aim of progressing on digital capabilities and technologies. The ultimate goal is to achieve a digital transformation that empowers citizens and businesses, following the European Union's values.

The Path to the digital decade sets several aspects in motion. The first thing that states is the EU's goals. Since 2020, the European Union has had a deep concern in the data privacy of Europeans, considering that it is included in the EU charter of fundamental rights. Besides privacy, which has been arguably the main focus up to date, the Union strives for an inclusive digital environment, a more secure, accessible and sustainable digital infrastructure, the increase of digital skills in enterprises, online public services for everybody and a collective resilience.

The Digital Decade policy programme 2030 sets up an annual cooperation cycle to achieve the common objectives and targets. This governance framework is based on an annual cooperation mechanism involving the Commission and Member States.

The cooperation mechanism consists of; a structured, transparent and shared monitoring system based on the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) to measure progress towards each of the 2030 targets. An annual report in which the Commission evaluates progress and provides recommendations for actions. The first 'Report on the state of the Digital Decade' was published in September 2023. Every two years, adjusted Digital decade strategic roadmaps in which the Member States outline adopted or planned actions to reach the 2030 targets. A mechanism to support the implementation of multi-country projects, the European Digital Infrastructure Consortium

The Commission has developed EU-level trajectories. Baseline trajectories outline how the EU will progress according to current trends, and projected trajectories outline the path that yearly progress should follow to achieve the targets by 2030. The difference between the estimated trends and the ideal path will allow the Commission to monitor the gap in the effort needed.

The Commission shall review the targets by 2026 to take stock of technological, economic and societal developments.

To reach the digital targets and objectives, the European Commission will accelerate and facilitate the launch of multi-country projects, large-scale projects that no single Member State could develop on its own.

These projects could; combine investments from the EU budget, including from the Recovery and Resilience Facility, from Member States, and the private sector. Address gaps in the identified critical capacities of the EU, and support an interconnected, interoperable and secure Digital Single Market

The Commission has identified an initial list of multi-country projects. This list includes areas for investment such as data infrastructure, low-power processors, 5G communication, high-performance computing, secure quantum communication, public administration, blockchain, digital innovation hubs, digital skills and cybersecurity. A first status report on the MCPs was published in September 2023

On 15 December 2022, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen signed the European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles, together with the President of the European Parliament Roberta Metsola, and Czech Prime Minister Petr Fiala for the rotating Council presidency.

The Declaration, put forward by the Commission in January 2022, presents the EU's commitment to a secure, safe and sustainable digital transformation that puts people at the centre, in line with core EU values and fundamental rights.

- Digital technologies should protect people's rights, support democracy, and ensure that all digital players act responsibly and safely. The EU promotes these values across the world.
- People should benefit from a fair online environment, be safe from illegal and harmful content, and be empowered when they interact with new and evolving technologies like artificial intelligence.
- The digital environment should be safe and secure. All users, from childhood to old age, should be empowered and protected.
- Technology should unite, not divide, people. Everyone should have access to the internet, to digital skills, to digital public services and to fair working conditions.
- Citizens should be able to engage in the democratic process at all levels and have control over their own data.
- Digital devices should support sustainability and the green transition. People need to know about the environmental impact and energy consumption of their devices.

The digital rights and principles outlined in the Declaration will complement existing rights, such as those rooted in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, and

data protection and privacy legislation. They will provide a reference framework for citizens on their digital rights, as well as guidance for EU Member States and for companies when dealing with new technologies. They are intended to help everyone in the EU get the most out of the digital transformation.

A first assessment of the implementation of the digital principles is provided in the 2023 State of the Digital Decade report.

The Commission is also conducting an annual Eurobarometer survey to monitor the follow-up measures in the Member States. The first such Eurobarometer survey was published in June 2023.

3.2. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Digital Sovereignty: the control that governments and organizations have over their entire world environment, which includes data, apps, software, hardware, and systems.

Artificial Intelligence: technology that provides machines and computers with a type of reasoning that tries to mimic the problem-solving resolutive skills of the human mind.

Digital footprint: the trail of data leaves when using the internet.

Biometric data: all types of information bringing clarity about a person's physical and biological state.

Prompt engineering: techniques that render possible by their users the shaping of behavior and output of Artificial Intelligence Programs by designing sets.

Unsupervised learning: type of machine learning in which an algorithm is trained with unclassified and unlabeled data so that it acts without supervision.

Pattern recognition: method of using computer algorithms to analyze, detect, and label regularities in data. This informs how the data gets classified into different categories.

3.3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE MATTER

3.3.1 The EU's Charter of Fundamental rights and data privacy.

The right to privacy is part of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights, which states, "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence." From this basis, the European Union has sought to ensure the protection of this right through legislation.

As technology progressed and the Internet was invented, the EU recognized the need for modern protections. So in 1995 it passed the European Data Protection Directive, establishing minimum data privacy and security standards, upon which

each member state based its own implementing law. But already the Internet was morphing into the data Hoover it is today. In 1994, the first banner ad appeared online. In 2000, a majority of financial institutions offered online banking. In 2006, Facebook opened to the public. In 2011, a Google user sued the company for scanning her emails. Two months after that, Europe's data protection authority declared the EU needed "a comprehensive approach on personal data protection" and work began to update the 1995 directive.

As mentioned before, the GDPR entered into force in 2016 after passing European Parliament, and as of May 25, 2018, all organizations were required to be compliant.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the toughest privacy and security law in the world. Though it was drafted and passed by the European Union, it imposes obligations onto organizations anywhere, so long as they target or collect data related to people in the EU. The regulation was put into effect on May 25, 2018. The GDPR will levy harsh fines against those who violate its privacy and security standards, with penalties reaching into the tens of millions of euros.

With the GDPR, Europe is signaling its firm stance on data privacy and security at a time when more people are entrusting their personal data with cloud services and breaches are a daily occurrence. The regulation itself is large, far-reaching, and fairly light on specifics, making GDPR compliance a daunting prospect, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Case study: Cambridge Analytica, Facebook and the GDPR

The need for such regulation became even clearer after reports surfaced that Cambridge Analytica, a UK-based political consulting firm, had obtained data on 87 million Facebook users without their consent.

The scandal was discussed in the European parliament and resulted in Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg coming to the Parliament on 22 May to explain how the company will comply with the new rules.

Since the passing of the GDPR many people experienced a surge of emails from businesses asking for permission to process personal data. This is because the rules are designed to give more transparency, something that Zuckerberg emphasized in Parliament: "In the heart of GDPR are three important principles: control, transparency and accountability."

Zuckerberg said "We have always shared these values of giving people control of what information they share and whom they share it with. Now we are going even further to comply with these strong new rules. We're making the same control and setting available to people who use Facebook around the world."

Albrecht said he believed that many companies will take GDPR further to implement the new rules worldwide, as Facebook has promised to do. In a Facebook Live interview he said: “Many businesses are already on track to implement GDPR as their standard, just because it is then also simpler for them. If they comply with higher European standards they will be data protection proofed everywhere in the world.”

3.3.2 The European Union and Artificial Intelligence

The AI Act is a proposal still in motion that aims at laying down harmonized rules on artificial intelligence and amending certain union legislative acts. The Commission puts forward the proposed regulatory framework on Artificial Intelligence with the following specific objectives: ensuring that AI systems placed on the Union market and used are safe and respect existing law on fundamental rights and Union values; to ensure legal certainty to facilitate investment and innovation in AI; to enhance governance and effective enforcement of existing law on fundamental rights and safety requirements applicable to AI systems; and to facilitate the development of a single market for lawful, safe and trustworthy AI applications and prevent market fragmentation.

The AI Act is the first-ever legal framework on AI, which addresses the risks of AI and positions Europe to play a leading role globally.

The AI Act aims to provide AI developers and deployers with clear requirements and obligations regarding specific uses of AI. At the same time, the regulation seeks to reduce administrative and financial burdens for businesses, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

The AI Act is part of a wider package of policy measures to support the development of trustworthy AI, which also includes the AI Innovation Package and the Coordinated Plan on AI. Together, these measures will guarantee the safety and fundamental rights of people and businesses when it comes to AI. They will also strengthen uptake, investment and innovation in AI across the EU. It is the first-ever comprehensive legal framework on AI worldwide. The aim of the new rules is to foster trustworthy AI in Europe and beyond, by ensuring that AI systems respect fundamental rights, safety, and ethical principles and by addressing risks of very powerful and impactful AI models.

This legislation aims to ensure that Europeans can trust what AI has to offer. While most AI systems pose limited to no risk and can contribute to solving many societal challenges, certain AI systems create risks that we must address to avoid undesirable outcomes. For example, it is often not possible to find out why an AI system has made a decision or prediction and taken a particular action. So, it may

become difficult to assess whether someone has been unfairly disadvantaged, such as in a hiring decision or in an application for a public benefit scheme.

Also, The European Green Deal was launched by the Commission in 2019 and is a package of policy initiatives, which aims to set the EU on the path to a green transition, with the ultimate goal of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. It supports the transformation of the EU into a fair and prosperous society with a modern and competitive economy. Bearing in mind that the European Green Deal might not seem completely relevant in the topic discussed, the truth is that the European Union considers this Green Deal one of its core priorities. Therefore, the need for a holistic and cross-sectoral approach in which all relevant policy areas contribute to the ultimate climate-related goal is necessary.

3.3.3 The EU and international competition

The European Union and the United States are partners strongly committed to driving digital transformation and cooperating on new technologies based on their shared democratic values, including respect for human rights.

The EU-US Trade and Technology Council serves as a forum for the United States and European Union to coordinate approaches to key global trade, economic, and technology issues and to deepen transatlantic trade and economic relations based on these shared values. It was established during the EU-US Summit on 15 June 2021 in Brussels.

The Trade and Technology Council, set up at the June 2021 EU-US summit, serves as a forum for the EU and the US to coordinate approaches to key global trade, economic, and technology issues and to deepen transatlantic trade and economic relations based on shared democratic values.

On 29 September, the TTC held its inaugural ministerial-level meeting in Pittsburgh, USA. The meeting charted the course forward on the work programmes for the working groups under the TTC, and defined further short term goals. The Joint Declaration issued after the meeting also addresses in substance five key areas of the cooperation under the TTC: Export controls, Foreign direct investment screening, Secure supply chains (especially regarding semiconductors) and Technology standards, including cooperation on Artificial Intelligence y Global trade challenges

Work in all these areas takes place in full respect for each side's regulatory autonomy. Moreover, there is a strong emphasis on transparency, with ample consultation of stakeholders both at a technical and political level being foreseen.

Dual-use items are goods and software that have both civilian and military applications. There have been growing concerns that some dual-use items, such as cyber-surveillance technologies may be misused in ways that might lead to serious violations of human rights.

The EU and the US agreed on several aspects. Consult each other on legislative and regulatory developments, compliance and enforcement approaches. Exchange information on the risks around the export and transfer of sensitive technologies. Develop convergent control approaches for the control of trade in sensitive dual-use technologies. Build capacity to assist third countries in implementing international export control mechanisms. Work in close partnership with industry and civil society, including a joint industry event on 27th October.

Ensuring proper control of dual-use goods has been a key issue for the EU. An EU regulation on export controls entered into force in September this year, introducing changes such as export controls on cyber-surveillance technologies, due diligence obligations for exporters and an EU training programme for Member States' authorities.

This new EU-US cooperation will complement EU efforts by helping to keep both sides' authorities up to date with the latest developments and by sharing best practices. Coordination on a bilateral and global level will help promote control mechanisms that reflect our values, and it will also help avoid unnecessary administrative barriers in bilateral trade.

Semiconductors are also of critical importance for the economy. Both the EU and the US see the need for rebalancing the global supply chain in semiconductors with a view to enhancing their respective security of supply, as well as the respective capacity to design and produce the most powerful and resource efficient semiconductors.

The EU and the US decided on several measures. Explore to help rebalance the global semiconductor supply chains (including respective security of supply and respective capacity to design and produce semiconductors). Work jointly so that any investment made on our territories is done in full respect of our respective security of supply. Enhance cooperation to advance transparency and communication in the semiconductor supply chain. Collaborate in analyzing the roots of current semiconductor shortages.

The recently announced European Chips Act aims to create a state-of-the-art European chip ecosystem, with an ambition of achieving 20% of the global production of chips by 2030. Similarly, the US is planning investments in semiconductors manufacturing and research over the next 5 to 10 years through the proposed US CHIPS Act.

This new cooperation will help identify bottlenecks pertaining to supply and demand across the semiconductor supply chain. Mapping capacity in the semiconductor value chain, strengthening domestic semiconductor ecosystems, consultation with stakeholders, and the right incentives are expected to improve semiconductor supply chain resilience.

Artificial Intelligence technology has the potential to bring significant benefits to our citizens, societies and economies. However, if not developed and deployed responsibly and if misused, this technology can also threaten our shared values and fundamental freedoms. The EU and the US both support a risk-based approach to this technology and are committed to working together to ensure that AI is used consistently with our common democratic values and human rights.

In this spirit, the EU and the US: Agreed to develop approaches for coordination and cooperation in critical and emerging technology standards including AI. Declared their support for the development of technical standards in line with our core values. Aim to foster participation in standards organizations for civil society organizations, start-ups, small and medium sized enterprises in emerging technologies.

The EU has already published a proposal for the first-ever comprehensive legal framework on AI in April 2021 to guarantee the safety and fundamental rights of people and businesses. The cooperation with the US will support the work started in the EU.

The EU's Trade Policy Review published in February this year identified key challenges for global trade, such as a need for the reform of the World Trade Organization, tackling non-market practices in global trade, and addressing sustainability issues, such as climate change and labor standards. The US shares many of these concerns and the Trade and Technology Council will spur joint work on some of these, complementing the cooperation in the WTO.

In particular, the EU and the US have agreed to: Share information on third country non-market distortive practices that impact EU and US workers and businesses and explore how to mitigate these impacts. Exchange information on both sides' domestic measures taken against distortive practices, and coordinate the future development of these measures. Cooperate in order to avoid new unnecessary barriers to trade in new and emerging technologies, while ensuring that legitimate regulatory objectives are achieved. Share information on measures related to the respect for fundamental labour rights and the prevention of forced and child labour and cooperate to promote this work in international organisations. Consult on the inclusion of trade-related climate and environment issues under the working group on global trade challenges.

The EU and US welcome the input of stakeholders on their work on global trade challenges. This cooperation will strengthen both sides' resilience against unfair competition by non-market economies, promote our shared commitment to labor rights, provide more tools to tackle climate change, help ease the flow of bilateral trade, and give those concerned with these issues a stronger voice.

4. QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. How can we ensure compatibility between the accelerated development of Artificial Intelligence and the lives of our citizens?
2. In which ways can the European Union ensure the protection of its citizens' privacy and digital sovereignty?
3. How can the use of the latest technologies be promoted in the European territories without compromising people's rights?
4. How will the EU ensure compliance with fundamental rights?
5. How can data contribute to the common good? How can the different methods of data processing be regulated in the EU?
6. How can Europe work for an open global digital economy and society?
7. How can AI support the European Green Deal? Could it help us reach our goals faster?

5. RECOMMENDED READINGS & CASE STUDIES

5.1 RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. [A Europe fit for the digital age.](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age_en)
https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age_en
2. [Shaping Europe's digital future.](https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/33b6e417-53c8-11ea-aece-01aa75ed71a1/language-en)
<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/33b6e417-53c8-11ea-aece-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>
3. [What is GDPR, the EU's new data protection law?](https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/)
<https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/>
4. [The Digital Markets Act: ensuring fair and open digital markets.](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-markets-act-ensuring-fair-and-open-digital-markets_en)
https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-markets-act-ensuring-fair-and-open-digital-markets_en
5. [The European Green Deal.](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)
https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

5.2 CASE STUDIES

1. [Worldcoin and scanning your iris for data](https://www.euronews.com/next/2023/08/11/worldcoin-the-crypto-project-looking-to-take-on-the-world-with-its-iris-based-id-tech)
<https://www.euronews.com/next/2023/08/11/worldcoin-the-crypto-project-looking-to-take-on-the-world-with-its-iris-based-id-tech>
2. [Commission sends Statement of Objections to Google over abusive practices in online advertising technology](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3207)
https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3207
3. [Cambridge Analytica, Facebook and the GDPR](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20180522STO04023/gdpr-is-in-effect-now-you-decide-on-your-digital-privacy)
<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20180522STO04023/gdpr-is-in-effect-now-you-decide-on-your-digital-privacy>

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bello, C. (2023, August 11). Worldcoin: The crypto project looking to take on the world with its iris-based ID tech. Euronews. <https://www.euronews.com/next/2023/08/11/worldcoin-the-crypto-project-looking-to-take-on-the-world-with-its-iris-based-id-tech>
- Council of the European Union (n.d.). <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/>
- EUR-LEX - 12012P/TXT - EN - EUR-LEX. (n.d.). <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:12012P/TXT>
- EUR-LEX - 52021PC0206 - EN - EUR-LEX. (n.d.). <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52021PC0206>
- European Chips Act. (n.d.). European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/european-chips-act_en
- European Digital Identity. (n.d.). European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/european-digital-identity_en
- GDPR is in effect: now you decide on your digital privacy | Topics | European Parliament. (n.d.). Topics | European Parliament. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20180522STO04023/gdpr-is-in-effect-now-you-decide-on-your-digital-privacy>
- Press corner. (n.d.-a). European Commission - European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_273
- Press corner. (n.d.-b). European Commission - European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3207
- Publications Office of the European Union. (2020). SHAPING EUROPE'S DIGITAL FUTURE. In European Commission. <https://doi.org/10.2759/091014>
- The Digital Markets Act: ensuring fair and open digital markets. (n.d.). European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-markets-act-ensuring-fair-and-open-digital-markets_en
- The European Green Deal. (2021, July 14). European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en
- The EU's Digital Services Act. (n.d.). European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-services-act_en
- Wolford, B. (2023, September 14). What is GDPR, the EU's new data protection law? GDPR.eu. <https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/>