



RULES OF PROCEDURE

European Parliament



Cofinanciado por
la Unión Europea

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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 MEPs. 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 MEP.

Members of each delegation will be referred to as “MEPs” or “Members of the European Parliament”. As MEPs have been personally elected through democratic elections, they represent themselves, but also every voter that has placed their trust on them. Accordingly, they should refrain from overusing the first person singular when talking about the Member of the Parliament they represent. Instead, they must use the form “this MEP” or “this Member of the Parliament”.

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 MEP, 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 MEP 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. MEPs 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.

MEPs 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, MEPs 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 MEP 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 European Parliament, 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 European Parliament during this edition will rely on the Maastricht Treaty and the Lisbon Treaty. Both establish the Parliament'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. Choosing a parliamentary group's leader.

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

The MEP presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration of the meeting, which the Dais may modify, and the reason of it, which shall be choosing a parliamentary group's leader. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The parliamentary group meeting may only be extended once, and for a duration no longer than half of the original one, through the required motion to extend the parliamentary group meeting.

The parliamentary group's leader will be informally voted during this caucus and approved within by simple majority.

During the parliamentary group meeting application of the Rules of Procedure (except for those

regarding Protocol) will be suspended. MEPs may move freely always inside the room but establish informal discussions only with their parliamentary group colleagues at their discretion.

Once the parliamentary group meeting is finished, the chosen leader must communicate its appointment by writing a note to the Dais, which will announce the chosen leaders out loud.

If, throughout the course of the debate, a parliamentary group wishes to choose a new leader, it must be communicated by writing a note to the Dais, which will announce the new chosen leader out loud.

Article 14. 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 MEPs 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 15. 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 MEP: The remaining time will be yielded to another MEP who may intervene for the remaining time. A second yield to another MEP will not be in order.

There will be no yielding in caucuses

CHAPTER V. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Article 16. Points and Motions

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

Article 17. Points

MEPs 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 18. Point of personal privilege

The point of personal privilege will be in order when the MEP 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 MEP.

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

Article 19. Point of order

The point of order will be in order when the MEP 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 MEPs 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 20. Point of parliamentary inquiry

The point of parliamentary inquiry will be in order when the MEP 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 21. Motions

MEPs 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 22. 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 MEP 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. MEPs may move freely always inside the room and establish informal discussions with their colleagues at their discretion.

Article 23. Motion for a parliamentary group meeting.

A motion for a parliamentary group meeting will be in order always when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate.

The MEP presenting the motion, must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration of the meeting, which the Dais may modify, and the reason of it, which shall be a specific one. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion.

The parliamentary group meeting may only be extended once, and for a duration no longer than half of the original one, through the required motion to extend the parliamentary group meeting.

During the parliamentary group meeting application of the Rules of Procedure (except for those regarding Protocol) will be suspended. MEPs may move freely always inside the room but establish informal discussions only with their parliamentary group colleagues at their discretion.

The disruptiveness of this motion is below the disruptiveness of an unmoderated caucus.

Article 24. 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 MEP 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. MEPs 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 25. Motion for a *Tour de Table*

During a tour de table, every parliamentary group's leader will be given the word in descending order of Members of the European Parliament that compose each parliamentary group. Leaders 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 MEP 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, or may accept, depending on the time and circumstances of the committee, a motion for a Tour the Table in which every MEP participates. The procedure may not be extended under any circumstances.

Article 26. 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 MEP 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 27. 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 28. 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 29. 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 30. 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 31. Motion to introduce a draft resolution

A motion to introduce a draft resolution will be in order always when the floor is open. MEPs 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 MEPs that belong to the sponsors of the draft resolution to come up to the podium and defend the draft resolution. MEPs 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 32. 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 33. 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 34. 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 MEP 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 35. 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 36. 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 MEP 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 37. Right to reply

When a MEP 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 38. 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 a parliamentary group meeting (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 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).

6. 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).
7. 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).
8. Motion to introduce a draft resolution.
9. Motion to introduce an amendment.
10. Motion to close the debate.
11. 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 39. 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 40. 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 41. 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 42. 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 43. 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 MEP 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 MEPs 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 simple majority, the draft resolution will be named and will have the consideration of a resolution.

CHAPTER VII. VOTING AND MAJORITIES

Article 44. General provisions regarding voting

A delegation may only cast one vote, regardless of the number of MEPs 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 45. 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 46. 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 47. 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 48. 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 49. 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 50. 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.

CHAPTER VIII. PROTOCOL

Article 51. General provisions regarding protocol

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

Article 52. Dress code

MEPs' 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, MEPs 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 53. 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: European Parliament
**Topic: Financing Ukraine´s Recovery
and Reconstruction**



Cofinanciado por
la Unión Europea

1. Welcome Letter

“Be the change you want to see in the world” - Mahatma Gandhi

Dear Member States, Organizations. It is an honor and a pleasure to welcome you to the First Edition of Youth European Academy.

Being part of the First Edition of Youth European Academy will offer you a unique experience that will make you grow, learn, take into account the most current problems in the financial, economic field and society, in addition to being an incredible opportunity to acquire and improve essential skills, such as negotiation, public speaking, cooperation, problem-solving skills., among many other things. Finally, we want to remind you that it is also the perfect occasion to forge new bonds, as well as unforgettable memories.

From the Presidency of European Parliament, we hope that this committee will be a space for comprehensive learning and competition, for all those delegates who wish to give their contribution in the defense of economic growth and development, in order to allow a more rapid and effective advance of the global economy and a more prosperous development that allows us to build more just and equitable societies.

During the following days, you will have the opportunity to learn about and discuss the proposed topic in more depth and detail. We are aware of the magnitude of the challenge we present to you, as the topic discussed turns your deliberations not into a simple dialogue but into a formidable task.

In this order, our mission is to transmit the importance and fundamental role that the economy and peace have in our lives, because it has the great power to change the world. Just as our purpose is to offer you a climate of learning and personal growth, where you can overcome your fears and insecurities, at the same time as helping you to understand your concerns, because we are sure that you have ideas, proposals that will help society.

Youth European Academy is the opportunity to discover that there are more than the limits that are marked. It is the time to learn, to experiment, to know. Remember, you will be the leaders of tomorrow, the voice of the future and this is your chance.

In this way, we welcome you to the First Edition of Youth European Academy.

Alex Mihai, Jessica Balauru and Martina Serrano García

Presidency of European Parliament.

2. About the European Parliament

The European Parliament based in Strasbourg (France), is the only European institution which is selected by the population through a process of elections. It represents all the European citizens and with the other 2 powers (the EU Council and the EU Commission) has the very important task of legislating.

The 705 deputies that form the parliament are elected democratically through a voting process in each country every 5 years, where European citizens give their power to their representatives in each country, and each and every one of them has a proportional representation in the camera. Nowadays there are 8 majoritarian political groups represented in the European Parliament with a wide spectrum of opinions.

The history of the European Parliament is extensive, due to the major changes done to the initial treaties of the first European agreements, such as the European Coal and Steel Community or the European Economic Community that later on converged into the actual European Union.

Through treaties like the Amsterdam treaty or the Lisbon treaty (that structured the parliament and its functions as they are in this day and age), the European Parliament went from being a consultative organ, to a fully elected and powerful body, which plays a huge role on the European decision making process by being able to pass or block decision that could have a huge relevance on the future of the European Union.

3. Topic: Financing Ukraine's Recovery and Reconstruction

3.1. Introduction

The recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine hold immense significance for several reasons.

Firstly, it plays a crucial role in rebuilding the country's infrastructure, which may have been severely damaged or destroyed due to conflicts or natural disasters. This includes repairing roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and other essential facilities. By restoring these vital structures, the government can ensure that the citizens have access to basic services and amenities, improving their quality of life.

Secondly, the recovery and reconstruction process contributes to restoring stability in Ukraine. When a country goes through a crisis, such as armed conflicts or political unrest, it can lead to social and economic instability. By investing in reconstruction efforts, the government can create a sense of normalcy and security for its citizens. This stability is essential for the well-being and progress of the nation as a whole.

Moreover, the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine have a direct impact on improving the lives of its people. It involves not only physical rebuilding but also the revitalization of social and economic systems. This can include providing job opportunities, supporting small businesses, and investing in education and healthcare. By focusing on these aspects, the

government can uplift the standard of living for its citizens and create a brighter future for generations to come.

Additionally, the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine have broader implications on the global stage. Ukraine is a part of the international community, and its stability and prosperity are important for regional and global security. By supporting Ukraine's recovery, other countries can contribute to the overall stability and development of the region. It also fosters international cooperation and partnerships, as countries come together to provide aid, resources, and expertise.

For instance, after the conflict in Ukraine, various international organizations and countries have stepped forward to provide assistance. The European Union, the United States, and other nations have pledged financial aid and technical support to aid in the recovery and reconstruction efforts. This collaborative approach not only helps Ukraine but also strengthens diplomatic relations and fosters a sense of solidarity among nations.

Furthermore, the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine can have positive economic effects. By investing in infrastructure and revitalizing industries, it can lead to job creation and economic growth. This, in turn, can stimulate trade and attract foreign investment, boosting the country's economy. A thriving economy can provide stability and opportunities for its citizens, reducing poverty and improving overall well-being.

When a country goes through a crisis, such as armed conflicts or political unrest, it can lead to social and economic instability. By investing in reconstruction efforts, the government can create a sense of normalcy and security for its citizens. This stability is essential for the well-being and progress of the nation.

Now, let's talk about some examples of global crises. One significant example is the global financial crisis of 2008. It originated in the United States and quickly spread to other countries, causing a severe economic downturn. Another example is the ongoing climate crisis, characterized by rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation. This crisis has far-reaching consequences for the planet and requires global efforts to mitigate its effects. These are just a couple of examples, but there have been numerous global crises throughout history, ranging from pandemics to conflicts to natural disasters.

Each crisis presents unique challenges and requires collective action to address them effectively.

3.2. Historical context and development

Ukraine is a country located in the far East of Europe, but it's not a member of the European Union nor the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It officially declared itself a sovereign state on 24th August, 1991, shortly before the collapse of the Soviet Union. It shares borders with Belarus, Poland, Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Russia. (CIA, 2024).

According to the CIA World Factbook, Ukraine has a population of 43.7 million people (as of July 2021), and a GDP (PPP) of \$516.7B. (CIA, 2024).

In order to address the topic properly we must have a look at the historical background first, which is why we are going to mention the first disagreements and international conflicts that have led us to the point where we are today.

The consolidation of the current sovereign state of Ukraine took place in the early 1990s, after a wave of pro-independence protests took place all across the country. On 21st January 1990, over 300.000 Ukrainians organized a human chain for Ukrainian independence between Kyiv and Lviv, in memory of the 1919 unification of the ancient Ukrainian People's Republic and the West Ukrainian National Republic. Ukrainians took to the streets forming chains by holding hands, in support of unity. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

On 16th July 1990, the parliament adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. This declaration established principles such as those of self-determination, democracy, independence and the priority of Ukrainian law over Soviet law. Effectively, the aim of the protests was the separation from the Soviet Union. On 24th August 1991, the Ukrainian parliament adopted the Act of Independence, which officially declared the country's independence. After voting, more than 92% of the electorate expressed support for the Act of Independence and general elections were held shortly afterwards. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

Russia, on the other hand, is the largest country in the world and it has historically had numerous phases, going through tsarism, communism and finally a democracy. Their actual president is Vladimir Putin. He has been in power for more than 15 years, and his political life has always been surrounded by controversies:

The first one is undoubtedly the second Chechen War, a conflict that took place between 1999 and 2009 and had a lot of opposition due to the serious war crimes that were committed, overlooking the existing treaties and policies that protect civilians and combatants from inhumane treatment. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

This was not the only controversial military action taken by President Putin; later on, in 2014 the European spirit became notorious against the Ukrainian president's actions closing postures with the Russian regime, and the Ukrainian population took to the streets and Independence Square of Kiev (which became a symbol of resistance against the Russian influence). Putin did not ignore this social movement and to face it, took military action. In February 2014, there was a revolution which ousted Ukrainian president Viktor Yanukovich which ultimately led to a political crisis in Crimea. After a night-long meeting with the Russian Security Council, Vladimir Putin stated that they had to "start working on returning Crimea to Russia". Shortly after, a wave of pro-Russian sentiment started to become evident. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

On 27th February, Russian special forces seized the building of the Supreme Council of Crimea and the building of the Council of Ministers in Simferopol. After a potentially illegitimate recount, it was finally decided to give Crimea greater autonomy. After a brief

mobilization of troops, and the establishment of certain security checkpoints, the Russian troops managed to effectively cut Ukraine off from Crimea. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

Crimea was officially annexed by the Russian Federation on the 18th March 2014, after more than one month of military conflict. The social movement that the Ukrainian population created was later denominated as Euromaidan, during this movement as it was previously stated, the Ukrainian population started massive protests in the whole country but more centralized in the capital, Kiev. The main reasons for these protests taking place were the pro-European sentiment of the population, and the move away from the pro-Russian position shown by the policies of President Yanukovich. This popular feeling of a closer relationship with the occidental values, led later on (with president Zelensky in power) to closer relations and treaties with the EU and some other international organizations like NATO. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

This emerging European sentiment in Ukrainian society would lead in the coming years to a rapprochement with European and Western institutions specifically the rapprochement and possible entry into NATO perceived by Russia as a threat to national security, therefore the Kremlin deployed Russian troops in the Ukrainian border and ordered them to begin with military maneuvers. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

Another important organism which has great relevance in the conflict is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO. Since the beginning of the Russo-Ukrainian tensions, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has firmly adopted a firm stance, completely in support of the Ukrainian side of the conflict. (NATO, 2024).

The dialogue and cooperation started when Ukraine joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in 1991 and the Partnership for Peace programme in 1994. Relations were strengthened afterwards with the signing of the 1997 Charter on a Distinctive Partnership, which established full cooperation between Ukraine and the alliance. (NATO, 2024).

In response to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, NATO has reinforced its support for capability development and capacity-building in Ukraine. According to NATO: “The Allies condemn and will not recognise Russia’s illegal and illegitimate annexation of Crimea, and its destabilizing and aggressive activities in eastern Ukraine and the Black Sea region”. (NATO, 2024).

In 2017, Ukraine adopted a constitutional amendment that committed itself to NATO membership. It was later stated that Ukraine was becoming increasingly interested in becoming an official member of the organization. (NATO, 2024).

On the other hand, from the Russian point of view, NATO has undergone “five expansion waves” and it has been feeling increasingly threatened by the apparent relentless expansion of the alliance. Due to this, it has begun taking more active measures to stop new potential members from joining. (NATO, 2024).

The current conflict started when Russia began to mobilize troops around the Ukrainian border in late 2021, an action which later escalated to a full-scale invasion in the early hours of 24th February, 2022.

Faced with the already undoubted humanitarian and diplomatic crisis where thousands of Ukrainian civilians are being forced to leave their country, it is the international community's responsibility (which includes the European Union) to be the one in charge of proposing solutions and agreements to resolve the crisis.

3.3. Economic situation of Ukraine

Ukraine's economic situation has been deeply affected by the development of the war, suffering from a severe crisis since the beginning of the invasion in 2022 and continuing in the present. During the first year of the conflict, national GDP experienced a fall of over 30%, although growth in the following year was higher than expected. Nevertheless, the Ukrainian State is devastated as a result of the economic destruction derived from the war and recovery prospects are characterized by high levels of uncertainty. (European Parliament, 2024).

Currently, Ukraine is facing different economic challenges: the stagnation of production, the destruction and damage of critical infrastructure and sectors and the effects of the war on public finances. It is estimated that 2022 potential output decreased by around USD 150 billion, or almost 20%. This data is deeply connected to the negative consequences of the conflict on the housing, transport, commerce, industry, agrarian and energy sectors, concerning both physical destruction and flow disruptions. Financial and economic institutions of the Ukrainian State, the World Bank and the European Union have approximated damages of USD 125 billion. (European Parliament, 2024).

Furthermore, it is essential that the indirect costs are also taken into account when studying the economic situation of the country. Goods trade has experienced a significant decline, causing a deficit of over USD 40 billion by the end of 2023, as a consequence of the high reduction in exports and in the value of national goods, particularly of metals, mineral products and cereals. The trade balance has also been impacted by the increase in imports demand, derived from Ukraine's dependence on external products such as energy. In addition, the human losses and the damages on human capital should also be highlighted. The Ukrainian population has been devastated by the high proportion of individuals killed, injured or displaced as a consequence of the war. The conflict has also provoked a significant decline in educational outcomes and worker's skills and performance, which will negatively affect total factor productivity during the following years. (European Parliament, 2024).

Finally, national finances have suffered strong imbalances since the beginning of the invasion. The State's budget is now under severe pressure, as a result of the decline in tax revenue and the drastic rise of total expenditure, which grew by 270% between 2021 and 2023. This situation has led to a severe public debt crisis, emphasized by the continued dependence of the state on external support and aid programmes, as well as the strong fluctuations in the national currency. In 2022, the Ukrainian hryvnia experienced a 25%

devaluation by the central bank, which has intervened on several occasions since the beginning of the conflict. The frequency of interventions eventually stabilized and the currency has been able to sustain a managed floating exchange rate regime, allowing international reserves of the National Bank of Ukraine to recover from previous shocks and maintain a level of USD 38.5 billion. (European Parliament, 2024).

3.4. Main aspects of Ukraine Reconstruction Projects

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, different institutions have estimated the expected costs of reconstruction and analyzed the recovery needs of the country. Although the World Bank, the European Commission and the United Nations first approximated total costs of over \$411 billion in March 2023 (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2023), more recent UN assessments estimated costs of \$486 billion (United Nations Sustainable Development Group, 2023).

Concerning the necessary elements of recovery projects, the European Parliament and the European Commission have highlighted different principles to follow in order to ensure a successful reconstruction. Firstly, security for Ukraine and its investors must be defended at all times, particularly when promoting safe and reliable investment. For this purpose, the European Parliament members have emphasized the necessity of accepting Ukraine membership into the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and encouraged the adoption of temporary security guarantees once the war ends and before the effective entry of the country into NATO. In this sense, the European Commission also expressed its support for the implementation of war insurance mechanisms for private investors in the Ukraine Recovery Conference. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2023).

Secondly, it is essential to combine and coordinate international aid initiatives alongside respect for democratic and transparent procedures. In order to comply with this goal, the G7 members established the multi-agency Donor Coordination Platform for Ukraine. This instrument has been proven to be an important advance, although it should continue evolving towards greater efficiency and transparency by including local and regional authorities and accepting parliamentary scrutiny of the deliberative bodies of its three main co-chairs: the European Parliament, the US Congress and the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2023).

Finally, various goals have been set to guarantee inclusion, accessibility, safety and sustainability. Reconstruction projects shall follow the “build back better” principle, promoting green, carbon-free and digitalised processes. In addition, anti-corruption procedures and judicial reforms must be adopted to continue Ukraine’s path towards reconstruction in accordance with the previously undertaken reforms in the national High Council of Justice and High Qualification Commission of Judges. Moreover, EU organs have also emphasized the important role that the Ukrainian civil society shall play in a successful recovery of the State. This process has already started and shall continue advancing with initiatives of social organizations such as RISE Ukraine and the Digital Restoration

Ecosystem for Accountable Management (DREAM) plan. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2023).

Additionally, international organizations such as the World Bank have defended the priorities and challenges faced by Ukraine in the way towards reconstruction. In this sense, it has been established that the main targets of short-term recovery plans shall focus on covering the basic needs of Ukrainian society and supporting key sectors. For instance, the energy sector has been one of the most affected departments due to the conflict, whereas the healthcare system has shown high robustness to Russian attacks. Nevertheless, both critical sectors shall be adequately reconstructed and protected from further damage. Finally, institutions have pointed to the situation in Ukraine as an opportunity to promote multilateral cooperation and sustainable development. (World Bank, 2023).

3.5. European Union Action

Up to date, the European Union has developed several aid programmes to financially assist Ukraine. Through mechanisms such as the Multiannual Financial Framework, the Union has included in its perennial budget different policies to offer economic support to Ukraine. As a result, total aid facilitated until mid-2023 accounted for over €72 billion, in financial, humanitarian and military support. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2023).

The largest aid package issued by the EU and its member states during the first stages of the war belonged to the so-called Macro Financial Assistance department of the budget. This mechanism focused on providing direct financial support for the Ukrainian State to be able to supply its basic needs concerning public goods and state functions. Furthermore, over €17 billion of EU savings coming from unspent funds of React-EU, the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund have been allocated to help Ukrainian refugees within the Union. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2023)

Additionally, the European Union has developed different financial plans through parallel European Institutions, including accords with the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. These agreements have centered on the role of the private sector in the reconstruction of Ukraine, particularly with the aim of ensuring safety and reducing risks concerning the national private sector. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2023)

Regarding the projects developed by other European institutions, last December, the European Investment Bank allocated 99.6 million to one of these programmes, directed at the reconstruction of over 200 infrastructure projects, prioritizing major repairs and construction of essential facilities such as hospitals, public buildings and water processing systems. (Willis & Sushytska, 2023)

The Ukraine Early Recovery and Ukraine Recovery Programmes are two of the previously designed projects, based on a system of European Investment Bank loans and which accounted for €540 million. These programmes focused on reestablishing critical social

infrastructure in educational, health, sport, cultural and administrative units, as well as on the construction of new healthcare, social housing and water facilities. (Willis & Sushytska, 2023)

Although these initiatives have been put forward by the European Union, they are carried out in coordination with Ukraine's governmental institutions and the United Nations Development Programme, which provides technical assistance. In total, the funds provided by the European Investment Bank amount to over €1.7 billion since 2022. (Willis & Sushytska, 2023)

EIB actions are mainly coordinated through the EU for Ukraine Fund, belonging to the EU for Ukraine Initiative, a temporary plan aiming to provide short and medium-term financial support for the reconstruction of the country. The Fund is centered on "providing credit enhancement to EIB loans for both public and private sector investment" and includes a 100 million EUR package providing technical assistance (assessing priorities and challenges). The main targets of these financial projects are considered to be the restoration of damaged energy and transport infrastructure, together with critical facilities, the support offered to municipal investment related to aid to displaced Ukrainians and the improvement of financial accessibility for national entrepreneurs. (Willis & Sushytska, 2023)

Concerning future action, the European institutions have debated and planned throughout 2023 the creation of a new mechanism directed at supplying stable and reliable financial support for the reconstruction and recovery of Ukraine between 2024 and 2027: the Ukraine Facility. This mechanism will focus on the role of the Ukrainian government in providing public goods and services, the mobilization of the private sector to incentivize internal growth, the accessibility of Ukraine towards the European Union and the social necessities derived from the war. The funds of this new apparatus will be raised by the European Union through EU bonds issuing and annual budget allocations (Ukraine Reserve). (European Commission, 2024)

In this sense, the Facility has been designed around three pillars. Firstly, the Facility provides direct financial support to Ukraine through a scheme of loans and grants amounting to €33 billion, following the plans developed by the national government to handle recovery, reconstruction and modernisation. Secondly, a concrete investment framework of €7 billion will be implemented, using EU budget guarantees and public, as well as private, funds to facilitate investment in Ukraine. Finally, the Facility will offer assistance mechanisms to help the country align with EU legislation and goals. (European Commission, 2024).

Table 1 – Ukraine Facility: Up to €50 billion for 2024 to 2027 (1/3 grants and 2/3 loans)

Pillar I €39 bn	Pillar II €8 bn, to mobilise €17.8 bn	Pillar III €3 bn
Grants and loans to support the Ukrainian state, conditional on reforms. The Ukrainian government will have to prepare a 'Ukraine plan' for recovery and reconstruction.	Ukraine investment framework for recovery	Assistance and capacity building programmes such as for reform expertise, for central, regional and municipal government and civil society comparable to the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
Enable Ukraine to deliver uninterrupted public services	Mobilise investments in Ukraine's private sector by providing guarantees and blended finance (de-risking)	Support Ukrainian government and civil society in achieving EU acquis and standards

Source: European Parliamentary Research Service. (2024, p. 9)

The European Union has also developed a set of requirements in order to adequately carry out this financial process, including that Ukraine ensures the maintenance of democratic procedures, the rule of law and respect for all human rights. These conditions will then enable the European Commission to financially assist the Ukrainian state through fixed quarterly payments. Moreover, different safety mechanisms will also be applied during the process by both the EU and the Ukrainian government, including the protection against fraud, corruption and conflicts of interest. (European Commission, 2024)

The new Ukraine Facility will allow the European Union to consolidate and harmonize all financial support provided. Thus, previous bilateral aid mechanisms, such as Macro-Financial Assistance+ or the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument, while still promoting alternative financial instruments to ensure military and humanitarian aid. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2024).

In addition to the adoption and implementation of the Ukraine Facility, the European Union will continue to support Ukraine through alternative instruments. Since the beginning of the war, the European Parliament members have shown their support towards policies contemplating the mobilization of frozen Russian assets to finance the reconstruction of Ukraine. In this sense, the Parliament has defended the need for the establishment of legal guarantees for this purpose. Nevertheless, other European institutions have advised the Union of the obstacles faced by the use of confiscated Russian assets regarding international law and the European Central Bank has shown its concern for how these measures could impact the economic stability of the European countries and the euro. (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2024).

3.6. International Action

In addition to the European Union projects, several initiatives have been developed to address the reconstruction of Ukraine at the international level. The World Bank, together with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance

Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, established the Multi-Donor Resources for Institutions and Infrastructure (MRII) for Ukraine Facility. This project includes different departments in order to coordinate support throughout several phases and initiatives. (Newman et al., 2024).

Firstly, the World Bank has initiated three key schemes: the Ukraine Relief, Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform Trust Fund (URTF), the Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance (PEACE) and the Advancing Needed Credit Enhancement for Ukraine Trust Fund (ADVANCE Ukraine). The URTF aims to address the uncertain situation of Ukraine through a flexible financing mechanism by assisting the national government in maintaining its ability to administer and provide services, as well as carrying out relief operations, while also planning and adopting a reconstruction agenda. The PEACE project focuses on supporting essential governmental functions, ensuring national expenditure of government, education and healthcare services. The purpose of ADVANCE Ukraine is to boost IBRD lending credit for operations in Ukraine. (Newman et al., 2024).

Secondly, the International Finance Corporation has developed the Ukraine Economic Resilience Action (ERA) Program in order to offer assistance during the invasion and the first phases of the reconstruction. This project focuses on three main aspects: sustaining economic activity and critical goods, protecting essential infrastructure and assisting the necessities of displaced individuals. (Newman et al., 2024).

Finally, the Support to Ukraine's Reconstruction and Economy Trust Fund (SURE TF) has been established by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency with the objective of providing trade guarantees and ensuring reception of necessary imports, maintenance of vital infrastructure and healthcare delivery. The safety and reliability of these financial projects will be guaranteed by offering risk insurance and liquidity support to national firms. (Newman et al., 2024).

Moreover, it is important to highlight other international initiatives related to this matter, such as the actions initiated within the Davos Baukultur Alliance of the World Economic Forum or the United Nations projects. The former consists of a global alliance dedicated to improving international projects planning, construction and management of buildings, infrastructure, public spaces, and landscapes (Davos Baukultur Alliance, 2024). Concerning the situation of Ukraine, this initiative has developed a specific work group to address rebuilding in the country while respecting its unique cultural characteristics. In addition, the latter aspect refers to the work of the United Nations Agencies in the reconstruction of the Ukrainian State, especially concerning its role of assessing the necessities and the key goals to be achieved in this process, through programmes such as the Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (United Nations Sustainable Development Group, 2024).

3.7. Conclusion

When talking about financing the recovery and reconstruction of a country so deeply affected by war, one of the clear objectives that must come to mind must be the long-term economic recovery and subsequent growth of Ukraine, in the many spheres it may concern: infrastructure, trade, public finances, etc. Furthermore, it is of great importance for Member States to push for the continuation of the many policies that are already being debated or implemented, and promote the development of new ones in order to more effectively rebuild Ukraine. When thinking of a new policy, one must not forget about the sustainability of the proposed solution, as well as its democratic character, staying true to the European Union's standards and principles.

4. Main questions to consider

- How should resources be allocated to adequately promote post-war reconstruction and growth?
 - Which sectors should be the main targets?
 - What are the main priorities in the short term? And in the long term?
- Where should these resources be obtained from?
 - How can the EU budget be adapted to this situation?
 - Is the mobilization of frozen Russian assets a feasible solution?
 - How can international aid be handled?
- How can internal economic growth be promoted during and after the war?
 - What requirements shall be followed to guarantee safe and reliable investments?
- How can sustainability and transparency be enhanced in the reconstruction of Ukraine?

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