
KFMUN

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



STUDY
GUIDE



LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL:

Dear delegates and esteemed participants,

My name is Emin Serim, I am very excited to say that I will be serving as the Secretary General of the very first session of our conference. The KFMUN will be held at Kayseri Final Schools on March 13th-14th-15th.

Over the past few months, our Secretariat team has worked hard to prepare the best conference to date and we are excited to share some of our work with you. While you will be having one of the most remarkable academic experience possible, it is our duty as Secretariat Team to ensure your amusement during the conference. I would like to point out the hardwork of our Secretariat Team. When it comes to team work and taking responsibilities, they are one of a kind to catch.

During this three-day international relations simulation, you will practise the art of debating and solving problems in the spirit of collaboration. In the process, you will discover how important our institutions are and how valuable dialogue is for our democracy. Through lively exchanges with other delegates and historical recreations of international crises, you will learn how to handle challenges in the future.

KFMUN will give you the opportunity to challenge yourselves intellectually, cooperate with your partners, and better understand some of the world's most pressing concerns. It is our wish that this conference will encourage your interest in international affairs and provide you with academic, social, and professional skills which you will bring home with you and use with confidence for years to come. Thank you for your interest in KFMUN , and I look forward to welcome you all to Kayseri Final Schools in March!

Sincerely,

Emin Serim, Secretary General

REPRESENTMENT:

Dear delegates and esteemed participants ;

My name is Gülnisa Dağyaran , I will be serving as the Deputy Secretary General of our conference KFMUN , we worked hard as a team and we got it in return so thank you very much for your interest !

Here is our recently opened committee due to over- participation, the European Parliament . We proudly present our new committee that will give you excellent experiences with its academic team and topics. We want to thank our Rapporteurs for preparing this study guide with great effort and quickly job for the recently opened committee :

Boran Yalçın , Elif Bahar Bolgı , Begüm Özçelebi , Yiğit Özdemir , Neva Özen , Azra Sağdıç are our elaborator for the 1st Topic,

And we owe a special thank to our honorable committee directors, Esra Yakut and Zehra Özgen for preparing this study guide's 2nd topic.

We wish a fruitful confrence, sincerely

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF EUROPEAN UNION:

The Beginning of Cooperation:

The European Union is set up with the aim of ending the frequent, brutal and bloody, wars between neighbours, which happened in the Second World War. As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace. The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was an organisation of six European countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands) created after World War II to regulate their industrial production under a centralised authority.

New Members:

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Union on 1 January 1973, raising the number of Member States to nine.

In 1981, Greece becomes the 10th member of the EU, and Spain and Portugal follow five years later.

In 1995 the EU gains three more new members: Austria, Finland and Sweden. A small village in Luxembourg gives its name to the 'Schengen' agreements that gradually allow people to travel without having their passports checked at the borders. Millions of young people study in other countries with EU support.

11 September 2001 becomes synonymous with the 'War on Terror' after hijacked airliners are flown into buildings in New York and Washington. EU countries begin to work much more closely together to fight crime. The political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed when no fewer than 10 new countries join the EU in 2004, followed by Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. A financial crisis hits the global economy in September 2008. The Treaty of Lisbon is ratified by all EU countries before entering into force in 2009. It provides the EU with modern institutions and more efficient working methods

Year of entry	Countries
01/01/1958	France Germany Belgium Netherlands Italy Luxemburg
01/01/1973	Denmark Ireland United Kingdom (left on 31 January 2020)
01/01/1981	Greece
01/01/1986	Portugal
01/01/1995	Spain Austria Finland Sweden
01/05/2004	Cyprus Czechia Estonia Hungary Latvia Lithuania Malta Poland Slovakia Slovenia
01/01/2007	Bulgaria Romania
01/07/2013	Croatia

Introduction To Agenda:

TOPIC I: Preventing and Removing the Economical and Social Impact of Brexit on EU.

European Parliament :

The European Parliament (EP) is the legislative branch of the European Union and one of its seven institutions. It is directly-elected and made up of 705 members (MEP) representing all EU countries.,

How Decisions are Made in the EU;

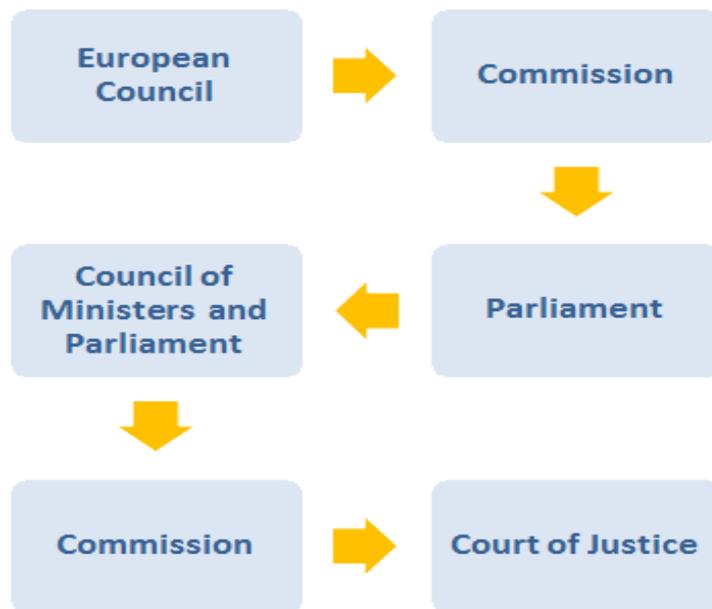
All the institutions of the European Union are involved in decision-making in one way or another.

Heads of state and government make decisions on general policies in the European Council.

The Commission makes proposals for new law.

The Parliament reviews the proposals and passes decisions together with the council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers and Parliament approve the laws together .

The Commission controls that decisions are followed in all member states. The European Court of Justice settles disagreements that may come up.



What is the Open Market:

The term open market is used generally to refer to an economic situation close to free trade. In a more specific, technical sense, the term refers to interbank trade in securities

Brexit caused a great loss for EU. About decreasing the value of losses, EU should minimize the customs duty. So the EU can extend the area of open markets in the member states such as Italy, Germany, Hungary, Romania...

When the larger states' products go to smaller states' markets, larger states sell their products well. At the same time for smaller states' producer, they can't sell their own products in their own country and that cause an impact into the economy of smaller state. So larger states have a profit but the smaller countries have some losses in fully opened borders-customs.

What is Brexit:

Brexit (British Exit) is the withdrawal of the Great Britain from the European Union. A public vote was held in June 2016 when 17.4 million people opted for Brexit. This gave %52 for leave side and 48% for remain. The EU is an economic and political union involving 28 European countries. It allows free trade, which means goods can move between member countries without any checks or extra charges.

The UK joined in 1973 and it will be the first member state to withdraw. So why UK leaved EU? A minority of politicians want to leave the EU mostly those who still believe in self determination, democratic accountability and security. Other leavers say the British government would be better value for the subscription fee. A few that migration must be controlled and bureaucracy must be cut. The majority of politicians do wish to remain however and usually deploy the vague, emotive and discredited economic arguments which simply reinforces distrust. They are silent on the future EU and the unsolved Euro migration and accession issues.

For the people of the UK it was never an easy fit. The way many British people saw that EU was expensive, out of touch and a source of uncontrolled immigration. So they chose Brexit.

Brexit took place on January 31 2020, when the UK legally revoked its membership in the 28 nation EU. Most of the voters had supported that. In short, the issue of the British exit from the EU has been an ongoing issue since 1984. With the outbreak of the immigrant crisis, the Britain has left the EU and retook their country's reins.

Impact of Brexit on the European Union:

The impact of Brexit on the European Union (EU) will result in social and economic changes to the Union, but also longer term political and institutional shifts. However, the situation presents the occasion to improve existing trade and partnership agreements. With the EU's policies on freedom of movement and the economic benefits and defectiveness which the UK and the EU provide each other with, there will be a clear impact with consequences for both institutions.



ECONOMICAL:

In 2018, the UK had the fifth highest nominal revenue in the world and the second largest in the EU.

Comparison (2018)	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (per sq km)	Revenue (Eur)	GDP per capita (Eur)
European Union (with the United Kingdom)	513 million	4,475,757	117	15.9 trillion	31,000
European Union (without the United Kingdom)	447 million	4,232,147	106	13.5 trillion	30,000

As it is clear, the UK had a large revenue which impacts EU after Brexit.

DIPLOMATICAL:

The UK was a major player in the EU which served as both an asset to the Union, but also a hindrance to those who supported a direction firmly opposed by the British government.

The UK was a key asset for the EU in the fields of foreign affairs and defence given that the UK was (with France) one of the EU's two major military powers, and has significant intelligence capabilities, soft power and a far reaching diplomatic network. Without the UK, EU foreign policy could be less influential. The US saw the UK as a bridge between the US and Europe, and the UK helped align the EU positions to the US and provide tougher responses to Russia.

Possible Solutions:

HOW CAN EU RECOVER THE LOSS OF UNITED KINGDOM:

As a result of Brexit the both the UK and EU will be affected. UK's people wanted to exit from EU and it's concluded as Brexit. And the first reaction has given by Germany which is one of the leaders of EU.

The both sides are going to lose economically. Britain exports income is 465 billion \$ and %44 of it is going to EU directly. And %50 of their income was coming from EU. If we look at the percentages, UK is leaving a great market and a great income in behind.

Because of the Commonwealth of Nations, the United Kingdom will remove his deficit by opening more products to the market of Commonwealth.

But in the EU front, there are not any markets which are ready to create new cooperative trade.

Possible solution offers for EU to minimalize the loss:

For expanding the trade, EU must increase the trade with cooperative states or find new collobrators from neighour states or from other continents.

Candidate States of EU Membership:

- Albania
- Serbia
- Northern Macedonia
- Montenegro
- Turkey

Although these states are in-next to Europe, their potential trade is absolutely not sufficient for EU. So European Union must find some new intercontinental collobrators too.

Potential Collobrators:

As we mentioned, EU should open itself through the markets outside of the neighboring countries and start negotiations for new international trade agreements such as:

- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Brazil
- South Korea
- Japan etc.

If EU have a market deficit after these 2 ways, EU should think about the “Open Market” issue again.

If the EU changes its politics to Open Market, then it also can use the products in the domestic markets by functions such as spare parts in order to increase product quality, variety and accessibility.

For a useful and profitable Open-Market system, EU should change the classical open market system and should find a way to create a method which is profitable for every country.

Questions to be Adressed

- How can EU close the economic damage after Brexit?
- What will happen to the economic relationship with the United Kingdom from now on?
- How can the Open-Market practice become more viable?
- How and with whom can the intercontinental cooperations could be done?
- Should the neighbor countries taken to the EU cause of the economic situations?
- How is BRICS going to affect the EU?
- What will happen after the debt crisis happened in both Greece and Italy ?
- Should the policy of European Union updated cause of economic reasons?



TOPIC II: Turkey's attendance issue to EU and its economical profits for the both sides

The History of the relationship between European Union and Turkey

Relations between the European Union (EU) and Turkey were established in 1959, and the institutional framework was formalized with the 1963 Ankara Agreement. Turkey is one of the EU's main partners in the Middle East and both are members of the European Union Turkey Customs Union. The EU and Turkey have a common land border through the EU member states Bulgaria and Greece.

Turkey's Acceptance Process to European Union

Turkey first applied for associate membership of the European Economic Community (EEC) in July 1959, the EEC having been established in 1958. The EEC responded by suggesting the establishment of an association as an interim measure leading to full accession. This led to negotiations which resulted in the Ankara Agreement on September 12, 1963.

Negotiations for full membership were started on 3 October 2005. Progress was slow, and out of the 35 Chapters necessary to complete the accession process only 16 had been opened and one had been closed by May 2016. The early 2016 refugee deal between Turkey and the European Union was intended to accelerate negotiations after previous stagnation and allow visa-free travel through Europe for Turks.

Since 2016 accession negotiations have stalled. The EU has accused and criticized Turkey for human rights violations and deficits in rule of law. In 2017, EU officials expressed that planned Turkish policies violate the Copenhagen criteria of eligibility for an EU membership. On 26 June 2018, the EU's General Affairs Council stated that "the Council notes that Turkey has been moving further away from the European Union.

Turkey's accession negotiations have therefore effectively come to a standstill and no further chapters can be considered for opening or closing and no

further work towards the modernisation of the EU-Turkey Customs Union is foreseen."

The reasons of Turkey's failure to be admitted to the European Parliament

Turkey already applied to join the EU in 1987. Nonetheless, it had to wait until 1999 for the EU to officially recognise it as a candidate. The prospect of Turkish entry sparks vivid debate in Europe, especially because Turkey is a very populous country (which would give it very significant power, equal to that of the "big" European countries like France, Germany or Italy), Muslim (even if it has been a secular state since its inception in the 1920s), and because it has for decades had a dispute over the island of Cyprus with the Greek-speaking Cypriots. Moreover, there are small details that provoke restraint among certain member states.

In comparison, even if the entry of countries of the former Eastern Bloc didn't happen painlessly, their accession didn't provoke the kind of strong reactions that surround the Turkish candidacy.

However, today the question of Turkish accession no longer seems to be on the agenda. Since France and Germany's blocking of the negotiations in 2007, the intensification of the conflict with the Kurds in this decade and the repression of the Gezi Park protests in 2013, the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has taken more and more authoritarian decisions in his country and made provocations towards the EU.

Migration Management

The so-called migrant crisis has brought out a new dimension in EU-Turkey relations. The unprecedented situation in the Mediterranean pushed member states of the EU to sign an extremely controversial agreement with Ankara at the start of 2016 to stem migration, as the EU did not know how to cope with the crisis. With the deal, Turkey helped the EU to find a temporary solution.

Authoritarian turn

In May 2013, a protest movement of a size not seen before emerged in Istanbul, initially motivated by environmental questions. The movement rapidly transformed into a huge wave of demonstrations against the ruling regime. Police repression was upped in response to the protests. The European Commission and Parliament condemned the regime's reaction firmly and reminded that police violence has to be prosecuted.

In 2014 and 2016, purges took place in the country, especially within the police force, government and other public offices. The failed coup of 2016 only accelerated this development. The authoritarian turn of President Erdogan was unstoppable.

In a 2018 report, the European Commission stated that since the declaration of the state of emergency in 2016, Turkey had arrested 78,000 people and 150,000 had been detained. Among other things, Turkey is not a good place to be a journalist: amid imprisonment and censure, journalists' speech is not free.

After the strengthening of presidential powers, the next question is the reintroduction of the death penalty in Turkey. In May 2017, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker warned that the reintroduction of capital punishment would mean the end of Turkey's EU accession negotiations.

Membership of Turkey

Turkey's candidacy announcement in 2004 caused different reactions not only from the European Union but also from American public opinion and administration. While the U.S. Administration strongly supported Turkey's membership for strategic reasons, Europe had mixed feelings. Some European newspapers and politicians criticized the decision of the European Council harshly and some European politicians disagreed with the decision taken in Helsinki and Brussels. Generally because of her poor, populous and often unstable situation, many West Europeans fear that the accession of Turkey will harm the EU economy.

The impact of the full membership of Turkey on the European economy depends on when it will take place. Although some writers predict that Turkey

will join in 2015 or in 15 years from 2005 but actually nobody knows when it will happen. It is obvious that the future economic and political development of both the EU and Turkey are highly uncertain by nature, and any prospective assessments of their respective situation in 15 years time is largely speculative.

By that time, both the EU and Turkey will be changed considerably. Therefore, prospective assessments based on current data will not have any scientific value. Thus, this study examines the short term economic impact of membership of Turkey on the EU economy according to short term period.

Another important point is because of its size, culture, religion, low GDP per capita and geostrategic location; the Turkish case can hardly be compared with any other the EU candidate. Therefore it is not a priori clear, that the accession of Turkey will yield similar effects as is predicted by studies for Central and Eastern Europe. Latest success of Turkish economic growth shows that Turkey might bring more benefits to the EU than cost.

The Possible Positive Effects of Turkey's Membership on The EU's Economy

Even if according to Open Society Foundation Turkey is accepted as the second most important strategic partner to the EU after the United States, and an important candidate, both because of its geographical location, and its large population, membership of Turkey has been a controversial issue for a long time. There is a strong argument for the positive effects of Turkey membership; nevertheless Turkish scepticism increases.

One strong argument about the positive economic effect of Turkey's membership is that Turkey has a cheap, abundant and reliable flow of raw material, sources of energy, a trained and cheap workforce, and access opportunity to markets. Turkey is not only the source of some material which is essential for the economy but Turkey is a very important energy corridor for the European Union. The Baku-Ceyhan oil pipeline is expected to be completed within the next few years, and will bring Azerbaijani oil to Turkey's

Mediterranean coast via Georgia. Again, Central Asian countries plan to carry their oil and natural gas reserves to Europe through Turkey.

The Possible Negative Effects of Turkey's Membership on the EU's Economy

Turkey membership to the UE has been a subject for speculation for a long time. The Chairman of the European Convention Giscard d'Estaing expressed the clear opinion that "Turkey has a different culture, a different approach, a different way of life" and "its capital is not in Europe, 95% of its population is outside Europe".

There are many arguments which are against Turkish membership from an economic point of view. Turkey is different from many points of view (religion, culture etc.); geographically Turkey does not belong to Europe; Turkey's membership could open the door to other countries such as Ukraine, Russia and some African countries; although Turkey is one of the economically poorest countries, after membership it will become the biggest member state; membership of Turkey will induce a wave of labour movement from Turkey to EU countries ; low per capita level of Turkey will impose costs on the rest of the EU.

In his study Harry Falm suggests that the important economic effects of Turkey's accession to the EU should be related to its size, per capita income, and dependence on agriculture.

QUESTIONS

Is Turkey sufficient for the European Union?

What are the reasons for Turkey's failure to enter the European Union?

What are the possible consequences of Turkey's attendance to European Union?

What are the possible advantages of Turkey's acceptance into the European Union?

