



INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
& TRAINING ON
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

EUROPA.S. 2023



EUROPA.S.

PROMOTING EXCELLENCE, POLITICAL INNOVATION AND
LEADERSHIP IN EUROPE

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PARTICIPANTS' HANDBOOK

Contents

<i>Prepare and Research</i>	5
<i>Understanding Your Topic</i>	6
<i>Research Plan</i>	8
<i>Writing Your Position Paper</i>	8
<i>Tips</i>	10
<i>EP Draft Committee Reports/ EC and COMPET Conclusions</i>	12
<i>Annex I- Position Paper Sample</i>	15
<i>ANNEX II- Draft Committee Report Sample</i>	16
<i>ANNEX III- EC and COMPET Conclusions Statement Sample</i>	19
<i>ANNEX IV- ECJ Statement Sample</i>	22
<i>ANNEX V- Commission' Statement Sample</i>	24

Foreword

Dear participant,

We would like to congratulate you for your assignment in EUropa.S. 2023 and warmly welcome you to the first and biggest European Institutions Simulation in Greece.

If you are reading this handbook, it means that you have been assigned either as a Member of the European Parliament (MEP) in any of its committees that are being simulated in EUropa.S. 2023 (AFET, INTA, ITRE and CULT), either as a Head of State in the European Council or a Minister in the COMPET, either as a member in the European Court of Justice or as a Commissioner in the European Commission. EUropa.S. 2023 represents the actual procedures of the EU institutions that it simulates; since the rules and the way of conduct are as close to them as possible for a simulation, it is of great necessity on your behalf to do some pre-session preparation. Therefore, we have prepared some handbooks that will make this procedure easier and more interesting.

The handbook you are reading aims to facilitate your preparation for the conference. We tried to include all aspects affecting the performance of a participant and offer a better understanding of the procedure. Nevertheless, we would like to underline that this document is supporting and not replacing the Rules of Procedure and therefore reading the first document without studying the latter will not result in any case to a successful preparation.

We wish you all success and may you enjoy being part of the EUropa.S. 2023 family!

*Kind regards,
The EUropa.S. 2023 Secretariat*

Prepare and Research

EUropa.S. is a unique simulation since it integrates significant decision-making bodies of the EU. Therefore, the first step of your preparation will be to familiarize yourself with the institution in which you will participate in EUropa.S. 2023. Each one has different functioning and different responsibilities and, therefore, is subjected to different rules. It is also of great necessity to read a few things about how the EU works, bearing in mind the unique character of the Union. As a result, you should have a general background on the EU and study both about the actual EU institution and the rules of procedure of EUropa.S. 2023.

This table presents the institutions that will be simulated in EUropa.S. 2023 and the role that participants will have in each of them:

INSTITUTION SIMULATED	PARTICIPANT'S ROLE
Committees of the European Parliament (AFET, CULT, ITRE, INTA)	Member of the European Parliament
European Council (EC)	Head of State (HoS)
Council of the European Union (COMPET)	Ministers responsible for Space
European Court of Justice (ECJ)	Judge/Advocate
European Commission	Commissioner

After reading about your institution, you should familiarize yourself with the role you are going to have in EUropa.S. 2023. Different strategies' need to be applied, in order to fulfil the role, you have been assigned. Please consider that EUropa.S. is a role-playing game and thus you need to immerse into your assigned role.

All participants in EUropa.S. are assigned a country, representing one of the 27 EU Member States. You, therefore, need to begin by researching about your country, starting from its geographical position to the political structure, economic condition, religion(s), history, and culture. Have a look at the relations with your neighbouring countries and at past events that have stigmatized

your policy. Since all of these factors shape the (foreign) policy, familiarity on your behalf with these areas will be of great necessity and value. Research the general problems within your state that appear in the news, regarding ethnic and religious minorities, division of wealth, human rights, freedom of the press, education, development, the environment, health care, poverty etc. Even if they do not seem to be directly related to your topic, they form the position of your country in the EU scene and will help you realize how to better play your role.

ECJ Judges and Commissioners are not engaged to act in accordance with the policy of their country, due to the nature of these institutions, since they represent EU law and regulations, promoting EU interests. However, the necessity on their behalf to be acquainted with their country's general and current affairs is more than obvious, in addition to their general EU knowledge.

If you are a MEP, you will be also assigned to a party that is currently in the European Parliament. The political guidelines of your party in general, its position inside the European Parliament and the policy it has followed in past events will be more than essential information for your preparation. Bear in mind that during the conference, your party comes first while standing in your committee room.

Understanding Your Topic

Each committee negotiates upon a topic, so each session during the conference will be dedicated to questions related to this topic. Hence, each participant should be fully aware about the topic under discussion, depending on their institution. The majority of your preparation time for EUropa.S. will be spent researching your topic, your country's position on it and, in the case of MEPs, your party's position as well (which shall be prioritized). You are advised to start your topic research by the Study Guide that has been written by the board members of your institution, including the bibliography, the footnotes, and their suggestion for further research. They have examined your topic in depth, and they are proficient in all its aspects that concern their institutions; therefore, they are more than willing and able to answer any question you might have.

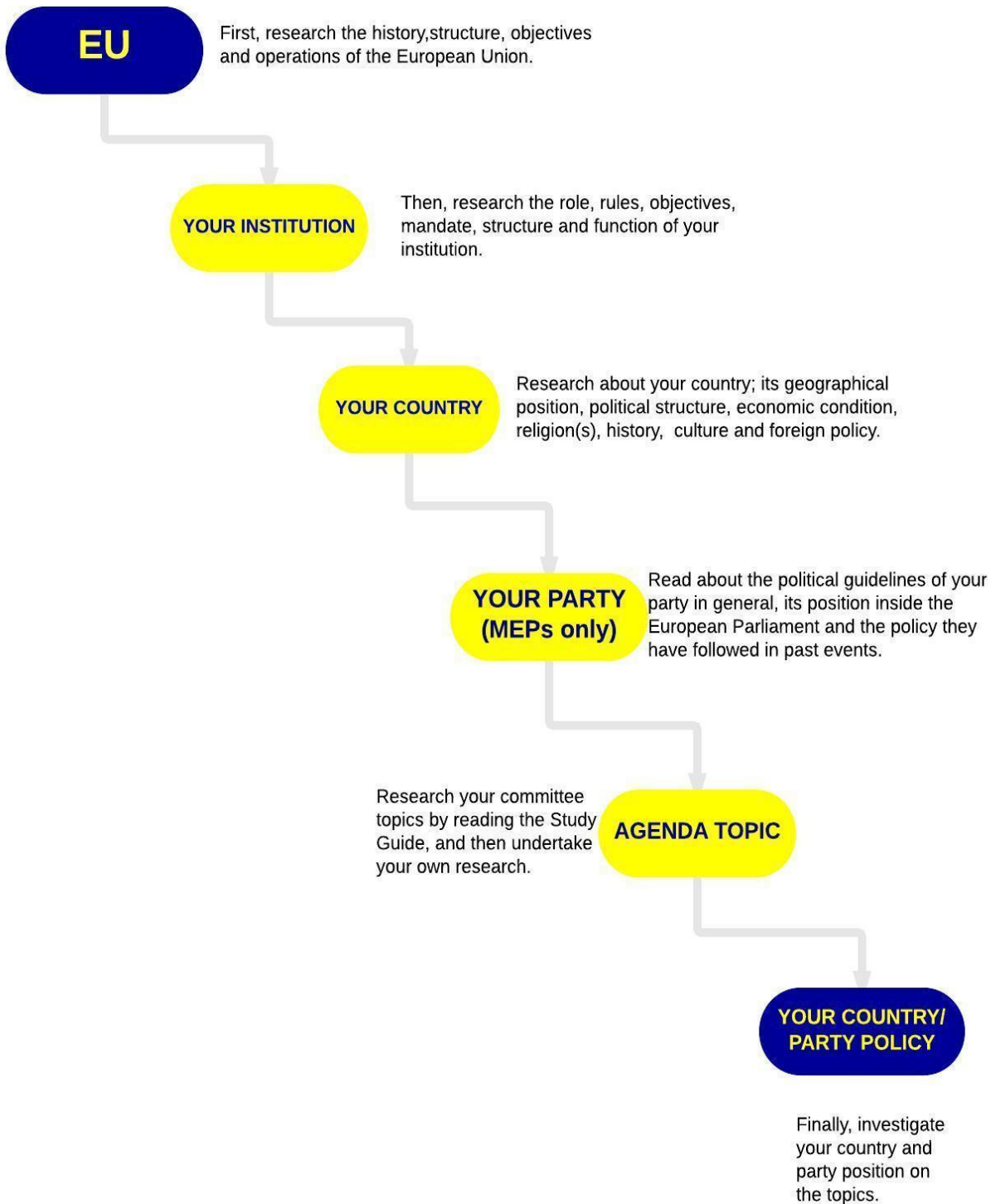
However, this background guide must not be the only source of your preparation. Additional personal research on your behalf is necessary, bearing in mind that the study guide only covers some aspects of the topic and not your country's or your party's policy. Resolutions that have been submitted in the past, voting records, speeches made by your country or party's representatives, websites of related stakeholders, articles, or videos by reliable media sources;

these are only some of the research-supplies you have during your preparation. The more you research, the more interesting the topic will become and the more ideas you will have for addressing it.

Nonetheless, bear in mind that you should address the topic according to your institution or your committee competences. In the EU, each institution has different roles and even in the EP, each committee has different competences. Topics on the EUropa.S. and, in general, the EU agenda are extremely vast and complex, and it is normal that most of them can be discussed in more than one EU institution. It is, thus, important to understand how your specific institution or committee can address the topic, by studying the mandate of your institution or your EP committee, which will give you an idea of the tone and type of work done within your committee.

Last but not least, in order to make as perfect preparation as possible, you shall find it extremely useful to look for the countries or the parties that share the same policies and ideas as your country or your party in EUropa.S. 2023. Thereby, you will be aware of any potential alliances that you could form during the conference, so as to prepare your strategy accordingly.

Research Plan



Writing Your Position Paper

The position paper is the result of your research, and its purpose is to help you organize your preparation for the conference and clarify anything that might be

necessary during your research. It shall include the position of each participant separately, based on the topic under discussion and the represented country and party. Therefore, it is strictly individual. It shall include four parts:

I. Introduction	In the first part, you should describe in a few words our topic, mentioning in brief the background context that helped you understand it.
II. Country's Policy	In the second part you should refer to your country's policy; for example, if and why the topic is of specific importance for your country, what it has accomplished so far in this area, which relevant to the topic agreements it has signed, if it is a member of any relevant transnational organizations, how it has been affected by the problem etc.
III. Party's Policy	Then you should refer to the policy of your party on the issue under discussion and analyse your party's policy regarding the past, the present and the future situation of the debating topic. Bear in mind that this is the most important part. NOTE: in case you have delved deeper into the topic, and you have gained a better understanding of your role, you may merge your country and party policy, providing a more holistic approach on the topic.
IV. Suggestions for the Future	Finally, you have to provide us with specific proposals in order for the matter to be tackled, possible solutions that have not been tried in the past or alterations, in order to avoid repeating them failing and suggestions to fight the problems related to the committee topic, always bearing in mind the policy of the party you represent and the committee competences.

The position papers shall be of one-page length (maximum one page and a half).

In order for your board members to study all the position papers carefully and provide you with useful and important feedback on time, you are requested to

respect the deadline that will be given. Please note that a position paper does not exceed one page in length.

For Judges/Advocates the related rules of procedure explain the preparation they need to do prior to the conference.

Tips

Prior to the conference:

- Study the participants' handbook and follow the instructions that are recommended.
- Study the rules of procedure for your Committee or Institution in EUropa.S. 2023.
- Check your email daily: your Board will be in touch with you anytime it is necessary, in order to help you with your preparation. Help them by following their instructions and by confirming on time that you have received their emails.
- Be punctual with the deadlines.
- **EUropa.S. 2023 will organize *mock sessions*, prior to the conference (details about time and place will be emailed to you by your Board). By attending them, you will have the chance to see for yourself how the rules and all these instructions are applied in practice. You will also have the chance to meet other participants in person.**
- Do not hesitate to contact your Board or EUropa.S. 2023 Secretariat for any question you might have.

During the Conference:

- K.I.S.S.: Keep it short and simple. And to the point. Bear this in mind while writing your position paper and when you take the floor to speak. Most of the time during the debate you will only have up to one minute to express yourself; therefore, try to not complicate what you are going to say.
- Say what you want without any prolonged introductions.
- Diplomacy is probably the highest form of influence. However, before examining debating tips, always bear in mind the common rules of democratic dialogue. Respect other speakers and the Board that arranges the discussion.

- Do not hesitate to speak. One can never learn to swim if not diving into the water. In this spirit, you will never learn to debate if you do not take the floor every time you have that chance.
- Stress is acceptable only up to the point when it is productive. Yes, you will be nervous. No, it must not prevent you from enjoying the conference. Besides, making mistakes is a part of the game.
- Lobbying is useful in order to communicate with other political parties and countries' representatives somewhere outside the formal debate. Half of the job for the final report is done during a formal debate but the other half is done through lobbying during the unmoderated caucuses. Lobbying is the pick-point of the role-playing game, and it gives you the best chance to practice your negotiation and diplomatic skills.
- Policies and alliances are not only formed during the unmoderated caucus. Coffee breaks and lunch breaks as well as the evening social events of EUropa.S. 2023 are nice opportunities to form alliances and discuss more openly with allies or even foes.
- Generally, in EU negotiations the technique that is most frequently used is the win-win negotiation, meaning that both parties wish to reach an agreement where all gain mutual benefits (or so they appear to be). Keep that in mind, so that even if you do not agree with a fellow participant's positions try to find common interests. Remember: we negotiate on interests and not on values.
- Last but not least, it is necessary to adhere to the conference's dress code. Appearance not only shows professionalism but also gains the respect of your fellow participants. Do not dress to impress, dress for success.

EP Draft Committee Reports/ EC and COMPET Conclusions

Each Institution in EUropa.S. 2023, according to their rules of procedure will produce an official document, expressing the Committee 's or the Institution 's stance on the matter; the policy the participants have decided to follow and the solutions they propose. The Committees of the European Parliament will *submit Draft Committee Reports*, whereas the European Council and the Consilium (COMPET) will submit the *Conclusions* of their Institutions. More details on how these documents are submitted and voted are found in the EUropa.S. 2023 rules of procedure of the simulated institutions.

The EP Committee Report has two parts. The first part starts with the preambulatory clauses. This is the part where the problem is identified; these clauses usually make reference to several sources or events, including EU legislation, Treaties, Regulations of the European Parliament, Agreements, Official Statements etc., always proposed to the topic under discussion. The second part is where the policy of the committee/ institution is presented; this is done via the operative clauses, which dictate the necessary actions to be taken to provide for a solution to the problem or the current crisis. In contrast to the EP Draft Committee Reports, the Conclusions of the European Council and the Consilium (COMPET) only include thematic operative clauses with the Conclusions of the Institutions.

Preambulatory Clauses- Examples on their use

A fact (something that exists)	Expressing Importance	Research was done	Negative	Positive	Expressing Objective
Aware of	Affirming	Contemplating	Alarmed by	Approving	Desiring
Believing	Confident	Having considered	Deeply concerned	Expressing its appreciation	Expecting
Bearing in mind	Convinced	Having examined	Deeply disturbed	Expressing its satisfaction	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Deeply	Having studied	Deeply regretting	Noting with approval	
Declaring	Convinced		Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction	
Fully aware	Emphasizing		Noting with deep concern	Viewing with appreciation	

EUropa.S. 2023
Participants Handbook

Further noting	Fulfilling		Noting with regret	Welcoming	
Keeping in mind	Fully believing				
Observing	Further noting				
Realizing	Reaffirming				
Recognizing					
Referring to					
Taking into account					
Taking into consideration					
Taking note of					

Operative Clauses- Examples on their using

Conclusion based on something that exists, a true fact	Condemning something that exists	Soft stance	Mild stance	Hard stance	Appealing to another institution/body/person etc. (when the institution has the relevant mandate)
Accepts	Condemns	Concurs	Affirms	Directs	Appeals
Appreciates	Deplores	Considers	Decides	Instructs	Asks
Approves	Regrets	Declares	Has resolved to	Strongly	Authorizes
Confirms		Emphasizes	Requests	Affirms	Calls upon
Congratulates		Encourages	Resolves	Urges	Designates
Draws attention to		Hopes	Solemnly affirms		Directs
Endorses		Invites			Instructs
Expresses its		Reiterates			Invites
Appreciation		Reminds			Requests
Notes		Repeats			Transmits
Reaffirms		Seeks			Urges
Recognizes		Suggests			
Supports					
Takes note of					

Annex I- Position Paper Sample

Position Paper

Committee: Industry, Research and Energy

Topic: Reviewing the EU industrial policy- an in-depth analysis of current perspectives oriented at boosting the EU competitiveness amid crises.

Party: European People's Party | Country: Federal Republic of Germany

Industry has always been the backbone of European economy, and it is the key element to surpass the challenges resulting from the crisis. In a globalized environment, we need to ask ourselves what makes us competitive. The European industry is unable to compete in global markets in terms of production cost. However, the successful implementation of a differentiation based on quality strategy depends on two main factors: technology and human capital.

Technological advances and societal changes pose significant challenges for the EU industry. We should find ways to benefit from technological developments, by investing in innovation, which is a major driving force of competitiveness. As a proud member of the EPP Group, I believe the EU should embrace SMEs and provide them with the proper economic incentives in order to survive the economic recession, and in the long-term expand their line of production. Financing for SMEs is too often short-sighted. We should help markets think beyond immediate profit and finance investment that will boost growth, employment, and well-being for the future generations. In the same framework, the EU should help SMEs that wish to expand their operations beyond their origin country, by providing systematic information on the topic. The European Commission has launched a campaign on the topic, which should be established as a European program, via an online platform. On this project the European Investment Bank should directly be involved, as well as major enterprises that wish to offer consulting services. Furthermore, this scheme could help reduce the red tape created by European law. We should not allow our SMEs to be caught in a credit squeeze, as they provide numerous job positions, so we should review the possibility of a fund for crisis-stricken companies.

Furthermore, the EU has to promote and invest in R & D projects and initiatives, especially in the fields of sustainable and clean production and biotechnology, in which Germany is leading by example. What should be emphasized here is the importance of a highly skilled and well-qualified labour force that will be prepared to cope with actual needs of the labour market. To ensure that the —smartest! innovations will come from within the EU, we must coordinate in a more organized and centralized way the equivalent European policies, and also make sure that 3% of the EU's GDP is spent on research and technological development, as it was proposed in the Europe 2020 strategy.

ANNEX II- Draft Committee Report Sample

DRAFT REPORT

On challenges and threats concerning energy security in the Mediterranean: Reassuring the E.U.'s interests (2019/0001(Name of the Committee))

The European Parliament,

Alarmed by acts of violence, such as the present crisis in Israeli waters,

Bearing in mind Regulation 994/2010/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of October 20th, 2010, concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply, and repealing Council Directive 2004/67/EC,

Taking into consideration the Regulation 1227/2011/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of October 25th, 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency,

Having regard to Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of October 25th, 2012, on energy efficiency,

Contemplating the Commission communication of March 3rd, 2010, entitled —Europe 2020 – A strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth,

Fully aware of the Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom of June 25th, 2009, on establishing a community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations,

Emphasizing on the Commission communication of December 15th, 2011, entitled —Energy Roadmap 2050,

Reaffirming the Commission communication of June 6th, 2012, entitled —Renewable Energy: a major player in the European energy market,

Viewing with appreciation the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy and the opinion of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection,

1. Promotes the integration of the energy policy in the Union 's foreign policy approach to the Mediterranean countries, in order to build a strategic external policy towards key-partner states in the Eastern and Southern Mediterranean area;
2. Supports a diversification of resources and routes, and, thus, encourages the member states to gradually deviate from national plans towards a harmonized or single regional support scheme for renewables;
3. Upholds an efficient way to manage the member states' natural resources and transform the European Union into a highly energy-efficient and low-carbon economy, based on the principle of sustainability;

4. Proposes the protection of European energy sources by the European Defence Agency and the Military of the European Union, in case external factors impede their use by the member states;
5. Underlines the enhancement and development of an approach to climate and energy policy that will increase the EU's energy security, including access to renewable energy and raw materials, in order to gradually achieve EU's energy independency;
6. Supports the adoption of green policy on a national level according to the plan EUROPE 2020 and the Millennium Development Goals;
7. Endorses the liberalization of EU's energy market with a legislative framework that protects customers and investors' trust, in order to assure the stabilization of traditional sources of energy prices, while the Union invests to the sources located in the Southern part of the European continent, respecting social security, and abiding to the labour rights provisions of each member state;
8. Recommends that certain member states should apply measures for the protection of their economy against the liberalization of the European Economy;
9. Recommends the creation of a behavioural model and an awareness policy for the European peoples towards a more energy-secure, more climate-friendly and less energy-consuming European Union, by promoting special educative schemes and practical measures in citizens' everyday life;
10. Adopts an awareness and promotion policy for institutional research and eco-friendly practices in the energy sector, while research and development programs should be directed to the implementation of eco-friendly activities, such as solar parks, windmills, lake-sea dams, that will enhance the economic status, especially in the Southern European countries, funded by the European Investment Bank;
11. Welcomes further cooperation with other International and European energy institutions, as far as energy sustainability, efficiency and distributions are concerned;
12. Underlines the need to tackle structural market distortions, and lack of market transparency, in order for the European Union to create an independent institution in its context with the purpose of regulating and investigating the prices of gas and oil, according to the needs of the member states with specific quotas;
13. Suggests the establishment of limits to the maximum price of purchase of energy services for the European citizens, depending on the societal needs of each one;
14. Calls upon the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs to proceed with the creation of a committee undertaking the monitoring of the flow of EU's money spent;

15. Adopts nuclear power as an additional energy source, as long as it is being used in an eco-friendly way and after accurate technological research, while France, Germany, and Poland, which already have power reactors, will be given the chance to enrich their capacity and introduce a low-cost generation, as far as energy is concerned;
16. Further promotes:
 - a. tax reduction for exports and imports, aiming at enhancing a sufficient economic model of energy market in a framework of a social policy, but also at supporting the competitiveness within the Union,
 - b. investments in energy efficiency and infrastructure as a means to re-launch the economy, and backing the new energy model as a way to ensure stable, low energy prices for industry and re-industrialization, as far as industrial competitiveness, jobs, and growth;

ANNEX III- EC and COMPET Conclusions Statement Sample

The European Council, after defining the pillars upon which the Unification process will carry on, decided, and focused on the following;

Seeking to establish the harmonious coexistence of the European and national identity;

A. European Identity

1. The European Council stresses the importance of education and emphasizes on the fact that no integration could be achieved if the people do not form and consciously adopt the European identity and a sense of common belonging.
2. Being firmly convinced that the European identity could be formed by investing in education:
 - a) The European Council promotes exchange programs, not only in academic level but also in secondary education all around the EU, so that youngsters have the chance to interact with other cultures.
 - b) The European Council introduces the idea of common courses to elementary and high schools of all the member states for the following categories:
 - i) European History
 - ii) European languages
 - iii) European geography
 - iv) History of the European institutions/treaties
3. The National Governments of each member state invest funds on promoting tourism around the EU by:
 - a) advertisement on social media
 - b) cultural festivals and events
 - c) motives for traveling around Europe (i.e., low taxes)
4. Further, we declare the significance of multiculturalism and multilingualism therefore we do not opt for a common European language and religion.

B. Security and Defence

The European Council, understanding the necessity for a cohesive security and defence policy of the European Union and in line with the Maastricht Treaty, founding the Common Security and Defence Policy:

1. Declares the closer cooperation of the member states and NATO in terms of promoting synergy and military resources, as it is mentioned in the principles set down from the article 42 of the Treaty of Lisbon (**TEU**).
2. Seeks in the strengthening of the cooperative framework of the EU Battle groups with the goal of addressing the necessities of a sustainable one-on-one cooperation with NATO. Moreover, strongly proposes the upgrade of strength and means of the separate Battle groups in order to address in a more effective way the deployment operations of peacekeeping and stabilization.
3. Understanding the necessity of the implementation of the Terrorist finance tracking program, the European Council ratifies the formation of EU departments at national intelligence services that will be coordinated by the European Council. Further, we recommend the probing of the European Union's Intelligence Analysis Centre (**EU INTCEN**) database concerning European matters, especially about terrorist threats, from the cooperation among national intelligence services.
4. Highlights the urgency to expedite the Galileo program as an aspect of vital importance to the department of Intelligence service.
5. Suggests the volunteer contribution of military knowledge from all the member states in a common platform. Furthermore, establishes inside the European Defence Agency (**EDA**) in two separate air force groups concerning the MRTT (airbus) and strategic airlift force on a common fleet funded by the current national budgets and with a separate increase of the EU military budget with strong support from the main contributors with an opt out clause.*
6. Calls for the enhancement of the responsibilities of the High Representative of the Common Security and Defence Policy (**CSDP**).

**Clause n.11 of the Security and Defence, does not apply to Denmark*

C. Control of Immigration Flows in the European region

Due to the immense number of immigrants all around Europe, the European Council decides upon the following necessary precautions;

1. The facilitation and reduction of the bureaucratic process of migrants who have applied for political asylum. After the approval of their application, facilitating the involvement and integration of the legal immigrants to the host communities.
2. The promotion of the language learning process of the country that hosts the immigrants.
3. The dissuasion of the formation of ghettos that generate extremist attitude

4. The support of the links to the communities of origin through the eventual creation of networks between the countries of origin and destination.
5. Moreover, the European Council promotes the need for further enhancement of the standards of legalization of immigrants.
6. Pushing for an end to a system where immigrants can claim welfare payments for their relatives abroad; free movement of workers should not be about exporting general benefits.
7. Reinforcing the current European migration institutions aiming to patrol the borders of EU and aid the member-states with financial and integration problems, by managing the immigration flows that they are currently facing.
8. Strengthening the control at European borders by the national authorities and as FRONTEX Treaty defines aiming to annihilate illegal immigration.

D. Fiscal Policy

The European Council, recognizing the importance of prosperity, growth and development in the EU and its partner countries.

Based in the values set down by the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance:

1. The European Council unanimously renews its commitment to the 2012 Fiscal compact.
2. The EBA mechanism utilizes its tools to promote the solvency of the systemic banks of the Eurozone (any other non-Eurozone country may participate).
3. The European Council supports the adoption of bilateral trade agreements between the EU and third countries and urges the Commission to deal with it creatively.
4. Implements contracts for competitiveness, productivity, and growth.
5. Promotes employment for the younger generation through the implementation of the goals set by the "Europe 2020" strategy for growth, established by European Commission.

The ECB and the EBA shall foster the reconstruction of the systemic banks that reach insolvency in the Eurozone (this being optional to non-Eurozone countries) in cooperation with the state authorities. ECB issues the blue bond in case on emergency utilizing the funds for financial support along with the fiscal controls of the states in need.

ANNEX IV- ECJ Statement Sample

European Court of Justice Judgment – template

COMMISSION v ITALY

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

April 2014

In Case C- ,

Commission of the European Communities, represented by |applicant|,

v. **Italian Republic**, represented by |defendant|,

APPLICATION for THE COURT, composed of:

Judges,

Advocate General:

having regard to the Report for the Hearing,

after hearing oral argument from the parties at the hearing on after hearing the Opinion of the Advocate General at the sitting on

gives the following

Judgment

1 By application lodged at the Court Registry on , the Commission of the European Communities brought an action under ...

(Admissibility of the application)

Whether the financial aid provided by Italy to Transeuropeneft, according to the Bilateral treaty signed between Italy and the Russian Federation and the Italian Decreto-legge n. 4892/2014, violated the EU law and especially Article 107 of the

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, consisting thus a distortion of the competition.

Whether the treatment of Anglo-Levante Oil, poses a discrimination on the ground of nationality, in violation of Article 18 TFEU

Whether the Italian courts had jurisdiction to order the seizure of the Anglo-Levante Oil's assets

Whether financial sanctions should be imposed to Italy

On those grounds,

THE COURT

hereby:

- 1.**
- 2.**
- 3.**
- 4.**

Delivered in open court in in April 2014.

ANNEX V- Commission' Statement Sample

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

of (date)

on (topic)

(Notified under document number ...)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2008/471/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 of 23 March 1993 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances and in particular Article 11(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In the framework of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 the following substances have been identified as priority substances for evaluation in accordance with Commission Regulations (EC) No 1179/94 and (EC) No 2364/2000 respectively concerning the first and the fourth list of priority substances as foreseen under Regulation (EEC) No 793/93:

—benzene,

—2-methoxy-2-methylbutane (TAME).

(2) The rapporteur Member States designated pursuant to those Regulations have completed the risk evaluation activities with regard to man and the environment for those substances in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 of 28 June 1994 laying down the principles for the assessment of risks to man and the environment of existing substances in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 ⁽⁴⁾ and have suggested a strategy for limiting the risks.

(3) The Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (SCTEE) and the Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks (SCHER) have been consulted and have issued opinions with respect to the risk evaluations carried out by the rapporteurs. The opinions have been published on the website of the Scientific Committees.

(4) The risk reduction measures provided for in this recommendation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up pursuant to Article 15(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

SECTION 1

BENZENE

(CAS No 71-43-2; Einecs No 200-753-7)

Risk reduction measures for the environment (1-3)

1. For the elimination of potential risks to industrial wastewater treatment plants at benzene production and/or processing sites it is recommended that competent authorities in the Member States concerned lay down conditions, emission limit values or equivalent parameters or technical measures regarding benzene in the permits issued under Council Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) in order to operate according to the best available techniques taking into account the technical characteristic of the installations concerned, their geographical location and the local environmental conditions.
2. Member States should carefully monitor the implementation of BAT regarding benzene and report any important developments to the Commission in the framework of the exchange of information on BAT.
3. Exposure of microorganisms in industrial wastewater treatment plants should, where necessary, be controlled by national rules to ensure that no risk for the microorganisms and the environment is expected.

SECTION 2

2-METHOXY-2-METHYLBUTANE (TAME)

(CAS No 994-05-8; Einecs No 213-611-4)

Risk reduction measures for the environment (4-7)

4. It is further recommended that the best available techniques be widely applied for the construction and operation of petrol underground storage and distribution facilities at service stations. In this regard Member States should consider

mandatory requirements especially for all service stations in groundwater recharge areas.

5. The competent authorities in the Member States concerned should lay down, in the permits issued under Directive 2008/1/EC, conditions, emission limit values or equivalent parameters or technical measures regarding TAME in order for installations concerned to operate according to the best available techniques (BAT) taking into account the technical characteristic of the installations concerned, their geographical location and the local environmental conditions.
6. Local emissions to the surface water should, where necessary, be controlled by national rules to ensure that no risk for the environment is expected.
7. The risk reduction measures recommended to protect the groundwater are considered sufficient to protect humans via the environment.

To conclude...

We would prefer to stop here and leave the rest to you. We hope that this handbook, together with the rules of procedure and the study guide written by your Boards will be of great use, helping you as much as possible prior and during EUropa.S. 2023. We wish you all the best with your preparation and to conclude...

We are looking forward to the conference!



Plagiarism will not be tolerated in any work prepared and submitted by EUropa.S. 2023 participants, either before or during the conference. All participants' position papers, reports and statements will be read and evaluated by members of the EUropa.S. 2023 Secretariat and the respective institutions boards who have a profound knowledge of the topics and the agenda items and have prepared background guides for months before the conference, being therefore able to identify and report incidents of plagiarism.