

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION
Chairing the Committee on Security and
Defence at the 81st International Session
of the European Youth Parliament

Chairing SEDE



by Raphael Bek

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INTRODUCTION

The project spanned over five months and involved intense academic preparation, as well as planning and executing the facilitation and chairing of a committee of 14 young people from all over Europe. I was also very happy to chair a SEDE committee, as the topic presented a great challenge with its intrinsic controversy and complexity in technicality.

I applied to an International Conference of the European Youth Parliament as a chairperson. Assuming this position on international level requires vast experience and advanced skills. International Sessions gather around 300 participants and are the flagship events of the organisation, happening three times a year. Having been quite active in the organisation for seven years I felt confident enough to apply.

ABOUT THE EYP

The European Youth Parliament (EYP) is a unique educational programme which brings together young people from all over Europe to discuss current topics in a parliamentary setting. As a network of independent associations, EYP is present in 40 European countries and organises more than 500 events every year. The EYP network organises almost 1.200 days of EYP activity every year, involving 30.000 participants. Thousands of young people are active as volunteers all over Europe, making EYP a programme truly for young people, by young people.

The European Youth Parliament's mission is to inspire and empower young Europeans to become open-minded, tolerant and active citizens.¹

¹ Further Information about the EYP: <https://eyp.org/about/>

The EYP session concept

For the duration of the Session, the participants are divided into international working groups (committees) that draft resolutions on their respective topics. In these groups, the task of the young people is to come up with their own suggestions and ideas for Europe's most pressing challenges. The results are then presented and debated in a parliamentary assembly at the end of the Session.

Through its sessions the EYP aims at promoting active European citizenship, inter-cultural dialogue and European values. Sessions increase the participants' knowledge about Europe's cultural diversity, prepare them for active participation in society, contribute to the development of their personal skills and provide a forum for debate and reflection on current topics of European politics.

EYP sessions generally consist of three core phases:

1. **Teambuilding:** During Teambuilding, the participants, in their respective committees, learn to know each other through a series of activities and games.
2. **Committee Work:** Throughout Committee Work, the delegates analyse the topic of their committee, identify the problems surrounding it and discuss solutions to these issues. The output of Committee Work is a written resolution.
3. **General Assembly:** The last part of every session is a General Assembly (GA). In GA, the committees come together to present and debate the resolutions they wrote. In the end, the resolutions are put to a vote.

International Sessions

The International Sessions are the flagship events of the EYP. The very first International Session of the European Youth Parliament was held in Fontainebleau, France in 1988. Since then, more than 80 International Sessions have been held all over Europe. Currently, the EYP organises three International Sessions every year. Each of them brings together about 300 young people from around 40 European countries for 9 days each.

The majority of the participants attend the events in the role of delegates. Delegates are selected by their National Committees through a competitive selection process on the national level – usually at a National Selection Conference.

Next to being delegates, young participants can also take on the role of an official, meaning that they act as journalists, editorial assistants, editors, chairpersons, the Vice-President or the President of the session. Officials for International Sessions are selected by a selection panel composed of representatives from the hosting National Committee, the Governing Body of the European Youth Parliament, and previous active EYP members who have held the positions at previous sessions.²

Chairs Academic Training (CAT)

The main aim of the CAT is to prepare chairs academically for International Sessions of the EYP. The concept was originally developed in 2006 and first trialed at the International Session Potsdam 2007. The starting point of the CAT is that chairpersons need to be prepared for the topics that their committees will discuss, while it is also the role of the chairpersons to facilitate the academic preparation of their delegates. Hence why the training also aims to develop the academic preparation concept and provide the chairs with the necessary tools to facilitate the delegates' preparations. Considering that the participants of CAT represent some of the most active and experienced alumni in EYP, and the significant amount of resources invested in the weekend, the training should provide participants with knowledge that can be used also outside of the specific context of the upcoming International Session.³

Responsibilities of a chairperson

Chairpersons (chairs) belong to the group of officials at a session. Other officials teams include organisers, media team members. The chairs team consists of chairpersons and is lead by a board, consisting of session president and vice-presidents. The chairs team is responsible for the academic part of the session, preparing delegates and guiding/steering delegates through the session. An individual chairs are assigned and in charge of a topic and a committee of around 10 delegates. A chair, being a facilitator (with educational responsibility to a certain degree), is required to perform well in academics, communication and language, teamwork and cooperation, leadership, group dynamics and discussion in an inter-cultural context.

² Further Information about International Sessions: <https://eyp.org/international-sessions/>

³ CAT concept: https://www.members.eyp.org/sites/default/files/guideline_-_cat_concept_20170906.pdf

THE PROJECT

GENERAL INFORMATION

The preparations and activities as a chairperson at larger EYP sessions qualify as a project, as the work at different session is conducted in different manners, and topics require vastly different handling, which is also determined by the mostly unique assembly of delegates in a committee. Besides the core responsibilities, there are various other session-specific tasks that chair partake in, in- and outside the chairs team.

The International Session Dublin Belfast 2016 (Dubfast 2016), from 5th to 13th March 2016, was jointly organised by EYP UK and EYP Ireland. Therefore, the session started in Belfast, and finally move to Dublin. This also went in accordance with the session motto “Crossing Borders, Transcending Conflict”. The motto also has impact topics at the session.

MAJOR PROJECT DATES AND PHASES

<u>Start</u>	<u>End</u>	<u>Event</u>
	2015/11/08	Project kick-off Topic preparation
2015/12/13	2015/12/13	Chairs Academic Training Finalising preparation materials Delegate preparation
2016/03/02	2016/03/13	Session Evaluation

GOALS

- Conducting in-depth research and preparing an appropriate topic overview that will set the premise for discussion during the session (within the committee, with external experts).
- Developing and communicating appropriate preparation materials and tasks for delegate that prepare them for activities at the session.
- Structuring information and academic process in a manner that is flexible and intuitive at any given time for all participants involved in the work and discussion.
- Facilitating teambuilding and guiding discussions during committee work, in order to produce a written motion for a resolution that can be productively discussed and voted on in General Assembly.
- Contributing towards delegates' understanding of current European issues, personal and academic development, as well as other overall goals of the EYP.

Non-goals:

- Working with a subjective and/or biased stance towards the topic.

PROJECT STRUCTURE

Roughly, the entire project can be summarised with these tasks:

- Conducting intense research and topic overview
- Planning and execution of delegate preparation
- Planning and facilitation of activities and discussion during the session
- Cooperation with chairs team and organisers on various aspects of the session

ENVIRONMENT, STAKEHOLDERS

In the context of the project, from the perspective of a committee chair, the stakeholder structure can be described as follows:

Primary stakeholders

- **Session board:** The session board leads the chairs team. Each vice-president is in charge of a number of chairs.
- **Chairs team:** every chair is responsible for one committee. Members of the Chairs team support each other in various aspects.
- **Organising team:** the organising is responsible for everything related to the overall programmatic framework of the session. Chairs work together with several organisers on various specific programme points of the session (e.g. teambuilding). During the session each chair is additionally supported by a dedicated committee organiser.
- **Delegates:** delegates are part of a committee and are guided through the session by their respective committee's chair. Delegates are also assigned two secondary committees, which they will briefly visit for input and exchange during committee work.

Secondary Stakeholders

- **Experts:** external experts are invited to the session to provide committees with relevant input, advice, and discussion during committee work.
- **Media Team:** The media team is responsible for documenting the session. Every committee is also allocated a media team member who will help provide input throughout committee work.
- **Session guests:** guests at the session, such as regional politicians or sponsors, will visit throughout the session, especially during formal events in the programme, at which they usually address participants.
- **The International Office of the EYP:** representatives of the international office are present at the session to observe and represent the organisation on an international level. The International Office is also responsible that the EYP network's policies and guidelines for sessions are followed.

EXECUTION

TIMELINE, MILESTONES

While major milestones were fixed at the beginning of the project, others were set on the go, as they were subject to processes involving 200+ delegates.

<u>Start</u>	<u>End</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Session</u>
	2015/11/08	Session	Chairs team kick-off
	2015/11/23	Topic	Topics allocated
	2015/11/28	Topic	HLS and topic overview guide sent out
2015/11/28	2015/12/11	Topic	Research, Outline, HLS
2015/12/11	2015/12/13	Session	Chairs Academic Training (Dublin)
	2016/01/09	Delegates	Delegates allocated to committees
	2016/01/22	Session	Green light
2016/02/09	2016/02/12	Delegates	Tasks #1
	2016/02/15	Topic	Topic overview finished
	2016/02/15	Session	Teambuilding working group kick-off
	2016/02/20	Delegates	Submit Mindmaps
2015/12/12	2016/02/23	Topic	Planning session activities
2016/02/21	2016/02/23	Delegates	Tasks #2
	2016/03/02	Session	Arrival Officials (Belfast)
2016/02/27	2016/03/05	Delegates	Tasks #3
	2016/03/05	Session	Arrival Delegates (Belfast)
	2016/03/13	Session	End of session (Dublin)
	2016/04/03	other	Corrections to resolution and vote count submitted



TOPIC AND COMPLEXITY

The topic of the Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE) read as follows:

In light of the fact that EU Member States are collectively amongst the world's three largest arms exporters, how should the EU consolidate the economic interests of Member States with the goals of peace, security and respect for human rights stated within the Common Security and Defence Policy?

I was very happy with the topic allocation, as I had already applied to the session proposing a different SEDE topic. Having already chaired a SEDE committee, it was clear that the topic would not lead to an overall exhaustive solution, let alone the possibility to discuss in a linear manner. It is not a topic that requires an either/or answer, or one creative idea to solve the issue at hand. Rather, the topic implies:

Greater challenges

- There are links between the market(s), national capabilities and national (economic) interests. The apparent lack of will to move from national competition to European integration in defence sector has been an obstacle, as Member States prioritise domestic spending over supporting cross-border trade.

- Currently, the stakeholders responsible for developing relevant policy are mostly not subject to the great democratic control that is exercised over EU legislative measures or national public expenditure.
- Strict implementation of article 364 TFEU is necessary but interferes with respective Member States' own view of what is required to protect those "essential interests" of security.
- Illustrating a realistic timeline for implementation that considers future developments and the legally correct and effective placement of measures.
- The topic in itself can be quite emotionally challenging, as it is not only quite technical, but also mainly deals with human rights violations, and dire economic and diplomatic perspectives that do not necessarily reflect young people's values.

Potential tools and strategies for discussion

- A fundamental part of the work is to collect and recognise the numerous relevant requirements and restrictions laid out by different existing European policy and strategy (TFEU, CSDP, directives, etc.). This can be done by the committee pre-session, probably in smaller groups. I like to give delegates a say in what they want to research, in order to increase productivity and intensify in-depth expertise during the session. Near the beginning of committee work, this research can be re-grouped and possibly interlinked according to different areas of effect (or aspects of the topic).
- These areas of effect will become clear after the initial phase of understanding the topic and breaking it into rough aspects of further operation by the committee. This leads to a good visual overview of the topic for other participants to inspect and provide input and feedback.
- This visual overview may be used to further position relevant information (stakeholders and interests, statistics) for knowledge sharing and discussion.
- At this point, individual problems can be identified. It is then important to have priorities and overall goals for the discussion of (groups of) problems. Without any specific knowledge about the programme, the topic would theoretically be ready for competent input from others.
- Besides being aware of different interests involved in a problem, it can also help to inspect case studies to assist with questions to discuss before reaching a decision.
- A great tool for a topic as complex as this is a large (wall) space that visually presents the problem. The space can be increasingly filled with knowledge, problems, and solutions to provide constant overview and also to keep delegates moving between discussions.

RESEARCH

The research process was conducted as follows:

1. Gather the legal basis of the topic
 - a. Inspect various relevant legal texts (EU treaties and UN charter) for passages associated to the topics
 - b. Record all relevant legal texts in a database (including: full text, summary, specific reference within legal text, subject, subject group, relevance in topic)
2. Gather research
 - c. Find various research material (books, PDFs, press releases, publications, articles, videos)
 - d. Enter references into a database (including: title, description, category, subcategory, and type of resource)
 - e. Read research material
 - f. Record all facts (including: fact, notes, category, subcategory, source reference), and stakeholders (including: name, type, description, role) in a database
3. Outline topic
4. List open questions
5. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for open questions

TOPIC OVERVIEW

Amongst various formal requirements related to mostly to language and style, the major requirements for the topic overview were:

- Objective in language and content
- Consistent use and explanation of specific terms
- Gives an overall overview of the topic and its various contexts
- Reliable sources
- Variety of sources to balance official views
- Appropriate complexity and language
- Well-structured
- Cited correctly
- 1000–1200 words

The topic overview was finalised after two review cycles. A high-level summary (a rough overview over the topic with added visuals) was also created to accompany the topic overview. This allowed for people to gain a quick and rough overall understanding of the topic.

PRE-SESSION PREPARATION OF DELEGATES

My SEDE committee was assigned 14 delegates. Delegates were allocated to committees two months before the session. That meant the time to prepare for a relatively complex topic was short. While the topic overview is always a standard preparation material, it is the chairs responsibility to provide additional appropriate input and preparations tasks. From experience, I had

developed some basic requirements for pre-session preparation of delegates:

- Keep communication concise and absolutely clear (as not to overwhelm delegates with too much material)
- Limit the number of channels and tools to as few as possible
- Tasks should be manageable in complexity and time needed to complete
- Tasks should motivate delegates for discussion and engage further interest in the topic
- Sufficient room for individual exploration of interests needs to be provided
- Provide a helpful hub as an overview over tasks, as well as relevant documents and links
- Invite delegates to ask questions during the preparation process
- Create a professional and inviting overall preparation experience

I decided to set up a little tumblr website, as it requires minimal setup and allows for different kinds of posts and interaction (none of which necessarily require participants to sign up to the platform). It is also quite easy to write completely individual code to visually adapt the site to the context/session. The site would provide:

- All emails sent to delegates from the chair
- Brief personal introductions submitted by delegates
- An overview table of all tasks and deadlines related to the session, with additional links to relevant instructions
- Links to preparation materials
- Other links relevant to the session (session website, Facebook, hashtags)
- Contact information for questions

It is generally quite convenient for delegates to have one single address where they can find any and all relevant information, as digging through emails is not very intuitive. Throughout the session it is also quite useful to further share information and documents.

I conducted delegate preparation in two phases:

1. Welcome, introduction
 - a. Submit personal introduction with a photo
 - b. Fill out a form that generally helps me (the chair) understand individual skill, knowledge and expectations
 - c. Start initial research, starting with the topic overview and the high level summary provided
2. Focus
 - d. Fill out a form choosing preferred core aspects of the topic to focus research on
 - e. Gather facts about the assigned core aspect in an online fact sheet together in research clusters
 - f. Individually try to develop answers or opinions related to the key questions from the topic overview

Especially the second phase would allow delegates to focus more and potentially provide directly useful written material to use for discussion at the session.

CHAIRING AT THE SESSION

The session programme in terms of work:

<u>Day</u>	<u>Working time (h)</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Day 1	9,5	Teambuilding
Day 2	7,5	Committee Work
Day 3	8,5	Committee Work
Day 4	7,5	Committee Work
Day 5	3,5	GA preparation
Day 6	9,0	General Assembly
Day 7	7,0	General Assembly

Generally, chairing in EYP is guided by the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation (FIRO) theory, which covers the entire lifespan of a group in a simplified form. I like to plan my tools and methods in accordance with the FIRO cycle, with some elements based on the NAOMIE training model or the learning cycle by Kolb and Fry in order to ensure an experience that facilitates both academic and personal development, as well as a smooth process that yields a concrete quality result.

My preferred method of planning is to first structure committee work and discussion, completely tailored to the topic at hand, and consequently plan the initial teambuilding to address challenges in committee work (as some topics require mainly creative thinking, vast knowledge sharing, or careful listening, while others need a different set of skills). My analysis concluded that my topic required mainly careful and structured analysis, as well as healthy energy management as a group.



KNOWLEDGE SHARING, DISCUSSION

My entire committee work was based on knowledge sharing, given the complexity of the topic. Rather than picking priorities, knowledge would have to be analysed, structured and discussed. Some steps (10 to 12) were part of the session programme, so it was also necessary to plan around that and make the best use of these programme points. In that sense, the plan was:

1. Teambuilding activity that helps delegates reflect on EU founding history
2. Understanding of the topic
3. Presentation of game plan (telling delegates what will happen)
4. 1-minute research presentations
5. Pre-session core aspect research groups create physical knowledge base
6. Completion of knowledge base in an open space
7. Plan research for missing knowledge
8. Understanding stakeholders, their roles in the topic context, and relationships amongst each other
9. Discussion rounds
 - a. microstructuring knowledge base (aspects of the problem, stakeholders, processes, ...)
 - b. filtering out facts that will be introductory
10. Expert: feedback on decisions, discussion of open questions
11. Brief visit from delegates from other committees: input and exchange
12. Exhibition-style presentation of current status with input and feedback during evening programme
13. Consider all input and wrap up discussions
14. Phrase motion for resolution

Activity 6 (completion of knowledge base in an open space) is my slightly unconventional approach of knowledge sharing, in order to address the diversity of facts and to sustainably deal with the complexity of the topic regarding the (order of) following discussions. It directly picks up from the previous step 5, where each of the research clusters for the core aspects of the topic move to a separate table where they gather their information on post-its and lay it all out in groups. In step 6 the tables are spread throughout the room and delegates are given 45 minutes to freely move around the room, look at all information, and add to it. This activity happens in silence, with quiet instrumental background music to support the individual thinking process. The aforementioned steps both deal with facts, rather than opinions or solution proposals, hence only facts and open questions are allowed on the tables. Finally, the entire committee regathers to go over all tables together, read out every single piece of information and possibly forgo small corrections in grouping.

Activity 8 (understanding stakeholders, their roles in the topic context, and relationships amongst each other) was a module that I created specifically for the session. It was called “The Real Housewives of SEDE”, inspired by the Real Housewives franchise. It asks delegates to individually transfer stakeholders in the topic into different housewife personas with name,

characteristics, behaviour, role in the group, and tagline. The delegates are then presented with a list of plot points from the actual Real Housewives franchise, and asked to use these to come up with their own story as a group. This helped the delegates better understand the complex network of stakeholders in the topic, while at the same time transforming the otherwise tedious task into a fun activity with the added benefit of the results being more memorable. To close the activity, all stakeholders (not the housewife personas) were profiled on individual A4 sheets, for use in later discussions.

The discussions rounds (step 9) are done in a commonly decided order, starting with the most fundamental issue.

For step 11, where other delegates visit the committee, it was necessary to provide an absolutely clear picture of the topic and the current status of the discussion. Hence, in this step, visiting delegates were first given a quick presentation of the topic and current status. The room was set up so that all current information was presented understandably in different parts of the room. Visiting delegates were invited to give their input via bright orange post its (which weren't used anywhere else), on which they were asked to write comments and an indicative smiley face, along with their name and committee (in case of misunderstandings or questions). The post-its were then put directly next to the relevant content. It was consequently easy for the committee to go over all input in an orderly and non-confusing manner.

VISUAL FACILITATION

As the topic is not only complex, but moves through several different discussions that are not necessarily related, I felt it would be helpful to employ a strategy that would help delegates stay concentrated and focus at the task at hand. I came up with a set of rules for the visual facilitation during committee work:

- The fundamental idea is that any person walking in should be able to grasp what is going on by looking, rather than asking
- The working area is only surrounded with (visual) materials relevant to the currently ongoing discussion
- There is always a visual headline at the centre of discussion to help people focused
- Post-its must strictly contain 4 to 7 words
- Groups of post-its have an additional different-coloured post-it with a group headline
- Post-its are only put on the table once they have been read out aloud to everyone
- Post-its and their arrangement are moved to a flip chart (for potential future reference) when the discussion is finished
- All agreements and decisions (of whichever nature) are recorded on continued flipcharts
- Materials from finished discussions are collected in a (flipchart) pile, or hung on the wall if they might be relevant for a future discussion
- Flipcharts on the wall shall be distributed evenly throughout the room

This worked out very well throughout the entire committee work. Individual discussions were facilitated by placing information in appropriate visual systems (groups, 2-axis matrices, lists). It also helped immensely to keep relevant stakeholder profiles from step 8 on the table during discussions. The agreement flipcharts contributed towards a calm and disciplined discussion and helped delegates move forward mentally.

ORGANISING THE TRIP AND PACKING

It was also quite the challenge to organise the trip, especially packing. The fact that the session took place in two cities also didn't help. I think the biggest logistical challenge was packing. The packed clothes needed to cover a multitude of dress codes, with some days hosting events with different dress codes (amongst them four different occasions that required formalwear). The clothes would also have to be practical for the type of work on the given day, as well as be suitable for the dreary weather in Belfast and Dublin.

In addition, the amount of luggage would have to be kept small, as officials would move through three different hostels and hotels during the session. Additionally, I wanted to style it in a way that would match and support my chairing plans, as I strongly believe that an outfit can help establish presence and support various goals that one may have on that day. I ended up

creating a large table that recorded the programme, venues, light conditions in the venue, weather and official dress code required.

From there I automated the data into an InDesign document, which I printed out and used to make little drawing that would help me pack and get dressed in the morning. After all, with a full day of work and late evenings the last thing I wanted to stress over in the morning was what to put on (with the potential danger of running out of appropriate clothes before the end of the session).

OTHER CHALLENGES

Minor challenges at the session were mostly related to the organisation of the session itself, which was mostly out of my hand. The organising team was relatively inexperienced. There was also a problem with some funds getting cut some months before the session. As International Sessions can easily run up to EUR 100k, this meant the cancellation of one day of the session. Luckily, having organised at many conferences myself, I was mostly able to deliver my chairing programme without much help from organisers and hence did not have to rely on them.

Regarding my committee, there was an unusual gender balance as only three delegates were girls. This, of course was a matter that needs constant attention, as it can negatively impact group dynamics. Otherwise it was a bit trickier than usual to keep delegates focused and energised because of insufficient food available at the session, due to the aforementioned funding cut.

A different challenge was energy management. EYP sessions are usually stressful, and this moves to another level at a 12-day session. With daily wake-up times at 7AM and chairs working on preparations for the next day sometimes until midnight, it wasn't easy to get enough sleep.

EVALUATION

Preparation materials were described to be “very good and they cover the main issues in a very clear manner” by the committee’s external expert from the Flemish peace institute.

The committee’s delegates, besides being initially particularly anxious about the complexity of the topic, performed well during committee work and remained active and motivated throughout the process.

The SEDE motion for resolution covered all issues of the topic and was passed by the General Assembly with 134 votes in favour, 58 against, and 8 abstentions.

I was overall very happy with the feedback I received from my delegates and the session board. It helped me reflect and improve my skills and on a personal level.

ANNEX

Lords of War: In light of the fact that EU Member States are collectively amongst the world’s three largest arms exporters, how should the EU consolidate the economic interests of Member States with the goals of peace, security and respect for human rights stated within the Common Security and Defence Policy?

By Raphael Bek (AT)

The arms trade is a big business. Bringing in billions of euros and employing hundreds of thousands of people across Europe, a strong economic case can be made for the continuation of arms trade. However, it is hard to reconcile this economic case with Europe’s goals for peace. How can Europe reconcile these two opposite standpoints so as to allow the Member States to still benefit from the economic benefits of arms trade whilst upholding their peacekeeping objectives?

1. Explanation and Relevance of the Topic
2. Key Terms
3. Key Conflicts and Stakeholders
4. Measures in Place
5. Outlook and Key Questions
6. Additional Links

1. Explanation and Relevance of the Topic

The EU emerged from the idea of creating and maintaining peace. Even though the EU has undergone significant changes over past decades, this core idea still remains a high priority in the EU’s identity and activities. According to the Treaty on European Union, the EU aims to:

- promote peace, its values and well-being of its peoples (Article 3 1); and
- preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security (Article 21 2(c)).

Despite that, the European defence industry is a large and important industrial sector in Europe. Arms exports are important for European companies as national defence budgets in the EU are declining and the European defence sector needs to stay globally competitive. The defence sector generates economic growth for Member States and helps maintain trade relations with non-EU countries.

Global weapons trade volume is estimated to be over USD 70 billion per year¹. At the same time,

¹ Stohl, R. (2014, June 23). *Unauthorized Retransfers: A Challenge to Security and the Legitimate Arms Trade*. Retrieved from <http://www.stimson.org/spotlight/unauthorized-retransfers-a-challenge-to-security-and-the-legitimate-arms-trade/>



according to studies, corruption in the arms trade contributes roughly 40%² to all corruption in global transactions in 2011.

There are existing measures in the EU that control arms exports, aiming to ensure responsible exports in regards to peace, security and human rights. There is also a United Nations (UN) Arms Trade Treaty. Still, there are numerous cases where European defence goods were found to be used to violate human rights in non-EU countries. For example, in 2015 Germany approved exports of patrol boats and battle tanks to the Gulf region, disregarding concerns about conflicts and human rights violations. Other cases include arms sales to dictators in countries such as Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria and Yemen, when the Arab Spring broke out in 2011.

European companies are enlarging their international client base and there are ongoing efforts to improve and harmonise the European defence market, also under pressure from international competition. Meanwhile, EU officials have repeatedly expressed the need to strengthen existing export policies that respect European goals regarding peace and human rights. The latter should be done supporting competition on a European level and without damaging the European defence industry.

2. Key Terms

The **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** is an integral part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)³, providing the EU with an operational capacity, drawing on civilian and military assets for missions outside the EU for peace-keeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. The CSDP also foresees continuous development of a common EU defence policy⁴. The CSFP brings together all Member States sovereign national governments to cooperate and reach consensus.

Human rights are “inalienable rights of all members of the human family”⁵. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union⁶ includes human rights and became legally binding on EU institutions and national governments with the Treaty of Lisbon.

The **EU’s internal market** (a.k.a. “the EU single market”) is a single market aiming to provide free movement of goods, services, people and capital between Member States. Its policies are decided by the EU to strengthen the market, increase competition and benefit consumers.

A **Common Position** was a legal instrument of the CFSP introduced in the Maastricht Treaty, which aims to define the foreign policy approach of the EU towards a particular. The CFSP instruments were replaced by Decisions in the Lisbon treaty. **Decisions** under the CFSP require unanimity and can be made (1) on the strategic objectives and interests of the EU, (2) on common positions, (3) on joint actions, and (4) on the implementing arrangements for common positions and actions. Member States have to make sure to conform to these Decisions with their national policies. It remains

2 (2011, June 7). *Corruption and the arms trade: sins of commission*. Retrieved from <http://www.sipri.org/yearbook/2011/01>

3 (2010, April 26). *Common Foreign and Security Policy*. Retrieved from <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=URISERV:ai0025>

4 *Treaty on European Union, Art. 42-46*

5 (1948, December 10). *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights*. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>

6 (2015, December 11). *EU Charter of Fundamental Rights*. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/charter/index_en.htm



impossible to adopt legislative acts under the CFSP.

3. Key Conflicts and Stakeholders

The **European defence industry** is a major industrial sector which is highly innovative and centred around high-end engineering and technologies with a turnover of EUR 96 billion in 2012, investing heavily in innovation, involving 1,350 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). In 2011 the sector generated 960,000 indirect jobs and in 2012 it directly employed 400,000 people⁷.

The European defence market is largely nationalised and not a genuine internal market. European security depends, more than ever, on European security and defence cooperation and a more collaborative approach towards security and defence R&D and procurement. **Member States** sometimes tend to put economic interests over other considerations when it comes to arms trade. Sovereignty concerns are still a major obstacle for defence cooperation. Member States are, to very different amounts, supporting and subsidising their national defence industry. There are several major European companies that are partly state-owned: Finmeccanica (Italy), Thales (France), and Airbus Group (France, Germany, Spain; formerly EADS).

There are many **lobbyists representing the defence industry** on national and EU levels. There are also pan-european lobbying associations where major industry players are represented (e.g. the AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe). Furthermore there are networking groups that bring together MEPs and industry representatives (most prominently the Kangaroo Group). Finally, industry representatives make up a majority of the Commission's advisory and expert groups. Lobbyists try to achieve increased Member State defence budgets and higher EU research and development funding for defence and dual-use technology⁸. Lobbyists are also pressing the EU and national governments to apply policies for trade and exports that are favourable for their business (e.g. to allow parts to be transferred to another country where assembly and export can then take place). Activities of defence industry lobbyists rarely appear in the media, however oftentimes in connection with bribery, disputable export deals and corrupt government officials. For example, Greek government officials have expressed to have felt pressured to spend billions on weapons while France and Germany denied charges⁹.

A widely known problem is the **misinterpretation of Article 346 1(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)**, which allows the exemption of the production of arms and related projects within the Union to fall under the rules of the single market if it is considered necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the Member State's security. Member States enjoy wide discretion when it comes to national security. The European Court of Justice has largely restrained itself from scrutinising the article too much. The Commission has generally not paid sufficient attention to various cases. While recommendations for the scrutinisation of the article exist¹⁰, the European Parliament has reported that in practice the article is applied quasi automatically to most defence equipment contracts by Member States.

7 Defence Industries. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/defence/index_en.htm

8 **Dual-use technology** is technology which is normally used for civilian purposes but which may have military applications.

9 Slijper, F. (2013, May 6). Europe's guns, debt and corruption. Retrieved from <https://www.tni.org/en/article/europes-guns-debt-and-corruption>

10 Vincenzo Randazzo (2014, July). Article 346 and the qualified application of EU law to defence. EU Institute for Security Studies Brief. 2014(22). Retrieved from http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/Brief_22_Article_346.pdf

Transparency in the defence sector remains difficult on various levels. It is compulsory for Member States to publish an annual report on arms export. Meanwhile, the EU's 15th EU Consolidated Report on arms export concerning 2012 was only published in 2014. It is generally known that sensitivity over security concerns are often used to legitimise non-disclosure of activities in the defence sector, resulting in insufficient transparency in defence budgeting and procurement. Even when defence policy is clear and detailed, it may be the case that budgeting and spending on defence equipment is not related to that policy or its goals.

Citizens often have no clear insight into or do not voice opinions and concern about military spending, leading to weak civilian and democratic control.

The **Council of the European Union** (short: Council) meets in different configurations (depending on the matters discussed) and consists of national ministers. Together with the European Parliament, the Council shares the final word on EU laws proposed by the Commission. The Council is an important link between national governments and the EU's joint foreign and defence policy. The European Defence Agency reports to the Council and helps to foster European defence cooperation.

The **European Defense Agency** (EDA) was created in 2004 as an agency of the Council, and is pursuing four goals: developing European capabilities, promoting armaments co-operation between Member States, promoting defense research and technology, and developing the necessary tools to increase the competitiveness of the defense industrial base and market in the EU.

The **European Council** and the Council can take decisions about the CSDP. The **High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission** (HR/VP) usually proposes these decisions, which are to be made in unanimity (with some exceptions). The HR/VP is also responsible for coordinating the CSDP.

The **European Parliament** can adopt decisions regarding the defence industry and has strong interest in harmonising and strengthening the European defence sector. The European Parliament may scrutinise the CSDP and address the HR/VP and the Council in these matters. In December 2015 the European Parliament has adopted a resolution¹¹ calling for a stricter arms export regime.

The Council's **Working Party on Conventional Arms** (COARM) handles work regarding export control for conventional arms. It also offers a forum and platform to exchange information about export policies for Member States. COARM also deals with outreach activities, dialogue with non-EU countries, and was involved in the process concerning the ATT.

The EU's **Member States** act in both sovereignty and cooperation under common strategy and policy in the various contexts of defence-related matters. They must decide and act within multiple processes and frameworks.

4. Measures in Place

The EU's **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** includes capacities for missions outside the Union for peace-keeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

¹¹ Committee on Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament (2015, November 23). European Parliament resolution of 17 December 2015 on arms export: implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. Retrieved from <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2015-0472+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>



The European Council, Parliament, and Commission have expressed their willingness to work on a stronger and more competitive European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB), which in turn is important for an effective CSDP. In June 2014 European Commission has presented a **roadmap for measures to strengthen the single market for defence**, to promote a more competitive defence industry and to foster synergies between civil and military research including details and timelines for the actions. In May 2015 published a progress report.

The EU **Transparency Register** covered 60-75%¹² of lobbying organisations active at EU level in 2013. Jean-Claude Juncker has promised to propose a mandatory system for registering lobbying expenses by 2016.

Under the **UN Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)** countries regulate the international trade in conventional weapons (such as small arms, battle tanks, warships and aircraft) and work to prevent the diversion of arms and ammunition. Arms deliveries to non-state actors do not fall under the ATT. It is notable that the ATT was set up to be a consensus treaty, which was eventually (after three countries tried to block the treaty) moved to a vote by the UN General Assembly, where 23 countries, representing half the world's population abstained from vote (including Russia, China and India). The treaty was criticised by many to be facilitating the arms industry and reinforcing the power of western arms exporters, and legitimising questionable policies.

Shortly after the Lisbon treaty the EU introduced the “**defence package**” **Directives**. The Defence and Security Procurement Directive: sets out EU procurement rules, adapted to the specificities of the defence and security sectors. The Transfers Directive establishes a new harmonised licensing system for the transfer of defence-related products within the EU. The aim is also to enhance competitiveness and confidence in security of supply of products provided by European companies in other Member States. An impact study was published in June 2015¹³.

A company in the EU can export defence goods after getting an **export licence** from its national licensing authority. In 2008 the Council adopted the **Common Position on Arms Exports**. Eight criteria were developed for the export of conventional arms that EU Member States apply to their licensing decisions:

1. Respect for international obligations of the Member States
2. Respect for human rights in the country of final destination
3. The tensions or armed conflicts in the country of final destination
4. The degree in which the arms delivery would influence peace and security in the region
5. The national security of the Member States and their allies
6. The behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, its attitude towards terrorism, the nature of its alliances, and respect for international law
7. The risk of diversion of the goods from within the country as well as the risk of re-export under undesirable conditions

¹² European Parliament (2014, December). *EU Transparency Register – Briefing*. Retrieved from <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/EPRS/EPRS-Briefing-542170-European-Transparency-Register-FINAL.pdf>

¹³ Directorate-General for External Policies (2015, June). *The impact of the ‘defence package’ Directives on European Defence*. Retrieved from [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549044/EXPO_STU\(2015\)549044_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549044/EXPO_STU(2015)549044_EN.pdf)

8. Compatibility of the arms exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country (sustainable development)

5. Outlook and Key Questions

The European Commission continues its efforts to establish a genuine internal market for defence and security. Transparency and accountability need to be increased in European defence trade. Finally, arms export policy must be improved and further guidance is needed to achieve a more effective arms export control regime.

Key questions

- What should the next steps towards a European single market for defence be?
- How can the European defence industry stay (globally) competitive?
- How can the the EU increase transparency and accountability in the defence sector?
- Where do export policies and economic interests conflict?
- How can the EU ensure responsible exports of defence equipment?

6. Additional Links

Official Sources

European Commission – European Defence Industrial Policy

A brief introduction to the EU's defence industry policy and links to the most important documents

http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/defence/industrial-policy/index_en.htm

Fact Sheet on the European Union – Defence industry

An overview of the European defence industry and its legal basis

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/atyourservice/en/displayFtu.html?ftuId=FTU_5.9.5.html

European External Action Service – Arms Export Control

An overview and history of European arms export control

http://www.eeas.europa.eu/non-proliferation-and-disarmament/arms-export-control/index_en.htm

The dual-use export control system of the European Union: ensuring security and competitiveness in a changing world

A European Commission Green Paper investigating in and establishing questions about the export of dual-use goods

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/june/tradoc_148020.pdf



2015/2114(INI) – Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

A Summary of a European Parliament Resolution (adopted December 2015), regarding arms export and the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/summary.do?id=1412723&t=e&l=en>

Media Coverage

UK fuelling Yemen civil war with arms sales to Saudi Arabia, says Amnesty

An article about the UK government breaching the Arms Trade Treaty and its obligations under the EU Common Position on arms exports

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/17/uk-yemen-civil-war-arms-sales-saudi-arabia>

Normative power and organized hypocrisy: European Union member states' arms export to Libya

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09662839.2014.967763>

Austerity in Europe? Tighten the military belt

The first of a two-part essay about the relationship amongst EU crisis, arms trade and corruption

<https://www.tni.org/en/article/austerity-europe-tighten-military-belt>

Inside Story – Controlling global arms trade

A video report and discussion about the UN Arms Trade Treaty

<https://youtu.be/nInrr4EUqVQ>

Academic Sources

Elusive transparency in the EU: defence industry influence in Brussels

An article about the European defence industry's influence, transparency and lobbying activities

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/can-europe-make-it/markus-heinrich/elusive-transparency-in-eu-defence-industry-influence-in-brussels>

Taking ambiguity seriously: Explaining the indeterminacy of the European Union conventional arms export control regime

An article exploring problems with the EU arms export policy (see esp. page 19 “Conclusions”)

<http://ejt.sagepub.com/content/early/2015/05/20/1354066115584086.full.pdf>

Eur-Lex – Glossary of Summaries

Summaries of the most essential terms and laws of the EU

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/glossary.html?locale=en>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY

Committee on Security and Defence

In light of the fact that EU Member States are collectively amongst the world's three largest arms exporters, how should the EU consolidate the economic interests of Member States with the goals of peace, security and respect for human rights stated within the Common Security and Defence Policy?

EXAMPLE A

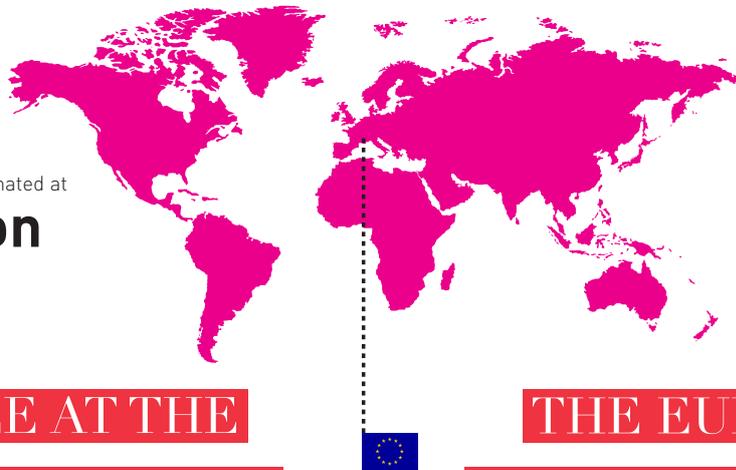
A failure to control the huge "transit trade" of arms through the Netherlands allowing the export of armoured vehicles to Israel despite their use against civilians.

EXAMPLE B

The transfer of Czech and Polish surplus weapons to governments such as Yemen with a history of diverting weapons to third countries.

EXAMPLE C

The supply by a German technology company of surveillance equipment to Turkmenistan despite a history of the government there using such methods for political repression.



Global weapons trade is estimated at
\$70 billion
 per year

Top arms exporters (2009–2014)
 1. USA (50698)
 2. EU Member States (44262)
 3. Russia (42485)
 SIPRI Trend Indicator Values expressed in US\$ m. at constant (1990) prices

PEACE AT THE CORE OF THE EU

THE EUROPEAN DEFENCE INDUSTRY



According to the **Treaty on European Union**, the EU aims to:

- promote peace, its values and well-being of its peoples
- preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security

The EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) includes:



- joint disarmament operations
- tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilisation
- strengthening international security
- conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks
- humanitarian and rescue tasks
- military advice and assistance tasks

The European Council, Parliament, and Commission have expressed their **willingness to work on a stronger and more competitive European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB)**, which in turn is important for an effective CSDP.

In June 2014 the European Commission presented a roadmap for measures to strengthen the Single Market for defence, to promote a more competitive defence industry and to foster synergies between civil and military research including details and timelines for the actions. A review of the progress was published in May 2015.

The European defence industry is a major industrial sector:

- 400,000 people** directly employed
- 960,000 indirect jobs** generated (2011)
- highly innovative, centred around high-end engineering and technologies
- EUR 96 billion** turnover in 2012, invests heavily in innovation
- 1,350 SMEs** (small and medium-sized enterprises) involved

Why are arms exports important for Europe?

- Due to **declining national defence budgets** in the EU, Member States and the European defence sector have to **stay globally competitive**.
- trade relations** with non-EU countries
- economic growth** for Member States generated by the defence sector

What the defence industry's lobbies try to achieve:

- pressing the EU and national governments to apply export policies in such a way as to make it impossible for one country to prohibit the export of parts of a weapon systems that will be exported eventually to a 'problematic' third country from a second EU country where assembly takes place
- increased Member State defence budget
- increased EU research and development funding for defence and dual-use technology
- breaking down barriers by harmonising European laws regulating arms exports

MEASURES IN PLACE

UNITED NATIONS ARMS TRADE TREATY

Under the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) countries **regulate the international trade in conventional weapons** - from small arms to battle tanks, combat aircraft and warships - and work to prevent the diversion of arms and ammunition.

Criticism on the ATT

- An international treaty is not the right instrument to stop arms trade.
- The treaty is reinforcing the power of western arms exporters and legitimising their questionable policies.
- The treaty is not questioning arms production but on the contrary facilitates the arms industry.
- Arms deliveries to non-state actors do not fall under the ATT.

EU "DEFENCE PACKAGE" DIRECTIVES

(2009, POST-LISBON)

Directive 2009/81/EC on defence and security procurement

sets out EU procurement rules, adapted to the specificities of the defence and security sectors.

Directive 2009/43/EC on intra-European Union transfers of defence-related products

establishes a new harmonised licensing system for the transfer of defence-related products within the EU. The aim is also to enhance competitiveness and confidence in security of supply of products provided by European companies in other Member States.

EXPORT LICENCES

In 2008 the Council adopted the Common Position on Arms Exports. Eight criteria were developed for the export of conventional arms that EU Member States apply to their licensing decisions:

1. Respect for **international obligations** of the Member States
2. Respect for **human rights** in the country of final destination
3. The **tensions or armed conflicts** in the country of final destination
4. The degree in which the arms delivery would **influence peace and security** in the region
5. The **national security** of the Member States and their allies
6. The **behaviour of the buyer country** with regard to the international community, its attitude towards terrorism, the nature of its alliances, and respect for international law
7. The **risk of diversion of the goods** from within the country as well as the risk of re-export under undesirable conditions
8. Compatibility of the arms exports with the **technical and economic capacity** of the recipient country (sustainable development)

MAIN CONFLICTS

GENERAL

The **application of the Common Position** by Member States is sometimes outweighed by external pressure, national strategic or economic-financial interests. The European Parliament has expressed that the regime is applied loosely and inconsistent in interpretation, and has called for increased transparency and public scrutiny.

Misinterpretation of article 346 1(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which allows the exemption of the production of arms and related projects within the Union to fall under the rules of the single market.

Member States sometimes tend to put **economic interests over other considerations** when it comes to arms trade. The European defence market is largely nationalised; it is not a genuine internal market.

KEY ISSUES IN TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF MILITARY SPENDING

It is generally known that sensitivity over security concerns are often used to legitimise non disclosure of activities in the defence sector, resulting in insufficient transparency in defence budgeting and procurement.

Citizens often have no clear insight into or do not voice opinions and concern about military spending, leading to weak civilian and democratic control.

Even when defence policy is clear and detailed, it may be the case that budgeting and spending on defence equipment is not related to that policy or its goals.

CONCLUSION

European companies are enlarging their international client base and there are ongoing efforts to improve and harmonise the European defence market, also under pressure from international competition. Meanwhile, EU officials have repeatedly expressed the need to strengthen existing export policies that respect European goals regarding peace and human rights. The latter should be done supporting competition on a European level and without damaging the European defence industry.

LINKS

Here are some further links about the topic:

European Commission – Defence Industries
<http://bit.ly/1QWu0HR>

European Parliament – Defence industry
<http://bit.ly/1JD491x>

European External Action Service (EEAS) – Arms Export Control
<http://bit.ly/1mz7sSr>

EU Rules On Control Of Arms Exports
<http://bit.ly/1MuY9Yk>

Normative power and organized hypocrisy: European Union member states' arms export to Libya
<http://bit.ly/1PKAYGM>

Date	Day	Day No.	Duration	Daytime	Activity	Venue	Venue Link	Light	(Details, Comments)	Official Dress code	Recommended Dress code	Notes
02/03/2016	Wed	-3	10:00 h	Morning, noon	Arrival (Officials)	Airports	n/a		Graz-VIE-DUB-Belfast	none	Airport smart	
02/03/2016	Wed	-3	n/a		Arrival (Officials)	Belfast				Casual	American sportswear	
03/03/2016	Thu	-2	0:00 h	All day	CJO Day	QUB SU	http://www.qub.ac.uk/	indoor (cold?)		Casual	American sportswear	
04/03/2016	Fri	-1	0:00 h	All day	CJO Day	QUB SU	http://www.qub.ac.uk/	indoor (cold?)		Casual	American sportswear	
05/03/2016	Sat	0	0:00 h	All day	CJO Day	QUB SU	http://www.qub.ac.uk/	indoor (cold?)		Casual	American sportswear	
05/03/2016	Sat	0	4:00 h	Evening	Welcome Reception	Ulster Museum	http://mml.com/getdata/	indoor (neutral or night)		Casual	American sportswear	
06/03/2016	Sun	1	4:00 h	Morning	Teambuilding	Queen's University Belfast	http://www.qub.ac.uk/	?		Casual	American sportswear	
06/03/2016	Sun	1	5:45 h	Afternoon	Teambuilding	Queen's University Belfast	http://www.qub.ac.uk/	?		Casual	American sportswear	
06/03/2016	Sun	1	4:00 h	Evening	EuroVillage, EuroParty	St. Georges Market	http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/	?		Casual, national costumes	American sportswear	
07/03/2016	Mon	2	3:45 h	Morning	Committee Work	St. Mary's University College	https://www.stmarys-bei.de/	indoor natural		Smart	Business smart	EurVoice participants
07/03/2016	Mon	2	4:00 h	Afternoon	Committee Work	St. Mary's University College	https://www.stmarys-bei.de/	indoor natural		Smart	Business smart	
07/03/2016	Mon	2	2:00 h	Evening	City Hall Reception, Opening Ceremony	Belfast city Hall	http://visit-belfast.com/tr/	indoor natural		Formal		
08/03/2016	Tue	3	3:45 h	Morning	Committee Work	St. Mary's University College	https://www.stmarys-bei.de/	indoor natural		Smart	Business smart	
08/03/2016	Tue	3	5:00 h	Afternoon	Committee Work	St. Mary's University College	https://www.stmarys-bei.de/	indoor natural		Smart	Business smart	Committee swaps
08/03/2016	Tue	3	4:00 h	Evening	Farewell Belfast	Titanic Museum	http://titanicbelfast.com/?	?		Elegant/Formal		
09/03/2016	Wed	4	3:30 h	Morning	Committee Work	St. Mary's University College	https://www.stmarys-bei.de/	indoor natural		Smart	Business smart	
09/03/2016	Wed	4	4:00 h	Afternoon	Committee Work	St. Mary's University College	https://www.stmarys-bei.de/	indoor natural		Smart	Business smart	
09/03/2016	Wed	4	n/a	Evening	Resolution Typing (Chairs)	European Commission Northern Ireland		magical commission light		none		
09/03/2016	Wed	4	2:30 h	Evening	Dublin Transfer (Delegates)	Bus	n/a	bus		none		
09/03/2016	Wed	4	2:00 h	Evening	Evening Programme	?				none		
09/03/2016	Thu	5	n/a	Morning	Dublin Transfer (Chairs)	Bus	n/a	bus		none		
09/03/2016	Thu	5	3:30 h	Afternoon	GA Prep	Malvern House	http://malvernhouse.ie/	indoor warm		none	Smart casual	
09/03/2016	Thu	5	4:30 h	Evening	Reception, EuroConcert, EYP Underground	Christchurch Cathedral	http://christchurchcathedral.ie/	indoor warm		Elegant/Formal		
09/03/2016	Fri	6	4:00 h	Morning	General Assembly	UCD Astra Hall	http://www.ucd.ie/stude/	indoor warm		Formal	Business formal	
09/03/2016	Fri	6	5:00 h	Afternoon	General Assembly	UCD Astra Hall	http://www.ucd.ie/stude/	indoor warm		Formal	Business formal	
09/03/2016	Fri	6	2:00 h	Evening	Dinners (Delegates, Chairs, Media, Orgas)	UCD Astra Hall	http://www.ucd.ie/stude/	indoor warm		Formal	Business formal	
09/03/2016	Fri	6	3:00 h	Evening	Ceilidh	Comhallas, Monkstown	https://www.facebook.com/?	?		Casual	Something you can dance in.	
09/03/2016	Sat	7	4:00 h	Morning	General Assembly	UCD Astra Hall	http://www.ucd.ie/stude/	indoor warm		Formal	Business formal	
09/03/2016	Sat	7	3:00 h	Afternoon	General Assembly, Closing Ceremony	UCD Astra Hall	http://www.ucd.ie/stude/	indoor warm		Formal	Formal	
09/03/2016	Sat	7	4:00 h	Evening	Farewell Party	?				Go wild!		
09/03/2016	Sun	8	n/a		Departure	n/a				none	Whatever will keep you awake so that you don't miss your connections.	

PACKING PREPARATION, STYLING

DAY -3
02.03.2016 (Wed.)

Programme
Arrival (Officials)

Weather
Considerable cloudiness
1 °C | 5 °C
2% | 60%



DAY -2
03.03.2016 (Thu.)

Programme
CJO Day

Weather
A little afternoon rain
1 °C | 7 °C
66% | 57%



DAY -1
04.03.2016 (Fri.)

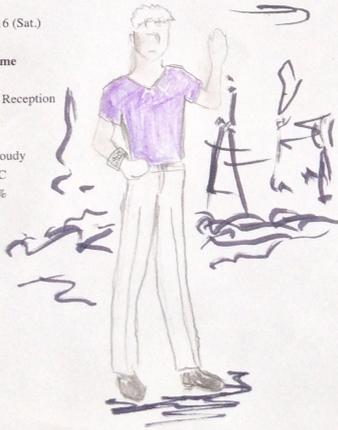
Programme
CJO Day

Weather
Snow showers in the a.m.
2 °C | 6 °C
25% | 68%

DAY 0
05.03.2016 (Sat.)

Programme
CJO Day
Welcome Reception

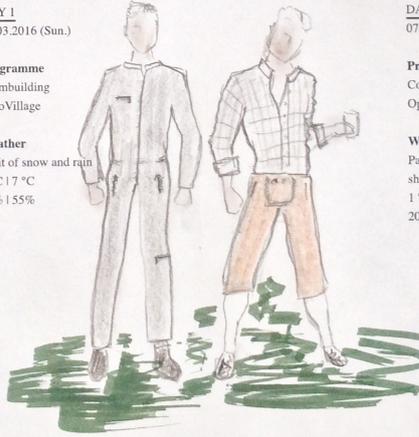
Weather
Mostly cloudy
1 °C | 6 °C
49% | 25%



DAY 1
06.03.2016 (Sun.)

Programme
Teambuilding
EuroVillage

Weather
A bit of snow and rain
2 °C | 7 °C
20% | 55%



DAY 2
07.03.2016 (Mon.)

Programme
Committee Work
Opening Ceremony

Weather
Partly sunny with a
shower
1 °C | 7 °C
20% | 55%



DAY 3
08.03.2016 (Tue.)

Programme
Committee Work
Farewell Belfast

Weather
A shower in the afternoon
1 °C | 6 °C
25% | 55%



DAY 4
09.03.2016 (Wed.)

Programme
Committee Work
Resolution Typing

Weather
Mostly sunny
1 °C | 7 °C
20% | 20%



DAY 5
10.03.2016 (Thu.)

Programme
Dublin Transfer (Chairs)
GA prep
EuroConcert

Weather
Clouds
2 °C | 8 °C
58% | 25%



DAY 6
11.03.2016 (Fri.)

Programme
General Assembly
Dinners
Ceilidh

Weather
Cloudy, a t-storm in the p.m.
2 °C | 7 °C
64% | 56%



DAY 7
12.03.2016 (Sat.)

Programme
General Assembly
Closing Ceremony
Farewell party

Weather
Mostly sunny
0 °C | 8 °C
20% | 25%



DAY 8
13.03.2016 (Sun.)

Programme
Departure

Weather
A thunderstorm in the area
0 °C | 7 °C
25% | 41%

DELEGATE PREPARATION EMAILS

Subject:

[Dubfast 2016] Welcome to SEDE

Body

Good evening,

Please read through this email carefully. Very important information here.

Who am I?

My name is **Raphael Bek**. I live in Graz, Austria. It is my pleasure to welcome you to the SEDE committee of Dublin Belfast 2016 (short: Dubfast, Dubfast 2016, or #Dubfast2016). I will be your chairperson at the session. I have been in EYP since 2009, and the reason why I am still here are the fascinating people, incredible opportunities for personal and professional development, and the fun times we know so well. Meanwhile, I like structure and order.

What is going to happen?

Dubfast 2016 is an International Session, one of the three large flagship events, of the European Youth Parliament. Participants come from all over Europe, representing almost all National Committees that are part of the EYP network. Hence, the session is larger than others (in size and duration), and has high academic standards. Accordingly, the preparation before the session will be more specific than you may be used to.

It is now a bit less than a month until the session, which is a great time to officially kick off our preparations for the session. I will be emailing you a couple of times before the session to give you some instructions and tasks for preparation.

It is important that you **do all the tasks carefully**, because the entire session relies on people being prepared nicely. Please make sure you reserve enough time on your schedule in the following weeks to prepare for the session. Besides, a session is even more fun when you actually know what you're talking about. ;)

Technology (not the defence industry kind)

Sometimes it can be a hassle to dig through emails and it is even trickier to get an overview of everything that's happening. Hence, I have created a convenient website with everything on it: <http://sede-dubfast2016.tumblr.com/>. All information that I send you via email will also be available on the website, plus more useful stuff.

You can **bookmark it**, and you can check the website whenever you want information about your tasks and general activity. The website also has a "Submit" function, which we will use for some of the preparation tasks before the session. Overview galore!

(You can click the "EMAILS" link in the navigation on the top of the page to see everything relevant to your preparation. If there are any small conveniences I could add to the website, let me know – I can slay at IT-related things)

First tasks

Introduce yourself to everyone. The [instructions](#) can be found on the website. The introductions will be posted on the website and shared with everyone. Wonderful, non?

http://sede-dubfast2016.tumblr.com/introduction_guidelines (warning: it includes a photo of yourself and a brief introductory text)

Please **fill out this form**. Your answers will only be visible to me. <http://goo.gl/forms/trVCbctRqY>

Do whatever the organisers have asked you to do in their emails.

Do some **initial research** on the topic. Look at the [High Level Summary](#) and read the [topic overview](#). Find some information about the topic; whatever comes to mind, or whatever pops up. Party.

Deadline: Friday, 12th February 2016, 23:59 CET

(Task 3 is an exception. Please use whatever deadline the organisers give you.)

Last words

You have already received [High Level Summaries](#) and a [Preparation Kit](#). While these documents provide an overview of the topic and are quite elaborate, there is of course lots of other information that is relevant to our topic. It is now your task to understand the topic, find more information in your research and ultimately bring it into the session so that we can work with as much knowledge as possible.

If you need any help, please don't hesitate to contact me at once. If there is a question that more people could be interested in, you can also put them in the website's [Ask box](#), and I will answer it (after which the question and answer get posted to the website). <http://sede-dubfast2016.tumblr.com/ask>

I dearly hope that my secret evil plans for the session will work, and that you manage to impress and/or surprise me with your participation in these plans. Please check your emails frequently*, there will be more information coming.

I hope you have a great weekend and look forward to your introductions and submissions.

I remain with my best wishes from Graz, Austria;

Raphael

* How can I best reach you? If there is any other channel that I can notify you on when there are updates, please let me know. Facebook, twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, whatever...

PS.: Today was SEDE day on twitter, which means that the session's media team posted SEDE-related information on the [session's twitter account \(@Dubfast2016\)](#). If you have a twitter account I recommend you follow the session on twitter. The session hashtag is #Dubfast2016.

Sent:

Sunday, 21st February 2016, 13:47 CET

Subject:

[Dubfast 2016] More Focus

Body

Hello,

If you have not done so yet, please complete the tasks from the [first email](#) VERY QUICKLY. Matte, our committee's journalist, has created a [Look Aheads info sheet](#) to let us know what's going on around our topic these days; check it out.

What's next for SEDE?

Now, there are four fairly easy tasks for you:

1. Make sure you have read and fully understood the HLS and topic overview by now.
2. **Fill out [this form](#)**. Why? There are three different fundamental aspects to our topic. To make preparations easier we will split up into groups, so that you can focus more on the aspect that you are most interested in. Personally, I spent about two weeks sitting in a library, reading books and PDFs on the topic before I even wrote a word of the topic overview. My first guess is that you don't want to do the same.
3. **Express your thoughts**. Please write between 150 and 200 words, giving an initial statement about the topic. It does not need to be super-structured or perfectly researched. It's very much about sharing spontaneous feelings, opinions or statements about the topic. Maybe say what's bothering you, or things that you are wondering about. You know, whatever comes to mind at the moment. Try not to spend much time on it (recommended: 15 minutes). To publish your initial statement, please use the [submit function](#) on the SEDE website (use the tags: *submission* and *thoughts*).
4. Eat something.

All of these tasks should take you **around one hour or less to complete**. Please find that time until the deadline.

Deadline: Tuesday, 23rd February 2016, 22:00 CET

Final words

I hope the instructions are clear. If you have any questions, concerns, problems, or complaints, please address me at once, via email or on Facebook. It is really important to complete the SEDE related tasks on time, because the whole committee's work relies on that.

Looking forward to your submissions, I once again remain with my best wishes;
Raphael :)

Sent:

Sunday, 21st February 2016, 13:47 CET

Subject:

[Dubfast 2016] Countdown to Dubfast 2016

Body:

Good morning,

I kindly ask you to get a cup of tea/coffee/whatever gets you going in the morning and carefully read through this entire email. Sorry for making it so long; I promise it will pay off.

There is [not that much time left](#) until the session. I only have four days until I have to start a rather long journey to Belfast; you have a bit more. Thank you for all your emails and submissions so far. It's really helping me make plans for the session and design the best possible experience for SEDE at Dubfast 2016.

Research clusters

As you were informed in the previous email, you will now be **researching in clusters**. In this group formation, I am asking you to more specific research on this aspect of the topic. Because our topic is rather broad and complex it will not be sufficient if everyone only has shallow knowledge.

In order to give this process a bit more structure and format I have prepared **fact sheet templates online**. You should use these to collect your facts. Please make sure that as a group you collect **at least 10 different facts per person!** More is obviously allowed as well. ;)

You should all have received separate emails that contain invitations to the spreadsheets on Google Drive. If you have not received an email (or if you have a separate Google account that you want an invitation to) just let me know.

Your facts should be a mixture of history (that help understand current situations), current facts, and outlooks on the future. Make sure your facts are phrased in a concise manner, so that they are easy to review by others. There is also a column for comments from others next to each fact. (There is an example fact...)

Facts can be anything regarding stakeholders, events, legislation, institutions, relevant statistics, politics, technology, science, ethics, financial (possibly some others that didn't come to my mind at 1:35am).

Please make sure your **sources** are objective, reliable and credible. Inaccurate or wrong facts are not very helpful. It would also be great if you could avoid double facts.

If you want to collaborate more closely, you can get in touch with each other via email, Facebook or Skype. You can find the email addresses of other members of your cluster in a separate tab in the fact sheet files. You can use [doodle.com](#) to quickly find a time and date for a possible Skype Meeting (you really don't have to do this, so don't wait for others, just start filling in facts).

I will not be sending out reminders for this task. I trust you to get it done by the deadline.

The research clusters are...

Defence Market: Elli, Mariam, Martin, Maxmilián, Norbert

Export Policy: Iustin, Izabell, Joonas, Nikita, Reinis

Transparency and Accountability: Lisa, Maciej, Mathew, Nika

Key questions

Remember the key questions from the topic overview? To help you structure your thoughts and research further, I advise that you try to answer them before the session. I don't expect you to find the one ultimate perfect answer, but it would be great if you had some ideas about what the answers could be. I further recommend (and this is optional) that you talk about the key questions with members of your family, friends, or at school. This can give you a good idea of what's ahead.

We will not be working strictly off the key questions at the session, but they are some main questions that we will need to answer. If you can think of any other questions that are important, write them down and bring them to Committee Work.

You don't need to submit anything for this, just make sure you do it.

EU-knowledge

If you are uncertain about how certain things within the EU work, please look it up. There are loads of great websites out there. It is especially important that you know the EU works around the stakeholders we have in our topic. Here is a small collection of [some basic documents](#).

Packing

Clothes

To help everyone save a bit of time, I have created an [overview to help you pack](#) (the document has multiple tabs). If you have no idea what to pack (or if you tend to pack like an idiot, like I usually do), then this is probably helpful for you. The document is based on the organisers' master plan, so it should be accurate. Feel free to share this link with others.

I don't expect you to aim for best dressed, but I would like you to conform to and be respectful towards the respective official dress codes throughout the session.

Materials for Committee Work

It would be ideal if you could bring whatever research materials that you have in handwritten form, printed, or saved electronically on a tablet. It is probably helpful to bring a laptop, if you have one – Wifi is probably available at your hostel. Personally, I am not a huge fan of laptops at discussions in Committee Work, because they are a communication barrier and can be distracting. I'm really not forbidding laptops, but it would be great if we could avoid it. Of course it would be useful to have these technical resources available in between discussions in Committee Work. Also, don't forget to bring chargers for your devices and UK adapters!

I'm not sure what the organisers told you to bring, but in terms of cash, the UK and Ireland are bit more expensive than many countries in Europe, [according to the Internet](#) (notably meals, cigarettes, beer – the drinking age in Ireland and the UK is 18, and I guess EYP officially discourages smoking...if you do smoke, you probably don't want to spend 10€ on a pack in Belfast/Dublin).

Twitter

By the way, the session is using twitter (#Dubfast2016), and it is a great way for you to engage with the session online. There will also be (non-essential) session activities happening on twitter during the session, so I recommend you get a twitter account (and follow @Dubfast2016...and @raphaelbek); they don't ask for a lot of data, in case you're concerned about privacy.

Overview of tasks

- Fill in the fact sheets (at least 10 facts per person)
- Make sure you know enough about the EU
- Pack

You have time until shortly before the session; deadline: **5. March 2016**

Again, if you have any questions, please let me know at once. You can best reach me via email, Facebook or WhatsApp.

I look forward to meeting you at Ulster Museum in a week!

Raphael :)

Editing links to Core Aspect fact sheets:

- [Defence market](#)
- [Export policy](#)
- [Transparency and Accountability](#)



SEDE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE (SEDE)

Lords of War: In light of the fact that EU Member States are collectively amongst the world's three largest arms exporters, how should the EU consolidate the economic interests of Member States with the goals of peace, security and respect for human rights stated within the Common Security and Defence Policy?

Submitted by:

Joonas Ariva (EE), Martin Dirlinger (AT), Maciej Draguła (PL), Reinis Frēlihs (LV), Mariam Kunchuliya (UA), Lisa Leveque (FR), Nika Milinović (HR), Norbert Sobolak (UK), Nikita Sokolov (RU), Mathew Somers (IE), Elli Stogiannou (GR), Maxmilián Sup (CZ), Iustin Târgoveț (RO), Izabell Thunström (SE), Raphael Bek, Chairperson (AT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising that one of the EU fundamental missions is to promote peace and security, as stated in its core treaties,
- B. Recognising that the European defence sector had a turnover of EUR 97.3 billion in 2014¹ and is a major contributor to EU growth,
- C. Alarmed that corruption in the defence market accounts for 40%² of all corruption in global transactions,
- D. Appreciating the United Nations (UN) Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)³ even though it does not directly affect non-state actors,
- E. Further appreciating the recent update to the EU Common Military List⁴ to include the latest range of defence goods and technology,

¹ Defence Industries, European Commission, 3 March 2016

² Corruption and the arms trade: sins of commission, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 7 June 2011

³ Under the **UN Arms Trade Treaty** (ATT) the signing UN Member States regulate the international trade of conventional weapons, such as small arms, battle tanks, warships and aircraft, and work to prevent the diversion of arms and ammunition. Arms deliveries to non-state actors do not fall under the ATT.

⁴ The **EU Common Military List** sets the scope of military items that fall under legislation regarding defence goods.



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- F. Pointing out that the Member States' mandatory annual reports on arms exports are often ambiguous, incomplete, and released too late to be relevant,
- G. Regretting that only 21 Member States made complete submissions to the 15th Annual Report on control of exports of military technology and equipment concerning 2014,
- H. Acknowledging that the increased spending of countries such as the USA, China, Russia, and allies within international organisations on defence goods pressure Member States to stay competitive and interoperable,
- I. Noting with regret that by granting export licences for defence goods delivered to politically unstable countries, Member States contribute to conflict and human rights violations,
- J. Taking into account that the EU Transparency Register⁵ is currently voluntary for the European Parliament and the European Commission,
- K. Strongly believing that citizens have the right to be informed about the arms export decisions of their national governments as they affect the security and well-being of their nation,
- L. Regretting that the eight criteria laid out in the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP on Arms Exports:
 - i. are interpreted by Member States in a self-serving way, based on economic interest, which sometimes results in irresponsible exports,
 - ii. do not discourage Member States from irresponsibly granting export licences for defence goods,
- M. Noting with deep concern the widespread misinterpretation⁶ of Article 346 1(b)⁷ of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), distorting the single market and leading to irresponsible exports,
- N. Deeply concerned that Member States' exaggerated sensitivity over security matters are often used to legitimise non-disclosure of activities in the defence sector, resulting in lack of transparency in defence budgeting and procurement,
- O. Believing that offsets⁸ are, as stated by the European Union Institute for Security Studies⁹, discriminatory and market-distortive measures that go against the fundamental principles of free trade, as laid out in the EU treaties,
- P. Concerned by the findings of the impact study on the 'Defence Package' Directives on European Defence¹⁰, which conclude that the implementation of Directive 2009/81/EC¹¹ on

⁵ The **EU Transparency Register** is a public database, in which information about lobbying actors and key data about their actions can be accessed.

⁶ Article 346 1(b) of the TFEU is applied quasi-automatically to most defence good contracts.

⁷ Article 346 1(b) of the TFEU allows for the exemption of production of, or trade in, arms, munitions, and war materials from the single market if they are connected with the protection of the essential interests of the Member States.

⁸ Offsets are compensations required by national authorities when purchasing defence equipment from non-national suppliers. They can take different forms, such as investments from the non-national supplier in the domestic industry of the purchasing authority, or the integration of national companies in the main contractor's supply chain.

⁹ Issue Brief 22: Article 346 and the qualified application of EU law to defence, European Union Institute for Security Studies, July 2014

¹⁰ The impact of the '**defence package**' Directives on European Defence, Directorate-General for external policies, July 2015



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defence and security procurement under scrutiny and Directive 2009/43/EC¹² on intra-EU transfers of defence-related products has been insufficient,

- Q. Considering that technological developments make it increasingly more difficult to distinguish between purely military or civilian use of technology;

Accountability

1. Urges the European Commission to make the eight criteria in the Common Position legally binding for Member States;
2. Further urges the creation of an independent European Arms Control Authority reporting to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) to ensure responsible and uniform interpretation of the eight criteria, as suggested by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) of the European Parliament¹³;
3. Calls upon the European Court of Justice (ECJ) to consider penalties for Member States which misinterpret the eight criteria when granting export licences;
4. Recommends that Member States hold companies accountable for irresponsible exports;

Transparency

5. Calls for the European External Action Service (EEAS)¹⁴ to:
 - a. adopt a standardised and periodical reporting and submission procedure, concerning information on actual exports and licence data to be applied across all Member States,
 - b. implement a live¹⁵, digital, and public database containing information regarding importer/exporter, price, and amount of the defence equipment traded by Member States;
6. Urges Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker to introduce the promised mandatory transparency register¹⁶ across the European Parliament, the European Commission, as well as

¹¹ **Directive 2009/81/EC** (also: procurement directive) intends to provide procurement rules tailor-made for defence and security markets and is supposed to lead to more transparency and competition. Most importantly, it should limit the use of the exception clause of Article 346.

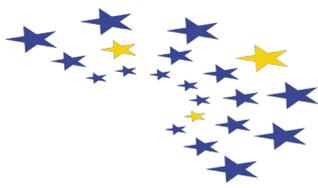
¹² **Directive 2009/43/EC** (also: intra-Community Transfers Directive or the ICT Directive) simplifies intra-Community transfers of defence-related products, and specifically attempts to simplify and harmonise the conditions and rules for arms transfers between European Member States, and to reduce red tapes related to licensing both for defence companies (also called defence undertakings) and national authorities.

¹³ Resolution on arms export: implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Committee on Foreign Affairs, December 2015

¹⁴ The **European External Action Service (EEAS)** and its Division for Nonproliferation, Disarmament and Arms export control are active in arms export control, supporting responsibility and transparency, and promoting adherence to the highest regional and international standards, such as the Arms Trade Treaty and the EU Common Position on arms export control.

¹⁵ A **live database** would be updated as soon as information of new a record (new defense goods sale) is available.

¹⁶ Commission Work Programme 2015 – A new start, European Commission, 16 December 2014



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the Council by the end of 2016 in order to achieve high levels of transparency regarding the activities of lobbying in the defence industry;

Common Position

7. Asks the Council to add a mechanism to the Common Position that would automatically freeze export licences for arms, as requested by AFET¹⁷, to countries against which a European arms embargo has been established after the export control licence was granted;
8. Welcomes closer collaboration and support of NGOs that track and uncover corruption and misconduct in the defence market, such as Transparency International;

Single Market

9. Calls for enhanced consultations amongst Member States with regard to transfers of defence goods to fragile and unstable regions or countries;
10. Urges the ECJ to scrutinise cases related to Article 346 1(b) of the TFEU;
11. Supports the European Commission's opposition to offsets, and believes that Member States should be held accountable to prove that the specific offsets requirement imposed on the non-national supplier is a necessary and proportionate step;

Dual use Goods

12. Welcomes the ongoing work of the Commission and its intention to present a new legislative proposal on dual-use exports in the first half of 2016¹⁸;
13. Recalls the urgent need to address potentially harmful exports of Internet and Communication Technology (ICT) products and services from Member States to third countries;
14. Calls on the HR/VP, the Member States, and the Commission to ensure synergy amongst the Wassenaar Arrangement¹⁹, the Common Military List of the EU, and the Dual-use Annex of the Regulation 428/2009 while paying particular attention to new technology of strategic importance such as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems²⁰ and surveillance technology.

¹⁷ Resolution on arms export: implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, December 2015

¹⁸ 2015 Export Control Forum – The export control policy review: state of play and prospects, European Commission, 7 December 2015

¹⁹ The **Wassenaar Arrangement** is a multilateral export control regime with 41 participating states, including all EU Member States, concerning Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

²⁰ **Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems** (also referred to as drones) are not addressed sufficiently in existing European legislation.



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

Fact Sheet: The committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)

Export licences

In 2008 the Council adopted the Common Position on Arms Exports. Eight criteria were developed for the export of conventional arms. While Member States must consider these criteria when making decisions about granting export licences, the interpretation of the criteria is up to the Member States.

1. Respect for Member States' international obligations and commitments, in particular the sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or the European Union, and agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects;
2. Respect for human rights in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of international humanitarian law;
3. The internal situation in the country of final destination – Member States will not allow exports that would provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or conflicts in the country of final destination;
4. Preservation of regional peace, security and stability;
5. Security of Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries;
6. Behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law;
7. Existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions;
8. Compatibility of the exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should meet their legitimate security and defence needs with minimal diversion of human and economic resources for armaments.

Article 346 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

Article 346 1(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union allows the exemption of the production of arms and related projects within the Union to fall under the rules of the single market if it is considered necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the Member State's security. Member States enjoy wide discretion when it comes to national security. The European Court of Justice has largely restrained itself from scrutinising the article too much. The Commission has generally not paid sufficient attention to various cases. While recommendations for the scrutiny of the article exist, the European Parliament has reported that in practice the article is applied quasi automatically to most defence equipment contracts by Member States.

1. The provisions of the Treaties shall not preclude the application of the following rules:
 - a. no Member State shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security;
 - b. any Member State may take such measures as it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security which are connected with the production of or trade in arms, munitions and war material; such measures shall not adversely affect the conditions of competition in the internal market regarding products which are not intended for specifically military purposes.
2. The Council may, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission, make changes to the list, which it drew up on 15 April 1958, of the products to which the provisions of paragraph 1(b) apply.

Graz, Austria,
March 2019

<https://www.raphaelbek.eu>