

Introduction to the committee

The Council of the European Union, formerly known as the Council of Ministers, and not to be confused with the European Council or the Council of Europe, is one of the seven institutions of the European Union. The Council meets regularly in 10 different Council Configurations, each configuration specializes in a different subject. Our council will be sitting as the General Affairs Council.

The General Affairs Council is responsible for multiple policy areas, but also has a special coordination role as it is responsible for the Council of the European Union's institutional, administrative and horizontal matters. The Council discusses international matters and general policy matters, these can range the EU's budget plan, to the enlargement of the EU.

The main challenges the European Union faces, and its main priorities are highlighted in the Leaders' Agenda. As the General Affairs Council prepares and follows up on the meetings of the European Council, the main focus for the GAC is based on the Leaders' Agenda. The following topics are on the current agenda:

- internal security
- migration
- future trade policy
- financial framework
- single market

The topics for our Council, "BREXIT" and "Accession of Turkey to the EU", both fall under the focus of the Leaders' Agenda and are very relevant to the challenges faced by the European Union currently.

The European Commission drafts a proposal for a directive, as is common in the EU, and that proposed directive has to be passed by both the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, who represent the interests of the member states and the European people respectively. Thus, we are simulating the work of the Council of the European Union. Whilst in reality the European Commission also helps to draft the directives written by the Council, we will allow the Council to come up with its own solutions in a draft to be composed during our debates.

The majority of the time in the Council is spent in informal negotiations, and then debating in a more formalized manner when there are proposals ready. We will attempt to replicate this the best we can, while still adhering to Model United Nations debating rules of procedure. We will allow for extra time when it comes to unmoderated caucuses, and also entertain a Q&A style session if needed in the unmoderated caucuses if there is clarification needed from a specific country or for a particular topic. This will avoid the never ending 'request for follow up's during moderated caucuses.

Topic A: BREXIT

Introduction

What is Brexit? Euroscepticism, a brexiter and a remainer?

On February 22nd 2016, then UK Prime Minister David Cameron announced a referendum to be held on the 23rd of June of that year to give the British public their chance to vote on whether they wanted to remain a part of the European Union or not. On June 24th results came in, 51.89% of voters voted to Leave the EU, and the UK government invoked article 50 of the Treaty of the European Union (TEU)/2009.

- Brexit (British-Exit): is the common term used to refer to the UK's exit from the EU.
- Brexiter: a common term for those who voted Leave.
- Remainer: a common term for those who voted to Remain.
- Euroscepticism: criticism of the EU and European integration along with being “skeptical” about increasing the power of the European Union. Not all Eurosceptics voted Leave, some wanted to see negotiations stir in the way of varying demands, such as but not limited to: extra economic and foreign affairs' freedom and assurances of complete internal sovereignty.

Discussion

Article 50 of the TEU:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12012M050>

Article 50 is the article which gives the right to any EU member state to leave the union and governs the withdrawal process, along with future relations between the union and the State. The article gives the State and the EU a period of 2 years to negotiate the terms of the exit before the state is officially no longer a member, unless they come to a mutual agreement to extend the set period – which has not happened so far in the case of the UK. This means that if the status quo is not updated very soon, the UK's withdrawal will proceed as scheduled, on the 29th of March, 2019. You can find the article in the hyperlink above.

Scotland and the Irish Island:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes 4 nations: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, all which have certain Brexit complications and voted differently in the 2016 referendum. England and Wales voted Leave while Scotland and Northern Ireland voted remain.

Scotland

Even though the Great Britain voted to Leave as a whole, the Scottish public voted to remain in the EU with a 62% vote. There has been much talk about how to settle this predicament with talks of Scottish independence from the UK as a whole resurfacing, as Scotland is trying to get the best out of its relationship with The UK and the EU.

By the end of March of 2018, and after receiving approval from the Scottish parliament, Scotland's First Minister Nicola Sturgeon sent the formal request for a section 30 order which enables an independence referendum to be held for Scotland. To this day, the UK government has *not* responded officially.

Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

A gentle reminder: Northern Ireland is one of the 4 nations that form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while the Republic of Ireland is an independent sovereign member state of the EU. Northern Ireland voted Remain with a 56% vote.

When the UK leaves the EU, the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland is going to be the new border between UK and the EU. As the British withdrawal means the UK is leaving both the EU customs union and the single market, this would mean certain economic arrangements have to be made to accommodate for the change as both the EU and UK agree that a hard border –a border between countries that is strongly controlled and protected by officials, police, or soldiers, rather than one where people are allowed to pass through easily with few controls- is going to be disadvantageous for all parties involved. This brings about the following part.

The question of the Irish backstop and the most recent Brexit developments

The Irish backstop, as defined by BBC: an arrangement that will apply to the Irish border after Brexit, if a wider deal or technological solution cannot keep it as frictionless as it is today.

It is basically a worst-case scenario deal if the UK and the EU do not come to a mutual agreement on the arrangements for the Irish Border by the end of the post-brexite transition period in December 2020.

The main reason why this has been such an intricate impasse so far is that the EU has emphasized the proposed backstop is the best they could do -proposing that Northern Ireland remains in the EU customs union. They also refuse to go into any trade negotiations with the UK before the backstop issue is resolved. They did, however, agree to place more emphasis on the temporary nature of the treaty in a bid to persuade the MPs at Westminster to pass it.

On January 15th of 2019, Theresa May's Brexit deal was voted on in the House of Commons. It is fair to say; it has failed. With 432 against votes to 202 with, it represents the most dramatic defeat for any government in modern parliament history. Analysts predict the main point of controversy in the treaty is the Irish backstop, and May must now go back to Brussels for more rounds of negotiation in attempts to prevent an utterly chaotic Brexit.

Questions to answer:

- Will my country benefit from the UK's withdrawal? If so, how?
- Bearing in mind the dramatic economic consequences of the withdrawal, what is my country's current economic status and how will that change post-brexite?
- Who are the main and most prominent unionist states of the EU?
- Has my country ever considered leaving the EU? Have there ever been any referendums, public votes or studies on public opinion regarding the topic?
- How will my country's relationship with other EU member states be affected?

Committee Guide:

Delegates, during lobbying and merging you will be split into 4 groups:

1. One group, including the UK, will try to write a treaty instead of the one that was failed by the House of Commons on January 15th.
2. 2 groups of EU member states will try to draft their own treaties on how the process of the withdrawal will come about.
3. One group will write a treaty/resolution which will do its best to convince the UK to remain in the EU and backtrack on Brexit as a whole.

The submitted treaties/resolutions are going to be the centre of debate for the duration of the conference; the chairing panel expects them to encompass all points of disagreement.

Useful links:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-39431428>

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/0/how-would-brexite-affect-northern-ireland-and-scotland/>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-politics-44615404>

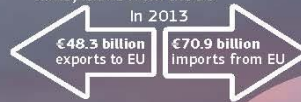
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7eoDwvI0QGk>

TURKEY

ON THE PATH TOWARDS THE EU

TRADE & INVESTMENT (€)

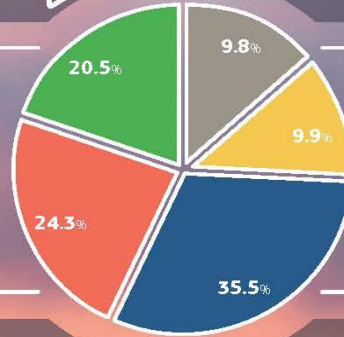
- The EU is Turkey's biggest trading partner
- Approximately 40% of Turkish trade occurs with the EU
- Over recent years, some 70% of FDI in Turkey came from the EU



MOBILITY & SME SUPPORT

- 9.84% of EU funding for transport 2014-2020
- €43.5 million lent to 4 300 entrepreneurs in less-developed regions
- 74 000+ Turkish students abroad with Erasmus since 2004
- 29 000+ EU students to Turkey with Erasmus since 2004

SUPPORT FOR KEY SECTORS 2014-2020 (€4.5 BILLION)



- Reforms in preparation for Union membership (Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental rights)
- Environment and climate action, Energy, Competitiveness and Innovation
- Agriculture and rural development
- Employment, social policies, education, promotion of gender equality, and human resources development
- Transport

EU FUNDING

- The EU Trust Fund for Syria provides **substantial support** to help Turkey host significant numbers of Syrian refugees
- The Refugee Facility for Turkey will provide €3 billion in support of refugees and host communities
- €600 million on average/year in EU pre-accession funds since 2007
- €1.5 billion investment in democracy & governance, rule of law, fundamental rights 2014-2020

GETTING CLOSER TO EU STANDARDS

- Strengthening fundamental rights, the rule of law, the judiciary and democracy
- Reforming public administration
- Supporting governance and active citizenship
- Improving transport and energy connections
- Working towards a cleaner environment and safer food

KEY MILESTONES

DECEMBER 1995

Customs Union created

OCTOBER 2005

Accession negotiations opened

DECEMBER 2013

Visa liberalisation dialogue launched

NOVEMBER 2015

First EU-Turkey Summit held

ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement | facebook.com/EUnear | twitter.com/eu_near



Topic B: Accession of Turkey to the EU

Introduction

Turkey was one of the first countries, in 1959, to seek close cooperation with the young European Economic Community (EEC).

This cooperation was realized in the framework of an "association agreement", known as the Ankara Agreement, which was signed on 12 September 1963. An important element in this plan was establishing a "Customs Union" so that Turkey could trade goods and agricultural products with EEC countries without restrictions.

The main aim of the Ankara agreement was to achieve "continuous improvement in living conditions in Turkey and in the European Economic Community through accelerated economic progress and the harmonious expansion of trade, and to reduce the disparity between the Turkish economy and the Community".

Accession negotiations started in 2005, but until Turkey agrees to apply the **Additional Protocol** of the Ankara Association Agreement to Cyprus, eight negotiation chapters will not be opened, and no chapter will be provisionally closed.

Since 2016 accession negotiations have stalled. The EU has accused and criticized Turkey for human rights violations and deficits in rule of law. In 2017, EU officials expressed that planned Turkish policies violate the Copenhagen criteria of eligibility for an EU membership. On 26 June 2018, the EU's General Affairs Council stated that *"the Council notes that Turkey has been moving further away from the European Union. Turkey's accession negotiations have therefore effectively come to a standstill and no further chapters can be considered for opening or closing and no further work towards the modernization of the EU-Turkey Customs Union is foreseen."*

Discussion

The Refugee Crisis and EU Involvement

Turkey is seeing an unprecedented and continuously increasing influx of people seeking refuge from Syria which has exceeded 2.7 million to date. A Joint EU-Turkey Action Plan was agreed in October and was activated at the EU-Turkey Summit on 29 November 2015. The Action Plan aims at bringing order in the migratory flows and stemming the influx of irregular migration.

The establishment of the **Turkey Refugee Facility** at the end of 2015 aimed to provide the European Union with a coordination mechanism that should allow for the swift, effective and efficient mobilization of EU assistance to refugees in Turkey. This represents a major additional support and the Facility will coordinate and streamline actions financed from the Union's budget and bilateral contributions from EU Member States in order to enhance the efficiency and complementarity of support provided to refugees and host communities in Turkey.

The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, managing a total of €6 billion (€3 billion for 2016-2017 and €3 billion for 2018-2019), the Facility focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support.

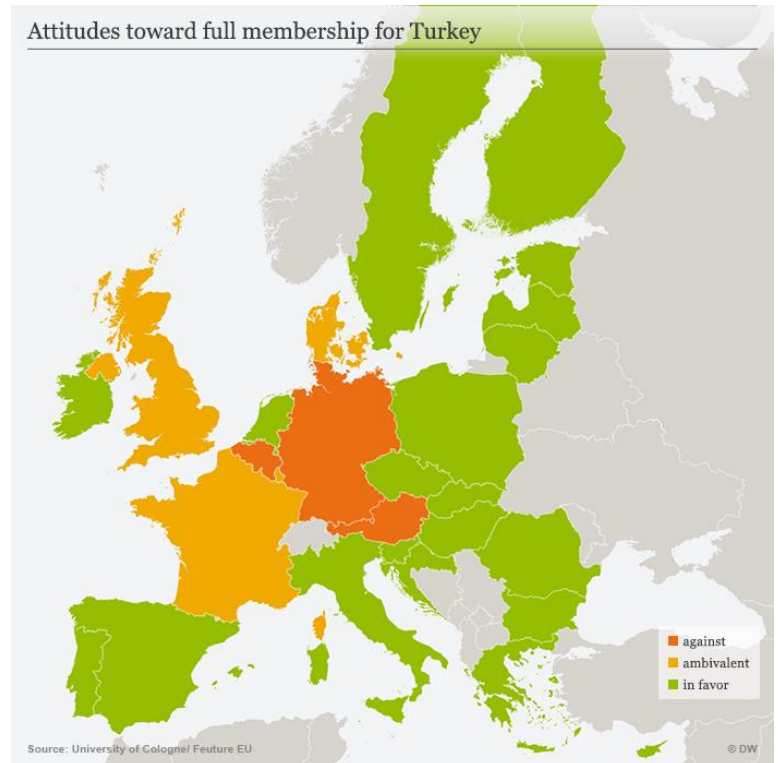
Which countries are for or against Turkish accession?

Against full EU membership for Turkey

Germany: Chancellor Angela Merkel has called on EU member states to consider ending – or at least suspending – accession talks with Turkey.

The proposal follows the arrest of a number of German citizens in Turkey, as well as a call by President Erdogan for German-Turks to vote against Merkel in the upcoming general elections.

Roughly 3 million residents in Germany are from Turkey or have Turkish roots.



Austria: In 2016, the Austrian government led calls for the EU to end talks with Turkey and maintains this stance today.

Belgium: Prime Minister Charles Michel changed this stance in March when he called for an end to the negotiations. Pointing to Erdogan's departure from European values, Michel stressed that diplomatic relations were deteriorating swiftly under the autocratic president.

France: President Emmanuel Macron has told his Turkish counterpart, that there is no chance of progress towards Turkey joining the European Union at present. Macron said there were differences over human rights since Turkey's purges following a failed coup in 2016.

Some countries remain on the fence

Luxembourg and Denmark: The tiny EU member state of Luxembourg supports maintaining dialogue with Turkey but has been neither strongly supportive of nor opposed to its inclusion into the bloc. Denmark has maintained a pragmatic approach toward Ankara without strongly supporting or opposing negotiations.

United Kingdom: With its own days as an EU member state marked, the UK's diplomatic relations are currently in flux.

The British government has historically been open to Turkey joining the EU. However, euroskeptic party UKIP exploited immigration fears by arguing, among other things, that a Turkish EU member state would open the doors to Muslim immigrants.

Member states that favor Turkish accession

Ireland: Ireland supports Turkish accession in theory but has stressed that Turkey must show its commitment to EU values.

Italy, Malta, Spain and Portugal: These Mediterranean neighbors have remained committed to allows talks to move forward.

While Portugal generally supports giving other countries a chance to benefit from EU membership as it did, Spain sees a close relationship between Brussels and Ankara as key for geopolitical stability in the region. Italy, meanwhile, is Turkey's third most important EU trade partner.

Finland and Sweden: The two Nordic countries have backed negotiations with Turkey, with the Finnish government the more openly supportive of the two. Both have raised concerns in recent years as the rule of law deteriorates in Turkey. Neither Finland nor Sweden view membership for Turkey as unconditional.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: Turkey has been a strong security and defense partner to the three countries since their accession to NATO in 2004.

They see Ankara as a good long-term partner for the EU. However, like other young EU member states, "fair is fair." Turkey must play by the same rules as everyone else.

Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria:

Security in Eastern Europe and relations with Russia dominate foreign policy among these EU member states. Regarding Turkey, the views range from disinterest to strong support. In Poland and the Czech Republic, for example, there is little public debate about Turkish accession to the 28-member bloc. By contrast, Romania – whom Turkey backed for accession to NATO in 2004 – voiced its support for Ankara before it even joined the EU.

Croatia and Slovenia: While Slovenia has shown little concern over Turkey, Croatia has remained cautious toward expressing its opinion. Like Turkey, its accession talks began in 2005. Twelve years later, however, it enjoys full EU membership, while Turkey's status has stalled.

Both countries are open to Turkish membership provided Ankara meet the requirements.

Greece and Cyprus: Greece and Cyprus support Turkish accession, but not unconditionally.

Given past tensions with the Middle East neighbor, both EU member states see Turkey joining the bloc as a positive development that could sway Ankara toward maintaining peaceful relations.

However, the two countries remain wary of Ankara in the wake of the failed coup attempt in 2016. Greece, for its part, faced threats from Erdogan over its refusal to extradite a group of Turkish officers wanted in connection with the incident.

Conclusion

FOR Turkey's EU Membership

1. GEOGRAPHY

Istanbul is a great European city that lies at the economic and cultural heart of Turkey. The country is an invaluable bridge between Europe and Asia. As a member, it would re-invigorate Europe's relations with fast evolving regions like the energy rich Caucasus and Central Asia, to the new Middle East emerging from the Arab Spring. Turkey's unique geo-strategic position, plus the strength of NATO's

second-largest army would greatly add to European security.

2. POLITICS

Turkish democracy is at a crossroads. Until recently, the prospect of EU membership had spurred reforms that strengthened pluralistic politics and improved human rights.

President Erdoğan, however, has been accused by critics of turning Turkey into an "illiberal democracy", centralising power in the office of the president and silencing critics with litigation. The passage to EU

membership could provide the incentive Turkey needs to shrug off emerging authoritarian tendencies and commit fully to democracy. Turkey is a strong and loyal NATO ally. Having accepted Turkey as a candidate, rejecting it now would undermine European credibility.

3. ECONOMICS

The Turkish economy is thriving. Its GDP growth average for 2014 was around 3.5% and it weathered the global financial downturn much better than most EU nations. Its public finances are the envy of Southern Europe. Per-capital income has increased six-fold and the average Turk is now better off than his or her Romanian and Bulgarian counterparts in the EU. Only New York, London and Moscow have more resident billionaires than Istanbul. Bringing in such a dynamo would inject new life into the EU economy, as well as adding 75 million consumers to the single market.

4. HISTORY, CULTURE, RELIGION

Reaching out to this prosperous Muslim democracy would send a clear signal that Europe is open to the Islamic world. EU membership would be symbolic of Turkey's success as a secular Islamic nation and a model for others from Morocco to Indonesia. Turkey has been fully entwined in

Europe's history since the Ottomans crossed the Bosphorus in the 14th Century. EU membership would be a catalyst for resolving the Kurdish issue as well as relations with Cyprus and Armenia.

AGAINST Turkey's EU Membership

1. GEOGRAPHY

Turkey is not a European country. 97% of its territory lies in Asia. The EU does not need shared borders with Syria, Iran and Iraq. Agreeing to one non-European member would open the door for candidates from Cape Verde to Kazakhstan. Turkey is too big for the EU to absorb. With a population predicted to reach 91 million by 2050, it will be the dominant member of the EU.

2. POLITICS

The 2016 coup attempt demonstrates that Turkey is not a mature European-style democracy. Human rights are routinely abused. Dozens of journalists languish in jail. Amnesty International's annual report is filled with accounts of torture, free speech violations, denial of minority rights, unfair trials, failure to protect women. Europe would import the intractable Kurdish issue. Public opinion in the EU is overwhelmingly opposed and the Turks are only lukewarm about joining.

3. ECONOMICS

Turkey's impressive growth rate is flagging, and the country remains an underdeveloped economy. In 2011, GDP growth was almost 9%, but by 2014 it was only 3.5%. Turkish GDP per capita, at €13,000, is less than half the EU average. The entry of a country that poor and that big would place unbearable strains on EU finances. Though Turkey weathered the economic crisis much better than most, it failed to push through necessary reforms and economic growth is falling while unemployment is rising.

4. HISTORY, CULTURE, RELIGION

Turkey's historic and cultural roots lay in Central Asia and the Middle East. It missed the shared experiences that bind Europeans together, from the cultural legacy of Renaissance and Enlightenment, to the horrors of the Second World War which galvanized the drive for united Europe. As an overwhelmingly Muslim nation, Turkey's cultural traditions are fundamentally different from those of Christian Europe. Turkey's historical interaction with Europe has always been as an outside invader. Cyprus is an insurmountable obstacle.

Timeline of Events

14-4-1987 Turkey submits application for full membership

1993 The EU and Turkey Customs Union negotiations start.

1-1-1996 The Customs Union between Turkey and the EU takes effect

13-12-1997 Luxembourg Council summit declares Turkey eligible to become EU member.

11-12-1999 At the Helsinki Summit in December, the European Council gives Turkey the status of candidate country for EU membership, following the Commission's recommendation in its second Regular Report on Turkey.

2001 The European Council adopts the EU-Turkey Accession Partnership, providing a road map for Turkey's EU accession process. The Turkish Government adopts the NPAA, the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis.

At the Copenhagen Summit, the European Council decides to increase significantly EU financial support through what is now called "pre-accession instrument" (IPA)

19-05-2003 Council adopts revised Accession Partnership for Turkey.

16-12-2004 European Council declares that Turkey sufficiently fulfils the criteria for opening accession negotiations in October 2005

03-10-2005 "Screening process" begins to determine to what degree Turkey meets the membership criteria and what remains to be done. Council adopts negotiating framework, and negotiations are formally opened.

01-06-2006 Negotiations are opened and closed on Chapter 25 (science and research).

11-12-2006 Because Turkey refused to apply to Cyprus the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement, Council decides that eight chapters will not be opened.

19-02-2008 Council adopts revised Accession Partnership for Turkey.

30-06-2010 Negotiations are opened on Chapter 12.

17-05-2012 Positive Agenda intended to bring fresh dynamics into the EU-Turkey relations was launched.

05-11-2013 Negotiations are opened on chapter 22 – Reg. Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments

16-12-2013 Visa liberalization dialogue launched, and EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement signed

20-10-2014 First implementation report on the visa roadmap

29-11-2015 First EU-Turkey Summit held, and Joint EU-Turkey Action Plan activated

14-12-2015 Negotiations are opened on chapter 17 - Economic and monetary policy

18-03-2016 EU-Turkey Statement

20-04-2016 First Implementation Report of Statement

04-05-2016 Third Report on visa roadmap

15-06-2016 Second Implementation Report

30-06-2016 Accession conference with Turkey: Talks opened on Chapter 33 - Financial and budgetary provisions.

28-09-2016 Third Implementation Report

Court procedure

In PSUTMUN's European Union Council, participants will be exposed to a unique set of procedure never implemented in a non-court committee. The core of it manifests in Turkey presenting its case to join the EU, followed by a team of countries advocating against the accession and a team with. The arguments, speeches, stipulations and evidence will be evaluated by the chairing panel and an independent group of "jury" countries who will be responsible for the final verdict.

*Key vital points: **Teamwork, Persuasion skills, Ironclad arguments and dividing the work load so everyone participates, and no one has to carry the team entirely.***

Steps of Debate: -

STEP 0 (Lobbying & Merging): Delegates will be grouped either prior the conference or during lobbying and merging to prepare their opening statements, witness affidavits, examination questions, early closing statements which will be also worked on throughout the day, arguments that will be presented in a head-on debate. Each council will have their own witness prepared. A 3-4 clause resolution will also be prepared during the lobbying and merging and to be debated.

***Note: All speeches will be open to points of information. Summoning experts is optional but can be beneficiary for either councils.**

1. The delegates will all be required to be present during the roll call.
2. Turkey will present a 7-10 minute speech.
3. The Supporting Nation Council will present their 7-12 minute speech endorsing Turkey's speech and any supporting arguments.
4. The Opposing Nation Council will present their 7-12 minute speech arguing against Turkey and the Opposing Nation Council.
5. The Opposing council will present their witness for examination by all councils and judges whom will give the witness a rating that will be accounted for. *
6. The Supporting council will present their witness for examination by all councils and judges whom will give the witness a rating that will be accounted for. *
7. The Turkish delegation will present their witness for examination which will end this part of the court procedure. *
8. The Councils will present the aforementioned resolutions with a 1-2 minute speech to defend it, have the opposing council respond to them accordingly in normal MUN debate as the house will be open to points of information.

9. To wrap up the procedure, the councils will have one last opportunity to persuade the judges to rule in their favor through the closing statements that last for a minimum of 15 minutes and will be worked on throughout the day. Further detailed below.

Brief Explanation of committee Papers: -

I. Opening Statements: -

Each Council makes a 7-10-minute opening speech in which they introduce their position regarding the topic, explain the history of the dispute, and briefly mention the arguments and evidence they plan on presenting they must also state their prayer: the verdict that the Council want the judging panel to reach. The Opposing Council shall proceed followed by the Supporting one. The opening speeches are vital to set the tone and the grounds of debate, use as many facts as you can gather and be accurate with your wording. The speeches will be open to points of information from the opposing council and possibly the judging panel. As it's the fruit of labor of an entire council, it is urged that each member takes the floor to deliver a part of the speech they worked on and be prepared for points against it.

II. Expert Examinations: -

To further support your arguments, the councils can summon one eye-witness or expert who can be either an individual or on behalf of an organization; on the topic who can provide further insight to reaffirm their arguments or resolution. Yet, have them prepared to answer questions from the opposing council that could undermine their value. The delegates will need to draft an affidavit (e.g. Character Bio) that is no longer than 120 words but has the essential information about the expert (Personal information, role in the dispute, their testimony). This procedure is not mandatory, and the council can suffice without it if they choose so but it can help strengthen their case. Before each witness undergoes examination, the witness must take an oath. Then, witnesses are first examined by the side that presents them (i.e. the Opposing Council's expert is first examined by the Opposing Council; the Defense's expert is first examined by the Defense). This is known as direct examination. The other Council is then allowed to cross-examine the witness. Next, Judges get to question the Expert. These questions must not favor one side over the other nor be hostile; and instead serve clarification. Questions that are out of order may be objected to by the witness' Council. Finally, each Council will be allowed two more questions addressed to the witness. Badgering of the witness is extremely frowned upon and is out of order!

III. **Resolutions:** -

This is basic MUN procedure. Councils will be required to submit 3 -4 clause detailed resolutions that will be debated accordingly. Speakers with & against can take the floor and it will be open to points of information and only unfriendly amendments. It is to be written in traditional resolution format with a main submitter & co-submitters. In the light of this topic, the resolution should tackle questions on the validity of Turkey's claims, actions that can be taken to prevent/allow Turkey to be part of the EU, ramifications and responsibilities of Turkey if they are to join (the measures can be long term or short-term ones) and an operating agenda...etc.

IV. **Closing Speeches:** -

At this point in time the Advocates will be expected to present their Closing Speeches. Closing Speeches are, again, presented first by the Opposing Council and then by the Supporting. Closing speeches last 10-12 minutes for each side, and they should include a summary all evidence, arguments, clauses presented by that side and witness testimony, an emphasis of that Council's arguments, counterarguments to the second council's claims, testimonies, resolution and a reiteration of their prayer: the verdict that the Council hopes the Court will reach. This speech is the Advocates' last chance to address the Judges, and therefore it should be the strongest speech made throughout the case.

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