

Study Guide

Be Different
Get in touch with EU Institutions

FOR

Under the patronage of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe Programme Office in Venice



EUROPEAN ELECTIONS
23-26 May 2019
#EUElections2019

Council of Europe Office in Venice
Bureau du Conseil de l'Europe en Venise
Consiglio d'Europa Ufficio di Venezia



The VeUMEU is organised by:



The Venice Diplomatic Society (VDS) is a non-profit organisation founded in 2015 by students of Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy. Its main aims are rising awareness and giving students and citizens the chance of acknowledging the complex functioning of the greatest international organizations, introducing them to their inner dynamics, organising workshops to train them to speak in a foreign language in front of an international audience, debating on pressing issues of the planet's agenda.



Venice International University (VIU) is something unique in the international academic environment: a group of 18 Universities from all over the world sharing a common Campus on the beautiful Island of San Servolo, in the Venice lagoon. These Universities collegially devise study programs to prepare their students to face today's global challenges.



Ca' Foscari University of Venice was born as the first business school in Italy and the second in Europe. Today it provides several courses in various departments, such as Languages, Management, Environmental studies, Philosophy, Science, Humanities, International Relations and more. Just like the city that hosts it, it is a crossroad of cultures, fields of research, ideas and creativity; a modern university that keeps abreast of things by realizing, within its eight departments, advanced research projects and innovative study programs that guarantee an excellent educational experience.

With the support and participation of:



Europe Direct is a European Commission information network designed to inform citizens about the activities and opportunities offered by the European Union. Europe Direct aims to reinforce citizens' sense of attachment to the European Union by involving them in the process of building Europe.



The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) provides comprehensive research and analytical support to the Members of the European Parliament, its parliamentary committees and the European Parliament as a whole.

With the support of:



The Bringing Europeans Together Association (BETA) is a young, politically independent and non-profit association founded in August 2008 by nine young Europeans in Mainz, Germany. Today, BETA counts more than 400 members from all across Europe.



The **Centre** was founded in 2002 – thanks to EU funding – with the aim to develop educational activities, research, and interdisciplinary training on the issues of human rights protection. The EIUUC has its roots in Europe but a global vision. It is now the hub for a network of over 100 universities (Global Campus of Mater's Programmes and Diplomas in Human Rights and Democratization).



The **company** performs services of general interest promoting the development and social cohesiveness of the metropolitan area through tasks assigned by the Metropolitan City of Venice which has control over the company.

CONTENTS

- 04** Social Media Rules
- 07** Welcome Letter
- 13** The VeUMEU 2019
- 19** Location
- 22** The EU Commission
- 36** The EU Parliament
- 48** The EU Council
- 74** The Press in the EU
- 88** Additional Staff Profiles & Guests
- 92** Attachments

SOCIAL MEDIA



LET'S BE SOCIAL

Nowadays, we are overwhelmed by several kinds of social media, which have been continuously acquiring such a greater meaningful power in the promotion of each event.

This is the reason why we came up with the following # to **extensively and effectively spread the word**.

Please feel free to use them during the **#VeUMEU2019!**

Hashtag:

#MEU #GDPR #privacy #dataprotection
#sustainablemanagement
#LearnHowToMakeTheDifference
#diplomacy #EU #EUParliament
#EuropeDay2019 #fishing
#veniceinternationaluniversity #sanservolo
#VIUopportunity

LET'S BE SOCIAL

In order to promote in the best way possible the event, also for its future development, it is very important to tag all the institutions/organisations who collaborated in the event management.

Please feel free to tag every institution in your posts on #VeUMEU2019!

First and foremost the VeUMEU socials:

Facebook: @VeUMEU

Instagram: @veumeuve

Twitter: @ModelVenice

The EUNow the official VeUMEU newspaper:

Facebook: @EUnoweditors

Instagram: @eunoweditors

Thank you for your help and join the #VeUMEU2019 social fever!

European Parliament Research Service

Twitter: @EP_ThinkTank

Institutions:

Venice International University

Facebook: @VeniceInternationalUniversity

Instagram: @univiu

Twitter: @univiu

Ca' Foscari University of Venice

Facebook: @cafoscari

Instagram: @cafoscariuniversity

Twitter: @CaFoscari

Venice Diplomatic Society

Facebook: @venicediplomaticsociety

Instagram: @venicediplomaticsociety

Twitter: @VeDiplSociety

EIUC - European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation

Facebook: @gchumanrights

Instagram: @gchumanrights

Twitter: @gchumanrights

Europe Direct Venezia

Facebook: @Comunedivenezia

Instagram: @comunevenezia

Twitter: @EuropeDirectV

San Servolo Servizi

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/sanservolovenezia/>

WELCOME

LETTER

DIRECTORS' INTRODUCTION

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, MINISTERS AND JOURNALISTS... WELCOME TO THE VEUMEU 2019!

It is an honour for us to welcome you all to the third edition of the Venice Universities' Model European Union. After months of hard work together with an esteemed organizational Staff, we are delighted to have you all in the amazing panorama of the Venice Lagoon.

It is necessary for us to start this letter with a thank you to all Staff members: without your hard work and commitment this event would not be possible. It is from the bottom of our heart that we send you all our gratitude.

Thanks also to all our supporters and partners: the Venice Diplomatic Society (VDS), Venice International University (VIU), Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Europe Direct Venezia, European Inter-University Center for Human Rights and Democratisation (EIUC), is San Servolo Servizi Metropolitan and, the last but not the least, BETA Italia. Without your precious commitment, all we have done would not have been carried out so well.

A further special section of greetings has to be reserved, in our opinion, to an outstanding Professional, a person without whom none of this would have even been possible: Professor Sara De Vido: she supported us during, and before, all the organisational process and she never failed to inspire us to do our best and we are all extremely grateful to have you here.

We tried to do our best to learn from the past years and to improve what we could so as to make VeUMEU2019 an unforgettable experience

This edition is in our opinion a very special one: with the upcoming European Election, these simulations become more important and topical than ever, and we would really like to suggest you to make the most out of this event getting a proper insight of the functioning of the EU and help yourself reasoning upon a vote that will surely have an impact on our generation's present and future.

This year's Regulations tackle issue of undoubted relevance for our lives. If, on the one hand, the future will increasingly require us to face new issues linked to technology, which certainly have implications for our individual rights such as privacy and how our data can be used, on the other, we must not forget that at the same the relationship between humankind and nature is something we will be asked to take care of and think about in an innovative way, in order to guarantee both development and sustainability. All this regards very closely the two interesting topics chosen in collaboration with the European Parliamentary Research Service.

In case any further information was needed, please do not ever hesitate to ask for clarifications!

You can always write to the Staff via e-mail, or ask on the Facebook group if you believe your doubts should be shared by your fellow colleagues: the organisational team is here to help you!

Nevertheless, please be respectful of all your colleagues and members of the Staff and remember: they are performing a political or professional role as much as you are doing. Be polite and discuss your position and thoughts: what we appreciate in VeUMEU 2019 is dialogue and diversity in all of its manifestations.

To conclude, we would strongly like to share with you our hopes for this to be a great time of your lives: grasp every detail from this experience and do not underestimate the impact that it can have on your personal growth.

Challenge yourselves, always.
Don't be afraid of making mistakes, ever.

Last but not least: enjoy it the most you can!

MEPs, Ministers and Journalists: we can't wait to meet you all and, again, welcome on board of the Venice Universities' Model European Union 2019.

Best of Luck!

Simone Foresti DG

Serena Carassale DDG

DIRECTOR GENERAL



SIMONE FORESTI

My name is Simone Foresti and I am honoured to serve as your Director General at the VeUMEU2019.

First, let me briefly introduce myself. Born and raised in Bergamo province, after three years as an off-site student living at Giudecca island, I am currently a graduate-to-be in the Bachelor's degree "Philosophy, International and Economic Studies" at Ca' Foscari University of Venice.

In recent years I have had the opportunity to participate in various political simulations such as the Harvard National Model United Nations in Boston, the RomeMUN, the VeUMUN, and the VeUMEU itself. From my personal experience, such activities have always proved to be great opportunities for me to learn a lot, possibly overcoming fears and getting involved in English-spoken public discussions and reasoning about different topics, which contributed to shaping my way of thinking and approaching such social and political issues. The passion for these themes then led me to take part in the actual organization of events such as VeUMUN2017, where I served as Unesco Co-Chair and the VeUMEU2018 where I was President of the European Parliament, as well as to take part in the Venice Diplomatic Society, of which I am the current President.

I believe that a simulation of major political institutions and of the journalistic activity in the European Union represents for young people the opportunity to approach a world very closely concerning us, and a field of study being in my opinion significantly interesting. I think that a politically increasingly-integrated Europe means for our generation, on the one hand, to possess a fertile ground where it is possible to question what needs to be changed or protected in the world around us, and on the other hand, the possibility to invest in a future of peace, prosperity, sustainability and rights for all citizens of the continent and beyond. Furthermore, our appointment in May becomes even more important if contextualized in a period of European Parliamentary Elections, at least for now the only instrument of direct expression of Europeans' will by vote, and an appointment to which it is essential that everyone - above all young people - come prepared.

In this regard, I am sure that the MEU will prove to be particularly useful as well as very interesting also because of the subjects dealt with: both topical and linked to our common future.

Participating committedly in the VeUMEU2019 means, in my opinion, a small step for all students towards a better understanding of the reality surrounding us and its functioning, especially to the extent that we realize how it is possible for us as citizens to contribute shaping the World through political activity. So let me advise you to put your mind with dedication to the study of the topics and not to be afraid to have a go and play your game, so as to get the best out of an experience which will certainly help you discover and learn all the aforementioned; hopefully even support you in finding out what you desire about the prosecution of your studies and your career one day; and above all, to enjoy to the utmost such exciting, original and fun days in very great company.

I look forward to seeing you all at VeUMEU2019!

Best,

Simone Rocca

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL



SERENA CARASSALE

Dear all,

I would like to warmly welcome you all to the Third Edition of the Venice Universities Model European Union! Congratulations to everyone for being here: the competition was very high so you should be proud of yourselves! My name is Serena Carassale and it is a true privilege to serve as your Deputy Director General for the VeUMEU 2019. I grew up in La Spezia, Liguria, where I lived until I was 17-year-old: I then moved to England for one year as an Exchange Student realising my true passion towards the field of Global Studies.

My University Education started in Venice, but after one year in this amazing Lagoon, as a Bachelor's student in Philosophy, International and Economics Studies, I have had the chance to move to Paris for one year, returning just in time for the VeUMEU2019, as an Erasmus student at SciencesPo. I am graduating this summer with a thesis in International Humanitarian Law, a deep interest of mine, while in September I will start my Master's Degree in Geneva in the field of Development Studies, with a particular focus on the intersection between Human Rights, Humanitarian Crisis and Development. My experience in Simulations started at University after having joined the Venice Diplomatic Society, of which I am the current Vice President. Firstly, I served as Secretary for the UN Women Committee of the VeUMUN2017 to then become Commissioner for the Directive on Environment during the VeUMEU2018.

During my time in France I also became a member of SciencesPo pour les Nations Unies, for which I became one of the Mentors and had the chance to Chair inter-nos simulations. Last February I was part of the Ca'Foscari Delegation flying to Boston for the Harvard National Model United Nations 2019: what an enriching experience! What I have learned from these experiences, and what I would like my message for you to be, is that the role of these simulations goes well behind their educational purposes: they actually give you the change to get in contact with people that will become part of your lives, they will allow you to understand more about your strengths and weaknesses. Nevertheless, a strong preparation is necessary for you to exploit this experience to the fullest. This year's Regulations are as interesting as challenging, tackling current times' pressing issues of which, by the end of the simulation, you will be experts. With that being said, don't ever be afraid of making mistakes: challenge yourselves and I am sure you will have the time of your lives!

Serena Carassale

EVENT COORDINATOR



MIRIAM BETTAMIN

Dear participants,

Allow me to welcome you all, deputies, ministers and journalists, to the third edition of the Venice Universities' Model European Union. My name is Miriam and I will be your Event Coordinator for the 2019's edition. I am a student of the Bachelor's degree in Philosophy, International Studies and Economics at Ca' Foscari University, hoping to graduate in July with a thesis on gerrymandering and the troubles with proportional representation in parliamentary elections.

My experience with political simulations began in 2017 during the Venice Universities' Model United Nations where I represented Kazakhstan in the SOCHUM Committee. Later on, I also took part to the VeUMEU 2018 as a journalist and most recently I participated in the Harvard National Model United Nations 2019, representing the Netherlands in the ECOFIN Committee. After my first experience, I became a member of the Venice Diplomatic Society and started getting more involved with its activities, becoming the Treasurer in July of last year. Despite getting progressively used to their rules and the challenges they offer, I find that simulations still haven't lost their charm to me. On the contrary, I see them as a great opportunity to examine the institutions we simulate.

I wish you all to improve your knowledge on the European Union, to develop your negotiating skills, to have fun, during this VeUMEU. Above all, I wish you to examine what it is that you are doing and why it is important. Treasure the difficulties you will face during the simulation days, advocating for opinions you might disagree with, in part or completely, struggling to compromise between clashing ideas, defending uncompromisable ideals. Question the European Union, but also allow this experience to make you question yourself and your abilities.

Best of luck,

Miriam Bettamin

May 10-12 2019

THE VEUMEU 2019

VEU MEU 2019



The Venice Universities' Model European Union 2019 focuses on **Data Protection and the Management of Fishing Fleets.**

During the Model EU the delegates will be asked to discuss the following Commission's **proposals:**

1

REGULATION EU 2016/679 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data;
and

repealing **Directive 95/46/EC** (General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)) (EP procedure 2012/0011(COD)).

2

REGULATION (EU) 2017/2403 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 December 2017 on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets;
and

repealing **Council Regulation** (EC) No 1006/2008. (EP procedure 2015/0289(COD)).

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

13 APRIL 2019

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL

PRESS

09.00-09.30	REGISTRATION AND ARRIVAL IN THE PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL ROOMS		
09.30-09.45	GREETINGS		
09.45-10.15	PRESENTATION OF VDS		
10.15-10.45	PRESENTATION OF MEUS AND VEUMEU		
10.45-11.15	REGULATION 1		
11.15-11.45	REGULATION 2		
11.45-11.55	BREAK		
11.55-12.30	RULES OF PROCEDURES		HOW DOES THE PRESS WORK?
12.30-13.30	LUNCH	ICE BREAKING AND GET TO KNOW YOUR COLLEAGUES	
13.30-14.00	ICE BREAKING AND GET TO KNOW YOUR COLLEAGUES	LUNCH	
14.00-16.00	LEARN BY DOING		

The timetable is just a tentative, it could be subjected to changes

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

10-12 MAY 2019

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL

10 MAY 2019

09.00-09.45

REGISTRATION

09.45-11.30

OPENING CEREMONY

11.30-12.00

ROLL CALL & COMMISSIONER'S
SPEECH ON REGULATION 2

ROLL CALL & COMMISSIONER'S
SPEECH ON REGULATION 1

12.00-12.45

OPENING SPEECHES

12.45-14.15

LUNCH

14.15-16.00

GUESTS' SPEECHES. FOLLOWING: GENERAL DEBATE AND
AMENDMENTS DRAFTING

16.00-16.15

COFFEE BREAK

16.15-17.10

DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS

17.20-17.50

PRESS CONFERENCE

The timetable is just a tentative, it could be subjected to changes

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

10-12 MAY 2019

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL

11 MAY 2019

09.30-10.30	ROLL CALL & AMENDMENTS VOTING	
10.30-11.00	SPEECH ON REGULATION 1 - COMMISSIONER & COUNCIL	SPEECH ON REGULATION 2 - COMMISSIONER & PARLIAMENT
11.00-11.15	FACTION MEETINGS	OPENING SPEECHES
11.15-11.30	COFFEE BREAK	
11.30-12.00	OPENING SPEECHES	GENERAL DEBATE
12.00-12.45	GENERAL DEBATE	
12.45-14.15	LUNCH	
14.15-15.45	GUESTS' SPEECHES. FOLLOWING: GENERAL DEBATE	
15.45-16.00	COFFEE BREAK	
16.00-17.20	DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS	
17.20-17.50	PRESS CONFERENCE	

The timetable is just a tentative, it could be subjected to changes

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

10-12 MAY 2019

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL

12 MAY 2019

09.30-10.15	ROLL CALL & AMENDMENTS VOTE	
10.15-11.30	COMMISSIONER & COUNCIL OF THE E.U. DEFENSE	COMMISSIONER & PARLIAMENT - DEFENSE
11.30-11.45	COFFEE BREAK	
11.45-12.30	GENERAL DEBATE	
12.30-13.00	FINAL VOTE	
13.00-14.30	LUNCH	
14.30-15.15	PRESS CONFERENCE	
15.15-16.00	PHOTO SHOOTING AND FINAL COMMENTS	
16.00-17.30	CLOSING CERIMONY	
FOLLOWING	BUFFET	

The timetable is just a tentative, it could be subjected to changes

LOCATION



SAN SERVULO



The Venice Universities' Model European Union 2019 will be held on the **campus** of the **Venice International University**, on the island of San Servolo, Venice.

HOW TO REACH SAN SERVULO

The vaporetto n°20 (public transport) connects the island with the city center in a 10-minute journey. It departs from San Zaccaria, the waterfront adjacent to Piazza San Marco. The landing dock for the n°20 vaporetto is "B"/ "San Zaccaria Monumento" in front of the Londra Palace Hotel. Remember to arrive a few minutes before departure time.

Link to Line n°20 timetable: <http://www.univiu.org/line-20-boat-timetable>

From Piazzale Roma or the Train Station to San Servolo:

ACTV Public water bus no. 1, 5.1, 4.1 (only from Piazzale Roma) or 2 direction "Lido", getting off at San Zaccaria. From here make your way to the S. Zaccaria – M.V.E. stop, line 20 for San Servolo (see above).

Link to ACTV waterbus timetable: <http://actv.avmspa.it/content/orari-servizio-di-navigazione-0>

From Lido to San Servolo:

From Lido take boat n°1, n°2, n°5.2 or n°14 to San Zaccaria boat. Change to line n°20 which leaves from "B." You can also take the line 20 directly at 8:10 from Lido at "F".

Arriving by train:

Venice has rail connections with every major city in Italy and the rest of Europe.

The main train station, Venezia Santa Lucia, is on the Grand Canal in the northwest of the city.

SAN SERVULO

PUBLIC TRANSPORT: ACTV TICKETS & PRICES

LAND SERVICES

€ 1,50 - ORDINARY TICKET FOR LAND SERVICES, 75 MIN

€ 14,00 - ORDINARY TICKETS BOOKLET (10 tickets) FOR LAND SERVICES, 75 MIN TRIPS

Allows using the land services of Lido island and the mainland city of Mestre (to Piazzale Roma), Tram and People Mover for 75 minutes from stamping, with transport means change allowed.

NAVIGATION SERVICE FARES for "VENEZIA UNICA" CARD HOLDERS

€ 1.50 – 75 MINUTE "VENEZIA UNICA" TICKET and € 2.00 – 100 MINUTE "VENEZIA UNICA" TICKET or € 3,00 – 75 MINUTE ON-BOARD TICKET FOR "VENEZIA UNICA"

VENEZIA UNICA TICKET BOOKLET (10 tickets) – € 14,00 FOR 75 MIN TRIPS and € 19.00 FOR 100 MIN TRIPS

Allows 75 or 100 min. travel from the moment of validation on urban network (Navigation services, Lido, Mestre, Tram and People Mover). The validation process must be repeated at each change of travel means.

The ticket does not include ACTV navigation routes 16, 19, Alilaguna services, and buses travelling to and from the Marco Polo airport.

Monthly Rete/Venezia Unica (Lagoon services, Lido, Mestre with Aerobus, Lido, Tram, People Mover)

Ordinary € 37,00, Students € 25,00

Car Park + Rete Unica € 51,00

"VENEZIA UNICA" – IMOB CARD can be requested by people resident in Venice (additional cost: €10), in the Veneto Region (additional cost: 20€) or outside Veneto region (additional cost: €50) at any ACTV main ticket office, and is valid for 5 years.

NAVIGATION SERVICE FARES without "VENEZIA UNICA" – IMOB CARD

- € 7.50 – 75 MINUTE TICKET and ON-BOARD TICKET

Allows 75 min. travel from the moment of validation on urban network (Navigation services). The price includes a luggage not exceeding 150 cm (three sides total sum).

- € 5.00 one way, or € 10.00 Return ticket CROSS Service

valid only for short journeys, between San Marco (San Zaccaria) – San Servolo stop.

For more information: <http://actv.avmspa.it/en/content/prices>

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION



ROLE OF THE COMMISSIONER

At European level, the European Commission holds a central role within the decision-making process, since it is responsible for proposing legislations.

The **Venice Universities' Model European Union** (VeUMEU) has the purpose of simulating such processes. Therefore, participants will be already provided with two proposals for a Directive: one regarding the **data protection**; the other one regarding the **management of external fishing fleets**.

The **role** of the VeUMEU Commissioners will be to:

- **Propose the directives** to the participants at the beginning of each day by underscoring what matters to the EU as a whole;
- **Propose amendments**;
- **Influence the course of the discussions** in accordance with the objectives and principles of the European Union, specifically of the European Commission. On the second day, in fact, Commissioners will present the already amended directives, and they may explain what modifications are still needed.

During the simulation, participants can ask for the help of the Commissioners by proposing a motion to call the Commissioner, and, in that occasion, they can ask for clarifications, or they can ask them to state the position of the Commission on that particular matter. However, Commissioners are not obliged to help or guide participants as the Chair does because they play an active role within the simulation.

Also, Commissioners will be involved in the Trilogue meetings, which are meetings with exponents of the Council and Parliament where they will be updated on the proceedings and informed on the development of the discussions.

Commissioners will also be present at the Press Conference (at the end of every day) to comment the work in progress.

Commissioners will have the last word on the directives and amendments, declaring whether they have been accepted by the Commission or not before the final voting on the last day of discussion.

COMMISSIONER PROFILE REGULATION 1



BENJAMIN CLARDY

Dear participants,

Hello, my name is Benjamin Clardy and this year I will be serving as one of your two commissioners.

First of all, I want to welcome you to this years' Venice Universities' Model European Union; congratulations on making the decision to participate and on being selected as a participant. I am sure that this experience will be both beautiful and memorable.

Being the grandson of a Czech political refugee and a US Foreign Service Officer, I have always been raised to be interested in international politics. This life-long interest, alongside living in a very multicultural environment, has influenced my decision to study Ca' Foscari's Bachelor in Philosophy, International and Economic Studies and partake in the activities of the Venice Diplomatic Society.

My studies in Economics have led me to be greatly interested in state regulation of the economy and the rights of firms and consumers in the market. Accordingly, I think serving as the Commissioner for the Regulation on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data will be incredibly relevant for me personally.

While this is my first time working as a Commissioner in a European Union simulation, last year I participated as MEP representing the Center Party of Finland and was selected as leader of my political group, the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats. The experience was a symphony of strong personalities; the intellect and talent of my fellow participants could never have been overstated. So positive were those three days that they were fundamental in convincing me to join the Venice Diplomatic Society. I am 100% certain that you will be just as satisfied.

Best of luck!

INTRODUCTION TO REGULATION 1

Introduction to the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95/46/EC

Proposal Overview

The European Commission's proposal for the Regulation 2012/0011 (COD), if passed, shall replace the Directive 95/46/EC (Data Protection Directive) with stricter protection for individuals' personal data, as well as rules in regard to the movement and usage of such data. The Commission desires that through this Regulation, personal data shall be processed in a lawful, secure, and transparent fashion and solely for purposes explicitly stated, within a period that does not exceed what is necessary for processing. The Regulation defines 'processing' as lawful only if it meets the following parameters: firstly, if the data subject has clearly and explicitly given consent for processing; and secondly, if the processing is for a contract, compliance with legal obligation, the protection of the vital interests of the data subject, the performance of a task of public purpose, or for other legitimate interests of the controller or a third party.

The European Commission is firmly and especially committed to the privacy of minor persons. Accordingly, the Regulation provides for the establishment of protections for minors in regard to consent. If a child below 16 years of age uses internet services (member states may lower this to as low as 13 years of age), the service must verify the consent of the child's legal guardians.

Additionally, the Regulation seeks to grant more rights to the data subject. The Regulation prohibits, despite the existence of a series of exceptions provided in the same article, the processing of overtly sensitive data such as ethnicity, political association, religion, biometric data, etc. In addition, the Regulation strengthens controller accountability and responsibility by giving the right to personal data, the right to restriction of processing, the right to data portability and the right to not be subject to automated decision making; and also, by reinforcing the rights to information, rectification of incorrect data, and erasure of personal data (already existing in the 1995 Directive). However, for security or for other reasons, these rights may be restricted. The Regulation also lays out a set of rules to allow persons to claim judicial redress/compensation following a breach of data privacy.

As previously mentioned, the Regulation establishes the legal framework on the responsibility and liability for any processing of personal data carried out by a controller or, on the controller's behalf, by a processor. The controller shall be obliged to implement appropriate measures and be able to demonstrate the compliance with the Regulation. A key element of this Regulation is that of data security, and thus provides parameters to safeguard personal data and prevent processing that infringes the Regulation. It requires controllers to evaluate and mitigate security risks and obliges controllers to, without delay, notify data subjects of a data breach. The Regulation also provides for the designation of "data protection officers" by controllers in any case of a public authority carrying out processing. The data protection officer shall be disposable to data subjects for all issues regarding the processing of their data and the rights under the Regulation.

As the internet exists globally and transcends national borders, the Commission has found it is necessary to include in the Regulation provisions regarding the transfer of personal data to a third country or to an international organization. Also a general principle, any transfer of personal data to a third country or to an international organization may only take place provided its level of data protection to be adequate. The Commission will decide, through implementing acts, the adequacy of data protection in the third country/international organization. The implementing act shall provide for a mechanism for a periodic review: at least every four years. The mechanism permits enterprises active in several Member States to deal only with the data protection authority in the Member State in which it has its main establishment. The mechanism also provides for a single decision applicable to the whole European Union (EU) in case of disputes.

Useful Definitions

In order to understand the contents of the Regulation, the Commission deems the following definitions to be crucial:

Article 4 (1) 'personal data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'): an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person

Article 4 (2) 'processing' means any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organization, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction

Article 4 (7) 'controller' means the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data; where the purposes and means of such processing are determined by Union or Member State law, the controller or the specific criteria for its nomination may be provided for by Union or Member State law

Article 4 (8) 'processor' means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller

Article 4 (12) 'personal data breach' means a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed

Article 4 (14) 'biometric data' means personal data resulting from specific technical processing relating to the physical, physiological or behavioural characteristics of a natural person, which allow or confirm the unique identification of that natural person

Previous Legislations and EU commitments

Directive 95/46/EC on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data (PII (US)) and on the free movement of such data

Legal Basis

1. The Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 016-p2
2. Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 114-p1

Context of the Regulation

The Data Protection Directive, passed in the year 1995, was an important and landmark step in the formulation of European Union privacy and human rights law. However, since its introduction, there have been significant advances in technology, and the uses that organizations have from consumers' personal data, have become increasingly sophisticated. It also became apparent that there are differences between Member States in terms of how they have implemented the 1995 Data Protection Directive, which has caused compliance difficulties for organizations that operated in a number of different EU jurisdictions. For these reasons, it has been decided by the Commission that data protection law reform is needed to make Europe fit for the digital age, to strengthen citizens' rights in the digital age, to and eliminate the current fragmentation in implementation between Member States.

Limits of the Regulation

Cost of compliance

In order to become compliant with this regulation, updating internal company policies is not sufficient. Depending on conditions outlined by the Regulation, controllers must appoint a Data Protection Officer and ensure that their products all take a privacy first approach in their very design. Cybersecurity features are quite costly and their mandatory implementation may prove an intimidating cost.

Invisible data chain

The intention of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is that data subjects will always know what is happening with their data and will be able to exercise rights over this data (Article 15). In accordance, controllers are mandated to disclose the “recipients” (third parties to whom the controller has passed personal data) or “categories of recipients”. This loophole of a “category” relinquishes the controller of the obligation to disclose the names of third parties. Thus, it may be impossible for a data subject to track down exactly how their personal data was breached.

Legitimate interests

The proposed regulation requires that the controller balances its own legitimate interests against the rights of the data subject. Unless the data subject’s rights override the controller’s rights, processing should proceed uninhibited. Data controllers independently assess said balance without supervision and without consultation with the data subjects. While the proposal requires controllers to demonstrate “legitimate” grounds for overriding the interests of the data subject, there is no established process for independent assessment.

Commission Notes

Data Protection Officer

Under the proposed regulation, the designation of a data protection officer (DPO) under Article 37 will become mandatory for all companies that collect or process EU citizens’ personal data. The existence of the DPO is beneficial both to the data subject and the data processing organization. Not only will they serve to protect data subjects, they will be tasked to educate and train company staff in data processing so as to prevent future breaching of data privacy.

Delegated acts (Article 92)

The Commission shall reserve the power of implementing acts to ensure the adequacy of data protection in the third country/international organization under periodic review. To enable the security of data subjects within the European Union, the Commission must reserve the right to establish a common status for third-country data recipients across the European Union. However, the European Parliament and Council retain the right to oppose acts by the Commission.

COMMISSIONER PROFILE

REGULATION 2



LUDOVICA D'ORSA

Dear participants,

My name is Ludovica D'Orsa and I will be one of your commissioners for the 2019 edition of VeuMEU. I'm twenty-one years old and currently attending the final year of my Bachelor's Degree in Philosophy, International and Economic Studies here in Venice at Ca' Foscari.

My studies are mainly focused on international relations, specifically on environmental issues, climate change, resource management and on the international aspect of energy: because of this I think the Regulation on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets is a perfect fit for me.

My interest in international organizations and public debate has brought me to participate to last year's VeuMEU, where I represented the UK Conservative Party in the European Parliament. It was a truly challenging, inspiring and overall very useful experience, which I absolutely wanted to repeat this year and which convinced me to join the Venice Diplomatic Society.

I hope you will all enjoy this event as much as I did and find it a chance to improve your skills and learn more about the European Union and its policy making processes.

I'm looking forward to seeing you all in San Servolo and I wish you the best of luck!

INTRODUCTION TO REGULATION 2

Introduction to the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets, repealing Council Regulation (EC) No1006/2008

Proposal Overview

The European Commission's proposal for Regulation 2015/0289 (COD) on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets is meant to replace Council Regulation (EC) No. 1006/2008, also known as the Fishing Authorisations Regulation (FAR), in providing the legal framework for issuing and managing fishing authorizations and being part of the control system of the Common Fisheries Policies.

The aim of this proposal is to update the rules on authorizing fishing vessels so that they may better address the objectives of the new Common Fishery Policy - sustainable exploitation of marine living resources and strong economic performance - and be consistent with the Control Regulation and the Regulation on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. A second objective is subjecting the EU fishing fleet fishing outside EU waters to the same rules as in EU waters to avoid a "race to the bottom" where a laxer management framework could be abused to the detriment of resources.

Beyond Union waters, EU vessels can fish under a variety of frameworks: if they operate in the waters of a third country they may do so either under a bilateral EU fisheries agreement with the country in question or through a private agreement; if they operate in the high seas, an area beyond national jurisdictions, they may operate under a Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) or outside arrangements of this kind if none are available in the area concerned.

The Commission intends for this Regulation to cover all EU fishing vessels conducting operations and third-country vessels fishing in EU waters.

The core principle of the Regulation is that any EU vessel fishing outside EU waters, whatever the framework it operates under, must be authorized and monitored by its flag Member State. The fishing authorisations will be issued by Member States based on eligibility criteria such as complete information on the fishing vessel, a ship International Maritime Organization identification number, a fishing licence and evidence the vessel is not on an Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing list.

According to the Commission, fishing operations in third country waters outside a Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreement (SFPA), as well as fishing operations in the High Seas outside a RFMO should only be authorized after a scientific assessment ensuring the sustainability of the operation is provided to the Member State, therefore preventing overfishing.

The Regulation also deals with the problem of abusive reflagging operations, strategies some fishing vessels use to circumvent EU legislation, by imposing the verification of the vessel's IUU fishing activities upon application for a fishing authorization and confirming it has not operated in the waters of a non-cooperating country or a third country which permits unsustainable fishing.

Other features of the proposal are the ability it gives the Commission to identify unused fishing opportunities and allocating them to Member States, therefore making sure no fishing opportunity goes wasted, the regulation of chartering arrangements and transshipment operations and the setting up of an electronic database containing fishing authorizations and information on the fishing vessels.

Regarding third-country vessels, according to the Commission they may be authorized in Union waters managed by an RFMO if the third country is a contracting party to that RFMO and it has obtained a fishing authorisation issued by the Commission. In Union waters third country vessels comply with the same rules governing fishing operations applicable to Union vessels.

Finally, the Proposal provides for the establishment of a Union database on fishing to ensure transparency in the management and accountability of the EU's external fishing fleet.

Useful Definitions

In order to understand the contents of the present Regulation completely, the Commission evaluates the following commas of Article 3 of the aforementioned Regulation as particularly significant:

Art 3 (2) (a): 'support vessel' means a vessel other than a craft carried on board that is not equipped with operational fishing gear designed to catch or attract fish and that facilitates, assists or prepares fishing operations;

Art 3 (2) (c): 'direct authorisation' means a fishing authorisation issued by a third-country competent authority to a Union fishing vessel outside the framework of an SFPA or of an agreement on exchange of fishing opportunities and joint management of species of common interest;

Art 3 (2) (d): 'third-country waters' means waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of a third country. The waters of a Member State that are not Union waters are considered as third-country waters for the purpose of this Regulation;

Art 3 (2) (f): 'chartering' means an arrangement by which a fishing vessel flying the flag of a Member State is contracted for a defined period by an operator in either another Member State or a third country without a change of flag;

Art 3 (2) (g): 'fishing operation' means all activities in connection with searching for fish, the shooting, towing and hauling of active gears, setting, soaking, removing or resetting of passive gears and the removal of any catch from the gear, keep nets, or from a transport cage to fattening and farming cages.

In addition, the Commission evaluates the following terms and related acronyms as significant:

'Regional fisheries management organisation' (RMFO): international organisations formed by countries with fishing interests in an area. Some of them manage all the fish stocks found in a specific area, while others focus on migratory species throughout vast geographical areas. The organisations are open both to countries in the region and countries with interests in the fisheries concerned. Most RMFOs have management powers to set catch and fishing effort limits, technical measures, and control obligations;

'Sustainable fisheries partnership agreement' (SFPA): a fishing agreement between the EU and a non-EU country negotiated and concluded by the Commission on behalf of the EU where the EU gives financial and technical support in exchange for fishing rights over surplus catch in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the non-EU country;

'Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing' (IUU): fishing activities conducted without the proper permits and authorizations, in violation of national law or international obligations, that have not been reported, have been misreported, inconsistently with conservation measures of an RMFO or that are inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law.

Previous Legislations and EU commitments

- 1) Council Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2008 (the 'IUU Regulation') establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- 2) Council Regulation (EC) No. 1006/2008 (the 'FAR') concerning authorisations for fishing activities of Community fishing vessels outside Community waters and the access of third country vessels to Community waters;
- 3) Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009 ('the Control Regulation') establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy;
- 4) Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the 'Basic Regulation') on the Common Fisheries Policy;

5) Council Decision 98/414/EC of 8 June 1998 on the ratification by the European Community of the Agreement for the implementing of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks;

6) Council Decision 96/428/EC of 25 June 1996 on acceptance by the Community of the Agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas.

Legal Basis

- 1) **The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)**, which in part three – Union Policies and Internal Actions - provides for measures to be adopted in the fields of agriculture and fisheries;
- 2) **Article 43 of the TFEU**, according to which the European Parliament and Council shall pursue a common fisheries policy and the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt measures on fixing and allocating fishing opportunities;
- 3) **Article 290 of the TFEU**, according to which a legislative act may delegate to the Commission the power to adopt non-legislative acts of general application to supplement or amend certain non-essential elements of the legislative act;
- 4) **Article 218 of the TFEU** in international agreements.

Context of the Regulation

According to the latest data provided by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation almost 85% of the world fish stocks on which information is available are being either overexploited or fully exploited, a practice that endangers the renewability of fish stocks, as well as eroding food security in poorer countries. As a major fishing power, through its many bilateral fishing agreements and participation to RMFOs, and as a major consumer of the world fishery resources, the EU has a responsibility and an interest in engaging in the conservation and sustainable management of international fish stocks. For this purpose, the EU has developed over the years a common set of rules for the management of European fishing fleets and the conservation of fish stocks, the Common Fishery Policy, which was first introduced in the 1970s and is regularly updated.

The current Common Fishery Policy, as of 2013, has a control system formed by the Control Regulation establishing for the control and enforcement of the rules of the CFP; the IUU Regulation for preventing, deterring and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and the 'FAR' Regulation, which regulates the authorization procedure for EU vessels fishing in waters beyond the national jurisdiction of EU Member States and third-country vessels operating in EU waters. The 2013 CFP has introduced for the first time specific rules for EU vessels fishing in third countries' waters through fisheries agreements, but it does not contain legislation on private agreements or on fishing in the High Seas: the proposal for Regulation on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets aims to fill in this legal vacuum, ensuring fairer competition and the implementation of sustainable practices.

The Commission's study on the European external fishing fleet has found that although the 718 vessels of the external fleet are just a small fraction of the Community fleet, they tend to be larger and more powerful than their counterparts, with an estimated total catch of 21% of the Community's total catch for human consumption. Because of this, regulating the activities of fishing vessels outside EU waters is particularly important for maintaining the renewability of fish stocks. With this proposal the European Commission now seeks to improve on the EU's Common Fishery Policy to better contribute to worldwide long-term sustainability of fish stocks.

Limits of the Regulation

Lack of privacy for companies

While the publicly available electronic Union fishing authorisation database described in article 39 would certainly represent a move towards transparency, there are concerns that it could also signify an infringement of companies' privacy and force them to publish data that could disclose their business strategies.

Overcentralisation

The present regulation, in line with the rest of the Common Fishery Policy, is based on 'one size fits all' measures, which might not always offer the best solution to diverse local issues. This kind of centralised legislation could reveal itself is ill-suited to the task of fisheries management as it does not take into account local and specialists' know-how and therefore might lack sufficient understanding of fisheries and be too removed from the realities of the industry.

Lack of competitiveness

While one of the objectives of the proposal is ensuring the implementation of more sustainable measures in fishing, this attention to the environment might come at the cost of a loss of competitiveness of the EU's external fleet against foreign fleets with less stringent requirements. The different standards would have an impact on both direct in-area competition, with the vessels fishing for the same resources within a fishery, and at the level of market competition.

Commission Notes

Relationship to international and Union law (Article 2)

The present proposal clarifies the relationship between EU law and other rules dealing with authorisations stemming from bilateral agreements or from regional fisheries management organisations. These other rules should be considered as *lex specialis*, whereas the present Regulation forms the general legal framework. In case of contradictions, the special rules should prevail over the general framework.

Reflagging operations (Article 6)

Article 6 of the proposal is designed to allow the flag Member State to better identify cases of reflagging operations practiced for non-compliance with EU standards. Before applying for an authorization, vessels that have changed flags must provide information such as a declaration of catches and fishing effort for the period concerned and its complete flag history. When the reflagging is found to have been motivated by non-compliance with EU standards, no fishing authorization will be provided.

Temporary reallocation of unused fishing opportunities in the framework of SFPAs (Article 12)

The Regulation calls for the reallocation of under-utilised fishing opportunities in SFPAs: the Commission would be able to inform Member States of unused fishing opportunities so that they may take advantage of them. Member States interested in these opportunities would have to provide a fishing plan containing information on the estimated catches, area and period of fishing, to ensure the sustainability of the assignment. The reallocation system would be an important tool to preserve EU financial interests and ensure that no fishing opportunity that has been paid for is wasted.

Delegated acts (Article 15)

Delegated acts are acts the Commission can prepare and adopt on the basis of a delegation in a EU legislative act. Article 15 of the proposal would empower the Commission to adopt delegated acts with regard to the adoption of amendments to the Annex establishing the list of information which must be provided by an operator in order to obtain a fishing authorisation, and in order to complete the conditions relating to fishing authorisations. The Commission would hold this power for a renewable period of five years. The European Parliament or the Council would, however, have the right to oppose a delegated act.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



ROLE OF THE PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament was established in 1952 as a Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community. Later, in 1962, it was appointed as the European Parliament where the first direct elections were held back in 1979. It is located in Strasbourg (France) and Brussels (Belgium).

It is composed of 751 MEPs (Members of the European Parliament), and the current **president** is Antonio Tajani. The main roles of the European Parliament are:

- Legislative: it passes EU acts based on the EU Commission's proposals, it has the main voice on international agreements according to the TFEU, and it reviews the Commission's work program.
- Supervisory: it monitors the democratic scrutiny of all EU institutions, it examines citizens' petitions and sets up inquiries, and it discusses monetary policy with the European Central Bank (ECB).
- Budgetary: it approves the EU budget.

How does it work?

The work of the European Parliament entails two stages:

1. Committees: they prepare legislations. The Parliament relies upon 20 committees which examine the proposal for legislations, and the MEPs may amend or reject these proposals.
2. Plenary sessions: their aim is to pass legislations. This important passage occurs when all the MEPs vote for the proposed legislations to be passed.

The number of Members of the European Parliament is 751 and they are grouped by political affiliation. The European Parliament at VeUMEU 2019.

During VeUMEU 2019 there will be the same political groups as in the real Parliament. The only difference is that, due to the reduced number of participants, the MEPs will not be 751 but between 50-60. Each of the MEPs will belong to a specific party, thus everyone is representing the idea of the party and the faction he or she belongs to. In our model, we will have group leaders, which are expected to represent the faction in the conferences and during the sessions.

Moreover, the main work of all the MEPs will be taking place during the plenary sessions and the faction meeting, a crucial moment for our model. During this important debate, MEPs are expected to come up with amendments which will be discussed during the plenary session. So, each party or group (say, all the GREENS from the different countries) will be expected to gather and write amendments they believe crucial during their faction meeting.

The Plenary Session of the European Parliament

The plenary session of the VeUMEU EP will be chaired by the President and the Vice-President: they will be in charge of guiding the meeting through smooth and effective debates. Both the President and the Vice-President will be MEPs, as in reality, BUT they will not take part in debates nor vote during the session.

The importance of the plenary session is to create an effective and working environment for the amendments to be passed or rejected. Under the plenary session, each group will have to present its own line of argument: it will be used to reach consensus (or majority) in the Chamber. The work of the MEPs is to shape the Parliament's general position on the topics we will be discussing. During the plenary session, the talks will go through debates in which the position of each group will focus on the "topic of the day". No other topics will be discussed during the session due to the lack of time (be prepared not to waste time during the meetings by talking about completely other things! Remember that inappropriate speeches will be cut off by the President of the EP).

The Faction Meetings at VeUMEU

The main purpose of the faction meeting is to give MEPs time to debate and form their position within their groups. There will be no other part sharing that moment, as it is a "private time" for the groups' MEP. The faction will be chaired by the group leader. The main goal of the private meeting is to agree on the line of the faction's argument: this is to say that during the faction meeting all the MEP are free to propose their opinion (of the party they are modeling). This is why it is crucial to know what is the point of view of the party you are presenting (your personal opinion is not important now!).

The faction meetings will be taking place during the Parliament conference as a way to define which is the group's argument's line. Yet, group leaders shall be very effective in paving the path for the success of his or her own group. Here, the role is to be aware that some MEP might disagree on something and the standpoint of the faction might not be reached immediately. If so, the leader might use a voting system inside the faction to define the viewpoint.

Negotiations with other factions should be reached ONLY AFTER the group has fixed its own ideas.

STAFF OF THE PARLIAMENT



GIULIA GRANDIN - PRESIDENT

Hello everyone! It is a pleasure for me to welcome you all to the third edition of the Venice Universities' Model European Union. My name is Giulia Grandin, I am a third year Languages, Civilization and Science of Language student, I study academic English and French - International Politics curriculum. I recently came back from Rotterdam, where I spent four months with the Erasmus+ program.

I had the chance to attend courses regarding International Diplomacy at the renowned Erasmus University.

I will have the honor to work with you as President of the European Parliament during the VeUMEU 2019.

Last year I attended the simulation as a member of the European Parliament representing Poland in the European People's Party. I found the experience so rewarding that I decided to become an active part in VDS, organization that collaborated with other institutions to organize the simulation. In May 2018 I became a member of the Venice Diplomatic Society, collaborating with the board as email-manager of the organization. Participating in the VeUMEU, has been a unique occasion.

I had the chance to deepen my knowledge on themes I am extremely interested in, such as the European legislative procedure, the EU different bodies and the roles they play in the adoption of regulations and directives. I strongly believe the VeUMEU to be a golden opportunity for all the students fascinated by the European Diplomacy. I invite you all to get in the game! Be positive, take the word, don't be afraid. You will have the possibility to develop some essential soft-skills: public speaking, teamwork.

Try to make the most out of this experience! I can't wait to meet you all and start working together. I am sure we will make an incredible job, making this experience unforgettable.

Best of luck with your preparation!

STAFF OF THE PARLIAMENT



RICCARDO JOMMI - VICE PRESIDENT

Hello there,

my name is Riccardo Jommi and, like by now nearly everyone around here, I am another of those weird PISE students. With my great pleasure this year I will be serving as Vice-President of the EU Parliament, together with one of the best deputies of last year's edition, the one and only, Miss Grandin. I was present last year too as a representative of Podemos, under the GUE/NGL group, yeah... they have to find an easier way to call themselves.

It was this experience that, among the others, pushed me to deepen my involvement in VDS and that led me, one year later, to become its Secretary. There is no need for me to tell you how great of an opportunity this is, if you think about it. You got the chance to act as a true lawmaker in a safe and friendly environment, close to where you live now, in a beautiful island, having the chance to practice, in front of just peers, soft skills like speaking in public, essay writing and cooperation cleverness. Our Director General used to say: "We are here to make mistakes, besides, better here than somewhere else, right?" I fully side with that and trust me I know that all of this can sometimes look scary, but remembering this idea always helps me out facing trembling legs.

That being said my formal advice would be to deeply read through this guide line because it is like a dictionary, and performing at a MEU is like learning a new language, at the beginning it may seem hard and you may feel stuck, but once you lay down good grammar bases, you will rapidly find yourself able to speak. So, make sure to feel confident with the rules of procedures because they will be the common language that we all are going to speak with that weekend.

Best of luck to all of you and remember to have fun!

"You never know where your next scare is coming from. You've just gotta find the courage to face it."

-- Shaggy

STAFF OF THE PARLIAMENT



LAMIA FARAH - SECRETARY

Hello everyone! I would personally like to extend a warm welcome to you all! My name is Lamia and I could not be any more excited to be the Secretary of the European Parliament in the 3rd edition of VeuMEU 2019. I am an international student from the beautiful teapot-shaped, Southern- African country of Zimbabwe. I am currently in the 2nd year of the Philosophy, International Studies and Economics course, but I can also be found holding some books, pacing up and down the corridors of Venice International University.

My keen interest in theatre, debate and politics all come together during the MUN/MEU simulations. After my first experience with the Venice Diplomatic Society, as the Ethiopian Delegate in UN Women in the VeUMUN in 2017, I knew that I just had to partake again, and I had the duty to encourage my peers to do the same! I then partook in the 2nd edition of VeUMEU, this time as the delegate of the Danish Social Liberal Party in ALDE – we were honoured with the award for the best position paper. With every simulation to date, both in Zimbabwe and in Venice, I have always walked away more informed on current affairs, with more contacts from friends I would have made during the simulation and with more confidence to speak on issues that matter.

My advice to participants is this: Be quick to realise that initially, everyone else is just as nervous. Once the ice has been broken, try to speak as much as you can, even if it is just raising a motion to suspend the debate. Lastly, try to mingle with the other participants during the breaks, one can never have enough friends!

Finally, remember that we remain fully at your disposal if you need any assistance/explanations, in fact, we'll gladly help out! I am eagerly looking forward to meeting you all in May, on the lush island of San Servolo!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L Farah', written in a cursive style.

FACTIONS' POSITIONS - REGULATION 1

Dear Participants,

Here you will find a brief description of the factions positions of the European Parliament regarding the topics of discussion. Please, keep in mind that the following statements are to be considered as general remarks about the policies or political trends of the States: they can guide you in understanding how to better represent your country and develop ideas and positions accordingly.

*Best of luck to all of you,
The Parliament Team*

GUE/NGL

The group strongly believes in the importance of a reform concerning personal data protection, in order to effectively protect the fundamental rights of European citizens.

From their point of view, the reform should ensure that the EU institutions are accountable to the same data protection standards as the Member States, businesses and citizens. The group believes that the GDPR is the basis for the “most modern” and highest data protection legislation in Europe and the entire world. They consider the past (pre-2015) regime concerning data protection to be too weak. They stand for the explicitation (not only unambiguousness) of the users’ consent to data processing. They promote the prohibition of data transfers to foreign intelligent services, where there is no treaty in place.

<https://www.guengl.eu/parliament-votes-for-eu-institutions-to-follow-same-data-privacy-standards/>

ALDE

According to the liberal tradition, this group sustains and believes in the GDPR Reform, as it could make citizens, businesses and public authorities’ duties easier. They aim at achieving a higher level of harmonization with this reform. They defend the right to privacy, which they consider to be fundamental. Finally, they consider new solutions for data protection as a potential commercial opportunity.

<https://alde.eu/en/news/297-alde-conditions-for-eu-data-protection-reform/>

EPP

The EPP faction firmly stands for democracy, peace, freedom and respect of fundamental human rights, among which the right to privacy.

Data sharing is almost considered as a new currency by the faction. EU citizens share their data more and more often, in all the aspects of their lives. For this reason, the EPP group seeks to deliver robust data protection and legal certainty in order to implement a huge improvement for both businesses and citizens. The focus on the consumer/citizen is more than that on the businesses.

The group proposes a data protection legislation focused on: the particular attention that needs to be paid to the youngest internet users, the clarification of the ways in which data are transferred from Europe to third-countries and finally, the urgent need to adopt this regulation.

https://issuu.com/eppgroup/docs/epp_data_protection_en_

ECR

The ECR group retains the regulations on data flows to be both extremely important and urgent. On the other hand, the group's leading negotiator believes that some work ahead is needed in order to clarify all the aspects of the GDPR regulation. More specifically, the group's spokesman underlines the crucial importance of the methods in which the regulation will be implemented, in order not to affect small businesses in a negative way. The group believes that the reform should aim to set the rules clear, both on the consent for the youngest internet users (at which age it is necessary to obtain parental control), and on the notifications and penalties in case of data breaches. They propose that medical, scientific research, historical and statistical data, when used in the public or scientific interests, are dealt with separately from the rules adopted with the GDPR regulation.

https://ecrgroup.eu/article/eu_data_protection_package_is_an_improvement_but_work_needed_to_ensure_it_d

EFDD

EFDD faction strongly opposes to GDPR reform, considering it a bureaucrat nightmare. The parliamentary group is concerned about the damages that the reform on Individual Rights, Data Protection and Computer Security could do to businesses, especially the smaller ones. Apparently, the full transition compliance will be extremely expensive. Moreover, punishment for non-compliance consists of heavy fines, damaging small businesses the most. They suggest the enterprises to be prepared for request of new rules from customers. EFDD chairman, Nigel Farage, fights on the front lines against the GDPR reform affirming that he himself worked with all sorts of businesses. He claims that Bruxelles "simply don't understand" the damages that the legislation could bring to both small and large businesses.

<http://www.efddgroup.eu/images/publications/ukip-leaflet-web.pdf>

ENF

It is strongly Eurocentric and aims at defending the rights of sovereignty and independence of European nation-states.

GREENS

The European Greens consider data protection as a basic human right, so they work together with the European Free Alliance (EFA) in a data protection campaign entitled 'Respect my Privacy.' Through this campaign, the Greens demonstrate their urge to make sure that European citizens understand critical elements of this legislation, claiming that, data protection will reflect what is forthcoming for citizens in the future. As a left-leaning party, the Greens' main priority is to inform and empower citizens, and in this case, to provide users with the right to decide on their own private data. Firms that do not adhere with this legislation will be fined.

S&D

The Socialists and Democrats are committed to data protection rules that fully protect citizens' fundamental rights, but at the same time, encourage further harmonization in internal markets and still permit businesses to grow and furthermore, create jobs. According to the Socialists and Democrat's position paper on online rights – data protection and copyright, they believe that the data protection framework should be based on the following principles: territorial scope, definition of personal data, principles of data processing, lawfulness of processing, special categories of data, right to information, access rectification and erasure, profiling, one-stop-shop, transfer of data to third countries, strong data protection authorities, redress and sanctions and finally, safeguarding specific processing situations.

FACTIONS' POSITIONS - REGULATION 2

Dear Participants,

Here you will find a brief description of the factions positions of the European Parliament regarding the topics of discussion. Please, keep in mind that the following statements are to be considered as general remarks about the policies or political trends of the States: they can guide you in understanding how to better represent your country and develop ideas and positions accordingly.

*Best of luck to all of you,
The Parliament Team*

GUE/NGL:

The GUE/NGL faction calls for a full ban on electric pulse fishing, as it is seen as an unnecessary, cruel and destructive practice. It instead defends small-scale artisanal fishing enterprises, aiming at ensuring proactiveness of management. In order to do this, it is necessary to prioritise local fishermen as the most sustainable alternative to large-scale industrial fishing, which are instead currently promoted by the EU, in their opinion, it is fundamental to reject attempts to introduce property rights over fish stocks. The negative externalities of the inevitable concentration and domination of the market by big business come without guarantees about the sustainability of stocks. Moreover, the faction argues for a non-transferability of fishing quotas in order to avoid the creation of a quota market in the Member States, that will severely hinder traditional fishing and its sustainability. In sum, the GUE/NGL aims to improve the living conditions of fishery workers by providing a framework that ensures the sustainability of the resources through mechanisms of compensation for fishery workers affected by measures for the protection of the ecosystem or by regulating the first-sale price of fish and therefore the incomes of fishery workers. They state that without a reconsideration of the current uneven distribution of added value along the value chain, any fishery policy will fail in its objectives.

ALDE:

The Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe is a faction that strives to balance the force of their amendments with the Common Fishery Policy (CFP) between the sustainable management of the environment and the socio-economic necessity of a free market.

Evidently, they ask for third-country vessels in EU waters to respect the same provisions they propose for EU vessels so as to guarantee fair competition in the fishing market. Crucial for ALDE is the imposition of mandatory targets of undersized fish (which are currently not mandatory) in accordance with the concept of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY).

They also ask for a legislation that prevents the advent of different standards for different EU waters, keeping open the possibility for the Commission to act in case the necessary actions are not taken at the regional level.

They believe that the protection of the oceans assures the quality of fish, and therefore guarantees market, profit and finally jobs. Therefore, advocating for the intensification of protection reforms, such as a more persistent fight against IUU and clear labeling for consumers.

EPP:

Much of the content of this group gravitates around the importance that their proposals will give more to the flag Member State. To the flag member state, they would like to appoint many issuing powers and the relative responsibilities that come with them. They would be helped by new provisions about reflagging and information about a vessel's lifespan. The requirement that a unique vessel number is granted by the International Maritime Organization, (IMO) should also serve this purpose.

The EPP group believes that Union fishing activities outside Union waters should be based on the same principles and standards as those applicable under Union law in the area of the CFP, they ask, therefore, for greater coherence between internal and external regulations. Regarding the latter, the group asks for a major role in international fishery negotiations while fostering regionalization of the decision-making process.

They aim to simplify the present regulation and its technical measures, so as to attain more flexibility to the sector while keeping its main objective - the sustainability of fishery resources.

ECR:

This group focuses its efforts to devolve back to Member States a greater share of legislative power in the fishery sector. They hope that by implementing the principle of regionalization to the system, it will gain enough flexibility, providing stakeholders with a bigger say in the future of the fishing industry, better sustain jobs and local economies.

This group aims to change European fishery policies, so as to favor the interest of the industry, consumers, fishing communities, and the environment.

It is one of the stronger supporters of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), seeing it as a great opportunity for helping potential beneficiaries, such as fishermen and coastal communities, by providing them easy access to economic diversification and financing. They believe that by reforming the EMFF they are helping coastal communities to innovate and become more competitive against the potential use of the same fund by larger fishing nations that currently use it to improve their fleets.

EFDD:

This group believes that the whole CFP is causing too much damage to poor nations, since they believe that it is helping to recolonize the Third World. The EFDD compares the fishing agreements between the EU and developing countries with the slavery deals made in the period of the Atlantic slave trade. The group regards this fishing agreement as immoral, presenting them as a neo-colonialist tool, serving the economic interests of certain segments of the EU fishing industry. They argue that the EU is using taxpayers' money to subsidize big and powerful vessels to expand into the fishing grounds of some of the world's poorest countries, undermining the people and communities who rely on fish for work and food.

ENF:

This group aims, particularly more than the others, to take back control of Member State fishing rights and everything that comes with it: issuing flags, exclusive rights over their fleet if entangled in high seas and the freedom to set their own national quotas.

GREENS:

The main drive behind the European Greens is to set environmental stability, thus stressing the need for long-term management plans to be adopted for all regulated species. With the environment being its top priority, they advocate for management of the whole ecosystem, with some zones of the ocean being marked as out-of-bounds for fisherman. In order to protect biodiversity, the Greens stress that fishing gear should be suitable to only catch adult fish, and additionally, fishermen must demonstrate the safety of their activities before proceeding to carry out their duties. The greens also highlight that public funds should not be used to increase a member state's fishing capacity.

S&D:

The Socialists and Democrats call for strong measures to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources, according to the UN Sustainable Development goals and furthermore, they believe it is vital to collaborate with Ocean Partnerships to achieve ocean governance. Their recent environmental efforts have involved strategies to end plastic litter by 2030 and to reduce plastic and marine pollution. With a designated committee – the Committee of Fisheries, the S&D party aims to promote sustainability in the fishery industry, enhance conservation of natural resources, ensure traceability of food products and provide decent and fair working conditions for fishermen.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the European Union was established in 1958 and is located in Brussels, Belgium.

Together with the European Parliament, the Council is the main decision-making body.

The Council is formed by the government ministers of each EU country. Each time the Council meets, being formed by ministers in charge of a specific matter, it assumes different configurations depending on the issue. The Ministers' duties include: negotiating and adopting EU laws together with the European Parliament based on proposals from the European Commission, coordinating EU countries' policies, developing the EU's foreign & security policy, concluding agreements between the EU and other countries or international organisations, and adopting the annual budget for the EU together with the European Parliament.

Moreover, the Council defines and implements EU foreign and security policy on the basis of the guidelines set by the European Council. Together with the High Representative of the Union for the Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, it ensures the unity, consistency, and effectiveness of the EU's external action. The presidency of the Council rotates among the EU member states every six months for a 18 months period. Member states holding the presidency work together closely in groups of three, called "trois," in order to set long-term goals and prepare a common agenda determining the topics and major issues that will be addressed by the Council. This is with the exception of the Foreign Affairs Council, which is always chaired by the elected EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (currently Federica Mogherini).

Discussions and decisions are public. Depending on the issue under discussion, the Council of the EU takes its decision by simple majority (15 member states vote in favour), qualified majority (55% of member states, representing 65% of the population of the Union), or unanimous vote. In order to pass, decisions require a qualified majority (55%, namely 16 countries out of 28); a simple majority, instead, is required for procedural votes.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/>

STAFF OF THE COUNCIL



LAURA BASSAN - PRESIDENT

Dear Ministers, Deputies and Journalists,
A very warm welcome to the 2019 edition of Venice Universities' Model European Union! My name is Laura Bassan, I am 24 years old and I am pursuing a Master's Degree in Comparative International Relations with a specialization in Cross-Cultural Relations at Ca' Foscari University of Venice. Currently, I am writing the final dissertation on the topic of cyber violence as a form of violence against women and girls and its consequences on female inclusion in the digital world. After three and half years in AIESEC, in March 2018 I joined the Venice Diplomatic Society of which I am a member.

Since I have started the Master's Degree, I have been given the chance to participate in a great many extracurricular activities that enriched my knowledge of international relations and projected my aspirations towards a working career in this field. In 2017, I took part in the first edition of VeUMEU acting as a Member of the Parliament in the EPP group representing Latvia.

It was the very first time on a Model European Union simulation, and I could immediately feel the spirit of collaboration, cooperation, and mediation amongst the delegates. It was an extraordinary experience!

In February 2018, I had the tremendous opportunity to participate in the most prestigious simulation of the United Nations worldwide, namely the Harvard National Model United Nation in Boston, where I represented Cuba in the Economic and Financial Committee.

Shortly after coming back from Boston, I knew that I wanted to be engaged once more in a Model European Union as well as testing my knowledge and skills by taking part in the organizing committee. And so I did by acting as the Secretary of the Council of the European Union.

I am really honoured to serve you as the President of the Council of the European Union during this edition of the VeUMEU! I want you to act the part of the minister as best as you can, to commit during the discussions of the directives showing your debating skills, to cooperate with the fellow ministers and argue too, why not! Get ready to promote your country position on the topics of sustainable management of the EU external fishing fleet and European General Data Protection Regulation and Privacy!

I look forward to meeting you and working with you all!

Laura Bassan

STAFF OF THE COUNCIL



MARIAM FRANGULYAN - VICE PRESIDENT

Hello everyone!

I am extremely honored to be your Vice-President of the Council of the European Union. Let me first introduce myself: my name is Mariam Frangulyan and I am a 20-year-old student at my second year of bachelor's degree in Philosophy, International Studies and Economics. I was born in Yerevan, Armenia and moved to Italy, in Venice with my family when I was only one years old.

Hence, I grew up between the Italian reality outside and the Armenian one at home. My multi-cultural international background and further, the positive influences of my education and family, have molded me as a person willing to listen to, share with and embrace the world and its diversity.

This will be my first Model European Union however I have been involved in several MUNs, both as a delegate and organizer. I have represented the delegation of the Russian Federation twice, first in the UNHRC committee and then in the DISEC committee. Further, as board member, I have been involved in the role of Public Relations coordinator, Head of the American Delegation and Head of Social Media.

My very last experience in a MUN took me to Boston, where has I represented The Netherlands in the DISEC committee at the Harvard National Model United Nations.

My interest in international relations and diplomacy has led me to become a member of the Venice Diplomatic Society, thanks to which I have also taken part in the VDS Debate Society.

With great pleasure, I welcome all of you to the 3rd edition of the Venice Universities' Model European Union! The VeUMEU 2019 will be an excellent chance to test your skills, from public speaking to decision-making and problem-solving. I am ready to work hard and make sure that this experience fully satisfies your awaited expectations.

Good luck to all of you! This will be an unforgettable experience!

Mariam Frangulyan

STAFF OF THE COUNCIL



MALAK ALBAW - SECRETARY

Hello delegates!

My name is Malak Albaw and I am from Jordan. I am a Ca' Foscari student enrolled at the Bachelor Degree in Economics, Finance and Markets. I am also a VIU student, undertaking the globalisation program of 2019, where I am specialising in Environmental Risk Analysis and Economics for the Environment.

Ever since I became a member in Venice Diplomatic Society, I am more open to new challenges. It was a process of self discovery, where I am discovering new interests and the paths that it can lead me. Nonetheless, being dynamically engaged with the issues around the world is essential. I am part of the gazette team as well as the social media team, where we were actively updated with issues and news around us!

Because of the intellectual capacity that VDS offers, I started to brainstorm and do some research about numerous topics I never thought I would be fascinated by. In a nutshell, I perceive VDS as a platform of personal growth, facilitating the development of an individual as it has enriched my experience as an international student in numerous ways.

I am absolutely thrilled and excited to join this year's MEU as the Secretary of the Council of the European Union. It will be a great pleasure to organise the conference, meet new people and be present in a diplomatic environment. I will be responsible to ensure that MEU delivers an enriching experience to participants. Each one of us will be able to transform our efforts into a captivating outcome, embodying the ideals that MEU is all about.

Looking forward to see you all there!

Malak Albaw

MINISTRIES' POSITIONS - REGULATION 1

Dear Participants,

Here you will find a brief description of the Member States' positions in the Council of the European Union regarding the topics of discussion. Please, keep in mind that, however, the following statements are to be considered as general remarks about the policies or political trends of the States: they can guide you in understanding how to better represent your country and develop ideas and positions accordingly. If you happen to have any doubt, do not hesitate to ask the Commission.

*Best of luck to all of you,
The Council Team*

Austria

The Austrian Data Protection Authority is the national supervisory authority for data protection in the Republic of Austria. The Austrian Data Protection Act (Datenschutzgesetz, short DSG) supplements the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and provides data subjects with respect to the right to secrecy, information, access, rectification, erasure, restriction of processing, data portability, right to object and not to be subjected to automated individual decision-making. More specifically, the right to secrecy is a special right granted by the Austrian data protection act which can be enforced before the data protection authority against a controller subject to the Datenschutzgesetz.

<https://www.data-protection-authority.gv.at>

Belgium

Following the adoption at EU level of the Data Protection Reform Package in 2016, Belgium has reshaped its national data protection framework by transposing and executing or clarifying European Union data protection law into the national law. Since the publication, on 5 September 2018 of the final part of the national legislative framework, namely the Privacy Act, the Belgian data protection framework consists of the Privacy Act (Act of 30 July 2018), the Camera Act (Act of 21 March 2018), the Information Security Committee Act (Act of 5 September 2018), the Data Protection Authority Act (Act of 3 December 2017).

<https://privacylawblog.fieldfisher.com/2018/the-belgian-data-protection-framework>

Bulgaria

The Commission for the Protection of Personal Data (CPDP) developed the current Strategy in accordance with the National Development Programme: Bulgaria 2020 and taking note of the Strategy for Development of the State Administration (2014 – 2020). The commission seeks to build confidence in citizens upon the protection of their personal data as a fundamental right of all Europeans. Considering the rapidly changing new trends in the area of personal data protection, the Strategy (Horizon 2022) lays down a mechanism for a review of the Commission's tactical and short-term actions to serve as a basis for the development of a follow-up strategy by the next complement of the CPDP. The strategic objectives for the 2017 - 2022 period include the implementation of the system for the prevention and containment of the unlawful forms of personal data processing and violation of natural persons' rights; a supervision mechanism effectively applied; a comprehensive system in place for training in personal data protection along with public awareness raising events and initiatives; sustainable administrative services provided to citizens and data controllers; a proactive approach applied to international cooperation; a system of initiatives in place for upgrading the professional qualification of the CPDP and its administration; finally, advanced openness and transparency processes.

<https://www.cdpd.bg/en/index.php?p=element&aid=1081>

Croatia

The Republic of Croatia has accepted provisions of the Convention 108 (Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data). On the 14th of April 2005, the Croatian Parliament has ratified the Convention 108 (Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data and Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data regarding supervisory authorities and transborder data flows).

<https://azop.hr/legal-framework/legislation/national-legislation>

Cyprus

In the Republic of Cyprus, the Commissioner for personal data protection is an independent public authority responsible for monitoring the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) and other laws aiming at the protection of individuals with regards to the processing of their personal data.

http://www.dataprotection.gov.cy/dataprotection/dataprotection.nsf/home_el/home_el?opendocument

Czech Republic

The Office for Personal Data Protection of the Czech Republic is an independent body set up to supervise the observance of legal obligations laid down for processing of personal data; to maintain the register of notified data processing operations; to deal with initiatives and complaints from citizens concerning breach of the law and to provide consultancy in personal data protection. The country develops its activities on the basis of Act No. 101/2000 Coll., on the Protection of Personal Data and on the amendment to some acts, as well as by several other laws.

<https://www.uoou.cz>

Denmark

The two main acts regarding data protection in Denmark are the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act. The latter supplements and implements Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data by filling in sections of the Regulation that are left to individual member states to interpret and implement. Under the GDPR, data subjects have the right to lodge a complaint with their supervisory authority if they consider that the processing of their personal data infringes the Regulation, and the right to an effective judicial remedy against data controllers and processors if they consider their rights to have been infringed by processing that does not comply with the Regulation. In Denmark, the Datatilsynet (Data Protection Agency) is responsible for monitoring the application of the Regulation and the Data Protection Act.

<https://www.itgovernance.eu/da-dk>

Estonia

Estonia's Personal Data Protection Act aims at protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons upon processing of personal data, above all the right to inviolability of private life. It provides the conditions and procedure for processing of personal data; the procedure for the exercise of state supervision upon processing of personal data; the liability for the violation of the requirements for processing of personal data.

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en>

Finland

In Finland, the Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman safeguards the rights and freedoms of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data as well as supervising the legality of personal data processing and the implementation of the data protection rights of individuals. The office's main duties consist of promoting awareness of the risks, rules, safeguards, obligations and rights related to the processing of personal data, carrying out investigations and inspections and imposing administrative sanctions for violations of the General Data Protection Regulation.

<https://tietosuoja.fi/en/home>

France

The French authority responsible for data protection is the National Commission for Computing and Freedom (Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés). On 12 December 2018, the French government adopted a new version of the French Data Protection Act by way of ordinance. The French legislator had authorized the French government to legislate by way of an ordinance in order to achieve uniformity between French Data Protection law and the GDPR. Substantial modifications concerned the introduction of new criminal sanctions and the harmonization with the General Data Protection Regulation. While the Ordinance does provide more clarity and consistency to the amended Act by introducing specific references to the GDPR, not all the key provisions of the GDPR are explicitly mentioned or referenced in the amended Act.

<https://www.cnil.fr/>

Germany

Germany is the first EU member state that issues the new regulation on Data Protection (GDPR). Under the federal authority, it imposed a fine of 10,000 euros social media who fails to comply: Art. 32 (1) (a) GDPR (obligation to pseudonymise and encrypt personal data) In which, after the GDPR enforcement, the authority of the Baden state, filed a violation against an unknown social media provider 20,000 euros after breaching one of the provisions outlined in the regulation. The Data Protection Association of Germany decided to penalize the social media firm for storing the passwords of the clients username in plain text. Germany's primary political parties are the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU), the Free Democratic Party (FDP), the Social Democratic Party (SPD), The Greens and the Left Party.

Greece

Greece is concerned with the issue of handling personal data in the healthcare sector. By combining the digital world and the healthcare institution, it became increasingly important to issue the sensitive personal data because of the ease of collecting information and sharing it online. Therefore, a serious coordination between the Personal Data Protection Authority and The digital Policy Secretariat should coordinate, and comply with the GDPR to create additional protections.

Legal entities are subject to comply with the GDPR, if they process and collect data from subjects who are in the European Union, Thus, it adds an extra-territorial effect on the protection of data processing for foreign companies in Greece and in other member states, to not misuse or sell any personal data that could harm the EU citizen.

Hungary

On the 25th of May, GDPR came into force in Hungary as it adopted the national law of GDPR. Though, Hungary did not take measures to adapt to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 during the transition period. The country might suffer from fully implementing the law and integrating it with the old system concerning the processing of personal data.

Ireland

GDPR is a single law that aims to harmonize the issues related to personal data of EU citizens under a single law, directed to all member states. The first data protection legislation was introduced in 1988 as part of the Data Protection Act, enforced as a domestic law in Ireland. Then, the Data Protection Directive of 1995 along the Data Protection Act 2003, that was transposed into Ireland, has now been replaced by GDPR. Furthermore, Ireland enacted the Irish Data Protection Act which was signed on 24th May 2018, following the enforcement of the GDPR. It supplements the previous data protection framework with further amendments. It gives an additional interpretation to the GDPR, in areas where the EU member state is competent to do so. The aftermath of the ongoing Brexit negotiations, puts an unclear settlement around the cross-border data flows between EU member states and UK. Irish corporates should prepare and plan for the possibility of a failed bilateral agreement if the UK government fails to secure an "adequacy decision" to allow the movement of personal data between the two nations.

<https://www.itgovernance.eu/en-ie/data-protection-ie>

Italy

Italy is part of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation). It has successfully implemented the enforcement of the data protection regulation through an Italian privacy regulator, DPA. DPA is responsible for monitoring the compliance of the GDPR (according to Article 51 of Regulation No.2016/679).

<http://www.mondaq.com/italy/x/740422/data+protection/Italian+Data+Protection+Code+Reformed+To+Enact+GDPR+What+Is+New>

Latvia

It is the first Baltic country to implement its national data protection law under the GDPR framework. A draft from the Ministry of Justice was adopted "Personal Data Processing Law". It specifies the way the General Data Protection Regulation should be enacted. The application of the GDPR began on the 25th of May, 2018, setting out the same regulation of the data protection legislation throughout EU member states. Before the enforcement of the GDPR, the framework regarding protecting EU citizen's data has still not been harmonized as each member state interpret it in a different way. Thus, the regulation ensures that uniform rules are applied to all EU countries. However, Latvia was one of the countries that did not have a previous national law to build the GDPR upon. It could be seen that the Ministry of Justice should be put in blame as there was adequate time to establish a back-up law as the new regulations were set out in December 2015. According to data collected by a Latvian company, 23 % of the firms do not know about the GDPR and how to act accordingly to it.

Lithuania

The Lithuanian parliament has enacted the new regulation on the 30th of June, 2018. It was one of the few EU countries that failed to adopt to it prior to the enforcement date.

Among the most important provisions are:

1-Territorial scope

2- Judicial data

3- Biological data : Health-related data, biometric, genetic.

4- Sanctions

5- Child's digital consent (along with Bulgaria, Austria and Cyprus) opted for 14 as the age of "digital consent".

<https://iapp.org/news/a/lithuania-adopts-new-law-on-the-legal-protection-of-personal-data/>

Luxembourg

Luxembourg, the first European city to set out a community for the EU institution, is actively engaged in the European integration process. In Luxembourg, a draft was created on the 12 of September 2017 to enact with the GDPR. However, the law for the protection of natural persons came into force on August 2018

<http://www.allenoverly.com/publications/en-gb/Pages/The-new-law-of-1-August-2018-clarifies-data-protection-in-Luxembourg.aspx>

<https://iclg.com/practice-areas/data-protection-laws-and-regulations/luxembourg>

Malta

Malta is one of the countries with its appealing economy that drive foreign investors to open new businesses there. It has perceived foreigners to invest and open new businesses in the country, up to 43000 shareholders are foreign investor, meaning that both national and foreign firms will have to comply under the new EU regulation implied for the sole purpose of protecting consumers data from being misused, for the GDPR, legislated a couple of years ago, in order to protect consumer data, collected by firms. It became a necessity to address data protection for local and international companies through, the EU law. Following the Brexit negotiations, if UK exits the EU with a deal, then data auditors and controllers will not have to transfer the data back to the UK, allowing freedom of data flow between EU and UK until 2020. However, the unlikelihood of that happening right now puts Maltese companies at an uncertainty.

Netherlands

The GDPR European privacy regulation safeguards the processing of personal data by businesses and organizations. The processing of personal data must have precise reasons to be done and it has limits, as it is not permitted to gather more data than the one absolutely necessary. In the Netherlands, the GDPR is referred to as the AVG (Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming). The Netherlands is the first country to release a GDPR fining policy: the Dutch Data Protection Authority is working on determining how to establish the exact amount for the fines. As of now, there is a four-category system, which provides with examples depending on the size of the companies and the maximum fines.

Poland

In 2018, Poland adopted a new act regarding personal data protection as to start the GDPR implementation process. The Provisions Implementing the Personal Data Protection Act ("Amending Act Draft") is being processed in the Polish Parliament. Moreover, various industry codes have been created that specify how data is to be protected. The most significant impact of this new legislation will be on companies and institutions, for instance, there will be improvements in dealing with reactions on motions and requests regarding personal data held by companies and institutions.

Portugal

In 2018, Portugal published a draft law regarding the implementation of the GDPR and later submitted it to the Parliament for discussion. Just a few months later, in July, Portugal faced its first implementation case of the GDPR because of three violations of the GDPR by a hospital, although there had been controversy by the hospital's staff because of the draft status of the law. The hospital was fined for breach of the data minimization principle, breach of the integrity and confidentiality principle and the failure to ensure the ongoing security of processing under article 32 of the GDPR.

Romania

After the GDPR regulation came into force, the Romanian Parliament and the Romanian Data Protection Authority (RDPA), had to create legislation to implement the GDPR in Romania. After recent threats by national authorities in Bucharest to impose a €20m fine on a Romanian media outlet, the European Commission warned Romania not to abuse the EU's new data protection regulation and in fact Chief European Commission spokesperson Margaritis Schinas told reporters in Brussels that exemptions on privacy and data protection must be created for the media working in Romania.

The regulation allows the public authorities to appoint a sole data protection officer, and provides for such authorities, acting as controller or processor, to face a two-tier sanctioning system. If following a second investigation, the RDPA determines that the measures provided under the remedy plan have not been accomplished, then the authority can be fined.

Slovakia

On 30 January 2018, the Slovak Republic published a new act on the protection of personal data in the Collection of Laws under the number 18/2018 Coll. ("New Personal Data Protection Act"). The latter replaces the current Slovak Act No. 122/2013 Coll. on the protection of personal data. The reason for the adoption of the New Personal Data Protection Act is because of the European reform of the law on the protection of personal data, implemented in particular by the General Data Protection Regulation. The New Personal Data Protection Act is very similar to the provisions of the GDPR but it also transposes into the Slovak legal order, the so-called "Police" Directive (European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 2016/680) and also uses the option contained in the GDPR, to define categories of exceptions and derogations from the GDPR in the legal systems EU Member States.

Slovenia

Slovenia currently has a new Data Protection Act ("ZVOP-2") in the legislative process, with the aim to ensure the implementation of the GDPR in a systematic manner, as to encompass as many of the personal data protection aspects of the GDPR as possible, and gradually replacing the current Data Protection Act ("ZVOP-1").

The proposed ZVOP-2 is largely based on the GDPR and borrows defined terms from both the GDPR and the Data Protection Directive. However, in some areas, it provides further detail about the operation of the GDPR.

Spain

Spain has a long tradition of data protection laws and regulations, and in fact thanks to the latter, the foundations for a legal and institutional framework function effectively and efficiently for the protection of personal data in Spain. The Organic Law on the Protection of Personal Data and the Guarantee of Digital Rights has been published in December 2018 on Constitution Day. There are five key issues in the draft law: the object of the law, data subject rights, the data protection officer, the processing of personal data by political parties, and digital rights in the labour field. Highlights of the GDPR law include data subject's rights on behalf of the controller, notifications when requests from a data subject are excessive, hold of information by a controller to prevent future processing for direct marketing purposes in case an individual objects to its processing of his or her information for direct marketing. There are also cases in which it is mandatory to establish a data protection officer (DPO), such as in public and private universities, in information society services and operators involved in game developing activity through electronic, computer, telematic and interactive channels.

Sweden

In Sweden, the supervisory authority under the GDPR is the Swedish Data Protection Authority (SDPA), which also supervises the Swedish supplement law to the GDPR, the Data Protection Act. Under this regulation, non-compliant organizations for instance face greater penalties, up to 4% of annual global turnover or €20 million. In addition, data subjects have the right to seek judicial remedies against data controllers and processors, as well as the right to obtain compensation as a result of GDPR violations. Another important aim of the Swedish Data Protection Authority is the dissemination of advice and knowledge for the data subjects, thus the people who process personal data in society, the data controllers and the people whose data is process. The SDPA explains how to comply with the law and what rights the individual has, through the internet, press releases, courses and information services. To check on compliance, the SDPA makes inspections, which most of the times are planned, either through visits or by letter, phone or email.

United Kingdom

As one of the major contributors to the creation of the GDPR law, the United Kingdom won't be affected by Brexit, in case the latter were to happen. It is possible that in the future, another government may change the regulation again but in order to establish partnerships and work with European companies, the European regulation needs to be respected and followed. In fact, the UK has always committed to harmonising British data protection laws with European ones, most notably by passing the Data Protection Act 2018. The latter controls how information about data subjects is used by organizations, businesses and the government and there are several rules called "data protection principles", such as making sure that the information is used fairly and for specific purposes or that it is limited only to what is necessary, and sensitive information has a stronger legal protection in this act.

USEFUL LINKS: https://europa.eu/european-union/topics_en, https://edpb.europa.eu/about-edpb/board/members_en

MINISTRIES' POSITIONS - REGULATION 2

Dear Participants,

Here you will find a brief description of the Member States' positions in the Council of the European Union regarding the topics of discussion. Please, keep in mind that, however, the following statements are to be considered as general remarks about the policies or political trends of the States: they can guide you in understanding how to better represent your country and develop ideas and positions accordingly. If you happen to have any doubt, do not hesitate to ask the Commission.

*Best of luck to all of you,
The Council Team*

Austria

As a landlocked country, Austria has no fisheries ranking 22nd in the European Union in terms of aquaculture production. With no direct access to the sea, aquaculture activity in Austria is limited to freshwater farming where the main production of species refers to trouts and carps. About 20 fish wholesale companies are active in Austria. According to the operational programme of Austria (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund framework), the Austrian fish processing sector produces high-quality products that account for an annual turnover of EUR 58 million.

<http://www.eumofa.eu/en/austria>

Belgium

Belgium is a minor EU producer both in terms of aquaculture and fisheries. Landings comprise the initial unloading of any fisheries products, including aquatic plants, from on board a fishing vessel to land in a given country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. In Belgium, 95% of the species are landed fresh whereas the rest consists of cooked products. Almost 100% of landings are destined for human consumption. Currently, Belgium counts a total of seven fishing ports and one Producer Organization is formally recognised and operating in the fishery sector.

<http://www.eumofa.eu/en/belgium>

Bulgaria

The "European Maritime and Fisheries Fund – Operational Programme for Bulgaria" (EMFF OP) aims at achieving key national development priorities along with the "Europe 2020" objectives. The main objectives of the OP aim at enhancing the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector and processing sector, the viability of the sea fisheries sector and the sustainable development of traditionally fisheries dependent areas. Currently, 22.47% of the total OP allocation aims at ensuring the viability and sustainable development of the Bulgarian fisheries sector as well as the protection of its fishing/marine resources. This includes investments in the modernisation of fishing infrastructure, protection and restoration of marine biodiversity, promotion of innovation, collection of marine litter, development of complementary activities and new forms of income for fishermen.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Croatia

There are two main types of capture fishery at sea in the Republic of Croatia, commercial and non-commercial. Commercial fishery encompasses large scale fisheries but also the new category of small-scale coastal fishery which is limited in terms of gears as well as manner of operation. Non-commercial fishery at sea includes sport and recreational fishing. Fishing takes place mostly in the Adriatic Sea and is characterized by multispecies fisheries.

The two categories of fishing on freshwaters, namely inland, are commercial and sport-recreational. The management of inland waters is under the responsibility of fishing rights holders, mostly consisting in associations covering management elements such as fishing rights, permits, control and stocking surveillance.

<https://www.eurofish.dk/member-countries/croatia>

Cyprus

Cyprus ranks low among EU Member States producing fisheries and aquaculture products. Landings represent the initial unloading of any quantity of fisheries products, including aquatic plants, from on board a fishing vessel to land in a given country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. In Cyprus, fish landed is fresh and all the availability is destined to human consumption. All products are landed by Cypriot vessels. Currently, Cyprus records 16 fishing ports and 99% of fish products are farmed in sea and brackish waters, mainly using cages.

<http://www.eumofa.eu/en/cyprus>

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is a landlocked country with no marine fisheries, while at the same time it is the 11th largest producer of aquaculture products. As the Czech Republic is landlocked, farmed fish production is entirely from freshwater. The most important aquaculture production methods refer to ponds (97%), recirculation systems (1%), tanks and raceways (2%). The aquaculture sector accounts for 0.04% of gross domestic product (GDP). It provides work for 1 520 full-time equivalent employees (FTE) who represent 0.003% of the entire Czech workforce. Moreover, Czech aquaculture production amounts to 20 000 tonnes of freshwater fish per year, representing €40 million in value. The Operational Programme (OP) aims at promoting environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based fisheries, fostering environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based aquaculture as well as the implementing the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP); increasing employment and territorial cohesion; fostering marketing and processing; fostering the implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP).

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Denmark

According to Denmark's European Maritime and fisheries Fund (EMFF) Operational Programme 2014–2020, the key objectives in aquaculture consists in increasing aquaculture production by 25%, increasing organic production to at least 10% of total production and increasing the export of aquaculture production by 25%. One of the aims of the Operational Programme is to reinforce the processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products through innovation, certification, traceability and other suitable measures.

<https://www.eurofish.dk/denmark>

Estonia

The Estonian capture fishery sector includes distant water fishing in the Northwest and Northeast Atlantic, trawl and coastal fishing in the Baltic Sea and inland fisheries. In total, there are 1 590 fishing vessels. The fishery in the Baltic Sea is divided into the marine trawl fishery and the coastal fishery. The marine trawl fishery contributes approximately 65% (53 634 tonnes) of the total fisheries capture

<https://www.eurofish.dk/estonia>

Finland

Finland ranks 12th among EU fishing countries and 14th in terms of aquaculture production. Landings comprise the initial unloading of any fisheries products, including aquatic plants, from on board a fishing vessel to land in a given country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. In 2016, 100% of landings in Finland came from the national fleet and currently the country records 94 fishing ports.

<http://www.eumofa.eu/en/finland>

France

The Operational Programme (OP) "Fisheries and Maritime 2014-2020" for support from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) in France aims at achieving key national development priorities along with the "Europe 2020" objectives. The OP addresses the general reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the development of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP).

The French OP is organised around six Union Priorities which are aimed at:

- improving the balance fisheries activities, environmental protection and sustainability. while focusing on innovation, energy savings and scientific knowledge;
- boosting competitiveness and sustainability of the French aquaculture sector;
- complying with CFP rules regarding control and data collection. Funding will go towards the implementation of data collection and management, including through the rationalisation of databases, to improve scientific assessment of stocks and to implementing the action plan for control which will reinforce administrative capacity and the effectiveness of fisheries control and inspection;
- ensuring better territorial cohesion of fisheries and aquaculture;
- improving the marketing, diversification and valorisation of sea food products;
- strengthening the efficiency of maritime surveillance and widening the network of marine protected areas and improving knowledge on the marine environment and interactions with human activities.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Germany

Germany lies east to the Baltic Sea, bordering Denmark from the north and Poland from the east. It has the highest number of population among all EU member states. Its fishery mainly operates in the Baltic Sea and in the North Sea. The North Sea may seem abundant but it is heavily enriched with a large fish community. Throughout the years, Germany's fishing industry is expanding but opposes some issues in the baltic sea on a global scale. As the Baltic sea is in worrying conditions, it puts the cod stocks at risk of overfishing. Thus, the EU's ministries in the fishing sector have advocated a ban during the spawning season. Danish authorities are controlling the fishery industry of the Baltic Sea. Germany's legislation are implemented through national and state level, given the difference of the structure government of this EU member state, it works on federal basis. This means, giving the nature of the structural basis the government works upon, it is part of the agreement that each state, to govern the activity of fishing, especially cod fishing. The ban between February 1 and 31 March. It is regulated by EU-law, which all EU countries must act upon, in order to allow for the fishing population to reproduce (a recovery period). Though, the german fishery industry's has a small contribution to the GDP around the 1%. Nevertheless, it has aided in the recovery of the economy especially after the meltdown in 2008. Analyzing the country's economic geography point of view, it could be seen that Danish authorities are controlling the fishery regulations while complying to EU regulations, rising a conflicting interest between ecological economy and a capitalist one.

<https://balticeye.org/en/>

https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/control/who_does_what/baltic_sea_authorities_en

Greece

The Greek Operational Programme for Fisheries and Sea (OPFS) 2014-2020 is one of the seven sectoral programs under the Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework 2014-2020. Greece was a leading producer among EU member states, that used to produce over more than 120,000 tonnes. Greece is ranked 2nd value and volume in fish farming among the 28 Member states, ahead of Spain, Italy, France, Denmark, and Germany. After the Greek crisis, the mariculture sector is operating below its normal capacity. Under the terms of the European Council, it aims to increase the competitiveness of the fishing sector and decrease.

http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/naso_greece/en

Hungary

Hungary is a landlocked country, that has no access to the ocean at its borders. The European Union was criticized by environmentalists, who are claiming that the Common Fishery Policy is sparking up unfair economical benefits to 13 member states. One of these countries are landlocked member states such as Hungary and Austria, do not have any fishing ports. despite the fact that these countries did not land any fish, they still receive subsidies from the European Commission.

https://oceana.org/sites/default/files/reports/EU_Subsidies_Report_FINAL_FINAL-1.pdf

Ireland

As an island nation, the Irish fishing industry is concentrated in coastal communities where it plays a significant role in the local economy. After the transition period ends with Brexit, UK will be able to set its own TAC around its territorial water and negotiate on any fishing opportunity available with EU, in order to recover a EU-UK relationship for establishing a fishery policy. Northern Ireland made it clear that fisherman are expecting an increase in quota in 2020, as UK might be able to make a deal for the British Isles as a whole, benefiting both Ireland and the UK.

The Common Fishery Policy sets out four main pillars to be regulated:

- 1- regulation of production,
- 2- quality
- 3- packaging and labelling
- 4- setting minimum fish prices; and setting rules for trade with non-EU countries.

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmniaf/878/878.pdf>

Italy

The Italian Operational Programme for Fisheries and Sea (OPFS) 2014-2020 is one of the seven sectoral programs under the Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework 2014-2020. A series of ministerial conferences, took place in Malta, Valletta and Venice, in a meeting of ministers and EU commissioners for Environment, Maritime Affairs and fishier, to come up with a resolution for the socio-economical and sustainable future of the Mediterranean fishery. In the attempt to improve the livelihood of the surrounding communities of the Mediterranean region, were more than 300,000 persons rely on the coastal community for an earning of living.

Latvia

In northern Europe, The republic of Latvia, is located in the eastern part of the Baltic sea. Latvia lies next to Estonia in the north and east to Russia. Thus, being a Baltic country wouldn't be a surprise for the strong fishing traditions to emerge in this region. Although, the contribution of the fishing industry to the GDP is quite insignificant, a major part of the country's trade practices is exporting canned fish to other EU countries, as well as to South Asia.

From the very beginning, the country had advocated measures to control the fishery practices, even before the Eu accession. Thus, complying with then TAC set out by the European Council to all EU countries, may not be difficult as the Latvian fishery used to regulate it through quotas.

https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/748

Lithuania

Under the Lithuanian law, the country did its best attempt to conserve the fish population by prohibiting fishery practices in protected zones, under the conservation regulation. The Lithuanian Ministry of Environment set out fish conservation dates in which some fish species must be protected during spawning periods. According to the EU agreement on fishing regulations, Lithuanian fishermen have access fish to the Baltic Sea, as well as to the waters belonging to EU countries. Other international agreements allow Lithuanian fishermen to use resources of more distant waters.

OP Objectives :

- 1- Creating a profitable fishing market, through value adding operations and using innovative methods.
- 2- Establishing a balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities.

Luxembourg

Set in the heart of the Europe, Luxembourg is one of the six founding countries of the European Union. After the Second world war, it has proven its competences to the EU through its efforts and anticipation of issues and challenges that the European Union faced. The Luxembourg Presidency will seek to reach an agreement on the issue of deep-sea fishing, diminishing the sustainable exploitation of these fish stocks. Furthermore, the principles of simplification and balance of institutional competencies must be implemented in the negotiations on the multi-annual management plans for the Baltic Sea, as well as in the decisions aligning the acquis with the Treaty of Lisbon, in particular in relation to illegal and unregulated fishing.

Malta

The maritime nation, located in the Mediterranean region has proved to the European Union that it is competent enough to integrate with the EU market. Malta is defined as a high income country by the World Bank, because of its fast-industrial economy. Back in time, it was colonized by the Britain up until 1979, where the Britain discontinued using the country for military purposes. Through its wins and losses, Malta is still significantly influenced by Britain, and has strong ties with it. A series of ministerial conferences took place in Valletta, Malta and Venice, gathering all Mediterranean countries, including : Spain, Italy, France, Cyprus, Malta, and Croatia. In the attempt to come up with a proposal that addresses critical issues such as : prohibiting IUU (Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing), scientific research, and suitable conservation techniques.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/inseparable/en/medfish4ever#quicktabs-medfish4ever=6>

Netherlands

The Dutch Operational programme focuses on innovation in order to tackle the environmental and economic challenges facing the fisheries sector. The aim is to increase sustainability and competitiveness and, in fact, the increased cooperation between scientists and fishermen is an important part of this process. Thanks to the latter, the chain “from the fish in the sea to the fish on the consumer's plate” can function efficiently. The Netherlands has an environmentally sustainable and profitable fisheries' sector. Among other things, this sector has seen a reduction in the impact of fisheries on the marine environment, an increase in the competitiveness of fisheries businesses, technical development, innovation and knowledge transfer. All of the Dutch policies regarding this specific sector are of course in line with the Common Fisheries Policy of the European Union.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Poland

Although the fishery sector is a minor one in the country, it plays an important role in the Polish economy, especially for what concerns the impact on economic activities diversification. Poland possesses two fleets, the Baltic and the long-distance ones, but in the last few years the number of vessels registered in the Polish fleet has decreased, especially after joining the European Union, and because of the Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan. The aquaculture sector is also very present in Poland, dating back to the 12th century. In 2016 the total aquaculture production amounted to 35 thousand tonnes, with a significant percentage increase in comparison to previous years. The most significant sector in fishing is the processing one, which at present ranks very high in Europe; in fact, Poland supplies European countries with many processed products such as salmon and marinade fish. Some of the challenges Poland has to face in the fisheries' sector are sustainable exploitation of stocks, increased sector profitability and sustained employment.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Portugal

Along other European countries, Portugal is part of the Operational Programme for the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, working towards the achievement of development goals by 2020 in the “Europe 2020” sphere. The Portuguese Operational programme considers the following to be crucial:

1. Achieve a better balance between fisheries activities and environmental protection and sustainability;
2. Meet objectives of the Portuguese strategic plan for aquaculture by improving communication in the aquaculture sector, by boosting the development of aquaculture and lastly by improving marine spatial planning;
3. CFP (Common Fisheries Policy) rules regarding control and data collection. Funds will particularly be aimed at the improvement of data collection and management, including rationalization of databases;
4. Local development by maintaining and creating jobs, reinforcing the position of fisheries and aquaculture within the development of coastal territories, and increasing added value through innovative projects and research;
5. Improving the marketing, diversification and valorisation of seafood products;
6. Strengthen the efficiency of maritime surveillance, widen the network of marine protected areas and improve knowledge on the marine environment and interactions with human activities;
7. Technical assistance in order to reinforce implementation and ensure efficient administration of the EU funding.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Romania

The main objectives of the Operational programme (OP) aim at enhancing the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector and processing sector, the viability of sea fisheries sector and the sustainable development of traditionally fisheries- dependent areas, along with the need for protection and rehabilitation of the marine environment and its living resources, the control of fisheries activities, the collection of fisheries data and the improvement of knowledge on the state of the marine environment. The funding priorities of the OP are the following:

1. Viability and the sustainable development of the Romanian fisheries sector as well as the protection of its resources;
2. Foster environmentally sustainable, resource efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge based aquaculture;
3. Promote the implementation of the CFP (Common Fisheries Policy) by collection and management of data and by supporting monitoring, control and enforcement;
4. Promote the maintenance of the economic and social sustainability of the Romanian fisheries and aquaculture areas, the creation of jobs and the diversification in fisheries and aquaculture sectors and the sustainable exploitation of related products through the implementation of comprehensive local development strategies;

5. 6.88 % of the OP allocation will be spent on the measures dedicated to fostering marketing and processing;
6. Maritime policy aimed at improving knowledge on the marine environment and the development of part of CISE (Common Information Sharing Information);
7. Technical assistance in order to ensure efficient administration of the EU funding, including support to publicity and information measures as well as evaluations.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Slovakia

Although fisheries are not included in the Slovak Operational Programme and despite the relatively small contribution of the aquaculture sector to the national economy, aquaculture has important non-production functions that are functional to environmental protection and enhancement. Examples are water management, flood control, landscaping, biodiversity preservation and recreational fishing. Operational programme aims include supporting modernisation of aquaculture farms and ponds by introducing new technologies, improved infrastructure and environmentally friendly farming methods.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia is also part of the Operational Programme (OP), which aims at achieving key national development priorities along with the "Europe 2020" objectives. The OP addresses the general reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and fully supports the priorities defined in the EMFF (European Maritime Fisheries Fund) Regulation. The main objectives of the Programme are related to enhancing the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector, the viability of sea fisheries and the sustainable development of traditionally fisheries-dependent areas. The Programme also addresses the need to reduce the impact of fisheries on the marine environment, the control of fisheries activities and the improvement of knowledge on the state of the marine environment at sea.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Spain

EU funding will support investment in the fisheries, aquaculture and processing industries to boost competitiveness and sustainability. Elements underpinning such a development include: adjusting fleet capacity to available resources, reducing energy consumption, developing the production of higher added-value products and ensuring environmental sustainability. In this context, the focus will be on measures reducing the impact of fisheries on the marine environment and to protecting aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems through marine protected areas.

Funding will also be aimed at projects that improve the livelihood of fishing communities by increased support for Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs), and to supporting Spanish public bodies in enforcing CFP (Common Fisheries Policy) rules and providing sound data for the management of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

Sweden

Fisheries management in Sweden is based on the EU's total allowable catch (TAC/quota) system, accompanied by other measures such as effort regulation and management plans. Since 2009, rights-based management systems (individual transferable quotas or ITQs) have been used in pelagic fisheries. The Swedish fleet consists of three main groups: fishery with pelagic trawls and seines, fishery with bottom trawls and fisheries with passive gear (nets, fish pots, cages and longlines).

One of the Swedish programme's main objectives is to facilitate the implementation of the discard ban. Support from the EMFF (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund) will therefore boost investments aimed at reducing and handling bycatches. Measures related to the protection and restoration of marine biodiversity will also receive significant support. The goal is to achieve sustainable development of fisheries and environmental protection with the implementation of all the plans proposed within the OP.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

United Kingdom

United Kingdom's operational programme objectives can be summarized in four main points:

Adapting the fisheries sector to the requirements of the reformed CFP (Common Fisheries Policy) – particularly focused on the transition of the fleet to sustainably managed and discard-free fisheries, innovation;

Fostering growth potential across the fisheries, aquaculture and processing supply chains - through support for innovation, onshore and offshore investments in infrastructure;

Supporting the increased economic, environmental and social sustainability of the sector – through efficient use of natural resources, support policies that will attract and maintain people in coastal areas, improve local governance;

Fulfilling the UK's enforcement and data collection obligations, improving the traceability of fisheries products, adapting data collection to respond to the new requirements of the reformed CFP.

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

USEFUL LINKS:

<https://www.eurofish.dk/> - Eurofish international organization

https://europa.eu/european-union/topics/maritime-affairs-fisheries_en

<http://www.eumofa.eu/>

<https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/country-files/>

THE PRESS OF THE EU

 **EUnow!**

ROLE OF THE JOURNALISTS

The role of journalists is that of collecting information over the course of the day with the end goal of making daily an interesting and informative article for the VeUMEU newspaper “EUnow.” Professionalism and omnipresence are the keywords for the journalists that will be selected.

Journalists will have the chance to do interviews with MEPs, Presidents, Ministers, and Commissioners, and they have to be present at the social events. However, it is also crucial that journalists remain in their role even during the coffee breaks as they will be able to gather the best, perhaps more elusive, information from other participants. The journalists are the eyes and ears of the conference, and they do not have to miss anything. Indeed, they are **expected to keep all participants informed of any advancement in the debates, be it breakthroughs or fallbacks.**

Ten journalists are selected: four of them will be assigned to the Council and five or six to the European Parliament. Every morning they will have a meeting with their respective Coordinators. There will be two coordinators: one in the Council and one in the Parliament. This way journalists can always count on their coordinator’s support if they have any doubts.

Each article that they write will be collected during the day in the Journalists’ Drive (see explanation below), and it will be examined by the Editor in Chief and/or the Vice Editor in Chief or during the evening by the Night Shift Coordinator. For this reason, Journalists will be constantly challenged to write the best articles they can. When writing an article, a Journalist can either write a political one or, sometimes, they can be light-hearted informative pieces on the dynamics between all the participants.

When working on political articles, Journalists can feel free to express their political preferences but in that case they have to be coherent throughout the whole experience.

Moreover, journalists can ask for **interviews** in order to gather information from individuals or factions and will try and throw participants off during the daily afternoon press conferences challenging the MEPs and Ministers. During the press conferences, Journalists have to make sure everyone is prepared and are in charge of adding some realistic pressure. For this reason, a good Journalist is the one that will be able to scrutinise and quote both the good and the bad in every single participant, making them feel the urge to give 100% at all time.

An incredibly fun aspect of being a Journalist is gathering questions and information for the press conference at the end of each day at VeUMEU. This is the moment when you can put all the information you have gathered and use it at your own will; you will be given the opportunity to question members of the Parliament and Council, and they, in turn, to retort. You will have the opportunity to take pictures or record short videos. For this reason, your own equipment to write articles and research information is required, namely laptops, cameras, recording devices, pens, notebooks, and so on.

Are you ready?

FIRST ARTICLE FOR JOURNALISTS

In order to get familiar with the journalist job, you will be required to prepare a small article before the VeUMEU 2019 of one page maximum about the case study illustrated in this study guide. This short article will be useful for the staff to evaluate your skills and to help you focus on some aspects of the case study in order to be prepared for the first press conference. Further indications will be given during the workshop on the 13th April 2019. The deadline for the submission of this first article is on the the 3rd of May 2019.

PRESS CONFERENCE

A press conference is a meeting in which a person or organisation makes a public statement and reporters can ask questions.

We will have three thirty minutes-long ordinary press conferences at the end of each day. During these press conferences, you will have the opportunity to ask MEPs and Ministers about their statements or daily facts. You should take notes and be ready to ask whatever you consider appropriate, even if it is unpleasant for MEPs and Ministers. You should arrive at the press conferences with clear ideas about all that happened during the day, both in Council and in Parliament. Listen carefully, ask questions, and record statements and answers because after the press conferences you should produce articles that will be issued in our newspaper EU NOW.

EUnow

EUnow is the official newspaper of the VeUMEU 2019, and it will be prepared entirely by you. More or less, it will be a newspaper of 4 pages in length, and it will be filled with the articles approved by the Editor in Chief for that day. During the debates, you have to catch all the significant moments or events that happen and send an abstract to the Editor in Chief in the press headquarters. Each edition of EUnow will have at least one article per Journalist, so be sure to produce more than one abstract per day and make all your best work! Make interviews (also during lunch breaks or coffee breaks) to MEPs, Ministers, and Chairs in order to collect as much material as possible: photos, videos, audio recordings, quotes, etc.

EUnow will be divided into **4 sections**: the first page will have a special around 1200 words, and it will be possibly done on the most remarkable event of the day (e.g. opening ceremony, big scoop of the day, award ceremony, a MEP that goes crazy, etc.), and it will have a short editorial of about 350 - 400 words by the Editor in Chief or the Vice Editor in Chief. The second and the third pages will be dedicated to articles about the Parliament and the Council of 600 - 800 words. Not only articles will be issued but also Tweets, quotes, and photos. The last page will be dedicated to the press conference and your eventual short opinion articles.

DEADLINE FOR EUnow

If during the debates you send an abstract to the Editor in Chief, he approves it, and tells you to do an article about that issue, you should be ready to work on the article and send it **before** the press conference.

The press conferences will last 30 minutes: the first and the second day will be from 18:00 to 18:30, and the last day will be from 16:00 to 16:30. All the material collected during the press conferences should be re-elaborated after in the Press Room in half an hour - one hour at maximum. The articles will be edited and published on EUnow before 10 pm. A pdf version will be issued on Facebook pages, groups, mailing list, etc. A paper version will be ready the day after.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES: GOOGLE DRIVE

The editorial staff will work exclusively on Google Drive and Google Docs. Once you will have access to Google Drive folder "VeUMEU Press," you will find three folders: ARTICLES, PICTURES, and EDITORS.

ARTICLES: This will be the folder for your articles, and it will contain two folders inside: one for the Parliament and one for the Council. You will upload the abstract of your article as soon as possible in the right folder, renaming it with your surname and keyword of the article (e.g. PINCO_crazyMEP). After the uploading, you will send through the Whatsapp group a message to the Editor in Chief and staff, and they will evaluate your abstract and contact you if it is worthy of an article. After the approval, you will write down your article and communicate to the staff when it is finished through Whatsapp. Then the article will be proofread and uploaded in the folder. "EDITORS." These articles will be published on EU NOW.

PICTURES: this folder will contain two more folders called "Council" and "Parliament." Every photograph you will take will be uploaded inside these folders.

TELEGRAM and FACEBOOK GROUPS

At the workshop the staff will ask you to give them your phone number in order to create a Telegram group the day before the starting of the VeUMEU 2019. The group will be used **ONLY** for communications among you and the staff, not for spam or other not useful stuff. The same is for the Facebook group.

FACEBOOK PAGE AND INSTAGRAM

The Press Staff will use the Facebook page and an Instagram account created for EUNow. An intense activity of live posting will be done by the Journalists and the staff: every statement, quote, last minute scoop, etc. For example, if a MEP wears the mask of Angela Merkel and dances inside the Parliament room, it will be appreciated to know it as soon as possible. We will manage it together closely with the marketing staff.

FINAL ADVICE BY THE STAFF

To be a Journalist is not an easy issue. You have to interview a lot of people, pay attention to everything, catch every scoop or interesting piece of news, etc. This is a game and we have to play together. We are here to have fun together and learn how journalism in the EU works. You are very important for the simulation because you have the responsibility of the information of the whole event. Be curious and do not be afraid to be pushy, punctilious, to ask questions, to talk personally with MEP, to become their friends, and/or to disturb them while they eat. Do your best. We are here to help you in all the steps of this wonderful experience.

Here some final tips by the staff:

- Read carefully the WHOLE study guide. You need to know the two Directives chosen. Obviously, you have to know what they are talking about. You have to know the rules. If a MEP breaks the rules, you can write about it.
- Listen to tips and pieces of advice of the Editor in Chief and the staff. They are here to support and help you, not to judge you. Try to build with them an encouraging and respectful environment, and everything will be all right.
- If you have some problems, of any concern, talk with the Editor in Chief and the staff.
- It will be stressful and demanding sometimes, but we are a team! We can do it!
- Last but not least... it is a role-playing game and you are a Journalist! HAVE FUN!



CASE STUDY: GDPR

Extraterritorial jurisdiction of the GDPR

The EU sovereignty and jurisdiction are linked to its territory. The territorial principle denotes that an authority has jurisdiction over conduct that occurs only within its territory. But, with globalization, it may need to apply laws which have an effect outside its borders.

Extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) is the legal ability of a government to enforce its laws beyond its territory. The ETJ can be claimed by states and must be agreed upon with legal authorities in the external land.

Claims over it are very complex to process. Many states recall the “extension of the objective territorial principle” allowing them to exercise jurisdiction abroad, but it is highly controversial. In doing so, particularly the US has sought to apply its economic legislation matters of antitrust and securities as well as embargoes abroad, causing diplomatic and corporate conflict. In which extent is the application of EU’s GDPR extraterritorial?

The European Data Protection Board (EDPB) recently drafted guidelines on the extraterritorial application of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). There has been a degree of uncertainty regarding the scope of its application outside the EU. The biggest change and challenge to the regulatory landscape of data privacy comes with the extended jurisdiction of EU’s GDPR, as it applies to all companies, regardless of their location, processing the personal data of subjects residing in the Union. Most importantly, the GDPR also applies to the processing of EU subjects’ personal data by a controller or processor not established in the Union. The GDPR aims at protecting EU individuals’ data at all costs. With regards to controllers or processors that are not established in the EU but process personal data relating to the offering of goods or services to individuals in the EU, the extraterritorial applicability guidelines confirm that the key factor for determining scope is whether they intend to “target” EU.

Running marketing campaigns aimed at an EU audience, the use of EU-related domain names, the provision of dedicated contact telephone numbers for individuals in the EU, and the delivery of goods to locations in the EU are included. With regards to controllers or processors that are not established in the EU but monitor the behavior of individuals in the EU, having a specific purpose in mind for the collection and reuse of data, the GDPR can be applied outside its territory.

There was an expectation that the extraterritorial applicability guidelines would provide more guidance related to how the restrictions on transfers of personal data outside the EU are intended to coexist with the extraterritorial application, but the draft did not address this issue directly. The final draft will have to be published by the end of April 2019.

Clara Palmisano



GDPR and Cambridge Analytica

"If you're not paying for it, you become the product."

Our mindless everyday actions of scrolling and tapping on our screens in social media might seem harmless and simple, but recent scandals were surely crucial in reshaping our awareness of the print we leave online, the Cambridge Analytica case above all. But what is it really about?

Cambridge Analytica is a British company combining data mining and data analysis for the purpose of formulating political strategies and communication. It was founded in 2013 as part of the SCL group by Robert Mercer and former Senior Counsellor of President Trump as well as chair of alright journal Breitbart News Steve Bannon.

The company managed to gain 87 million Facebook users without their knowledge and consent. Data that was then processed with a complex algorithm categorised users via psychometric indexes to know their political affiliation. Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg was summoned in front of the European Commission, leading to the General Data Protection Regulation. According to The Guardian, Facebook employees were already aware of the violations from Cambridge Analytica as early as in 2015.

Data, the virtual currency of the third millennium were used to target users specifically with ad hoc advertising, and what is more important, political propoganda. Complex algorithms analyze the data of each user to meticulously craft the perfect message.

Though it may sound like a dystopian, big brother-esque scenario, new technologies are reshaping the way we communicate to a point of no return.

A research by Michal Kosinski showed that a computer could more accurately predict your personality than a work colleague by analyzing just 10 likes; more than a friend or a roommate with 70; a family member with 150; and a spouse with 300 likes.

Our social media behaviour tells about us more than we think, and underestimating it is what allowed companies like Cambridge Analytica to operate.

Anush Zakharyan



Brexit and GDPR

Confusion, confusion, confusion. The more days are passing, the less Brexit process is clear. A question that seemed closed after the people's vote in 2016, nowadays has put the entire country under a lot of difficulties and uncertainties.

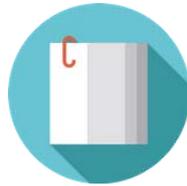
The hypothesis of hard Brexit seems the more probable because Theresa May isn't able to find a compromise even within her party. In that case, the consequences on the GDPR legislation about data protection would be at stake: if the UK leaves the EU, it will become a third country for the purposes of the transfer of personal data outside the EU.

This may require an "adequacy decision" by the European Commission on the suitability of the UK's data protection framework, or other appropriate safeguards that may allow such transfers to take place. It is currently the UK Government's view that a 'legally-binding data protection agreement' between the EU and the UK would be more appropriate than an 'adequacy finding'. Such an agreement would include the UK Information Commissioner taking part in the 'one stop shop' mechanism and having a seat on the European Data Protection Board.

But post-Brexit, the UK likely won't be subject to decisions by both European Court of Justice and of the European Board of Data Protection. In addition, the UK Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) will no longer participate in the European Data Protection Board, losing influence on interpretations of law and decisions within the EU. The ICO in fact has said that 'an assessment of adequacy can only take place once the UK has left the EU. These assessments and negotiations have usually taken many months.' Since a no-deal the more likely, the UK government recently released additional guidance to supplement the ICO's previous description of the future data protection regime.

As a result, it issued a statement to recommend standard contractual clauses for all transfers of personal data to any country outside the EEA (European Economic Area): organisations that rely on binding corporate rules will receive further information from the ICO in due course.

Camilla Gargioni



GDPR and Copyright

The ultimate term for the implementation of the GDPR is almost at our doorsteps and we already have another scolding hot potato waiting to be finalized: The Copyright Directive.

Just like her older sister, this new directive has left many people with doubts, be it because of memes or editorial rights, but mainly because of the ever-present element of the Freedom of Speech – loved by every kind of netizen that you can find, and rightfully so since it is one of our fundamental human rights. Many big companies, especially the one grouped together under the new acronym GAFA (Google, Apple, Facebook, and Amazon), have been protesting loudly against the approval of both directives, and it is to be expected of them considering the amount of work and money the implementation of such regulations need in order to be effective, not only in the EU but worldwide.

And this bring us to another factor that both directives have in common: their reach beyond the Union. The GDPR has already influenced users, with websites having them agree to updated terms and conditions in order to implement the Union's regulation.

But what people are afraid of in the case of this new Copyright rules is the possibility of having a European internet that is a standalone compared to the rest of the world. It does appear as if applying the same rules for everyone is faster, but it is also as easy to just rule out EU countries and relegate them to a version of the World Wide Web where Snippets are almost non-existent, and memes are outlawed.

Of course, such a regulation is expected to bring some improvements too, mostly in the form of copyright holders having more power against big companies and other users' misuse of their content.

What we do know right now, is that the various Member States have two years to plan out the implementation of this directive and that people are trying to have a say in the matter through the imminent European elections of May.

In the meantime, let us just enjoy memes and satire as much as we can, to not regret whatever the future might bring.

Nicla Folla

STAFF OF THE PRESS



NICLA FOLLA - EDITOR IN CHIEF

Hello everybody.

I am Nicla Folla, I am 24 years old and I was born and raised near Parma. I've studied foreign languages for almost my whole life and I really enjoy communicating with people all over the world.

This is why I first studied Chinese in my bachelor degree and why I'm currently studying international relations here in Venice.

I am currently working in a firm that supplies international vessel all over Italy, so my dream of working in an international environment has been fulfilled.

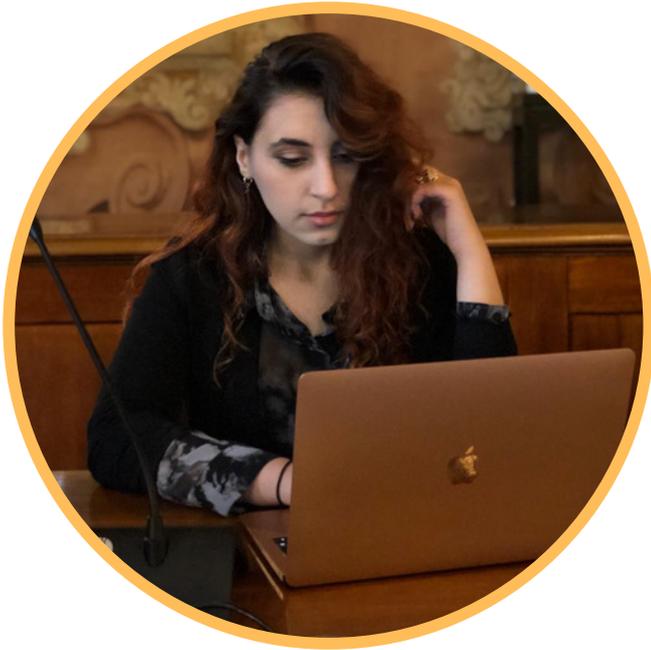
I took part as a journalist in the 2017 edition of the VeUMEU and I was in charge of the press as Editor in Chief during the 2017 VeUMUN. During the 2018 edition of the VeUMEU I took part in the organization of the event as coordinator of the press team in charge of the Parliament. This year, I'm proud to be part of the press team of this edition of the VeUMEU as Editor in Chief.

Taking part at one of this event for the third time, I have to say that it has helped me improve my knowledge of how real life diplomacy works and how important freedom of speech is. Words give us the power to shape the world and I wish for our future journalists, and for all the other participants, to also have this epiphany during the weekend we'll have together.

I hope that this simulation will be a step towards yours, and ours, future and that together we will be able to improve our country, our Europe and our world.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nicla Folla". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a thin horizontal line.

STAFF OF THE PRESS



ANUSH ZAKHARYAN - VICE EDITOR IN CHIEF

Welcome everyone,

I'm Anush, and I will be your vice editor in chief for this year's simulation.

I am 22 years old, and I am from Vicenza, where I have lived for over thirteen years now.

Originally, I am an Armenian girl from Russia: even though I believe that our backgrounds do not define us, hopefully mine helps me to see things from a different perspective at times.

I am in my final year of the Bachelor's Degree in Philosophy, International Studies and Economics, and I plan to continue my studies in the economic field, because I value practical thinking.

I am clearly very interested in politics and international relations, since I believe they are absolutely inseparable from our daily lives and our personal beliefs, and for this reason fundamental. I'm also passionate about communication in all its forms, especially in the digital realm.

I was part of the press team as a journalist last year, and my favourite part was learning how reflective of us is all that we write.

These simulations are always very educational, but overall they are fun, so I sincerely hope you will enjoy your time during this simulation as much as I do.

STAFF OF THE PRESS



ANITA BONOLLO - PRESS NIGHT SHIFT

Hi delegates!

I am Anita Bonollo, a recently BA graduate in Philosophy, international Studies and Economics. After the graduation, I was kind of forced to take a year off from academic life, but I can now say it was for the good. I had the opportunity to experience a lot, especially through (and thanks to) the Venice Diplomatic Society.

Moreover, I truly understood how important is to stop, sometimes: you can clear up your ideas, make up your mind, and be ready for a fresh start.

I have always had this thing for international affairs, politics, journalism and economics: I studied languages in high school, I have read and still read a lot - books, international magazines, newspapers, and I enjoy writing. The VeUMEU is just the perfect event to enjoy my interests all in once.

This is my first edition of VeuMEU and I can't be anything but super excited - can't wait to start. This is an amazing opportunity to improve soft skills and competences, to enlarge your network, and, most of all, to approach the international career. And you, what are you waiting for?

Enjoy,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Anita Bonollo". The signature is written in a cursive style and is placed on a light-colored rectangular background.

STAFF OF THE PRESS



CLARA PALMISANO - PRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COUNCIL

Hi there, fellow delegates and journalists! I am Clara Palmisano, I am a 20 years old from Torino and I study at Venice International University (through Ca' Foscari University of Venice). It is with great honour to be Council Press coordinator in the VeUMEU 2019. I started working with Venice Diplomatic Society only in September 2018 but I put a lot of effort into action by being an ambitious and dedicated member.

Particularly, it was a pleasure co-founding and editing the Venice Diplomatic Society Gazette, our monthly magazine focusing on international diplomacy. As I have been involved in the editorial planning, graphics designing and writing articles, I am ready to invest all my skills and energy into VeUMEU and the Press of our Council.

My major in Philosophy, International Studies, and Economics, my minor in Management for Arts and Sustainable Development studies in VIU, certainly provided me with the competence of understanding the mechanism of our simulation, but I look forward to learn from my fellow coordinators and ministers the most.

I have developed my skills in debate and leadership especially during my experiences in MUNs like BIMUN in Belgrade (20 Feb 2019–20 Mar 2019) as USA delegate in ECOSOC and CWMUN at the UN Headquarters in NYC (14 Mar 2018–21 Mar 2018) as IAEA delegate. Hopefully, my deep interest in the International Organizations' system and their press committees will contribute to the writing of articles in the evolution of our simulation.

Expressing my gratitude and willingness to work with VDS in this mission, I conclude by mentioning the importance of the European Institutions and their press committees insofar as they provide an efficient service to sensitize, educate and foster cooperation in our communities. Looking forward to strive for a perfect Model EU.

STAFF OF THE PRESS



CAMILLA GARGIONI - PRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PARLIAMENT

Hello fellow Deputies, Ministers and Journalists! I am Camilla Gargioni, I am 21 years old and I have a huge passion for journalism. I am currently attending the third year of my Bachelor's degree course Philosophy, International Studies and Economics and I love to put into practice what I learn.

I am a journalist and I write for a newspaper here in Venice, where I live. I can't wait to work with you all as your Coordinator of the Parliament. I have been part of this amazing project working closely with last year's press team since last summer and I have participated at the last edition of the VeUMEU as a journalist. Working last year in team has been an unforgettable experience and I'm sure also this year my expectations will be fulfilled.

This time I'm really proud to be part of the team and I hope I can help all of you with my experience and my skills.

The VeUMEU is the perfect event to get involved, learn everything about the European Union and understand how it is important to pursue diplomatic relations, especially in difficult times as the ones we are experiencing. Some people think that journalism is at stake, but we are here to demonstrate the opposite.

See you all very soon!
Camilla

ADDITIONAL STAFF PROFILES & GUESTS



ADDITIONAL STAFF



AURORA MARTINA GRANATA - MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS

Dear delegates,

It is a pleasure to meet you at this new edition of the VeUMEU 2019. I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart, since your participation to this event means a lot to me, but in order to understand that I should present myself.

I am Aurora, an almost-30-years-old-visioner, who was among the Founders of the Venice Diplomatic Society.

My first experience with this kind of event had been in the Harvard National Model United Nations 2015, and it has been really inspiring. After graduating in International Relations in 2016 from Ca' Foscari (with a dissertation on human rights and International Terrorism), I started my professional path as a Communications and Events Specialist in a Digital Company in Milan. I have always tried to deepen my knowledge of communications tools, political propaganda and international relations always looking for the best way to communicate to my audience the message I wanted.

For the VeUMEU 2019 I offered my time and expertise to manage the social media channels and to set up a new design for the study guide in order to help you to better understand and remember the subjects of the MEU.

The idea behind the Venice Diplomatic Society was to help students to face in the best way possible the MUNs and MEUs models. Participating to this kind of conferences could help you better your public speaking skills, your ability to compromise with others and to organise your work in order to achieve your goals.

I hope the work we have done could be of value for your path and I wish you the best luck in this MEU and enjoy it till the very end!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aurora M. Granata'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

ADDITIONAL STAFF



FEDERICA OLIVOTTO - MARKETING & COMMUNICATIONS

I am Federica, 25 years old, and I have just graduated in International Comparative Relations. Contemporary to my studies, I have worked in a company as content manager and foreign correspondent. Industrial design, photography and classic cars are part of my interests, but basically I am attracted by anything that is harmonious, and I research for beauty in any field. Moreover, I am naturally attracted by enthusiasm of others and consequently, I tend to surround myself with enthusiastic and talented people, guided by real passions, in order to try to draw inspiration from their ideas, approach to life and skills.

For this reason, I could not miss the opportunity to be part of VDS, because I think that it gathers young talents with ideals and willingness to participate actively to a project. Finally, I love studying why people behave the way they do or, rather, observing the factors that motivate people's actions and behaviour (not by chance that I graduated with a dissertation entitled *The negotiator's mind*). So, during the simulation you will be the source of my interest, because my main task will be working with the team to try to guarantee the best possible experience to you or to future participants. In particular, the simulation will enable you to put in practice your natural skills like the ability of speaking in public, thinking strategically, understanding the interests of others, etc., which are fundamental for negotiators, and train them.

Furthermore, the VeUMEU is a valid practical support to the theoretical explanation received in class, and it helps to understand how the legislative procedure works concretely. Taking part to the VeUMEU does not imply necessarily that you support unconditionally the European Union and all its actions. It could be exactly the contrary, but I believe that before criticising, a deep knowledge of the subject is fundamental.

"It's easy to attack and destroy an act of creation. It's a lot more difficult to perform one"
(C. Palahniuk)

GUESTS



IRINA POPESCU - EPRS FISHERY POLICY ANALYST

Irina Popescu is a Policy Analyst in the Structural Policies Unit of the Members' Research Service within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), where she specializes in fisheries policy. She previously worked in the secretariat of the Committee on Fisheries (PECH) in the European Parliament, and in the Policy Department B on Structural Policies, where she dealt with fisheries issues, providing internal and external expertise to the PECH Committee. Prior to joining the Parliament, Irina was a marine scientist at Geocomar (Romania), Ifremer and the University of Lille (France) and the University of Gent (Belgium). She holds a PhD in marine geosciences from the European Institute for Marine Studies of the University of Brest, France.



SHARA MONTELEONE - EPRS CITIZENS' POLICY ANALYST

Shara Monteleone is a Policy Analyst in the Citizens' Policy Unit of the Members' Research Service within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) where she specializes in data protection and e-privacy. Previously, she worked as a legal researcher (Rosalind Franklin Fellow) at the University of Groningen (The Netherlands). Involved for many years as a legal researcher in European projects related to privacy and data protection in the information society, she has also worked for INRIA (France), the European University Institute (EUI), and the European Commission (JRC), addressing policy and legal issues of the emerging technologies, including behavioural studies in the field of privacy protection. She published several journal and conference papers.



JOANNA APAP - STRATEGY AND COORDINATION UNIT IN DG EPRS

Joanna Apap is a member of the Strategy and Coordination Unit in DG EPRS and acts as a Strategic liaison with Academia and Think Tanks. She was formerly, a coordinator for Members' Enquiries on External Policies and a policy analyst in the External Policies Unit of the Members' Research Service of DG EPRS, working on human rights in external relations, migration and with the Maghreb countries. Prior to joining Dg EPRS, Joanna worked as an administrator, for five and half years, in the secretariat of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO), subsequent to her post in Policy Department C dealing with Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs. Joanna Apap holds a PhD in European law and politics, specialized in the area of Justice and Home Affairs from the University of Sussex, UK.

ATTACHMENTS



REGULATION EU 2016/679



GDPR IN A NUTSHELL

GOALS

PROTECT

EU citizens' personal data



CONTROL

Provided to data subjects over their processed data



UNIFY

Duties and responsibilities



SIMPLIFY

Data collection and processing



Control

Data subjects should be provided an agency over the processing of their personal data.

Minimize

Restrict the processed amount of personal data to the necessary minimum.

Enforce

A privacy policy should be in place and enforced.

Hide

Any personal data, and their interrelationships, should be hidden from plain view.

Demonstrate

Controllers and processors are able to demonstrate compliance and security incidents.

Separate

personal data should be stored in a distributed fashion with separated components.

Inform

Data subjects should be informed when personal data is processed or endangered.

Aggregate

Data should be processed at large quantities in centralized areas.



SOMEONE SAID... GDPR?

"Digital freedom stops where that of users begins... Nowadays, digital evolution must no longer be a customer trade-off between privacy and security. Privacy is not to sell, it's a valuable asset to protect."

Stéphane Nappo

Global Chief Information Security Officer at Société Générale International Banking

GDPR Key Changes

The aim of the GDPR is to protect all EU citizens from privacy and data breaches in today's data-driven world. Although the key principles of data privacy still hold true to the previous directive, many changes have been proposed to the regulatory policies; the key points of the GDPR as well as information on the impacts it will have on business can be found below.

You can find the whole GDPR Regulation here:

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679&from=EN.](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679&from=EN)

Increased Territorial Scope (extraterritorial applicability)

Arguably the biggest change to the regulatory landscape of data privacy comes with the extended jurisdiction of the GDPR, as it applies to all companies processing the personal data of data subjects residing in the Union, regardless of the company's location. Previously, territorial applicability of the directive was ambiguous and referred to data process 'in context of an establishment'. This topic has arisen in a number of high profile court cases. GDPR makes its applicability very clear – it applies to the processing of personal data by controllers and processors in the EU, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not. The GDPR also applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects in the EU by a controller or processor not established in the EU, where the activities relate to: offering goods or services to EU citizens (irrespective of whether payment is required) and the monitoring of behaviour that takes place within the EU. Non-EU businesses processing the data of EU citizens also have to appoint a representative in the EU.

Penalties

Organizations in breach of GDPR can be fined up to 4% of annual global turnover or €20 Million (whichever is greater). This is the maximum fine that can be imposed for the most serious infringements e.g. not having sufficient customer consent to process data or violating the core of Privacy by Design concepts. There is a tiered approach to fines e.g. a company can be fined 2% for not having their records in order (article 28), not notifying the supervising authority and data subject about a breach or not conducting impact assessment. It is important to note that these rules apply to both controllers and processors – meaning ‘clouds’ are not exempt from GDPR enforcement.

Consent

The conditions for consent have been strengthened, and companies are no longer able to use long illegible terms and conditions full of legalese. The request for consent must be given in an intelligible and easily accessible form, with the purpose for data processing attached to that consent. Consent must be clear and distinguishable from other matters and provided in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language. It must be as easy to withdraw consent as it is to give it.

Data Subject Rights

Breach Notification

Under the GDPR, breach notifications are now mandatory in all member states where a data breach is likely to “result in a risk for the rights and freedoms of individuals”. This must be done within 72 hours of first having become aware of the breach. Data processors are also required to notify their customers, the controllers, “without undue delay” after first becoming aware of a data breach.

Right to Access

Part of the expanded rights of data subjects outlined by the GDPR is the right for data subjects to obtain confirmation from the data controller as to whether or not personal data concerning them is being processed, where and for what purpose. Further, the controller shall provide a copy of the personal data, free of charge, in an electronic format. This change is a dramatic shift to data transparency and empowerment of data subjects.

Right to be Forgotten

Also known as Data Erasure, the right to be forgotten entitles the data subject to have the data controller erase his/her personal data, cease further dissemination of the data, and potentially have third parties halt processing of the data. The conditions for erasure, as outlined in article 17, include the data no longer being relevant to original purposes for processing, or a data subject withdrawing consent. It should also be noted that this right requires controllers to compare the subjects’ rights to “the public interest in the availability of the data” when considering such requests.

Data Portability

GDPR introduces data portability – the right for a data subject to receive the personal data concerning them – which they have previously provided in a ‘commonly use and machine readable format’ and have the right to transmit that data to another controller.

Privacy by Design

Privacy by design as a concept has existed for years, but it is only just becoming part of a legal requirement with the GDPR. At its core, privacy by design calls for the inclusion of data protection from the onset of the designing of systems, rather than an addition. More specifically, ‘The controller shall... implement appropriate technical and organisational measures... in an effective way... in order to meet the requirements of this Regulation and protect the rights of data subjects’. Article 23 calls for controllers to hold and process only the data absolutely necessary for the completion of its duties (data minimisation), as well as limiting the access to personal data to those needing to act out the processing.

Data Protection Officers

Under GDPR it is not necessary to submit notifications / registrations to each local DPA of data processing activities, nor is it a requirement to notify / obtain approval for transfers based on the Model Contract Clauses (MCCs). Instead, there are internal record keeping requirements, as further explained below, and DPO appointment is mandatory only for those controllers and processors whose core activities consist of processing operations which require regular and systematic monitoring of data subjects on a large scale or of special categories of data or data relating to criminal convictions and offences.

Importantly, the Data Protection Officer:

- Must be appointed on the basis of professional qualities and, in particular, expert knowledge on data protection law and practices
- May be a staff member or an external service provider
- Contact details must be provided to the relevant DPA
- Must be provided with appropriate resources to carry out their tasks and maintain their expert knowledge
- Must report directly to the highest level of management
- Must not carry out any other tasks that could result in a conflict of interest.

GDPR FAQs

When did GDPR come into effect?

The GDPR was approved and adopted by the EU Parliament in April 2016. The regulation took effect after a two-year transition period and, unlike a Directive, did not require any legislation to be passed by government. GDPR came into force on 25th May 2018.

Who does the GDPR affect?

The GDPR not only applies to organisations located within the EU but also applies to organisations located outside of the EU if they offer goods or services to, or monitor the behaviour of, EU data subjects. It applies to all companies processing and holding the personal data of data subjects residing in the European Union, regardless of the company's location.

What are the penalties for non-compliance?

Organizations can be fined up to 4% of annual global turnover for breaching GDPR or €20 Million. This is the maximum fine that can be imposed for the most serious infringements e.g. not having sufficient customer consent to process data or violating the core of Privacy by Design concepts. There is a tiered approach to fines e.g. a company can be fined 2% for not having their records in order (article 28), not notifying the supervising authority and data subject about a breach or not conducting impact assessment. It is important to note that these rules apply to both controllers and processors – meaning 'clouds' are not exempt from GDPR enforcement.

What constitutes personal data?

The GDPR applies to 'personal data', meaning any information relating to an identifiable person who can be directly or indirectly identified in particular by reference to an identifier. This definition provides for a wide range of personal identifiers to constitute personal data, including name, identification number, location data or online identifier, reflecting changes in technology and the way organisations collect information about people.

What is the difference between a data processor and a data controller?

A controller is the entity that determines the purposes, conditions and means of the processing of personal data, while the processor is an entity which processes personal data on behalf of the controller.

Do data processors need 'explicit' or 'unambiguous' data subject consent – and what is the difference?

The conditions for consent have been strengthened, as companies are no longer able to utilise long illegible terms and conditions full of legalese. The request for consent must be given in an intelligible and easily accessible form, with the purpose for data processing attached to that consent, meaning it must be unambiguous. Consent must be clear and distinguishable from other matters and provided in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language. It must be as easy to withdraw consent as it is to give it. Explicit consent is required only for processing sensitive personal data – in this context, nothing short of “opt in” will suffice. However, for non-sensitive data, “unambiguous” consent will suffice.

Do companies need to be compliant when it's unknown what will happen to EU data laws in the UK after Brexit?

If a company processes data about individuals in the context of selling goods or services to citizens in other EU countries then it will need to comply with the GDPR, irrespective as to whether or not the UK retains the GDPR post-Brexit. If activities are limited to the UK, then the position (after the initial exit period) is much less clear. The UK Government has indicated it will implement an equivalent or alternative legal mechanisms. The expectation is that any such legislation will largely follow the GDPR, given the support previously provided to the GDPR by the ICO and UK Government as an effective privacy standard, together with the fact that the GDPR provides a clear baseline against which UK business can seek continued access to the EU digital market. (Ref: <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=07a6d19f-19ae-4648-9f69-44ea289726a0>).

What about Data Subjects under the age of 16?

Parental consent is required to process the personal data of children under the age of 16 for online services; member states may legislate for a lower age of consent but this will not be below the age of 13.

What is the difference between a regulation and a directive?

A regulation is a binding legislative act. It must be applied in its entirety across the EU, while a directive is a legislative act that sets out a goal that all EU countries must achieve. However, it is up to the individual countries to decide how. It is important to note that the GDPR is a regulation, in contrast to the previous legislation, which is a directive.

How does GDPR affect policy surrounding data breaches?

Proposed regulations surrounding data breaches primarily relate to the notification policies of companies that have been breached. Data breaches which may pose a risk to individuals must be notified to the DPA within 72 hours and to affected individuals without undue delay.

So....

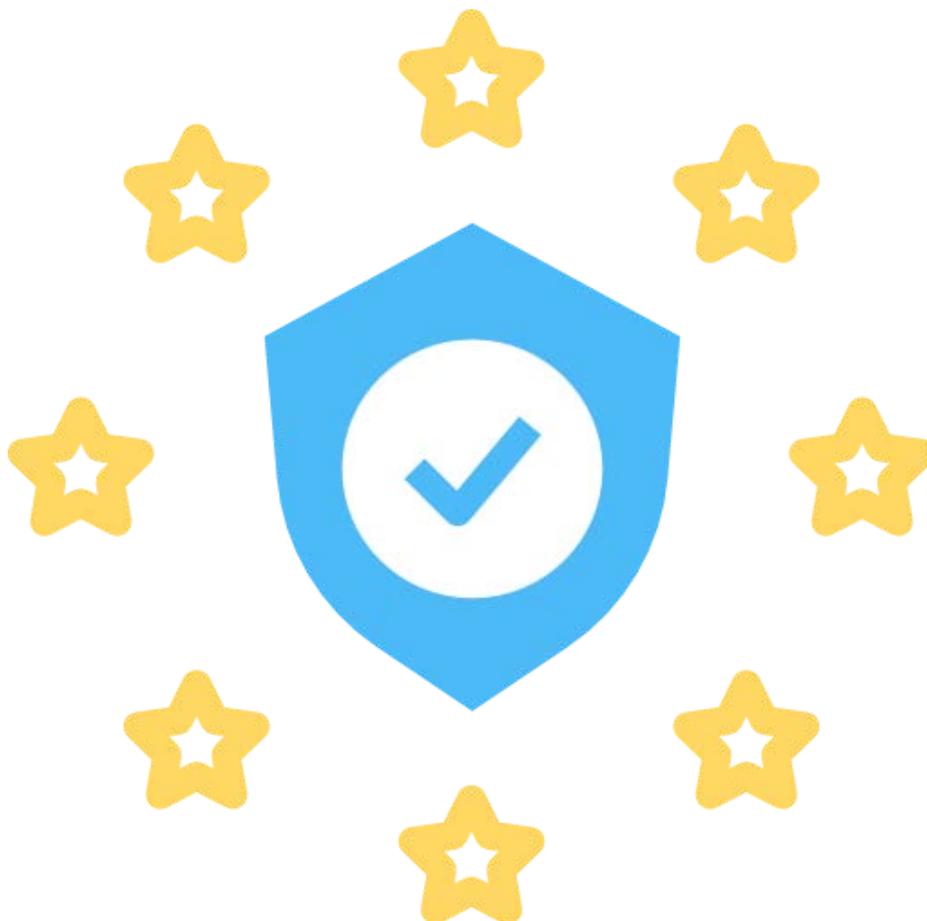
The **EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)** replaces the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and is designed to:

- Harmonize data privacy laws across Europe;
- Protect and empower all EU citizens data privacy;
- Reshape the way organizations across the region approach data privacy.

GDPR reshapes the way in which sectors manage data, as well as redefines the roles for key leaders in businesses, from CIOs to CMOs. CIOs must ensure that they have watertight consent management processes in place, whilst CMOs require effective data rights management systems to ensure they don't lose their most valuable asset – data.

Additional materials:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/justice-and-fundamental-rights/data-protection/2018-reform-eu-data-protection-rules_en



REGULATION EU 2017/2403



FISHING FLEETS REGULATION IN A NUTSHELL

GOALS

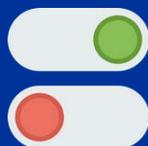
SUSTAINABLE

Making fisheries and aquaculture sustainable and profitable



CONTROL

Compliance and fair access to healthy stocks



DATA

Collect data needed to improve our knowledge



ECONOMY

Sustainable growth and job creation



Rules

Because fishing is an activity that exploits common natural resources, it needs to be regulated to safeguard fair access, sustainability and profitability for all.

- Total Allowable Catches
- Fishing licenses
- Boat capacity management
- Reducing environmental impact

- Minimum fish and mesh sizes
- Design and use of gears
- Closed areas or seasons



Discards

The landing obligation (to be gradually introduced from 2015 to 2019), prohibits this wasteful practice and will provide more accurate data on real catches, and will be a driver for more selectivity and better planning.



Targeted funding

For low impact, small scale local fleets: important for employment, marine stewardship and holding together the coastal communities.



Aquaculture

With wild fish no longer able to supply the world population, sustainable aquaculture is called to meet the growing demand for seafood.



Control

Good management relies on awareness, compliance and enforcement. Sufficient and reliable data must be collected, managed and supplied by Member States.

THANKS FOR ALL THE FISH

A simple fishing boat in the midst of the rippling waters is enough to awaken in the mind of the beholder a sense of vastness of the sea and at the same time of peace and contentment - the Zen sense of the alone.

D.T. Suzuki

Japanese Historian and Philosopher

What is the EU external fishing fleet?

A strong proposal for a new system governing these vessels was released in December 2015 by the European Commission and is currently being considered by the European Fisheries Ministers in the Council and the European Parliament⁵. This regulation on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets will replace the current legal framework called the Fishing Authorisation Regulation that has been in place since 2008.

In order to achieve and maintain fisheries sustainability, to ensure EU vessels are not over-fishing stocks on which developing countries rely, and to reinforce the continued leadership of the EU in matters of global fisheries governance, it is essential that this proposal is not watered down by amendments from the Fisheries Ministers or the European Parliament.

All EU vessels that operate in non-EU waters need to obtain an authorisation from their flag State - the EU member state in which they are registered - in order to do so. Since 2008, under the current external fleet regulation, more than 22,000⁷ EU vessels have been authorised to fish outside Union waters, either within the waters of non-EU countries or on the high seas⁸. External fishing activities take place under different types of agreement – some public, for example where the EU pays countries to allow its vessels to harvest surplus stock⁹ (Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements or SFPAs¹⁰), and some private, where an EU operator contracts directly with a non-EU country.

You can find the whole Fishing Regulation here:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017R2403>

What needed to be changed

All EU vessels fishing in non-EU waters required a fishing authorisation, by the EU country whose flag the vessel flies. But, depending on where the fishing takes place, and under what type of agreement, vessel operators were subject to widely differing requirements to receive their authorisation, and differing levels of monitoring. These loopholes made it possible for EU vessels to evade EU standards and laws, and to be authorised to fish (and benefit from public funds) in spite of a poor record of compliance with applicable rules. This creates unfair competition among operators, and prevents EU authorities from ensuring that vessels are fishing legally and sustainably.

The New Regulation – key provisions

The proposed new Regulation would have removed these inconsistencies, and make sure that all vessels were subject to the same rigorous requirements in order to fish externally.

The proposal that was considered would ensure that:

1.

All fishing agreements with the same high standards

As part of the reform of the CFP, strict standards were established for official EU access agreements with non-EU countries or SFPAs. SFPAs are concluded to allow EU vessels to fish in a non-EU country's exclusive economic zone. According to the CFP, SFPAs must be of mutual benefit to the EU, the EU fleet and the non-EU country (including its local population and fishing industry) and must respect democratic principles and human rights. These agreements can only target the surplus of the allowable catch, as calculated based upon scientific information and taking into account all fishing effort on that stock. In 2015, the EU paid a total of EUR 145 million to allow EU vessels to fish in the waters of 13 non-EU countries. However, there are EU vessels that operate outside of these strict standards by setting up agreements with non-EU countries where there is no SFPA in place.

Even though these vessels fly the flags of EU member states, under these so-called "private" or "chartering" agreements, there are no common standards or procedures established to ensure that the activities comply with EU laws and adhere to CFP standards. In addition, there is currently no mechanism within the regulation to provide assurance to EU operators that the arrangement or agreement to access the resources is valid.

2.

Abusive reflagging to be curbed

Abusive reflagging may happen when an EU vessel exits the EU fishing fleet and reflags to a non-EU country, in order to continue fishing after exhausting the EU quota or to circumvent conservation and management measures or applicable laws. Later, the vessel regains access to the EU fishing fleet and its benefits by reflagging to the original or another EU member state. While reflagging is legal, cases have shown that it can be exploited by unscrupulous operators to circumvent CFP rules or existing conservation and management measures. It has been observed that vessels which have been operating under flags of countries known to be failing in their efforts to stop illegal fishing have been able to return to the EU fleet and obtain an authorisation with relative ease, without proper crosschecks on the legality or sustainability of their previous fishing activities under non-EU flags.

3.

IMO numbers mandatory for all external fishing authorisations

The EU monitors the behaviour of its fishing fleet and tracks fishing vessels by using the unique vessel identifier of the EU called the Community Fleet Register (CFR) number. This number is permanently assigned to an EU vessel and cannot be reassigned to another. CFR numbers are not used outside the EU; however, if an EU vessel leaves the EU fleet and then returns to an EU flag, the vessel's CFR number should be preserved. While it is illegal to issue a new CFR number to a vessel that has previously been awarded one, previous cases have shown that the CFR number system is open to abuse (see case study on CFR/ IMO).

The fact that CFR numbers only track a vessel's behaviour within the EU is a significant loophole, as the number cannot be used to track the vessel while flagged to a non-EU flag. Increasingly, fisheries management bodies are adopting the globally recognised unique vessel identifier issued by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to increase transparency and to facilitate global information sharing on the track record of vessels.

The IMO number is a permanent number that stays with a vessel from construction through to disposal, regardless of the vessel's flag or where it operates. However, the current regulation on the external fleet does not require an IMO number to be listed on the application for an authorisation to fish outside EU waters. This makes it very difficult for a member state authority to verify the historic behaviour of a vessel applying for a fishing authorisation, particularly during any period the vessel was registered to a non-EU flag, and thus to determine whether the conditions for issuing a fishing authorisation to a vessel are fulfilled. This undermines the ability of the EU to ensure its vessels are operating legally and sustainability in external waters.

4.

A public database of ALL external fishing authorisations to be established

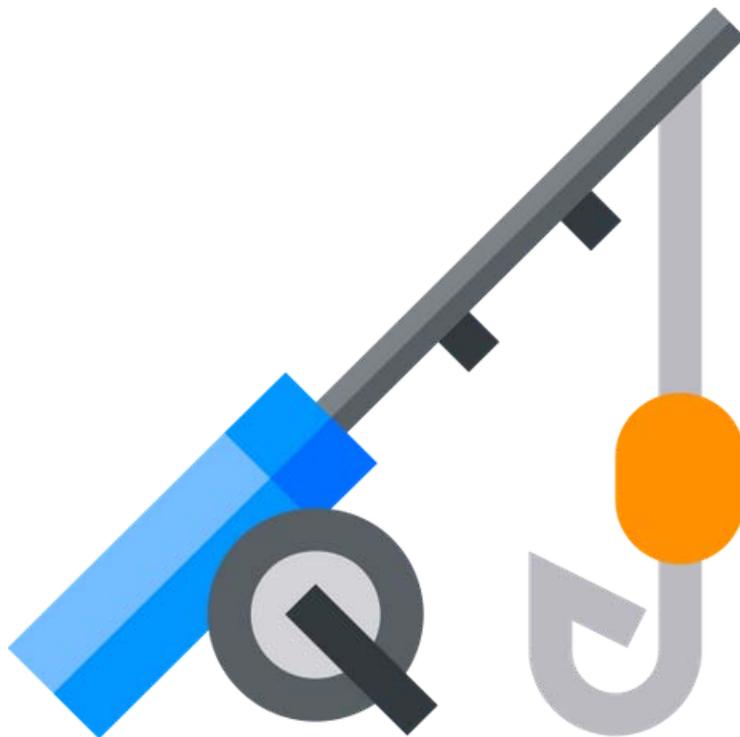
The current regulation has no provision for the publication of information regarding external fishing authorisations. This means that details of which vessels are fishing where and for what, and under which agreements, are not open to transparent scrutiny.

The new regulation had to establish a public registry of all fishing authorisations (both public and private) to improve transparency and fisheries management in the EU and in non-EU country waters, and enhance fair competition. Basic information should be disclosed (fishing opportunities, period and area, as well as target species) and the IMO numbers of those vessels should be included.

Additional materials:

https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/market/faq_en

https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/sites/fisheries/files/market-faq_en.pdf



Europe's destiny and the future of the free world are entirely in our hands.

Simone Veil

