



Pat-MedMUNC III

European Union

European Union Constitution

The European Union was formally established when the Maastricht Treaty came into effect on November 1, 1993 and it was created after the fall of the USSR. The Maastricht Treaty, nevertheless, is a concise document that only instructs that the nations of the EU have a common foreign and security policy. At this moment in time, East and West Germany were reunited and while this reconciliation had symbolic power, Europe was in an adverse economic status, and the European community saw it necessary for Europe to be united with the aim of attaining protection from a widespread economic downfall. When the EU was established, it additionally created the Economic and Monetary Union, the European Council, and the European Parliament. Specifically, the Economic and Monetary Union worked to establish a common currency for the EU and this was the Euro. In addition, the EMU called for stabilizing the European economy and stopping and preventing unmoral banking systems. The Amsterdam Treaty was passed by the EU in 1997 and it was designed to renovate the Maastricht Treaty and it also centered on making the EU more democratic and orderly. Then, in 2001, the Maastricht Treaty was further renovated with the Nice Treaty. The Nice Treaty allowed the EU to be augmented to 25 member states, which then gave route for a European Union Constitution.

The problem at hand is the future of the European Constitution. Even though this constitution would help the EU both economically and politically, several of the member states feel that the constitution infracts upon their sovereignty so thus, these nations are tentative to ratifying it. This attitude has led to the rejection of the Constitution of nations like the Netherlands and France. In 2001, the Convention on the Future of Europe proposed a solution for an EU Constitution and then in 2004, this Constitution was drafted. The EU Constitution focused on universal rights, equality, and unification of European goals and it does not try to set itself higher than national governments. On October 29, 2004, the Government of the twenty five member states and the three candidate countries signed the Treaty creating a Constitution for Europe which will then need to be ratified by all twenty five member states of the Union. The outcome of it was that though most nations approved of

the European Constitution, few, such as Luxembourg and France, had hesitance towards the Constitution's implications for civilians. In Spain and Luxembourg, the Constitution was adopted by referendum, but France and the Netherlands never approved it, so the EU was incapable of adopting the Constitution.

It is crucial that this committee create a plan to resolve the disputes so that the ratification of the Constitution can continue and develop. Many common disagreements towards the EU Constitution include the manner in which the Constitution was drafted. Input and participation of the public would be a wise solution seeing as most of the opposition to the European Constitution is voter-based and nations like the Netherlands and France who have rejected the Constitution have requested input from the public. This can be done by something like an immigration quota that could be placed on the EU. Once the Constitution has been adapted, the referendum can be held again and if it passes, it will allow the EU to adopt the Constitution. It is vital that all nations work together to agree upon adopting this Constitution.

Points to Consider

- What parts of the EU Constitution need to be amended?
- What can be done to ensure that the Constitution is enduring?
- Seeing as many member nations disagree on the EU Constitution, is it possible to make one in which is acceptable to all member nations?