



**JBCN Chembur Middle School Model United Nations 2026
Delegate Study Guide**

Constant Crisis Committee

Agenda: Collapse of the European Union(EU) and the return of the nationalist conflict in Europe.(Freeze Date: 17th January, 2028)

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Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Constant Crisis Committee. You are stepping into a moment of monumental uncertainty in European history. As of January 17th, 2028, the rules and institutions that once governed cooperation across the continent no longer function as even a shadow of what they once did. The European Union exists in name, but not in practicality. Budgets have expired, laws are openly challenged, and trust between states has been reduced to pre-World War II levels. What happens next is no longer predetermined. It depends on the delegates and their ability to drive Europe into a new chapter. A peaceful one, hopefully.

This committee has been designed to be a fast-moving, decision-driven crisis response. Unlike traditional Model United Nations committees, this committee will not focus on long speeches or idealistic resolutions. Instead, you will be required to react to unfolding events, balance national interests against regional stability, and make difficult choices under pressure. Compromise may preserve peace. Miscalculation may accelerate collapse.

You are not here to recreate the past, nor to debate whether the European Union should have failed. That failure has already occurred. Your task is to confront its consequences. Each of you represents a state acting independently in a fragmented Europe. Some nations seek stability and reconstruction. Others prioritize sovereignty, security, or survival. Alliances will form quickly and dissolve just as fast.

The Executive Board will introduce crisis updates that reflect both internal and external pressures. These developments may include economic shocks, border disputes, political unrest, or sudden leadership changes. Your responses, through directives, negotiations, and public statements, will shape how events evolve. There are no guaranteed outcomes. Every action has consequences, intended or not.

This committee rewards realism, clarity, and leadership. Strong delegates will understand their country's priorities, communicate decisively, and adapt as conditions change. Emotional speeches without strategy will achieve little. Practical, well-reasoned actions, supported by cooperation when possible, will matter most.

Above all, remember that whether Europe descends into rivalry and conflict or finds a new life rests in your hands.

Sincerely,

Chair and Co-Secretary General, Kevin Trivedi

Co-Chair, Reya Kutty.

Keywords and Concepts

European Union (EU)

A political and economic organization originally designed to promote cooperation, shared governance, and stability among European states. As of January 2028, the EU continues to exist formally but lacks an agreed budget, enforceable authority, and effective coordination mechanisms.

Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

The long-term budget plan of the EU sets spending limits and priorities. The failure to renew the 2021–2027 MFF has left EU institutions without legal funding authority, preventing effective governance, crisis response, and policy implementation.

Emergency Funding Mechanism

Short-term financial arrangements are used to keep EU institutions operational after the collapse of the MFF. These funds cover only basic administrative functions and salaries, not policy programs, enforcement actions, or emergency assistance.

Eurozone

The group of EU member states that use the euro as their official currency. Financial instability and political fragmentation have weakened confidence in the Eurozone, with some states openly considering withdrawal or parallel currency systems.

Euro

The shared currency used by Eurozone members. While it remains in circulation, political uncertainty and diverging national policies have reduced trust in its long-term stability.

Schengen Area

An arrangement allowing passport-free travel across participating European states. By 2026, permanent border controls and national security measures effectively ended free movement, undermining one of the EU's core principles.

National Sovereignty

The authority of a state to govern itself without external interference. In the post-2026 environment, many European governments prioritize sovereignty over shared EU obligations, often placing national law above EU decisions.

EU Legal Supremacy

The principle that EU law overrides national law in areas of shared competence. This

principle is widely ignored by 2027, as multiple states formally or informally reject EU legal authority.

Two-Speed Europe

An informal term describing the emergence of regional blocs where stronger states coordinate among themselves while weaker or politically isolated states are excluded from decision-making and protection.

Economic Fragmentation

The breakdown of the EU single market as states impose national trade rules, regulations, and protections. This leads to higher costs, disrupted supply chains, and reduced economic cooperation.

Authoritarian Governance

The concentration of political power through emergency laws, reduced civil liberties, and weakened democratic oversight. The lack of EU enforcement enables such shifts within several member states.

Collective Security

The idea that states cooperate to ensure mutual safety and stability. As trust erodes, collective security arrangements are replaced by unilateral and bilateral actions.

Bilateral Agreements

Direct arrangements between two states outside the EU frameworks. These agreements become the primary method of cooperation as EU institutions lose authority.

Crisis Directive

A binding instruction issued by a delegate during committee sessions to respond to an emergency. Directives shape military, economic, political, or humanitarian actions.

Crisis Update

Information released by the Executive Board that alters the political, economic, or security environment. Delegates are expected to respond quickly and strategically.

Fragmented Governance

A system in which no single institution has overarching authority. In January 2028, Europe operates through overlapping national policies, temporary alliances, and ad hoc responses.

EU Financial Support

Funding mechanisms used by the EU to assist member states through development programs, emergency relief, and economic stabilization. Following the failure to

renew the Multiannual Financial Framework, most financial support programs are frozen or terminated. Remaining funds are limited, delayed, and often distributed unevenly, increasing economic inequality and political tension among states.

Brexit

The withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union. Brexit serves as a historical precedent demonstrating that EU membership is reversible. In the current crisis, it shapes how European states view withdrawal, sovereignty, and external negotiation. The UK now operates independently and interacts with European states through bilateral agreements rather than EU institutions.

European Court of Justice (ECJ)

The highest judicial authority within the EU, responsible for interpreting EU law and ensuring its equal application across member states. By 2027, several governments openly ignore or reinterpret ECJ rulings, undermining its authority. While the Court continues to issue judgments, it lacks enforcement power, making compliance increasingly optional.

Historical Background

The European Union (EU), once built on human dignity, equality, and democracy, now stands on the brink of collapse. The rise of nationalist parties and internal cracks within the EU have caused the gradual breakdown of unity, further weakening the EU's institutions. Economic issues, political disagreements, and the gradual decline of trust within the shared governance have made it difficult for the union to act as one. As of 17th January 2028, the EU is facing multiple crises at once, involving member countries acting for their own interest and tension rising throughout the continent. This committee begins at a crucial stage in this situation; the fate of the entirety of Europe now lies in the delegates' hands.

1989- Fall of the Berlin Wall, which symbolized the collapse of communist control in Europe

. The end of enforced unity led to the rise of nationalism.

1991- Yugoslavia Breakup

The collapse of the federal state paved the way for violent ethnic nationalism and the Yugoslav wars.

1992- Maastricht Treaty

Formation of the European Union, which expanded cooperation from economics to politics. The treaty strengthened European integration and created a general framework for economic, political, and social cooperation.

1998- Good Friday Agreement

This treaty ended decades of nationalist conflict in Northern Ireland. Catholic nationalists wanted reunification with Ireland; however, the Protestant Unionists wanted to stay in the United Kingdom. This disagreement led to the "Troubles", which caused 3,500 deaths.

2004- EU Enlargement

EU expansion absorbs post communist states, which leads to the containment of nationalism and not the elimination. 10 new countries, mostly from Eastern Europe, such as Poland, Hungary, Czechia, etc.

2005- Rejection of the EU constitution (French and Dutch)

French and Dutch voters rejected the treaty establishing a constitution for Europe in national referendums. The treaty instantly collapsed as it lacked unanimous approval.

The voters were afraid of a loss of sovereignty. This event signalled the rise of soft nationalism within EU states.

2008- Global Financial Crisis

This crisis struck Europe hard. It exposed the economic inequality between EU states. National economic interests started to override the EU's solidarity. This also marked the decline of public trust in the EU.

2010- Eurozone debt crisis

This crisis hit the eurozone states. Public anger shifted from national governments to EU institutions. The division between North and South deepened. The economic control by the EU received backlash, which then led to economic and political nationalism.

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2017- Catalan Independence Referendum

This shows internal nationalist secession inside an EU member state. The EU's refusal to intervene proved its limited authority over internal territorial nationalism.

2018- Nationalist Governments in Hungary and Poland

This showed the existence of nationalist governments within the EU. These governments openly challenge EU law, courts, and liberal norms. This promoted sovereignty and nationalism while staying in the EU. It also set a precedent, proving that withdrawal from the EU was not only possible but politically viable, thereby accelerating fragmentation and mistrust within the Union.

2020- Formal Completion of Brexit

This proved that EU membership is irreversible and weakened its credibility. Most importantly, this normalised national sovereignty over unity with the EU.

2022

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 became a major turning point for the European Union. This year marked a sharp decline in trust in EU governance and a surge in nationalist and populist movements.

2024-

The European poll elections resulted in major gains for nationalist, Eurosceptic, and populist parties across many member states.

2025-

Migration pressure and security concerns led to several EU states reintroducing temporary border controls, weakening the Schengen system. Actions like this further normalized unilateral decision -making signaling a breakdown in the shared governance within the union

Timeline

Jan 2026 -

At the beginning of 2026, the **European Commission** proposed an emergency budget to stabilize weaker economies and fund shared border management. However, Germany, Poland, and the Netherlands refused to approve it. Claiming the proposal lacked financial clarity and encouraged wasteful spending by the EU.

Yet prominent journalists pointed out the rise of nationalist parties inside these countries, which were pressuring leaders to reduce EU commitments. While EU officials insisted on strong unity, observers claimed otherwise.

February 2026-

In February, Hungary and Poland announced that decisions from the **European Court of Justice** would be reviewed by their own national courts before application. Both governments insisted they were defending constitutional sovereignty, not rejecting the EU. The official repeatedly stated that their commitment to the EU remained unchanged.

Despite this, legal experts claimed this weakened EU law, but France and Germany responded cautiously, issuing statements of concern without consequences. Journalists called the failure by the EU, due to the EU not acting.

March 2026-

Rumors of instability in Italian Banks led to long lines outside ATMs across the country. The Italian government responded by limiting cash withdrawals, calling it a safeguarding technique. Officials also denied any connection to EU instability. Fear spread that Italy would not receive EU support if conditions worsened. Similar worries spread across Greece and Spain. This caused confidence in **the eurozone** to plummet.

April 2026-

In April, France reintroduced permanent border checks with Belgium, Germany, and Spain. Citing migration and security risks. Austria soon tightened controls on its own borders. Governments assured the public that these measures would be temporary. Yet the headline ‘Collapse of the **Schengen Area**’ became prominent, with public belief that France was placing national authority over public security.

May 2026-

The German parliament passed a law limiting future financial contributions to EU institutions. German leaders called it increasing co-operation. But public perception seemed to be that of Germany stepping away from leadership. Portugal and Greece expressed concern, fearing **EU financial support** systems would fail without German backing. The media also stated that the EU's response to the crisis was now severely weakened.

June 2026-

Rising instability led Poland, Finland, and Sweden to increase military readiness and expand border patrols. Governments insisted these were defensive actions unrelated to the current EU situation.

Defense analysts disagreed, suggesting countries no longer trust the EU safety guarantees. Especially with the Russian threat still looming over. France began planning independent defensive initiatives without EU coordination.

July 2026-

Leaked documents from the Bank of Greece showed the government was reviewing the Euro as its currency. Officials denied the existence of these files, claiming them to be routine risk assessments, and claiming complete belief in the Euro.

The markets reacted accordingly, as Greek borrowing prices rose, and investors began pulling money out of the Greek markets. This news further unsettled markets in Italy and Spain, with nationalist parties using this as an opportunity to make a point against shared currency.

August 2026-

Large-scale protests erupted across Spain, with the strongest demonstrations taking place in Catalonia. Protesters demanded greater autonomy and renewed cries of self-rule. The Spanish government soon deployed national police and security forces, stating that public order and constitutional unity had to be preserved. Spanish officials insisted that the situation was under control, but reports of 3 deaths soon surfaced, further growing the protests.

Spanish media, however, pointed out the EU's refusal to get involved despite rising unrest, which made Brussels look weak and irrelevant. Across Europe, nationalist movements closely followed that of Spain, believing that uprisings would now no longer garner EU consequences.

September 2026-

Both the Netherlands and Belgium announced they would temporarily suspend their participation in several EU trade coordination mechanisms. Both announced new national regulations to protect domestic industries, claiming these measures were needed for their national economy. Despite the public statement of these actions not being anti-EU, analysts described these actions as the beginning of the breaking apart of the EU.

These actions also negatively impacted public sentiment, with prices soaring and normally available goods now becoming luxuries.

October 2026-

Hungary's parliament passed legislation allowing the government to rule by decree, during what is called extended national emergencies. Hungarian officials argued these powers were necessary to maintain stability amid growing regional uncertainty. Opposition parties and protestors tried to challenge the decision, but there were heavy military crackdowns on protestors. France and Germany issued statements of concern but didn't take any action. The public was therefore forced to accept the newfound lack of power of the EU.

November 2026-

A series of cyber disruptions affected government services and energy networks across Europe. Germany, France, and Poland coordinated emergency responses directly, bypassing the EU. German officials made critical statements, with one saying, "speed matters more than procedure during a modern crisis".

Journalists emphasized that this informal coordination revealed a new reality: Europe's most powerful states no longer trusted the EU mechanism. Smaller states felt unheard and were left out of key discussions. Citizens were beginning to realise that true safety now lay in national strength and not EU membership.

December 2026-

In December, an emergency EU summit in Italy, Greece, and Hungary demanded major treaty renegotiations, including changes to financial rules and legal authority.

EU leaders publicly described the talks as “constructive” and not a “complete failure”. However, those present at the summit reported complete deadlock, with no meaningful conclusions. While tales of caution spread across Europe, Nationalist parties celebrated across Europe, portraying it as proof that the EU is no longer capable of governing. By the end of 2026, co-operation between member states existed largely on paper, and public perception of the EU had reached an all-time low.

January 2027-

As the new year begins, EU institutions enter the year without an agreed long-term budget, forcing operations to rely on short-term emergency funding approved month by month. Officially, Germany, France, and the Netherlands insist there is no crisis, repeatedly stating that negotiations are at a near conclusion. However, inside sources reveal the situation is far worse. Italy, Greece and Portugal inform the commission that delayed EU funds are disrupting healthcare programs, infrastructure projects, and regional employment schedules and schemes.

Journalists uncover that emergency funding only covers staff salaries and basic administrative costs, leaving no money for crisis responses, economic stabilisation or external programs. Several EU agencies suspend non-essential work. Leaked documents also reveal that national finance ministries begin drafting contingency budgets based on the assumption that EU funding may not resume at all.

February 2027-

In Poland, legislation declaring national law takes precedence over EU decisions in areas of justice, policing, and internal security. Polish opposition leaders argue the move is unnecessary and detrimental to the security of the nation. Hungary, having done something similar already, is quick to enforce this move by Poland, marking the beginning of a new alliance.

Germany and France issue scaling replies, condemning the nation for “running away in the EU’s time of need”. However, both actively avoid sanctions. Nationalist parties across Europe praise the “boldness” of Poland and Hungary. The public increasingly views the EU framework as optional.

March 2027-

As instability grows, Germany and Austria announce a series of bilateral agreements, covering trade, border security, energy supply, and transport. An Austrian representative called these measures “responsible leadership in uncertain times.

Journalists described Germany as having been scheming to design a fallback European order based around itself. As Belgium and the Netherlands began parallel talks with Germany, fearing isolation. The southern states, along with Russia, warn that Germany is trying to create its own economy first. The idea of equal cooperation within the EU weakened as power is now more centralized than ever seen post WW2.

April 2027-

The Greek government publicly confirms preparations for a controlled exit from the Eurozone. Officials frame the decision as a defensive measure, putting the blame on prolonged processes within the EU, limited support, and repeated financial uncertainty. The government also emphasized that planning does not mean immediate withdrawal, but acknowledges that remaining in the euro without guarantees is no longer viable.

Germany, France, and the Netherlands issue statements of “deep concern” but take no concrete steps to prevent the process. Investors react swiftly: Greek assets lose value, borrowing costs rise, and fears spread across southern Europe. In Italy and Spain, nationalist parties demand similar preparations, arguing that the euro now threatens economic stability rather than ensuring it. For the first time, a Eurozone exit becomes an openly accepted policy option, not a political taboo. The prime minister of the UK now calls his predecessor a genius for having seen this eventual collapse of the EU and its currency. Therefore, leading to **BREXIT**.

May 2027-

Using extended emergency powers, Hungary’s government dissolved parliament and detained senior opposition leaders, claiming national stability was under threat. Journalists and civil rights groups described the move as an authoritarian coup. Within days, protests erupted near Hungary’s borders, prompting Austria, Slovakia, and Italy to tighten border controls.

Financial markets reacted sharply, with regional currencies weakening and foreign investment paused. Poland publicly defended Hungary, while Germany and France condemned the actions but stopped short of sanctions. Citizens across Europe saw clear proof that democratic collapse inside the EU carried no immediate consequences, emboldening nationalist leaders elsewhere to act more aggressively.

June 2027-

In June, France formally declared that French law would override EU rules in areas of borders, migration, and internal security. The government argued that EU institutions had proven incapable of acting decisively during repeated crises. Officials emphasized that France was “not leaving Europe, but redefining cooperation.”

Journalists described the announcement as the culmination of over a year of legal and political distancing by Paris. Spain and Italy quietly adopted similar interpretations within weeks. Germany warned that France’s decision effectively ended EU legal unity. From this moment, EU law ceased to function as a shared authority, existing only where states chose to apply it.

July 2027-

In July, Germany imposed new customs restrictions on goods entering from Poland, citing regulatory uncertainty and security concerns. Poland accused Germany of economic coercion and retaliated with inspections on German transport routes. Diplomatic talks collapsed within days.

As delays crippled trade across Central Europe, border patrol units from both countries were reinforced. While no shots were fired, both governments raised military readiness levels near key crossings. Hungary and Austria increased border deployments in solidarity with Poland. Journalists warned that the EU had lost its ability to prevent disputes from escalating beyond diplomacy.

August 2027-

In August, Italy announced it would immediately freeze all contributions to the EU budget, arguing that EU institutions no longer delivered tangible benefits. Italian leaders framed the decision as economic self-defense rather than rebellion. Greece and Portugal publicly expressed understanding, signaling the formation of a southern bloc.

Journalists warned that without Italian funding, EU operations could not continue. Germany responded by accelerating border fortifications and emergency economic planning with Austria and the Netherlands. German officials openly accused Italy of destabilizing Europe. The euro weakened sharply, and citizens across the continent began preparing for shortages, travel restrictions, and prolonged instability.

September 2027-

A faction of senior military officers in Greece attempted to seize government buildings, claiming civilian leaders had failed to protect national interests. Although loyalist forces regained control within days, panic spread quickly. Banks closed temporarily, flights were canceled, and thousands rushed to withdraw cash.

Italy, Spain, and Hungary raised security alerts, while Germany initiated emergency planning for a full EU collapse. Tourism across southern Europe collapsed overnight. Journalists emphasized that the EU had no authority or resources to intervene. For ordinary citizens, daily life became unpredictable, reinforcing the belief that European cooperation no longer existed.

October 2027-

Separatist unrest now resurfaces in Catalonia pushing Spain to yet again deploy armed forces to restore order. Officials justify the decision as a necessary defense of constitutional unity and public safety. In previous years, such action would have triggered urgent EU mediation or legal review. This time, no intervention comes.

France, Italy, and Poland publicly praise Spain's "decisive leadership," framing internal military deployment as a legitimate tool of sovereignty. Journalists observe a clear shift across Europe: negotiation and legal oversight are being replaced by force and executive authority. Belgium and the Netherlands quietly begin reviewing their own internal security laws, preparing for similar unrest. The use of military power inside EU states becomes normalized, signaling a dangerous break from post-Cold War European norms.

November 2027-

By November, the EU faces near-total financial exhaustion. The European Commission has mass layoffs, suspension of non-essential programs, and closure of several agencies. Officials describe the measures as temporary, but journalists confirm that negotiations over the EU budget have fully collapsed.

Germany, France, and most EU countries begin formally transferring responsibilities back to national ministries. Portugal and Greece warn that delays in funding are disrupting basic administrative functions and public services. Cross-border trade approvals slow, travel coordination weakens, and emergency response mechanisms fail to activate. For ordinary citizens, the EU no longer feels absent; it now feels irrelevant, reduced to a logo and a memory rather than a functioning authority.

December 2027-

On 31 December 2027, the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework (2021–2027) expires without replacement. Member states fail to reach a unanimous agreement on a new framework, creating a legal and financial vacuum. Governments issue calm public statements promising renewed talks in the new year, but journalists describe the moment as institutional death.

Without a valid budget, the EU loses its legal authority to fund agencies, enforce regulations, or coordinate policy. Germany, France, and Italy formally shift to fully national systems for trade, migration, and security planning. EU treaties remain technically in force, but without funding or enforcement, they remain nothing more than ink on paper. Europe now enters 2028 without a functioning Union.

Current Situation

January 2028-

Europe After the Collapse of the European Union

As of January 2028, the European Union no longer functions as a governing body. While EU buildings remain open and officials still hold meetings, the Union has no legal budget, no enforcement power, and no authority over its member states. The expiration of the EU's long-term financial framework on 31 December 2027—without renewal—has left the Union unable to fund agencies, coordinate policy, or respond to crises. What once operated through shared rules and institutions has fractured into competing national systems.

Political Breakdown

EU law is no longer treated as binding. France has formally declared national law supreme over EU obligations in areas of security, borders, and migration. Poland and Hungary openly reject EU legal authority, while other states quietly follow similar practices. Decisions once settled through European courts or negotiations are now handled domestically, often through emergency powers. The idea of collective European decision-making has effectively collapsed.

Economic Disorder

The euro remains in circulation, but confidence in it is fragile. Greece is preparing for a euro exit, while Italy faces severe market pressure and has frozen contributions to EU institutions. Without EU financial coordination, states have reintroduced national regulations, disrupted supply chains, and imposed border controls. Businesses face conflicting rules, rising prices, and shrinking trade. Ordinary citizens feel the impact through inflation, shortages, and job insecurity.

Security and Borders

The Schengen system of free movement no longer functions. Border checks are widespread, military units guard crossings, and states act independently to secure territory. Spain has deployed its military internally to suppress unrest. Germany and Austria coordinate security and trade bilaterally, while others fortify borders out of fear rather than trust. There is no EU mechanism capable of preventing escalation between states.

Institutional Collapse

EU institutions operate only at a symbolic level. Staff furloughs, halted programs, and closed agencies have rendered the Union ineffective. There is no unified trade policy, no coordinated crisis response, and no authority capable of enforcing treaties. The EU exists on paper, but not in practice.

The European Reality

Europe has entered a new era defined by nationalism, rivalry, and uncertainty. Alliances are shifting, trust is gone, and cooperation is selective. With no shared rules to restrain them, states are increasingly guided by domestic pressure and strategic self-interest.

The question before this committee is no longer how to reform the European Union—but whether peace, stability, and cooperation are still possible in a Europe without it.

Country Positions

Russia

Russia maintains that the collapse of the EU was inevitable and an internal failure, not the result of external intervention. Moscow will look to attain maximum benefit from this moment of weakness and instability. Russia prefers dealing bilaterally with the European states. It opposes any attempt to rebuild a strong and new EU.

UK

The UK views this as something they prepared for and called well in advance via BREXIT. The leaders of the UK will look for sovereignty and independent trade. London may or may not choose to participate in the rebuilding of the EU. It is unknown whether or not the UK wants to expand its territories.

Germany

Germany sees the EU's collapse as a chance to reshape Europe on its own terms. Berlin enforces strict trade and security rules, prioritizing national interests over EU solidarity. Countries ignoring German standards face economic or security consequences. Germany leads a selective European order rather than passively watching fragmentation.

France

France rejects EU legal supremacy and asserts full control over law, borders, and security. Paris takes unilateral action to protect its interests and encourages other states to prioritize sovereignty. Diplomacy is backed by economic and political pressure, signaling France will no longer compromise on national priorities.

Italy

Italy argues that the EU failed to provide the required aid during the crisis. Rome prioritises protecting its economy and social stability. The Italians seem to be open to many different kinds of new European arrangement.

Spain

Spain views the EU's collapse as a loss of political mediation and economic stability. Madrid prioritizes internal unity and security, particularly in response to separatist movements. While Spain supports renewed European cooperation, it insists that any new structure must respect national sovereignty. Spain remains cautious of external involvement in its internal political affairs.

Poland

Poland believes the EU overstepped its authority by interfering in national legal and security matters. Warsaw prioritizes sovereignty and constitutional independence over supranational control. It aligns closely with states that oppose EU legal supremacy and centralized enforcement mechanisms.

Netherlands

The Netherlands argues that the EU failed due to financial mismanagement and a lack of accountability. The government prioritizes protecting domestic industries and fiscal stability. It remains skeptical of rebuilding the EU without strict economic safeguards.

Belgium

Belgium views the EU's collapse as destabilizing but unavoidable given internal divisions. Brussels supports multilateral cooperation and fears economic isolation. However, it lacks the political leverage to drive EU reconstruction independently. Belgium remains dependent on regional agreements and seeks stability through compromise.

Portugal

Portugal argues that smaller economies were left vulnerable by the EU's financial failures. Lisbon prioritizes economic stability and continued access to trade and investment. Portugal supports rebuilding European cooperation but opposes austerity-driven frameworks. It aligns closely with southern European states seeking financial flexibility.

Greece

Greece believes prolonged slow decisions and weak solidarity forced it to reconsider its EU future. Athens supports alternative economic arrangements and remains skeptical of centralized EU control. It remains open to cooperation but rejects conditions that risk domestic collapse.

Austria

Austria prioritizes border security, economic stability, and regional cooperation. Vienna supports bilateral and regional frameworks over EU-wide solutions. Austria remains cautious of deeper political integration and focuses on protecting national interests amid European instability.

Sweden

Sweden views the EU's collapse as a failure of coordination rather than cooperation itself. Stockholm prioritizes economic resilience and national security. While open to

future European cooperation, Sweden opposes rigid legal or financial commitments. It favors flexible, issue-based partnerships. Sweden is most likely to avoid direct conflict.

Finland

Finland emphasizes national security and economic stability in the absence of EU coordination. Helsinki supports limited cooperation but insists on full national control over decision-making. Finland remains cautious of long-term European commitments without strong enforcement mechanisms. Finland is likely to remain an observer instead of an aggressor in the war.

Hungary

Hungary argues that EU institutions undermined national sovereignty and democratic choice. Budapest prioritizes centralized national authority and rejects EU legal supremacy. Hungary opposes rebuilding the EU in its previous form and supports a Europe based on strong nation-states and voluntary cooperation.

Bloc Positions

Sovereignty Bloc

Poland, Hungary, Spain

Core Power Bloc

Germany, Austria, the Netherlands,

Southern Bloc

Greece, Italy

EU Bloc

France, Belgium

External Actors

United Kingdom, Russian Federation

Questions a Resolution must answer.

- Who holds legal authority in Europe now that EU law is no longer universally recognized?
- Should the European Union be formally dissolved, frozen, or restructured into a new framework?
- How will trade continue between European states without a functioning single market?
- What system will replace or coordinate border controls after the collapse of Schengen?
- How will financial instability in countries like Greece and Italy be managed without EU funding?
- Should the euro be maintained, abandoned, or replaced with national currencies?
Who will manage shared infrastructure such as energy grids, transport corridors, and airspace?
- How will disputes between European states be resolved without EU courts or enforcement?
- How will smaller states protect their interests against stronger regional powers?
- **What is the new map of Europe?**

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