

Model EU



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION – EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT – EUROPEAN COMMISSION SIMULATION

“COUNTER-TERRORISM EU LEGISLATION” ROLE-PLAY NEGOTIATION & MEDIATION SIMULATION

Counter-Terrorism EU Legislation is a role-play simulation involving a process of negotiating and passing a counter-terrorism legislative text for the EU. The Council of the European Union (Council of the EU) and the European Parliament will each negotiate the legislative text separately, after which a third and final negotiation on the legislative text will take place between representatives from the Council of the EU and representatives from the European Parliament in the Conciliation Committee. This third round of negotiation is conducted with facilitation/mediation assistance provided by representatives from the European Commission.

This “two-chambers, three-step process” is laid out in Article 289 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union:

“Article 289 of the TFEU states that the ordinary legislative procedure (formerly “codecision”), as described in article 294 TFEU, consists in the joint adoption by the European Parliament (EP) and the Council of a Regulation, Directive or Decision. These two institutions are the co-legislators and are therefore the primary interlocutors during the negotiations.”¹ The Commission has the role of helping to reconcile the positions of the EP and the Council. “The three institutions have agreed, in a Joint Declaration, to “cooperate in good faith throughout the

¹ Guide to the Ordinary Legislative Procedure, Council of the European Union, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016, pg. 7 (<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/publications/2016/guide-ordinary-legislative-procedure/>)

procedure with a view to reconciling their positions as far as possible and thereby clearing the way, where appropriate, for the adoption of the act concerned at an early stage of the procedure.”²

The **Council of the European Union** is the institution representing the EU’s Member States at the ministerial level. Also known as the EU Council, this is where **national ministers from each EU country** meet to adopt laws and coordinate policies. For the purpose of this exercise, the Council of the EU will meet as the Justice and Home Affairs Council. The Justice and Home Affairs Council is attended by the Justice and Home Affairs Ministers of the 27 Member States. The Council of the EU is an inter-governmental institution. The Council of the EU, together with the European Parliament, jointly form the legislative branch of the European Union and its budgetary authority. In this exercise, the Council must first pass a legislative text regarding counter-terrorism within the EU. Next, it must negotiate with the European Parliament to create a legislative text which, if passed, will become EU law and part of the EU *acquis communautaire*³.

The **European Parliament (EP)** is the directly elected parliamentary institution of the European Union (EU). Together with the Council of the EU, it forms the legislative branch of the European Union and its budgetary authority. The Parliament acts as a co-legislator, sharing with the Council of the European Union the power to adopt and amend legislative proposals and to decide on the EU’s budget. It comprises 705 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), who are elected every five years. The EP is led by its President, and functions through committees, subcommittees and delegations covering external countries. Most MEPs belong to a political party; these parties are pan-European groups acting to affect EU policy much in the way national political parties do inside each state with regard to country-level policy. For the purposes of this exercise, the MEPs will be part of the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Committee (LIBE) and the political groups they represent are: European People’s Party (EPP), Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D), Greens - European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA), European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR), Renew Europe (Renew), The Left in the European Parliament (The Left), and Identity and Democracy (ID).⁴

The Conciliation Committee is the forum in which final negotiations on the legislative text are conducted between an equal number of representatives from the Council of the EU and from the European Parliament.⁵ The Conciliation Committee is chaired by the President of the European

² Joint Declaration on practical arrangements for the co-decision procedure, OJ C 145/5 of 30.6.2007, Par. 4, 13, 17, 22 and 27 (reproduced in Annex III of this Guide).

³ “The [...] *acquis* is the collection of common rights and obligations that constitute the body of EU law, and is incorporated into the legal systems of EU Member States”. (Acquis, EUR-Lex, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/glossary/acquis.html> for the full definition of *acquis*.)

⁴ These political groups reflect the major political groups of the European Parliament as of January 26, 2024. You can play this simulation as a historical simulation and keep these political groups. Otherwise we advise you to check the membership of the European Parliament at the moment you plan to play this simulation and update political group names, positions, and interests accordingly. In some cases these updates mean only minor tweaks, but in other cases, and especially if political group membership has changed significantly, it may require significant updates. Of course, one easy option for instructors is to ask the participants to conduct their research on the current positions and interests of the political groups..

⁵ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/conciliation_committee.html

Parliament and a delegate from the rotating Presidency of the Council of the EU.

General Background Information

This information is to be distributed to all simulation participants; it provides the same general information to all those participating in the meetings of the Council of the EU, the European Parliament, and Conciliation Committee.

General Background Information

Da'esh (also known as ISIS) has been ousted out of Syria and Iraq by the Global Coalition's military efforts, and no longer holds territory. Da'esh, however, continues to pose a threat to Western countries, and seeks to recruit "homegrown terrorists" to conduct terror attacks in Europe and in the U.S. Da'esh has also developed affiliated organizations throughout the Sahel, a region of interest to the European Union.

Under mounting pressure to solve the immediate situation as well as provide a long-term solution, the Council of the EU and the European Parliament are debating legislation regarding a wide number of issues pertaining to combating home-grown terrorism. This legislation aims to combat radicalization efforts, including online radicalization activity, to prevent people from turning to terrorism; to protect citizens from terrorist attacks; to investigate and pursue terrorists across borders; and to respond effectively to terrorist attacks. Specific issues that will be discussed at your meeting include, but are not limited to:

- EU-internal cross-border travel;
- Methods for detecting potential terrorists entering the EU;
- Powers of search and arrest for police, counter-terrorist units, and the military;
- Suspension of newspapers and websites and curtailing the right of assembly for groups with affiliations with terrorists;
- Social media restrictions and other methods for combating the spread of hatred online;
- Preventing radicalization as well as promoting de-radicalization and re-integration schemes;
- Identifying and neutralizing sources and channels of terrorism financing
- Sharing intelligence and exchanging information between EU Member States' intelligence services, including through Europol'
- Monitoring and restricting the buying, selling and trafficking of firearms within the EU; and
- Cooperation with 3rd countries, both from the EU's neighborhood and from the Global Coalition against Da'esh (including the U.S.).

The Council of the EU ministers and the members of the European Parliament are meeting, separately, to discuss what legislation to adopt in order to successfully fight home-grown terrorism in the European Union. They will be aided in their discussions by representatives of the European Commission. Once both bodies have concluded their legislative process, representatives from each will convene in a Conciliation Committee meeting to jointly draft and vote on the legislation's final form. The members of the European Commission will mediate, helping parties find common ground while promoting the overall general interests of the EU.

The major areas of dispute between the participants at these negotiations are likely to include,

amongst others:

- Acceptable levels of increased security (high vs. moderate levels of intrusive surveillance);
- Balancing security needs with civil rights and liberties;
- Balancing security needs with democratic oversight of security agencies;
- Balancing security measures with the risks of racial/ethnic/religious profiling, which may end up helping recruitment efforts for terrorism; and
- Deciding on a national and all-European division of labor regarding anti-radicalization programs, intelligence gathering, and counter-terrorism activity.

Selected Sources

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European Parliament. Understanding EU Counter-Terrorism Policy, [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/739395/EPRS_BRI\(2023\)739395_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/739395/EPRS_BRI(2023)739395_EN.pdf)

European Commission. European Security Union, https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/european-security-union_en#about-the-european-security-union

Private Role Instructions

Each participant receives a copy of the General Background Information and the private role information sheet, based on the country-representation role assigned to them.

1. Private Instructions for Austria
2. Private Instructions for Belgium
3. Private Instructions for Bulgaria
4. Private Instructions for Croatia
5. Private Instructions for Cyprus
6. Private Instructions for Czech Republic
7. Private Instructions for Denmark
8. Private Instructions for Estonia
9. Private Instructions for Finland
10. Private Instructions for France
11. Private Instructions for Germany
12. Private Instructions for Greece
13. Private Instructions for Hungary
14. Private Instructions for Ireland
15. Private Instructions for Latvia
16. Private Instructions for Lithuania
17. Private Instructions for Luxembourg
18. Private Instructions for Italy
19. Private Instructions for Malta
20. Private Instructions for Netherlands
21. Private Instructions for Poland
22. Private Instructions for Portugal
23. Private Instructions for Romania
24. Private Instructions for Spain
25. Private Instructions for Slovenia
26. Private Instructions for Slovakia
27. Private Instructions for Sweden
28. Private Instructions for Member of Renew Europe (Renew) Political Group
29. Private Instructions for Member of the European People's Political Group
30. Private Instructions for Member of the Identity and Democracy (ID) Political Group
31. Private Instructions for Member of the Greens - European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA) Political Group
32. Private Instructions for Member of the European Conservatives and Reformists Political Group
33. Private Instructions for Member of the Left Political Group
34. Private Instructions for Member of the Group of the Progressive Alliance of the Socialists & Democrats Political Group
35. Private Instructions for the EU Commissioner⁶
36. Private Instructions for Director General Assisting the EU Commissioner

⁶ As of fall 2023, the counter-terrorism portfolio belongs to the European Union Commissioner for “Protecting Our European Way of Life”

Austrian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Austria, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focusing on Islamic terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council Decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System, which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists;
- Support the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States (for those willing to do so), for the duration of the terrorist threat and the migration crisis; these controls can be relaxed or removed once the degree of police cooperation between Member States improves significantly;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area; and
- Reject any legislation curtailing access to firearms for citizens of EU Member States, which will deny them the ability to defend themselves in the event of a terrorist attack.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both about how they perceive the situation and regarding the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and

complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on your country's agenda, and an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and your government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of your people.

Good luck!

Belgian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Belgium, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focusing on Islamic terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of Europol and ENISA;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area;
- Strictly control firearms and munitions throughout the European Union, modeled on the strict Belgian laws that do not allow civilians to possess military weapons, automatic firearms or their ammunition; and
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing, so long as the financial monitoring rules do not impede the work of banks and financial institutions.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both about how they perceive the situation and regarding the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to your own.

Security has been one of the top items on the Belgian agenda, and an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and your government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Belgian people.

Good luck!

Bulgarian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Bulgaria, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, while making sure that Bulgaria's integration to the Schengen area is not compromised or postponed due to a set of new requirements to be met. You would like the conclusions to include a reference to the need to welcome Bulgaria in the Schengen area by next year;
- Have EUROPOL and FRONTEX position more personnel on the ground in Bulgaria, to help you manage your border with Turkey;
- Support very high levels of security screening at gateways into the EU (airports, train stations, bus terminals, ferryboat terminals etc.) and promulgation of a stronger version of Article 36(3) of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real time, information about potential terrorists;
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record. Police forces and security services should receive adequate funds from the national governments to tackle terrorism;
- Support limiting the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU; and
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing through EU directives harmonizing rules between Member States. In this respect, push for the implementation of anti-money laundering (AML) measures across the EU, as one way of tackling terrorism financing.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Bulgarian agenda, and an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and your government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Bulgarian people.

Good luck!

Croatian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Croatia, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Step up security measures at EU level, while making sure that this doesn't have a negative effect on the tourism industry in Croatia. You want to ensure, in particular, that enhanced security checks at airports do not dissuade people from traveling to Croatia;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, while making sure that Croatia's integration to the Schengen area is not compromised or postponed due to a set of new requirements to be met. You would like the conclusions to include a reference to the need to welcome Croatia in the Schengen area by next year;
- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases;
- Promote sharing of information between EU Member States' police and security services with regards to potential terrorists, using EU institutions such as EUROPOL; and
- Oppose a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System, which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists; you are concerned that this will create major delays for tourists entering Croatia

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and

complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Croatian agenda, and an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and your government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Croatian people.

Good luck!

Cypriot Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Cyprus, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Promote cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of Member States, the interoperability of security databases, and the protection of EU's external border;
- Minimize, on the other hand, the effect of such additional screening processes and controls on your tourism industry;
- Ensure that the new measures addressing the terrorist threat do not only apply to the Schengen area, but to the EU as a whole; and
- Strictly control firearms and munitions throughout the European Union, modeled on the strict laws of your country that do not allow civilians to possess handguns and rifles, military weapons, automatic firearms or their ammunition.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Cypriot agenda, and an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and your government have faith in you and trust you to protect the

interests of the Cypriot people.

Good luck!

Czech Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Czech Republic, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Maintain independence in addressing security threats related to your country, but achieve better intelligence sharing between law enforcement authorities of Member States;
- Limit any temporary reintroduction of border controls between some Schengen countries to a strict minimum;
- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases
- Promote a very high level of security through allowing intrusive surveillance of potential terrorists;
- Promote your worldview, according to which the EU's security, and that of its citizens and Member States, is paramount; civil liberties can and should be curtailed for security reasons; and
- Oppose legislation curtailing access to firearms for citizens of EU Member States, denying them the ability to defend themselves in cases of terrorist attacks; conversely, impose bans on access to firearms on immigrants coming to the EU from specific countries.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Czech agenda, and an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and your government have faith in you and trust you to protect the

interests of the Czech people.

Good luck!

Danish Minister of Social Affairs and Interior

As the Minister of Social Affairs and Interior of Denmark, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Support the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States (for those willing to do so), for the duration of the terrorist threat and the migration crisis; these controls can be relaxed or removed once the degree of police cooperation between Member States improves significantly;
- Maintain a good balance between privacy and capacity to investigate terrorist threats; you want to preserve a large measure of data privacy for your citizens and are concerned about the risks posed to this by mechanisms for controlling online content, monitoring financial flows, and screening digital communications;
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing, so long as the financial monitoring rules do not impede the work of banks and financial institutions.

With the Danish opt-out from justice and home affairs⁷, there is only a limited range of measures which you would like the EU to take. You do think, however, that the EU should reinforce its mechanisms to address the terrorist threat - and you are ready to share more intelligence with other Member States. You would also like to suggest an intergovernmental treaty specifically dealing with police and justice cooperation to address the terrorist threat, and oppose the creation of an EU Intelligence Agency; Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to

⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:11997D/PRO/05&from=EN>

form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Danish agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Danish people.

Good luck!

Estonian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Estonia, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Support efforts to intensify police, justice and military cooperation at the EU level. While you are not directly or primarily affected by the terrorist threat, you welcome steps that help move the EU towards a genuine defense and security union;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area; and
- Ensure that other threats to the EU, such as cyber-terrorism and external threats posed by countries to the EU's east, are not forgotten owing to the current focus on terror; through voicing these concerns, you wish to ensure that Member States will continue to send troops to your country, as part of a NATO reassurance initiative and as part of an effort to bolster

EU defense.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Estonian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Estonian people.

Good luck!

Finnish Minister of Home Affairs

As the Finnish Minister of Home Affairs, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Ensure that other threats to the EU, such as cyber-terrorism and external threats posed by countries to the EU's east, are not forgotten owing to the current focus on terror; through voicing these concerns, you wish to ensure that Member States will continue to send troops to your country, as part of a NATO reassurance initiative and as part of an effort to bolster EU defense;
- Oppose legislation curtailing access to firearms for citizens of EU Member States, denying them the ability to defend themselves in cases of terrorist attacks; conversely, impose bans on access to firearms on immigrants coming to the EU from specific countries;
- Maintain a good balance between privacy and capacity to investigate terrorist threats; you want to preserve a large measure of data privacy for your citizens and are concerned about the risks posed to this by mechanisms for controlling online content, monitoring financial flows, and screening digital communications; and
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing, so long as the financial monitoring rules do not impede the work of banks and financial institutions.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Finnish agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Finnish people.

Good luck!

French Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of France, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area;
- Support the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States (for those willing to do so), for the duration of the terrorist threat and the migration crisis; these controls can be relaxed or removed once the degree of police cooperation between Member States improves significantly;
- Restrict the buying and selling of firearms throughout the EU;
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing, so long as the financial monitoring rules do not impede the work of banks and financial institutions

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the French agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the French people.

Good luck!

German Minister of Interior

As the German Minister of Interior, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Promote your long-held view is that security issues should be dealt by avoiding extreme measures and adopting moderate and to-the-point solutions, domestically and on the EU level. In fact, you consider the current situation as the outcome of previous debates in the EU, resulting in either extremely hardline positions, or extremely soft ones;
- Support the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States (for those willing to do so), for the duration of the terrorist threat and the migration crisis; these controls can be relaxed or removed once the degree of police cooperation between Member States improves significantly;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Adopt counter-terrorism solutions that fully respect civil rights and liberties and are not targeted at only one specific group, but rather that aim to reduce the radicalization of all

potential terrorists. You are very much opposed to curtailing democratic oversight for counter- terrorism activities;

- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict; and
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the German agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the German people.

Good luck!

Greek Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Greece, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism;
- Oppose a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists, as you worry this will create major delays for tourists entering your country;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, and the inter-operability of security databases. while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area. You want to make sure that any new border screening processes and controls do not excessively affect your tourism industry;
- Have EUROPOL and FRONTEX send more officials to Greek islands and other migration hotspots to screen those who are applying for asylum in Europe and to help secure EU's external borders; and
- Oppose legislation curtailing access to firearms for citizens of EU Member States, denying them the ability to defend themselves in cases of terrorist attacks; conversely, impose bans on access to firearms on immigrants coming to the EU from

specific countries.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Greek agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Greek people.

Good luck!

Hungarian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Hungary, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Agree to some degree of inter-state information sharing regarding terrorists, whilst promoting your view that EUROPOL and the EU as a whole are not the best vehicles for counter-terrorism work; this challenge is better tackled by the national intelligence services;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between law enforcement agencies of Member States in the protection of EU's external border;
- Support the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States (for those willing to do so), for the duration of the terrorist threat and the migration crisis; these controls can be relaxed or removed once the degree of police cooperation between Member States improves significantly;
- Ensure that Hungary preserves its sovereign right to protect its border with non-Schengen countries;
- Support effective measures to strictly control immigration and to end abuses of asylum policies. You believe that some of the terrorist attacks in Europe were perpetrated or inspired by illegal immigrants or individuals who abused EU's asylum policies;

- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases;
- Promote a very high level of security through allowing intrusive surveillance of potential terrorists;
- Support the belief that security of the EU, its citizens, and its Member States should come first and civil liberties can and should be curtailed for security reasons.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Hungarian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Hungarian people.

Good luck!

Irish Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Ireland, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas.
- Maintain a good balance between privacy and capacity to investigate terrorist threats; you want to preserve a large measure of data privacy for your citizens and are concerned about the risks posed to this by mechanisms for controlling online content, monitoring financial flows, and screening digital communications;
- Make sure that most measures taken to address the terrorist threat (and, in particular, those that you support) are not limited to the Schengen area but apply to all EU countries. Gain Ireland access to security databases such as the Schengen Information System.
- Limit the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU as well as imposing stricter monitoring of terrorism financing

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Irish agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Irish people.

Good luck!

Italian Minister of Interior

As the Italian Minister of Interior, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Promote your long-held view is that security issues should be dealt by avoiding extreme measures and adopting moderate and to-the-point solutions, domestically and on the EU level. In fact, you consider the current situation as the outcome of previous debates in the EU, resulting in either extremely hardline positions, or extremely soft ones;
- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Support, somewhat mildly, a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. You want to make sure that such a measure does not lead to further radicalization;
- Maintain a good balance between privacy and capacity to investigate terrorist threats; you wish to preserve a large measure of data privacy for your citizens and are concerned about the risks posed to this by mechanisms for controlling online content, monitoring financial flows, and screening digital communications;
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record; however, you wish to emphasize that these are not 'silver bullets' which will solve the problem comprehensively and on their own; and

- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Italian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Italian people.

Good luck!

Latvian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Latvia, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Support efforts to intensify police, justice and military cooperation at the EU level. While you are not directly or primarily affected by the terrorist threat, you welcome steps that help move the EU towards a genuine defense and security union;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area; and
- Ensure that other threats to the EU, such as external threats posed by countries to the EU's east, are not forgotten owing to the current focus on terror; through voicing these concerns, you wish to ensure that Member States will continue to send troops to your country, as part of a NATO reassurance initiative and as part of an effort to bolster EU defense.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Latvian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Latvian people.

Good luck!

Lithuanian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Lithuania, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Support efforts to intensify police, justice and military cooperation at the EU level. While you are not directly or primarily affected by the terrorist threat, you welcome steps that help move the EU towards a genuine defense and security union;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area; and
- Ensure that other threats to the EU, such as external threats posed by countries to the EU's east, are not forgotten owing to the current focus on terror; through voicing these concerns, you wish to ensure that Member States will continue to send troops to your country, as part of a NATO reassurance initiative and as part of an effort to bolster EU defense.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Lithuanian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Lithuanian people.

Good luck!

Luxembourgish Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Luxembourg, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Promote your long-held view is that security issues should be dealt by avoiding extreme measures and adopting moderate and to-the-point solutions, domestically and on the EU level. In fact, you consider the current situation as the outcome of previous debates in the EU, resulting in either extremely hardline positions, or extremely soft ones;
- Adopt counter-terrorism solutions that fully respect civil rights and liberties. Such solutions would not target only one specific group, but rather aim to reduce the radicalization of all potential terrorists. You strongly oppose curtailing democratic oversight for counter-terrorism activities;
- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Support, if somewhat mildly, a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access in real time information about potential terrorists. You want to make sure that such a measure does not lead to further radicalization;

- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record; however, you wish to emphasize that these are not ‘silver bullets’ which will solve the problem comprehensively and on their own;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, provided that the costs for this new agency are divided equally between the Member States. National intelligence services should share more information with the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA; and
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing through EU directives harmonizing rules between Member States. In this respect, push for the implementation of anti-money laundering (AML) measures across the EU, as one way of tackling terrorism financing.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Luxembourg agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Luxembourgish people.

Good luck!

Maltese Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Malta, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Promote your long-held view is that security issues should be dealt by avoiding extreme measures and adopting moderate and to-the-point solutions, domestically and on the EU level. In fact, you consider the current situation as the outcome of previous debates in the EU, resulting in either extremely hardline positions, or extremely soft ones;
- Adopt counter-terrorism solutions that fully respect civil rights and liberties. Such solutions would not target only one specific group, but rather aim to reduce the radicalization of all potential terrorists. You strongly oppose curtailing democratic oversight for counter-terrorism activities;
- Raise support for the notion that combatting terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combatting poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Support, if somewhat mildly, a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access in real time information about potential terrorists. You want to make sure that such a measure does not lead to further radicalization;
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record; however, you wish to emphasize that these are not 'silver bullets' which will solve the problem comprehensively and on their own;

- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, provided that the costs for this new agency are divided equally between the Member States. National intelligence services should share more information with the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA; and
- Have EUROPOL and FRONTEX send more officials to Malta and other migration hotspots to screen those who are applying for asylum in Europe and to help secure EU's external borders.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to our own.

Security has been one of the top items on the Maltese agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Maltese people.

Good luck!

Dutch Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of the Netherlands, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information to the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Strengthen the EU's capacity to limit the terrorist threat by stopping the expansion of the Schengen area and the EU for a couple of years;
- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area; and

- Prevent the imposing or prolonging of the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States, since those may heavily affect your economy.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Dutch agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Dutch people.

Good luck!

Polish Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Poland, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas; It goes without saying that police should be allowed to have access, in real-time, to information about potential terrorists;
- Agree to some degree of inter-state information sharing regarding terrorists, whilst promoting your view that EUROPOL and the EU as a whole are not the best vehicles for counter-terrorism work; this challenge is better tackled by the national intelligence services;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border;
- Support the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States (for those willing to do so), for the duration of the terrorist threat and the migration crisis; these controls can be relaxed or removed once the degree of police cooperation between Member States improves significantly;
- Ensure that Poland preserves its sovereign right to protect its border with non-Schengen countries;
- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases;

- Promote a very high level of security through allowing intrusive surveillance of potential terrorists;
- Support the belief that security of the EU, its citizens, and its Member States should come first and civil liberties can and should be curtailed for security reasons;
- Support effective measures to strictly control immigration and to end abuses of asylum policies. You believe that some of the terrorist attacks in Europe were perpetrated or inspired by illegal immigrants or individuals who abused EU's asylum policies;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism. National intelligence services should share more information with the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases; and
- Strongly support promulgation of a much stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Polish agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Polish people.

Good luck!

Portuguese Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Portugal, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas. It goes without saying that police should be allowed to have access, in real-time, to information about potential terrorists;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism. National intelligence services should share more information with the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area;
- Raise concerns about the possible extension of the reintroductions of border controls between Member States, as you fear that those controls may affect the tourism industry in your country; and,
- Oppose increasing the current levels of security screening at EU entry gateways (airports, train stations, bus terminals, ferryboat terminals etc.) as well as opposing promulgation of a stronger version of Article 36(3) of the Schengen Information System which allows

border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists as you fear that these measures may affect the tourism industry in your country.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to your own.

Security has been one of the top items on the Portuguese agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Portuguese people.

Good luck!

Romanian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Romania, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, while making sure that Romania's integration to the Schengen area is not compromised or postponed due to a long set of new requirements to be met. You would like the conclusions to include a reference to the need to welcome Romania in the Schengen area by next year;
- Raise support for the notion that combatting terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combatting poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly dealing with the issue of religious and ideological terrorism. National intelligence services should share more information at the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL;
- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases;
- Ensure that other threats to the EU, such as external threats posed by countries to the EU's east, are not forgotten owing to the current focus on terror; through voicing these concerns, you wish to ensure that Member States will continue to send troops to your country, as part of a NATO reassurance initiative and as part of an effort to bolster EU defense.
- Support, if somewhat mildly, a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about

potential terrorists. You want to make sure that such a measure does not lead to further radicalization; and

- Strictly control firearms and munitions throughout the European Union, modeled on the strict gun laws of your country, which are amongst the toughest in the world

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Romanian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Romanian people.

Good luck!

Slovak Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Slovakia, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Ensure that your country maintains as much internal authority as possible when it comes to addressing the terrorist threat; however, you would agree to more intelligence sharing between law enforcement authorities of Member States;
- Raise concerns about the temporary reintroduction of border controls between some Schengen countries, and limit any reintroductions to a strict minimum;
- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases;
- Preserve Slovakia's sovereign right to protect its border with non-Schengen countries;
- Promote a very high level of security through allowing intrusive surveillance of potential terrorists;
- Support the belief that security of the EU, its citizens, and its Member States should come first and civil liberties can and should be curtailed for security reasons;
- Support effective measures to strictly control immigration and to end abuses of asylum policies. You believe that some of the terrorist attacks in Europe were perpetrated or inspired by illegal immigrants or individuals who abused EU's asylum policies;
- Oppose legislation curtailing access to firearms for citizens of EU Member States, denying them the ability to defend themselves in cases of terrorist attacks; conversely, impose bans on access to firearms on immigrants coming to the EU from specific countries; and
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing through EU directives harmonizing rules between Member States. In this respect, push for the implementation of anti-money

laundering (AML) measures across the EU, as one way of tackling terrorism financing.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Slovakian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Slovakian people.

Good luck!

Slovenian Minister of Interior

As the Minister of Interior of Slovenia, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Step up security measures at the EU level, while ensuring that this doesn't have a negative effect on the Slovenian tourism industry. In particular, you want to prevent increased controls at airports, including enhanced checks which might dissuade people from traveling to Slovenia;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach. You think that one of the ways to achieve this objective is to stop the expansion of the Schengen area and the EU for a couple of years;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area;
- Minimize the increased costs incurred at the national level owing to new arrangements for interoperability and management of databases;
- Support very high levels of security screening as well as a stronger version of Article 36(3) of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists; and,
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record – while clarifying, that you think these projects do not go far enough in order to successfully protect Europe from terrorism. You support granting higher funding to police forces and security services, from the national governments and from the EU, in order to tackle terrorism.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Slovenian agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Slovenian people.

Good luck!

Spanish Minister of Interior

As the Spanish Minister of Interior, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Create an EU Intelligence Agency, predominantly focused on religious and ideological terrorism, and promulgate a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists. National intelligence services should share more information at the EU level through this agency, which would build on the work of EUROPOL and ENISA;
- Have EUROPOL and FRONTEX send more officials to your country and to other migration hotspots, to screen those who are applying for asylum in Europe and to help secure EU's external borders;
- Emphasize the need for cooperation between the law enforcement of Member States in the protection of the EU's external border, while preserving free movement of people within the Schengen area;
- Raise concerns about the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States, as you fear that those controls may affect the tourism industry in your country; and

- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Spanish agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Spanish people.

Good luck!

Swedish Minister of Home Affairs

As the Swedish Minister of Home Affairs, representing your country in the Council of the European Union, your objectives are to:

- Represent your country in the upcoming Council of the European Union, which is expected to shape EU domestic security policies for decades to come. As such, your main goal is to influence the outcome of the process in a way that reflects most, if not all, of your country's main interests and ideas;
- Support the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Member States (for those willing to do so), for the duration of the terrorist threat and the migration crisis; these controls can be relaxed or removed once the degree of police cooperation between Member States improves significantly;
- Address the terrorist threat in a heavy-handed security approach, by stepping up efforts to eradicate this threat in Europe. Those measures include the tightening screening procedures by allowing authorities to run background checks and access personal information on foreign nationals seeking to enter the EU, and the potential deportation of foreign residents suspected of promoting or supporting terrorist groups and ideas;
- Maintain a good balance between privacy and capacity to investigate terrorist threats; you want to preserve a large measure of data privacy for your citizens and are concerned about the risks posed to this by mechanisms for controlling online content, monitoring financial flows, and screening digital communications;
- Support the belief that civil rights and liberties should not be compromised in the fight against terrorists. You strongly oppose curtailing democratic oversight for counter-terrorism activities;
- Raise support for the notion that combatting terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combatting poverty, creating

employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;

- Strongly support the belief that EU Member States' police and security services should share information on potential terrorists through existing EU institutions such as EUROPOL.
- Oppose legislation curtailing access to firearms for citizens of EU Member States, denying them the ability to defend themselves in cases of terrorist attacks.

Although it is hard to predict where each Member state stands, you know that EU members vary significantly, both in how they perceive the situation and in the methods they prefer for resolving the problems. This means, on the one hand, that this will be a very challenging and complicated negotiation. On the other hand, the situation will provide you with the opportunity to form alliances with those EU members that hold views and ideas similar to that of yours.

Security has been one of the top items on the Swedish agenda, and it is an issue that the public follows quite closely. Your country and government have faith in you and trust you to protect the interests of the Swedish people.

Good luck!

Private Role Information (European Parliament)

In addition to the General Background Information, each individual participant-representative should receive their private role information. Make sure that each participant receives a copy of the General Background Information and the private role information sheet, based on the role assigned to them.

Private Instructions for Member of Renew Europe (Renew) Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

You are a member of the Renew Europe Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Commission of the European Parliament. Your objectives are to:

- Maintain a good balance between privacy and capacity to investigate terrorist threats; you want to preserve a large measure of data privacy for your citizens and are concerned about the risks posed to this by mechanisms for controlling online content, monitoring financial flows, and screening digital communications;
- Support security measures in an overall sense, while also ensuring democratic oversight of all counter-terrorism measures at both the national and European levels;
- Take very strong measures against terrorist organizations;
- Support open borders within Schengen, whilst still supporting regular stop-and-search missions and even establishing check-points if specific threats are identified at internal EU/Schengen borders (e.g.: between Spain and France);
- Support the creation of a full-fledged European Intelligence Service, with responsibilities similar to those of the FBI in the U.S.;
- Promote the view that terrorism must be tackled at the EU level, rather than at the national level;
- Promote the establishing of a European Public Prosecutor Office with responsibilities for investigating terrorists;
- Limit the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU;
- Impose stricter monitoring of terrorism financing through EU directives that will harmonize these rules across Member States;
- Support the view that the monitoring of the firearms trade and the financing of terrorism should be paid for by the European Union; to this end, you are willing to work with the European Commissioners to find the necessary support in the EP and the Council of the EU;

- Raise concerns about the threat posed by “foreign fighters/terrorists” smuggled into the EU to provoke terrorist attacks. Many of these are EU citizens who went to foreign conflict zones – e.g. Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya - and you worry that, having returned home, they now intend to engage in terror against their European homeland. You want to see clear, “heavy-handed,” criterion created and implemented by EU agencies for handling such foreign fighters;
- Support very high levels of security screening as well as a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, to information about potential terrorists; and,
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record. You strongly support providing adequate funding for the newly suggested European Intelligence Service, for EUROPOL, and for FRONTEX, in order to combat terrorism.

Private Instructions for Member of the European People's Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

You are a member of the European People's Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Commission of the European Parliament. Your objectives are to:

- Promote a very high level of security through allowing intrusive surveillance of potential terrorists;
- Support open borders within Schengen, whilst still supporting regular stop-and-search missions and even establishing check-points if specific threats are identified at internal EU/Schengen borders (e.g.: between Spain and France);
- Support security measures in an overall sense, while also ensuring democratic oversight of all counter-terrorism measures at both the national and European levels;
- Agree to some degree of inter-state information sharing regarding terrorists, whilst promoting the opinion held by MEPs from your own political group and other European political groups closely affiliated with your views, that EUROPOL or some other form of a 'European FBI' are not the best vehicles for counter-terrorism work; this challenge is better tackled by the national intelligence services;
- Limit the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU;
- Impose stricter monitoring of terrorism financing through EU directives that will harmonize these rules across Member States;
- Support the view that the monitoring of the firearms trade and the financing of terrorism should be paid for by EU Member States;
- Raise concerns about the threat posed by "foreign fighters/terrorists" smuggled into the EU to provoke terrorist attacks. Many of these are EU citizens who went to foreign conflict zones – e.g. Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya - and you worry that, having returned home, they now intend to engage in terror against their European homeland. You want to see clear, "heavy-handed," criterion created and implemented by EU agencies for handling such foreign fighters;

- Support very high levels of security screening as well as a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, to information about potential terrorists; and,
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record. You strongly support providing adequate funding for the newly suggested European Intelligence Service, for EUROPOL, and for FRONTEX, in order to combat terrorism.

Private Instructions for Member of the Identity and Democracy (ID) Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

You are a member of the Identity and Democracy (ID) Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Commission of the European Parliament. Your objectives are to:

- Support the security of your constituencies; if civil rights and liberties need to be adjusted, it is all for a greater cause – the survival of your country’s identity. Civil rights and liberties should only apply to your own citizens;
- Promote a very high level of security through allowing intrusive surveillance of potential terrorists;
- Assign blame to individuals arriving in Europe as part of the recent waves of migration for the current wave of terrorist attacks sweeping throughout the European Union;
- Promote the view that the European Union and state governments have not been effective in tackling the terrorist threat; propose that neighborhood patrols of vigilantes should take matters into their own hands in order to save lives;
- Oppose legislation curtailing access to firearms for citizens of EU Member States, denying them the ability to defend themselves in cases of terrorist attacks; conversely, impose bans on access to firearms on immigrants coming to the EU from specific countries;
- Re-implement Schengen border controls, in order to stop the free movement of immigrants throughout the EU;
- Agree to some degree of inter-state information sharing regarding terrorists, whilst reiterating the opinion held by MEPs from your own political group and other European political groups closely affiliated with your views, that EUROPOL or some other form of a ‘European FBI’ are not the best vehicles for counter-terrorism work; this challenge is better tackled by the national intelligence services;
- Raise concerns about the threat posed by “foreign fighters/terrorists” smuggled into the EU to provoke terrorist attacks. Many of these are EU citizens who went to foreign

conflict zones – e.g. Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya - and you worry that, having returned home, they now intend to engage in terror against their European homeland. You want to see clear, “heavy-handed,” criterion created and implemented by EU agencies for handling such foreign fighters; this rule would include, in your view, revoking the passport and citizenship of any EU citizen proven to have gone to fight in a civil war in the Middle East and North Africa;

- Support very high levels of security screening as well as a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, to information about potential terrorists; and,
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record, whilst stressing that you think that these projects do not go far enough in order to successfully protect Europe from the threats posed by terrorism. Police forces and security services should receive adequate funds from the national governments and from the EU to tackle terrorism.

Private Instructions for Member of the European Conservatives and Reformists Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

You are a member of the European Conservatives and Reformists Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Commission of the European Parliament. Your objectives are to:

- Promote a very high level of security through allowing intrusive surveillance of potential terrorists;
- Support effective measures to strictly control immigration and to end abuses of asylum policies. You believe that some of the terrorist attacks in Europe were perpetrated or inspired by illegal immigrants or individuals who abused EU's asylum policies;
- Establish regular check-points near the borders to search for possible terrorists/foreign fighters/potentially dangerous illegal immigrants, when specific threats are identified at internal EU/Schengen borders;
- Voice and promote the worldview that security of the EU, its citizens, and its Member States should also come first and civil liberties can and should be curtailed for security reasons;
- Agree to some degree of inter-state information sharing regarding terrorists, whilst promoting the opinion held by MEPs from your own political group and other European political groups closely affiliated with your views, that EUROPOL or some other form of a 'European FBI' are not the best vehicles for counter-terrorism work; this challenge is better tackled by the national intelligence services;
- Limit the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU;
- Support stricter monitoring of terrorism financing, so long as the financial monitoring rules do not impede the work of banks and financial institutions
- Raise concerns about the threat posed by "foreign fighters/terrorists" smuggled into the EU to provoke terrorist attacks. Many of these are EU citizens who went to foreign

conflict zones – e.g. Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya - and you worry that, having returned home, they now intend to engage in terror against their European homeland;

- Support increasing the current levels of security screening at EU entry gateways (airports, train stations, bus terminals, ferryboat terminals etc.) as well as supporting promulgation of a stronger version of Article 36(3) of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists as you fear that these measures may affect the tourism industry in your country.
- Support implementing measures under which all people entering and leaving the EU must be checked “systematically” against security databases as all EU gateways;
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record; and
- Promote the provision of adequate funding for police and security services.

Private Instructions for Member of the Greens - European Free Alliance in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

You are a member of the Greens - European Free Alliance Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Commission of the European Parliament. Your objectives are to:

- Voice and promote the worldview that terrorist attacks are crimes, first and foremost, and that such crimes must not be allowed to pull apart or otherwise challenge the pluralistic and tolerant European Union;
- Implement counter-terrorism solutions that do not target only one specific group, but rather that aim to prevent or mitigate the radicalization of all potential terrorists;
- Support “targeted surveillance” only in cases where there are serious grounds for suspicion that the targets of the surveillance are engaging in criminal terrorist activity;
- Enhance analysis and research of terrorist and criminal activities
- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes that allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights, and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Support open borders within Schengen;
- Support the belief that civil rights and liberties must not be compromised in the fight against terrorism. You are very much opposed to curtailing democratic oversight for counter-terrorism activities;
- Strongly support the sharing of information on potential terrorists between EU Member States’ police and security services using EU institutions such as EUROPOL;
- Limit the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU;
- Impose stricter monitoring of terrorism financing and as well as heavier sanctions for non-complying banks and financial institutions;
- Ensure that the costs associated with monitoring firearms and financing of terrorism do not come at the cost of social programs which provide skills and social integration as a mechanism

for preventing radicalization;

- Support prison reform to prevent radicalism and violent extremism occurring in prisons
- Implementing social programs for de-radicalization and integration within their communities, in a peaceful way, are quintessential in your opinion.
- Light support for a somewhat stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists (but not a version that would be essentially strip all EU travelers of their right to privacy and travel); and
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record; however, you wish to emphasize that these are not ‘silver bullets’ which will solve the terrorism problem comprehensively and on their own.

**Private Instructions for Member of the Left Political Group in the Civil Liberties,
Justice, and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament**

You are a member of the Left Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Commission of the European Parliament. Your objectives are to:

- Voice and promote the worldview that by adopting tough security measures which curtail civil liberties, rights, and the democratic rule of law, countries only satisfy the goals of the terrorist organizations;
- Prevent a situation in which the effects of terror threaten to tear apart or otherwise comprehensively threaten a pluralistic and tolerant European Union;
- Adopt counter-terrorism solutions that fully respect civil rights and liberties. Such solutions would not target only one specific group, but rather aim to reduce the radicalization of all potential terrorists. You strongly oppose curtailing democratic oversight for counter-terrorism activities;
- Protect the right to privacy, the protection of data, and not to label vague concepts of “intention” or “suspicion” of potential terrorism activity as actual crimes (e.g.: reading radicalized literature or joining social media sites promoting radicalized materials);
- Invest money, time and effort in community-based initiatives to combat poverty, employment opportunities, social integration of minority groups, and promotion of human rights;
- Support open borders within Schengen;
- Support the sharing of information on potential terrorists between EU Member States’ police and security services, but not through EUROPOL;
- Limit the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU;
- Impose strict monitoring of terrorism financing as well as heavy sanctions for non-complying banks and financial institutions;

- Ensure that the costs associated with monitoring firearms and financing of terrorism do not come at the cost of social programs which provide skills and social integration as a mechanism to prevent radicalization;
- Raise concerns about the threat posed by “foreign fighters/terrorists” smuggled into the EU to provoke terrorist attacks. Many of these are EU citizens who went to foreign conflict zones – e.g. Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya - and you worry that, having returned home, they now intend to engage in terror against their European homeland. Implementing social programs for de-radicalization and integration within their communities, in a peaceful way, are quintessential in your opinion. Such programs should also be created in prisons, which are known to be breeding grounds for radicalization;
- Oppose a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists – given that this comes at the cost of infringing on individuals’ civil liberties; and,
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record, whilst stressing that these are not solutions to the terrorism problem; terrorism is a societal problem which must be fought using social programs.

**Private Instructions for Member of the Group of the Progressive Alliance of the Socialists
& Democrats in the Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Committee of the
European Parliament**

You are a member of the Socialists and Democrats (S&D) Political Group in the Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Commission of the European Parliament. Your objectives are to:

- Voice and promote the worldview that terrorist attacks are crimes, first and foremost, and that such crimes must not be allowed to pull apart or otherwise challenge the pluralistic and tolerant European Union;
- Implement counter-terrorism solutions that are not targeted at only one specific group, but rather that aim to reduce the radicalization of all potential terrorists;
- Raise support for the notion that combating terrorism must include positive steps addressing the root causes which allow terrorism to grow, both in the poorer neighborhoods of European cities and in 3rd countries: combating poverty, creating employment opportunities, promoting social integration of minority groups, advancing human rights and pursuing the resolution of conflict;
- Strongly support open borders within Schengen;
- Support the belief that civil rights and liberties should not be compromised in the fight against terrorists. You are very much opposed to curtailing democratic oversight for counter-terrorism activities;
- Strongly support the sharing of information on potential terrorists between EU Member States' police and security services using EU institutions such as EUROPOL;
- Limit the purchase and sale of firearms throughout the EU;
- Impose stricter monitoring of terrorism financing and as well as heavier sanctions for non-complying banks and financial institutions;
- Ensure that the costs associated with monitoring firearms and financing of terrorism do not come at the cost of social programs which provide skills and social integration as a mechanism to prevent radicalization;
- Raise concerns about the threat posed by “foreign fighters/terrorists” smuggled into the

EU to provoke terrorist attacks. Many of these are EU citizens who went to foreign conflict zones – e.g. Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya - and you worry that, having returned home, they now intend to engage in terror against their European homeland.

Implementing social programs for de-radicalization and integration within their communities, in a peaceful way, are quintessential in your opinion. Such programs should also be created in prisons, which are known to be breeding grounds for radicalization;

- Support, if somewhat mildly, a stronger version of Article 36 of the Council decision 2007/533/JHA on the second generation of the Schengen Information System which allows border control officers and policemen to access, in real-time, information about potential terrorists; and
- Support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record; however, you wish to emphasize that these are not ‘silver bullets’ which will solve the terrorism problem comprehensively and on their own.

Private Role Instructions (European Commission Representatives)

In addition to the General Background Information, each individual representing the European Commission should receive their private role information. Make sure that each participant receives a copy of the General Background Information and the private role information sheet, based on the role assigned to them.

Private Instructions for the European Commissioner

You are the European Commissioner who has counter-terrorism in your portfolio. Your role as the representative of the Commission is:

- To protect the European Union as a whole, whilst ensuring that the voices of the Member States and citizens are heard, and their interests respected, within the larger framework of the EU.
- To facilitate dialogue, whilst reminding the Member States of the common European integration project which should not be endangered by the differences of opinion about how to best tackle the terrorism crisis.
- To work closely with the leaders of the parties in the European Parliament, and with the member-state holding the rotating presidency of the European Union in the Council of the EU, to facilitate discussions leading to commonly agreed-upon solution, whilst pushing for adoption of an overall EU approach rather than a patchwork of individual Member States' approaches to the challenges they all face.
- To push for your own interests, which would allow for new, or existent, European agencies such as EUROPOL to be at the forefront of the fight against terrorism,
- To support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record.
- To strongly oppose the dismantling, or even temporary suspending, of any European integration achievement such as the Schengen Treaty.
- To ensure that both security and civil rights and liberties are respected, for as long as the EU integration process continues.
- To ensure that all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or culture, feel welcome in the EU, in adherence to the goals of the European Union regarding "unity in diversity", tolerance, democracy, respect for human rights, and rule of law.

You can promote these goals through setting the agenda towards issues that would end up benefiting you, or through steering the conversations in such directions. However, remember that

you are supposed to be an honest broker, a mediator, between the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament.

Begin the legislative process with a plenary session in each meeting, with all the stakeholders present. It is your responsibility to draft and introduce the counter-terrorism legislation which will be debated and revised in both the Council of the EU and the European Parliament. After introducing the legislation in each institution, your role is to make comments, taking an European-wide view, to facilitate informal dialogue to get the parties closer together towards a European perspective, to answer questions about the European Union, and to promote the Commission's interests. You should use this time in the Council of the EU and the European Parliament simulations to learn the positions and interests of the parties and get a sense of how best you can do your work in the Conciliation Committee next, if there is need for such a committee. If both institutions come to separately agreed-upon language for counter-terrorism legislation, your next role is to then mediate a meeting of the Conciliation Committee, in which representatives of the two institutions meet to jointly create a commonly agreed counter-terrorism legislative text. Keep in mind that this final negotiation is between the Council and the Parliament and it is your job as the mediator to figure out the best format for conducting it, with the aim of bringing participants' views closer to each other. The format of the meeting is expected to be fluid; you may need to change it, mid-negotiation, to keep parties on a constructive track. You will have a team of commissioners who will observe all these meetings occurring, and help you co-mediate them. You will work closely with the Director General assisting you during this process

Private Instructions for the Director General Assisting the European Commissioner

You are the Director General assisting the European Commissioner who has counter-terrorism as part of their portfolio. Your role as the representative of the Commission is:

- To assist the European Commissioner in their responsibilities in the various meetings (assisting them to introduce the draft legislation to the EU institutions; assisting them to facilitate discussion in the appropriate EU institutions; assisting them to mediate in the Conciliation Committee).
- To protect the European Union as a whole, whilst ensuring that the voices of the Member States and citizens are heard, and their interests respected, within the larger framework of the EU.
- To facilitate dialogue, whilst reminding the Member States of the common European integration project which should not be endangered by the differences of opinion about how to best tackle the terrorism crisis.
- To work closely with the leaders of the parties in the European Parliament, and with the member-state holding the rotating presidency of the European Union in the Council of the EU, to facilitate discussions leading to commonly agreed-upon solution, whilst pushing for adoption of an overall EU approach rather than a patchwork of individual Member States' approaches to the challenges they all face.
- To push for your own interests, which would allow for new, or existent, European agencies such as EUROPOL to be at the forefront of the fight against terrorism,
- To support the Passenger Name Record, the European Fingerprint Dataset, and the European Criminal Record.
- To strongly oppose the dismantling, or even temporarily suspending, of any European integration achievement such as the Schengen Treaty.
- To ensure that both security and civil rights and liberties are respected, for as long as the EU integration process continues.

- To ensure that all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or culture, feel welcome in the EU, in adherence to the goals of the European Union regarding “unity in diversity”, tolerance, democracy, respect for human rights, and rule of law.

Begin the legislative process with a plenary session in each meeting, with all the stakeholders present. It is your responsibility to draft and introduce the counter-terrorism legislation which will be debated and revised in both the Council of the EU and the European Parliament. After introducing the legislation in each institution, your role is to make comments, taking an European-wide view, to facilitate informal dialogue to get the parties closer together towards a European perspective, to answer questions about the European Union, and to promote the Commission’s interests. You should use this time in the Council of the EU and the European Parliament simulations to learn the positions and interests of the parties and get a sense of how best you can do your work in the Conciliation Committee next, if there is need for such a committee. If both institutions come to separately agreed-upon language for counter-terrorism legislation, your next role is to then mediate a meeting of the Conciliation Committee, in which representatives of the two institutions meet to jointly create a commonly agreed counter-terrorism legislative text. Keep in mind that this final negotiation is between the Council and the Parliament and it is your job as the mediator to figure out the best format for conducting it, with the aim of bringing participants’ views closer to each other. The format of the meeting is expected to be fluid; you may need to change it, mid- negotiation, to keep parties on a constructive track. You will work closely with the European Commissioner, whom you will help by observing the meetings as they play out and by co-mediating as necessary.