

Information Material for Participants

On the following pages, you will find the private information sheets for the simulation's 29 roles. Please provide each participant a copy of the map, the selected sources, and the appropriate private instructions for the country/role they were assigned to represent.

1. Private Instructions for Austria
2. Private Instructions for Belgium
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27. Private Instructions for Sweden
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29. Private Instructions for European Commission President¹⁵

Figure 1. Migrant Routes to and from Europe¹



Selected Sources

European Council/Council of the EU. EU Migration and Asylum Policy, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/>

European Commission, https://commission.europa.eu/topics/migration-and-asylum_en

European Border and Coast Guard Agency - FRONTEX, <https://frontex.europa.eu/>

European Migrant Smuggling Center, <https://www.europol.europa.eu/about-europol/european-serious-and-organised-crime-centre-esocc/european-migrant-smuggling-centre-emsc>

European Commission. European Agenda on Migration. https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/european-agenda-migration_en

¹ Map from Europol. (2016). *European Migrant Smuggling Centre Infographic*. Retrieved from https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/EMSC_launch, p. 6; Higgins, A. (2016, 2 April). E.U. Suspects Russian Agenda in Migrants' Shifting Arctic Route. *The New York Times*; Simons, M. (2004, 10 October). Under Pressure, Spain Tries to Close an Open Door. *The New York Times*.

Instructions for the Austrian Chancellor

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1995, Austria has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership in some areas, particularly with regards to advancing its financial-economic sectors. Austria has been impacted by recent migrant arrivals, both as a country of transit and destination.

As the Chancellor of Austria, you know that the upcoming European Council is one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Austrian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Austrian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues². This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially

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protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?

- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Apart from the discussion on a permanent solution to the problem, it is very likely that part of the discussion will also focus on the current situation and the imminent problem of processing new migrant arrivals. As a country in which large numbers of migrants have settled and passed through- and could pass again - en route to wealthier destinations, you want to make sure that the migration stops at your borders and that no Muslim migrants, in particular, are allowed to pass through or settle in your country. Once the issue is discussed, it is of vital importance that you insist that the cost of processing, profiling and hosting of the migrants in the entry points, should not be paid by your country in any way, shape, or form. At the same time, *allocation* of the money discussed above, if there will be any, should be made directly to the central governments of the entry point states and the transit countries, as their ongoing experience dealing with the situation gives them a better grasp of it, enabling them to find the best use for the allocated sums.

You have another agenda as well, one that takes a broader view of the current situation. To put things plainly, you are opposed to any migrants settling in Europe. You recognize that such an absolute position is unlikely to be popular, but it nonetheless reflects your beliefs and the political platform your voters supported. You strongly believe that Europe has only been able to develop its unique culture and society through separation from other cultures; in particular, that of Muslim countries. You are concerned that a massive demographic shift will cause a massive societal shift, bringing an end to the growth of European culture epitomized by the community formed by the EU. Historical precedents, of stopping the Ottoman Empire's expansion at the very gates of Vienna – twice - still resonate strongly with Austrian society. You see the current wave of migrants as another such expansion of Middle Eastern culture into Europe, and you intend to re-enact the role of stopping them at the gates of Europe.

To this end, you are prepared to shut down your country's borders, if needs be, and suspend your participation in the Schengen Agreement. You are very much in favor of establishing migrant centers far away from Europe. You believe that migrants should not be accepted in

the EU and thus there is no need to integrate them, culturally or from an economic point of view. If any migrants do make it to the EU, you believe it is the responsibility of the entry countries to deal with them; it is not your responsibility or the responsibility of the EU as a whole. Migrants should not have a say about where to move in the EU; rather, EU Member States should safeguard their sovereignty by deciding if, and what types, of migrants they will allow to settle on their own territories (e.g., particularly skilled laborers, or individuals or families open to cultural and social integration).

Overall, you understand that this will be a long and challenging negotiation, in which identifying allies and foes will be a key to success. Your goal is to meet most, if not all, of your objectives.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in Austria and retain full control over this matter
- Avoid that the migration challenge undermines the Schengen area, but also avoid that Austria remains a transit country for migrants
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system.
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries, even though Austria is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Belgian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

You are strongly encouraged to familiarize yourself with these differences for the European Council. The influx of people from external countries has sparked debate within the EU as to the appropriate policies and procedures to be followed for these people, and regarding the EU's overall response to the pressing issue of refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants.

A member since the very beginning of the European project, Belgium has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership and is home to most EU institutions. It benefits from the Schengen area and free movement of people, goods, services and capital.

However, in recent years, Belgium has experienced terrorist attacks and been confronted with an increasing number of radicalized people. Some movements have also called to limit the number of new immigrants coming to Belgium so as to favor integration of newcomers.

As the Prime Minister of Belgium, you know that the upcoming meeting is one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Belgian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Belgian positions as possible reflected in the conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues³. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

³ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Do entry-point states and non-entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Apart from the discussion on a permanent solution to the problem, it is very likely that part of the discussion will also focus on the current situation and the imminent problem of processing new migrant arrivals. As a destination country for migrants, Belgium wants to make sure the migrants it accepts in the country will be willing to integrate into Belgian society. Belgium particularly wants to safeguard its society from ISIL militants hiding among migrants.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again

- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Bulgarian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2007, Bulgaria has enjoyed substantial benefit from its membership, particularly with regards to consolidating its democracy, modernizing its infrastructure and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, you know that the upcoming European Council is one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Bulgarian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Bulgarian positions as possible reflected in the Conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues⁴. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

A significant number of questions arise, and you should expect that most of them will come up at some time during the negotiation, as they are closely connected with the future solution. These agenda items include:

- Do the states at the entry point states have the same responsibility as the states away from the entry points?
- Should we take into consideration the preferences of the refugees regarding their preferred destination or not?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay for all the costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter,

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protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers- especially protection of women and children, security screening of migrants entering the European Union)? How should the funds be gathered?

- Should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries which are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the countries which are on the main transit routes (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What should be the role of the EU in the integration of migrants from totally different cultural, religious, ethnic backgrounds in the European culture and social security systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

You are not directly on the routes of migrants as they tend to go through your western and southern neighbors more, but some numbers pass through Bulgaria en route from Turkey to Central and Eastern Europe.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in Bulgaria and retain full control over this
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders, while making sure the Schengen area remains open to new members like Bulgaria
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency (with more capabilities and "boots on the ground" in Bulgaria), sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their finger prints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of

those countries, even though Bulgaria is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa

- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Croatian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2013, Croatia has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership, particularly with regards to consolidating its democracy, modernizing its infrastructure and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Croatia, you feel this upcoming European Council is likely to be one of the most important meetings that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will have a significant impact both on Croatian society and your own popularity. As such, it is your personal and national interests, to see as many of the Croatian positions as possible reflected in the conclusions of the European Council, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues⁵. This might be a particularly challenging task given the controversial nature of the topic, but also knowing that the positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, look very difficult to reconcile.

You know, based on your experience with such matters, that while such an initial breakdown of EU Member States into different groups is a helpful starting point, it should never be taken for granted; it may be that you will discover countries belonging to any of these groupings acting in accordance with other interests of theirs, even if these are at odds with your assessment of their initial grouping. As you consider the groupings and the possibility of internal divergences, you face the true complexity of the issue at hand. Complexity, however, offers opportunity. You may discover differences of opinions or of interests between states within any particular group – allowing you to consider forging alliances with states from groups other than your own. To do so, of course, you must first do your best to uncover the interests of as many other states as you can.

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The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should cover the costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Apart from the discussion on a permanent solution to the problem, it is very likely that part of the discussion will also focus on the current situation and the imminent problem of processing new migrant arrivals. As a country through which large numbers of migrants have passed and could pass again en route to wealthier destinations you want to make sure that the responsibilities of the entry states and the security concerns surrounding the movement of migrants throughout Europe are discussed first. Once the issue is discussed, it is of vital importance you insist that the cost of processing, profiling and hosting of the migrants in the entry points, is shared equally among all Member States. At the same time, *allocation* of the money discussed above, if there will be any, should be made directly to the central governments of the entry point states, as their ongoing experience dealing with the situation gives them a better grasp of it, enabling them to find the best use for the allocated sums.

On another note, you want to make sure you pay as little as possible for the migrants, and that the migrants pass through your country without any potential for settling in. Having

migration center 'hotspots' far away from the borders of Europe is very appealing to your government. While you acknowledge that Europe needs to be able to accommodate some of the migrants, you are very keen to make sure that these migrants are not accommodated in your country, and that migrants are assimilated into mainstream European values and rights.

Overall, you understand that this will be a long and challenging negotiation, in which identifying allies and foes will be a key to success. Your goal is to meet most, if not all, of your objectives.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in the Croatia and retain full control over this
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects at EU's external borders
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries, even though Croatia is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Cypriot Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Cyprus has enjoyed significant benefits from its membership, particularly after facing the deepest financial crisis in its history.

As the Prime Minister of Cyprus, you view this upcoming European Council as one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Cypriot society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of Cyprus' positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues⁶. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially

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protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?

- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To make sure that other Member States provide assistance to Greece (with which your ties are strong) by hosting a large number of migrants currently living there
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants, through a stronger involvement of EU agencies
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency (including with more EU boots on the ground in Cyprus and vessels at sea in the Mediterranean) and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide further financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria.
- Ensure safe zones in Syria so as to limit the number of Syrians having to flee their country
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Czech Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, the Czech Republic has benefited from its membership, especially with regards to consolidating its democracy and advancing its financial- economic sectors. Despite the optimism that prevailed during the first years after membership, the Czech Republic is now much more skeptical about the EU project in general, as well as its own participation in it.

As the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, you view the upcoming European Council as one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Czech society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Czech positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues⁷. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?

⁷ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Apart from the discussion on a permanent solution to the problem, it is very likely that part of the negotiations will also focus on the current situation and the imminent problem of processing new migrant arrivals. As a country through which some migrants have passed and could pass again en route to West European countries you want to make sure that the migration of people from Africa or the Middle East does not affect your country in a substantial way.

You are concerned with the capacity of your country to host a large number of migrants. Your country had few cultural and historical ties with the countries of origin of current migrants. On these issues, you find yourself closely allied with other transit countries.

Overall, you understand that this will be a long and challenging negotiation, in which identifying allies and foes will be a key to success. Your goal is to meet most, if not all, of your objectives.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in the Czech Republic and retain full control over this
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again

- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries, even though Czech Republic is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Danish Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1973, Denmark has benefited from its membership, especially with regards to consolidating its democracy and advancing its financial-economic sectors. However, the attractiveness of the Danish welfare system and its high protection standards for refugees and asylum seekers place Denmark as one of the most attractive places for migrants, which may make the situation unsustainable in the long run.

As the Prime Minister of Denmark, you view the upcoming European Council as one of the most important meetings that you have attended throughout your political career. Its outcome will significantly impact both Danish society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Danish positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues⁸. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?

⁸ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve your welfare system and model of integration
- Retain control over your immigration policy is very important, and you have an opt-out on EU citizenship, justice and police affairs (you are not part of EU's resettlement and relocation schemes)
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin

- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers, and make sure that as many EU Member States contribute

Instructions for the Estonian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Estonia has benefitted from its membership, particularly in terms of consolidating its democracy and financial-economic sectors.

Estonia is not directly impacted with the recent arrivals of migrants. Your country is ready to demonstrate its solidarity with other European Member States, but does not intend to host a large number of migrants.

As the Prime Minister of Estonia, you know that the upcoming European Council is one of the most important meetings that you have attended throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Estonian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Estonian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues⁹. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?

⁹ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders.
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Exert major scrutiny on migrants who will be temporarily authorized to stay in your country, and limit this number as much as possible
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin

- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Make sure that the EU is not entirely focused on migration and challenges at its southern borders, as you are primarily concerned about instability and threats coming from the eastern side

Instructions for the Finnish Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and one of the highest standards of living compared to the rest of the world. A major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is a sense of community that allows for major issues to be solved through discussion, within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded whilst the EU moves forward and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying or successfully managing to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1995, Finland has enjoyed many benefits from its membership, particularly with regards to expanding its trade relations with other EU countries and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

You are concerned that your open-door and generous policy towards migrants may create incentives for them to seek asylum in Finland, and would like other Member States to avoid a race to the bottom.

As the Prime Minister of Finland, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important challenges that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Finnish society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Finnish positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹⁰. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?

¹⁰ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- What types of ‘hotspot’ migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the ‘hotspot’ migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU’s Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve your welfare system and model of integration
- To make sure that other Member States offer an equivalent level of assistance and support to migrants as Finland, to avoid making Finland excessively attractive for asylum seekers. They should increase their support, rather than Finland lower its standards
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet Finland's commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their finger prints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Favor the access of migrants to the labor market

- Heavily support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers
- To make sure that current challenges at the eastern side of Europe are not forgotten due to the increased focus on the situation at Europe's southern side

Instructions for the President of France

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

A member since the very beginning of the European project, France has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership and is home to most EU institutions. It benefits from the Schengen area and free movement of people, goods, services and capital.

However, in recent years, France has experienced terrorist attacks and been confronted with an increasing number of radicalized people. Some movements have also called to limit the number of new immigrants coming to France so as to favor integration of newcomers.

As the President of France, you know the upcoming European Council will be one of the most important challenges that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both French society and your own popularity. Your country largely owes its economic development after World War II to immigrants, and already accommodates millions of migrants, coming, for the most part, from African countries. Nonetheless, recent violent events taking place on French territory, and the rise in popularity of France's far-right political groups, suggest adopting a more rational, and perhaps, stricter, policy towards migrants.

As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the French positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹¹. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

¹¹ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Apart from the discussion on a permanent solution to the problem, it is very likely that part of the discussion will also focus on the current situation and the imminent problem of processing new migrant arrivals. As a country not directly involved with the bureaucratic work, it is in your interest that this issue is not on the top of the agenda; if possible, its discussion should be delayed until the very end. If the issue is discussed, it is of vital importance you insist that the cost of processing, profiling and hosting of the migrants in the entry points, is shared equally among all Member States. Allocation of the money, which largely comes from French taxpayers, should be managed by an EU mechanism and not by the entry point states, as in several cases they have demonstrated inefficiency in handling the money on their own.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) in the long run while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders. As long as the EU is not adequately equipped, you

want to be able to keep your temporary exemption for systematic controls at your country's borders

- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers
- Help Greece and Italy by welcoming some of the asylum seekers currently living there, while taking into consideration the limited capacities of your country when it comes to accommodation and job opportunities

Instructions for the German Chancellor

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Being one of the core six members that established the EEC in 1957, Germany has successfully managed to play a central part in European integration.

As the Chancellor of Germany, you feel the upcoming European Council will be one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career, as its outcome will significantly impact both German society and your own popularity. Germany has welcomed a very large number of migrants over recent years, and you want other Member States to do more.

As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the German positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹². This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?

¹² From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) in the long run while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders. As long as the EU is not adequately equipped, you want to be able to keep your temporary exemption for systematic controls at your country's borders
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be

effectively sent back to their country of origin

- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers, and make sure that as many EU Member States contribute

Instructions for the Greek Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its

citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1981, Greece has benefitted from its membership, especially with regards to consolidating its democracy and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Greece, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important – and challenging - that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Greek society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Greek positions as possible reflected in the European Council’s conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹³. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

You know, based on your experience with such matters, that while such an initial breakdown of EU Member States into different groups is a helpful starting point, it should never be taken for granted; it may be that you will discover countries belonging to any of these groupings acting in accordance with other interests of theirs, even if these are at odds with your assessment of their initial grouping. As you consider the groupings and the possibility of internal divergences, you face the true complexity of the issue at hand. Complexity, however, offers opportunity. You may discover differences of opinions or of interests between states within any particular group – allowing you to consider forging alliances with states from groups other than your own. To do so, of course, you must first do your best to uncover the interests of as many other states as you can.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants’ preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?

¹³ From this point forward “migrants” will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- What types of ‘hotspot’ migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the ‘hotspot’ migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU’s Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To make sure that other Member States provide assistance to Greece by hosting a large number of migrants currently in Greece
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency (including with more EU boots on the ground in Greece and vessels at sea in the Aegean) and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Obtain more EU funding to help Greece tackle new arrivals, offer temporary accommodation
- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants, through a stronger involvement of EU agencies
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected

- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin and transit (particularly Libya) by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Hungarian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the

EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Hungary has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership in some areas, particularly with regards to consolidating its democracy and advancing its financial-economic sectors. However, in recent years, Hungary has become increasingly skeptical about the European unity project.

As the Prime Minister of Hungary, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important you have faced throughout your political career, significantly impacting both Hungarian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Hungarian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹⁴. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?

¹⁴ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in Hungary and retain full control over this matter
- Avoid that the migration challenge undermines the Schengen area, but also avoid that Hungary remains a transit country for migrants
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system.
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria

Instructions for the Irish Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1973, Ireland has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership, particularly with regards to consolidating its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Ireland, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important - and challenging - that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Irish society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of Ireland's positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹⁵. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly,

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?

¹⁵ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Given your country's historical involvement in supporting peace, you are very much concerned with addressing the root causes of migration in the countries of origin. You want the EU to promote a solution which will also address the socio-economic factors and the conflicts that cause migration in the first place.

Overall, you understand that this will be a long and challenging negotiation, in which identifying allies and foes will be a key to success. Your goal is to meet most, if not all, of your objectives.

Your objectives are to:

- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Exert major scrutiny on migrants who will be temporarily authorized to stay in your country, and limit this number as much as possible
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria

Instructions for the Italian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe

include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

One of the core six members that established the EEC in 1957, Italy has traditionally pushed for further European integration. Italy has enjoyed a variety of benefits from its EU membership, particularly with regards to strengthening its democracy and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Italy, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career, with its outcome significantly impacting both Italian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Italian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹⁶. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

Together with Greece, you are one of the main entry points to Europe. You host far more migrants than any other Member state, and are confronted with daily arrivals from Africa. Your accommodation centers are at capacity and many mayors consider that Italy cannot welcome more migrants. You want other Member States to provide assistance by hosting some of the migrants currently in Italy. You also want other Member States to help you rescue people at sea and fight people smugglers. You are also particularly concerned about the instability in Libya, through which most of the migrants getting to Italy transit.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali

¹⁶ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?

- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To make sure that other Member States provide assistance to Italy by hosting a large number of migrants currently in Italy
- Obtain additional naval support from other European nations to fight people smugglers in the Mediterranean sea and rescue migrants at sea
- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants, through a stronger involvement of EU agencies
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency (including with more EU boots on the ground in Italy and vessels at sea in the Mediterranean) and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide further financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Ensure safe zones in Syria so as to limit the number of Syrians having to flee their country
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Latvian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have

led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Latvia has benefitted from its membership, particularly in terms of consolidating its democracy and financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Latvia, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career, as its outcome will significantly impact both Latvian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Latvian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹⁷. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

Latvia is not directly impacted with the recent arrivals of migrants. Your country is ready to demonstrate its solidarity with other European Member States, but does not intend to host a large number of migrants.

You know, based on your experience with such matters, that while such an initial breakdown of EU Member States into different groups is a helpful starting point, it should never be taken for granted; it may be that you will discover countries belonging to any of these groupings acting in accordance with other interests of theirs, even if these are at odds with your assessment of their initial grouping. As you consider the groupings and the possibility of internal divergences, you face the true complexity of the issue at hand. Complexity, however, offers opportunity. You may discover differences of opinions or of interests between states within any particular group – allowing you to consider forging alliances with states from groups other than your own. To do so, of course, you must first do your best to uncover the interests of as many other states as you can.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?

¹⁷ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders.
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Exert major scrutiny on migrants who will be temporarily authorized to stay in your country, and limit this number as much as possible
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria

- Make sure that the EU is not entirely focused on migration and challenges at its southern borders, as you are primarily concerned about instability and threats coming from the eastern side

Instructions for the Lithuanian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Lithuania has benefitted from its membership, particularly in terms of consolidating its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Lithuania, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career, with its outcome significantly impacting both Lithuanian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Lithuanian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹⁸. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

Lithuania is not directly impacted with the recent arrivals of migrants. Your country is ready to demonstrate its solidarity with other European Member States, but does not intend to host a large number of migrants.

You know, based on your experience with such matters, that while such an initial breakdown of EU Member States into different groups is a helpful starting point, it should never be taken for granted; it may be that you will discover countries belonging to any of these groupings acting in accordance with other interests of theirs, even if these are at odds with your assessment of their initial grouping. As you consider the groupings and the possibility of internal divergences, you face the true complexity of the issue at hand. Complexity, however, offers opportunity. You may discover differences of opinions or of interests between states within any particular group – allowing you to consider forging alliances with states from groups other than your own. To do so, of course, you must first do your best to uncover the interests of as many other states as you can.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?

¹⁸ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders.
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Exert major scrutiny on migrants who will be temporarily authorized to stay in your country, and limit this number as much as possible
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria

- Make sure that the EU is not entirely focused on migration and challenges at its southern borders, as you are primarily concerned about instability and threats coming from the eastern side

Instructions for the Luxembourgish Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

A member since the very beginning of the European project, Luxembourg has enjoyed many benefits, particularly through its involvement in the common market.

As the Prime Minister of Luxemburg, you view the upcoming European Council as one of the most important that you have ever attended throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Luxembourgish society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Luxembourgish positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues¹⁹. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

¹⁹ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders. You are not in favor of the reintroduction of systematic controls between members of the Schengen area
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Help Greece and Italy by welcoming some of the asylum seekers currently living there, while taking into consideration the limited capacities of your country when it comes to accommodation and job opportunities

Instructions for the Maltese Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Malta's benefits from its membership have included both economic development as well as the modernization of state institutions.

As the Prime Minister of Malta, you view the upcoming European Council as one of the most important meetings you have attended throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Maltese society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Maltese positions as possible reflected

in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²⁰. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Make sure that other Member States provide assistance to Italy and Malta by hosting a large number of migrants currently in Italy and Malta
- Obtain additional naval support from other European nations to fight people smugglers in the Mediterranean sea and rescue migrants at sea

²⁰ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants, through a stronger involvement of EU agencies
- To ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency (including with more EU boots on the ground in Malta and vessels at sea in the Mediterranean) and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Ensure safe zones in Syria so as to limit the number of Syrians having to flee their country

Instructions for the Dutch Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

A member since the very beginning of the European project, the Netherlands has enjoyed many benefits from its membership, particularly with regards to its ability to shape EU politics and play a large role in global affairs, comparable to the role it played preceding the end of its colonial empire. However, ordinarily open and tolerant Holland has become, in recent years, very concerned with the changes in the fabric of European society, caused by the many immigrants pouring into Europe and particularly the increasing numbers of those of them being radicalized towards the ideologies of fundamentalist terrorist groups.

As the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, you see the upcoming European Council as one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Dutch society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Dutch positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²¹. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) while ensuring

²¹ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders

- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers, and make sure as many Member States contribute

Instructions for the Polish Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Poland has certainly benefited from its membership, especially with regards to consolidating its democracy and advancing its financial-economic sectors. However, despite the optimism that prevailed during the first years after membership, Poland is now much more skeptical about the EU project, and its own participation in it.

As the Prime Minister of Poland, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important meetings that you have faced throughout your political career, with its outcome significantly impacting both Polish society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Polish positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of

the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²². This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in Poland and retain full control over this matter
- Avoid that the migration challenge undermines the Schengen area
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all

²² From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system.

- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries, even though Poland is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Portuguese Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1986, Portugal has benefitted from its membership, particularly with regards to consolidating its democracy and advancing its financial-economic sectors. After recovering from the economic/financial crises of the early 21st century, Portugal has become one of the most pro-EU Member States.

As the Prime Minister of Portugal, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important – and challenging – meetings that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Portuguese society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Portuguese positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee

issues²³. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Ensure stability and increased prosperity in Africa, from where most migrants arriving to Portugal originate. You will support increased development funding for Africa. You want the EU to foster its cooperation in Northern Africa and ensure good cooperation on migration with Morocco.
- Ensure good coordination with Spain

²³ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) in the long run while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders. As long as the EU is not adequately equipped, you want to be able to keep your temporary exemption for systematic controls at your country's borders
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots"
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers
- Help Greece and Italy by welcoming some of the asylum seekers currently living there, while taking into consideration the limited capacities of your country when it comes to accommodation and job opportunities

Instructions for the Romanian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2007, Romania has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership in some areas, particularly with regards to consolidating its democracy, strengthening the rule of law, modernizing its infrastructures and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Romania, you anticipate the upcoming European Council will be one of the most important meetings you have participated in throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Romania society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Romanian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term

policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²⁴. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, look very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of their national governments. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

You are not directly on the routes of migrants as they tend to go through your western and southern neighbors more, but some numbers pass through Romania en route from Turkey to Central and Eastern Europe.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in Romania and retain full control over this

²⁴ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

- Avoid that the migration challenge undermines the Schengen area, which you intend to join soon
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders, while making sure the Schengen area remains open to new members like Romania
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency (with more capabilities and "boots on the ground" in Romania), sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries, even though Romania is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Slovak Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Slovakia has benefitted substantially from its membership, particularly with regards to modernizing its infrastructure and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As Prime Minister of Slovakia, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important meetings you have faced over your political career, with significant impacts for both Slovakian society and your popularity. As such, it is your personal and national interests, to see as many of the Slovak positions as possible reflected in the conclusions of the European Council, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²⁵. This might be a particularly challenging

²⁵ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers

task given the controversial nature of the topic, but also knowing that the positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, look very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in the Slovakia and retain full control over this matter
- Avoid that the migration challenge undermines the Schengen area
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system.
- You want to avoid being on the migrant route and therefore want to find ways to increase controls at the national borders

- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries, even though Slovakia is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Slovenian Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 2004, Slovenia has enjoyed substantial gains resulting from its membership, particularly with regards to consolidating its democracy, attracting European tourists and advancing its financial-economic sectors in broader terms.

As the Prime Minister of Slovenia, you anticipate this upcoming European Council will be one of the most important that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Slovenian society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Slovenian positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²⁶. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, look very difficult to reconcile.

²⁶ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Limit the number of asylum seekers hosted in the Slovenia and retain full control over this matter
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Effectively track terrorist suspects at EU's external borders
- Avoid any type of measures that can provide more incentives for new migrants to come to Europe
- Ensure that asylum seekers from Syria can go back home once the conflict is over and the country safe again
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system

- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries, even though Slovenia is further away from the migrant route coming from Africa
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the Spanish Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1986, Spain has benefitted from its membership, particularly with regards to consolidating its democracy and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Spain, you expect the upcoming European Council will be one of the most important meetings you have participated in throughout your political career; its outcome will significantly impact both Spanish society and your own popularity. As such, it is in your personal and national interests to see as many of the Spanish positions as possible reflected in the European Council's conclusions, which will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²⁷. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

²⁷ From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3rd party nationals trying to live within the EU including economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your objectives are to:

- Ensure stability and increased prosperity in Africa, from where most of migrants arriving to Spain originate. You will support increased development funding for Africa. You want the EU to foster its cooperation in Northern Africa and ensure good cooperation on migration with Morocco.
- Preserve the Schengen area (free movement of people without systematic controls when crossing the border between member countries) in the long run while ensuring effective ways of tracking terrorist suspects within the Schengen area and at its external borders. As long as the EU is not adequately equipped, you want to be able to keep your temporary exemption for systematic controls at your country's borders
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants

- Meet your commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots"
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Ensure that those whose application for asylum to Europe have been denied can be effectively sent back to their country of origin
- Support stability in countries of origin by acting as a security provider and helping those countries to protect their citizens from terrorism and other threats, including by providing military equipment
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers
- Help Greece and Italy by welcoming some of the asylum seekers currently living there, while taking into consideration the limited capacities of your country when it comes to accommodation and job opportunities

Instructions for the Swedish Prime Minister

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

Since joining the European Union in 1995, Sweden has enjoyed many benefits from its membership, particularly with regards to expanding its trade relations with other EU countries and advancing its financial-economic sectors.

As the Prime Minister of Sweden, you view the upcoming European Council as one of the most important meetings – and challenges - that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will have a significant impact both on Swedish society and your own popularity. Your country has a long tradition of welcoming migrants, and so far, you have adopted an “open-door” policy for the refugees, many of whom consider Sweden as a preferred destination. Nonetheless, security considerations have raised many questions from the media on whether Sweden is following the right policy, and if similar efforts should also be demanded of the other EU states.

As such, it is your personal and national interests, to see as many of the Swedish positions as possible reflected in the European Council’s conclusions, which will shape the long-term

policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²⁸. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Apart from the discussion on a permanent solution to the problem, it is very likely that part of the negotiations will also focus on the current situation and the imminent problem of processing new migrant arrivals.

Given your country's historical involvement in peace studies, you are very much concerned with addressing the root causes of migration in the countries of origin. You want the EU to promote a solution which will also address the socio-economic factors and the conflicts that

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cause migration in the first place. Other EU Member States might prefer this approach; you would do well to identify them in order to create an alliance.

You are concerned that your open-door and generous policy towards migrants may create incentives for them to seek asylum in Sweden, and would like other Member States to avoid a race to the bottom.

Once accepted into the EU, you advocate for migrants' swift cultural and economic integration into the European Union.

Overall, you understand that this will be a long and challenging negotiation, in which identifying allies and foes will be a key to success. Your goal is to meet most, if not all, of your objectives, which would allow Sweden to deal more effectively with the problems created by uncontrolled migration.

Your objectives are to:

- To preserve your welfare system and model of integration
- To make sure that other Member States offer an equivalent level of assistance and support to migrants as Sweden, to avoid making Sweden excessively attractive for asylum seekers. They should increase their support, rather than Sweden lower its standards
- Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- Meet Sweden's commitments in terms of hosting asylum seekers (EU's relocation and resettlement schemes) and make sure other Member States meet their obligations
- Ensure proper screening of asylum seekers at EU external borders in "hotspots", including by strengthening Frontex/the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, sending more Europol staff members to Greek islands and ensuring that all incoming migrants get their fingerprints checked in EU's Schengen information system
- Make significant progress in bolstering cooperation between law enforcement around Europe to make sure that the EU can effectively monitor the movement of asylum seekers, including if their application has been rejected
- Favor the access of migrants to the labor market
- Heavily support countries of origin in Africa in offering opportunities to their youth through EU trust funds and other funding mechanisms to support the economy of those countries
- Ensure effective cooperation with Turkey and provide financial assistance to refugees in Turkey and other neighboring countries of Syria
- Contribute to EU naval operations in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas so as to rescue people at sea and arrest people smugglers

Instructions for the President of the European Council

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

As one of the major institutions in the EU, the European Council has traditionally constituted one of the main pillars contributing to European integration and prosperity, giving impetus to further integration. In retrospect, the European Council has been highly successful in creating a sense of community among the Member States, one that allows for major issues to be resolved through discussions and within a spirit of cooperation, while still protecting the interests of both Europe as a whole and of the Member States. Through this spirit, the EU constantly moves ahead and improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

As the President of the European Council, the upcoming meeting is one of the most important that you have faced throughout your career; the outcome of this meeting will have significant impact on both your own personal legacy and the image of the Council. As such, your interest is that Member States reach a solution that satisfies most, if not all, of *their* interests - while preserving the core values of the EU. Remember, the outcome of this European Council will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues²⁹. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

You know, based on your experience with such matters, that Member States have a wide range of different approaches to the issue. While you know that initial positions may diverge

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to a significant extent, you also know that long negotiations and compromises can also be achieved. You may have to connect those discussions with other objectives of Member States in other policy areas, so as to facilitate an agreement.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
- What types of 'hotspot' migrant centers reflect the values of the European Union? What types of treatment and support should migrants receive in the 'hotspot' migrant centers?
- Who should pay to cover costs associated with migrant centers (staffing, search and rescue missions at sea, buildings, health and sanitation, education, shelter, protection of migrants from sexual abuses and violence within the migrant centers - especially protection of women and children), and the security screening of migrants entering the European Union? How should these funds be gathered?
- Beyond actions taken within the EU, should the EU tackle the migration issue in the countries that are the source of migrants (e.g.: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.)? In the nonmember countries through which the major transit routes pass (Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan)? How?
- What role should the EU play in the integration of migrants from very different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds into European culture and social welfare systems (healthcare, education, housing support, unemployment support, job training schemes, language training schemes etc.)? Who should pay for this? How? What should the rights and responsibilities of the migrants be with regards to these issues?
- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your role as the President of the European Council is to protect the European Union as a whole, while at the same time making sure that the voices of its Member States are heard, and their interests respected, within the larger framework of the EU. You are the chair of the European Council meeting. In this role you will try to facilitate dialogue, and remind the Member States of the common interest in protecting the European integration project from differences of opinion regarding how to best tackle the migration crisis. You will work closely with the President of the European Commission, to facilitate discussions so that a commonly agreed solution is found, while pushing to achieve an overall EU approach to this crisis, rather than allowing individual Member States to maintain individual and often conflicting approaches. As the chair of the meeting, you want to make sure that everybody gets a chance to speak and that the conversation does not rapidly devolve into Member representatives making demands of each other without first exploring what

lies behind their needs. To ensure this, you have decided to set a procedural rule for the opening phase of the meeting: During the first round of opening speeches, each representative will have up to 2 minutes to speak, and not more; and, you will request them to focus on substantive issues rather than reading lists of demands.

You certainly have your own opinion on some of the matters at hand, and will find your way to make them heard. You wish to address the root causes of the reasons for migration to the EU in the countries of origin for the migrants (conflicts, economic instability, climate change issues). You are also very much in favor of setting up migration center hotspots in countries outside of the EU.

Instructions for the President of the European Commission

The European Union, with its long history and strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area with 27 nations "united in diversity". It has secured, for all its citizens, strong individual rights and a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world. One major benefit of the formation of the EU, enjoyed by all Member States, is the sense of community that allows major issues to be resolved through discussion within a spirit of cooperation. It is through this prevailing spirit that national interests are safeguarded as the EU moves ahead and constantly improves, both in terms of attaining an ever-closer union and of promoting democracy and human rights protection within its domain.

Currently, the European Union faces one of the greatest challenges in its history. Armed conflicts, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, in various areas of the world, have led many to look for a safe haven and a better future in Europe. Those trying to get to Europe include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants - different groups of people with different rights and protections under international law.

As the President of the European Commission, you anticipate the upcoming European Council to be one of the most important – and challenging - that you have faced throughout your career; the outcome of this meeting will have significant impact both on your own personal legacy and the image of the Commission. As such, your interest is that Member States reach a solution that satisfies most, if not all, of *their* interests - while preserving the core values that constitute EU identity. Remember, the outcome of this European Council will shape the long-term policies of the European Union regarding the migration and refugee issues³⁰. This might prove to be a particularly challenging task, due to the controversial topic; positions of Member States vary significantly, and, when examined carefully, seem very difficult to reconcile.

You know that this particular issue is highly controversial in many Member States. But solutions are needed to make sure the EU offers a collective response to this challenge affecting all Member States and provides support to countries at EU's external borders. You also want the EU to respect its international obligations.

The complex issue of migration gives rise to many different questions and issues; you should expect that most of the following topics will come up at some time during the European Council discussion, as they touch on important elements of any future solution:

- Do entry-point states and non- entry-point states have the same responsibilities?

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- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?
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- You should also be aware that cities within the EU and federal states/regions within EU's Member States may want to play a different role in regards to the migration issue. For example, you may have unions of cities or regions working together to welcome migrants despite the positions of the governments of the countries where those cities are. Even though cities and regions are not represented at this European Council, it is important to keep them in mind when drafting a resolution.

Your role as the President of the European Commission is to protect the European Union as a whole. In this role you will try to facilitate dialogue, and remind the Member States of the common interest in protecting the European integration project from differences of opinion regarding how to best tackle the migration crisis. You will work closely with the President of the European Council, who will chair the European Council, to facilitate discussions so that a commonly agreed solution is found, while pushing to achieve an overall EU approach to this crisis, rather than allowing individual Member States to maintain individual and often conflicting approaches.