# EUROPEAN COUNCIL SIMULATION

# "EUROPEAN AGENDA ON MIGRATION"
## ROLE-PLAY NEGOTIATION SIMULATION

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**Instructor's Guide: European Council Simulation**

The European Council (EUCO) is the institution of the European Union (EU) charged with charting the EU's overall political direction and priorities. It does not pass legislation; rather, it sets overall policy, by adopting conclusions at the end of its meetings.

The European Council meetings are attended by the 28 heads of state or government of EU Member states, the President of the European Council, and the President of the European Commission. The President of the European Parliament is usually invited to present the views of the institution at the beginning of those meetings.

The first part of this Instructor's Guide includes general guidelines for conducting simulations of the proceedings of the European Council. Using these guidelines, instructors can choose suitable topics and create materials to use with their students.

The second part of this Instructor's Guide includes full instructions for preparing, conducting, and debriefing the *European Agenda on Migration* European Council simulation.

**Part I: General guidelines for Conducting Model European Council Simulations**
1. Basics of the European Union
2. Suitable frameworks for European Council simulations
3. Choosing Topics
4. Creating Material
5. Reference sources for participant preparation
6. Timeline
7. Simulation conduct
8. Simulation Debrief
9. Post-simulation learning activities


**1. Basics of the European Union**
The European Union (EU) was originally established as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC, Treaty of Paris, 1951), completed by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom) with the Treaty of Rome, 1957. The six founding states were: Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Italy, and the Federal Republic of Germany. States wishing to be considered for EU membership must be European and satisfy the Copenhagen Criteria.[1] Additional members were added in enlargement rounds, as detailed below.[2]

EU Enlargement Rounds
   1973   Denmark, Ireland, and the U.K.
   1981   Greece
   1986   Portugal and Spain
   1995   Austria, Finland, and Sweden
   2004   Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovenia, Estonia, Cyprus, and Malta
   2007   Bulgaria and Romania
   2013   Croatia

Currently, 28 states are members of the EU, as detailed in Table 1.

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[1] Applicants must: have market economies; have democracies maintaining the highest standards for civil rights and civil liberties; and be capable of applying EU laws and policies (the *acquis*).

[2] Laurie Buonanno, Kathleen Dowley, and Neill Nugent (eds.) 2017. SUNY Guide to the Model European Union 11th edition, Institute for European Studies at SUNY, Albany: NY.

**Table 1. Key Information on EU Member states***

| | Population (millions) | Surface Area (1000 sq.km) | Size GDP** (billion euro) | Euro Member | Schengen Member |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 81.1 | 357 | 3,026 | Yes | Yes |
| France | 66.3 | 551 | 2,184 | Yes | Yes |
| UK | 64.8 | 249 | 2,569 | No | No |
| Italy | 61.4 | 302 | 1,636 | Yes | Yes |
| Spain | 46.4 | 506 | 1,081 | Yes | Yes |
| Poland | 38.0 | 312 | 428 | No | Yes |
| Romania | 19.9 | 238 | 160 | No | No |
| Netherlands | 17.1 | 42 | 679 | Yes | Yes |
| Greece | 10.9 | 130 | 176 | Yes | Yes |
| Belgium | 11.3 | 31 | 409 | Yes | Yes |
| Portugal | 10.4 | 92 | 179 | Yes | Yes |
| Czech Rep | 10.4 | 79 | 164 | No | Yes |
| Hungary | 9.9 | 93 | 108 | No | Yes |
| Sweden | 9.8 | 438 | 444 | No | Yes |
| Austria | 8.6 | 83 | 337 | Yes | Yes |
| Bulgaria | 7.2 | 110 | 44 | No | No |
| Denmark | 5.7 | 43 | 266 | No | Yes |
| Slovakia | 5.4 | 49 | 78 | Yes | Yes |
| Finland | 5.5 | 338 | 207 | Yes | Yes |
| Ireland | 4.6 | 70 | 214 | Yes | No |
| Croatia | 4.2 | 57 | 44 | No | No |
| Lithuania | 2.9 | 65 | 37 | Yes | Yes |
| Latvia | 2.0 | 64 | 24 | Yes | Yes |
| Slovenia | 2.1 | 20 | 39 | No | Yes |
| Estonia | 1.3 | 45 | 20 | Yes | Yes |
| Cyprus | 0.8 | 0.9 | 17 | Yes | No |
| Luxembourg | 0.6 | 0.3 | 52 | Yes | Yes |
| Malta | 0.4 | 0.3 | 9 | Yes | Yes |
| **Total** | **509** | **4,358** | **14,631** | | |

*Sources:* Data from *Comments on the Council's Rules of Procedure. European Council's and Council's Rules of Procedure. Annex III*. (Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016) and Buonanno, Dowley, and Nugent. *Policies and Policies Processes of the European Union*, pp. 89-91(forthcoming, 2017) as quoted in Laurie Buonanno, Kathleen Dowley, and Neill Nugent (eds.).2017. SUNY Guide to the Model European Union 11th edition, Institute for European Studies at SUNY, Albany: NY
*Situation in autumn 2016
**Figures for 2015

EU Treaties

The two treaties on the basis of which the EU operates are the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Together, the TEU and the TFEU form the legal basis for governance in the European Union. The TEU contains 55 articles and the TFEU 358.[3]

Broadly speaking, the distinction between the two treaties is that the **TEU** establishes the general principles and operating structures of the European Union, whereas the **TFEU** deals primarily with the policies of the EU and details how policies are decided.

European Union Institutions

The EU functions through a number of institutions. Its four primary institutions which are part of its decision-making process are the European Council, the European Commission, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament. All these are detailed in this section, and their key data is summarized in Table 2.

European Council (EUCO)

The European Council is the EU institution that defines the general political directions and priorities of the European Union. Its membership comprises the 28 **heads of state or government of the EU Member states**, as well as the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission. The EUCO sets policy directions across a wide range of topics, including economic growth, competitiveness, poverty and social exclusion, energy and climate policies, migration, organized crime, security and terrorism, and the EU's role on the global stage. For the most part, **EUCO decisions are reached through consensus**. The President of the European Council is one of the main representatives of the European Union (EU) on the world stage, and the person presiding over and steering the work of the EUCO. The president of the EUCO is elected for 2 ½ years, renewable once.

European Commission (EC)

The European Commission is the supra-national institution, which promotes the general interest of the Union in all matters. It is essentially the executive branch of the EU; the European Commission has 28 Commissioners (one per Member State, but acting under the authority of the President of the European Commission) who act as ministers/secretaries within a government with each assigned to a particular portfolio (e.g., Commissioner for Trade, Commissioner for Justice and Consumers, Commissioner for Migration and Citizenship). Its main initiatives are adopted in a collegial manner. The President controls the policy agenda and technically, no policy can be initiated without his/her consent. According to Article 17 of the Treaty on European Union the European Commission has several responsibilities: proposing draft

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[3] Consolidated versions of the two treaties are available at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:083:SOM:EN:HTML

legislation (it is the only EU institution that can table legislative proposals); developing medium-term strategies; drafting legislation and arbitrating in the legislative process between the Council of the EU and the European Parliament; representing the EU in trade negotiations; promulgating rules and regulations (e.g., with regards to competition policy within the EU); drawing up the budget of the European Union; and overseeing the implementation of the EU treaties mentioned above and all EU legislation (it is in charge of making sure that the EU legislation is applied in a uniform manner across the Union, and can bring Member states and companies to court if needed).

## Council of the European Union

The Council of the EU is the institution representing the Member states at ministerial level. Also known informally as the EU Council, it is where **national ministers from each EU country** meet to adopt laws and coordinate policies (http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/).

The Council of the EU is an inter-governmental institution. The Council of the EU, together with the European Parliament (below), form the legislative branch of the European Union and its budgetary authority. The Council meets in ten configurations, with ministers from each of the 28 Member states represented on each of the councils, detailed below:
> General Affairs
> Foreign Affairs
> Economic and Financial Affairs (Ecofin)
> Justice and Home Affairs
> Employment, Social Policy, Health, and Consumer Affairs
> Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, and Research)
> Transport, Telecommunications, and Energy
> Agriculture and Fisheries
> Environment
> Education, Youth, and Culture

The Council of the EU negotiates, drafts, and adopts EU laws; coordinates Member state policies such as economic and fiscal policies, education, culture, youth and sport policies, and employment policy; develops the EU's common foreign and security policy; concludes international agreements; and adopts the EU budget.

The Council of the European Union (distinct from the European Council), is the equivalent of an "upper house" of the EU legislature (with the European Parliament, discussed below, filling the role of the "lower house"). The Presidency of the Council of the European Union is responsible for the functioning of the Council. The Presidency rotates among the Member states of the EU every six months. Member states holding the presidency work together closely in groups of three, called 'trios;' the trio includes the current presiding country, the former presiding country, and the future presiding country. This system was introduced by the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. The trio sets long-term goals and prepares a common agenda determining the topics and major issues that will be addressed by the Council over an 18 month period.  Since the entry into force of the

Lisbon treaty, the rotating presidency of the Council of the EU[4] no longer has the presidency of the European Council concomitantly, as the latter now has a permanent president nominated for 2.5 years (renewable once).

European Parliament

The European Parliament (EP) is the directly elected parliamentary institution of the European Union (EU). Together with the Council of the EU, it forms the legislative branch of the European Union and the budgetary authority. It comprises 751 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), who are elected every five years. The EP is led by its President, and functions through committees, subcommittees and delegations covering third countries. Most MEPs are part of a political group. The Parliament acts as a co-legislator, sharing with the Council of the European Union the power to adopt and amend legislative proposals and to decide on the EU's budget. It also supervises the work of the European Commission and other EU bodies, and cooperates with national parliaments of EU countries to get their input on the issues under its purview.

**Table 2. Institutions of the European Union**

| Institution | Number of Members | Who are they? | Role |
|---|---|---|---|
| European Commission | 28 (one per Member State, but act under the authority of the President) | Most are former national ministers | Mostly executive duties, but also including drafting legislation and overseeing policy implementation |
| Council of the EU (Council of Ministers) | 28 (representing their Member state, with different voting rights). Most decisions are taken at qualified-majority | National ministers (with the support of the Member states Permanent Representatives to the EU) | Co-legislator, branch of the budgetary authority. Final decision-maker, in most cases with the EP, except for some areas like foreign and security |

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[4] For a complete list of the Member states holding the rotating presidency of the Council of the EU please check here: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/presidency-council-eu/

| European Parliament | 751 | Direct election (MEPs elected by country allotment) | Co-legislator (in most cases), branch of the budgetary authority or consultative role. |
|---|---|---|---|
| European Council | 30 | Heads of state or government + European Commission and European Council Presidents. | Sets agenda/priorities |
| European Court of Justice | 28 (one appointee per member state) | One appointee per member state | Judicial court of the EU, interpreting EU legislation/case law and sanctioning infringements. |

## 2. Suitable Frameworks for European Council Simulations

EUCO simulations can be conducted in a wide variety of frameworks. They can be organized as class activities in undergraduate and graduate courses on such topics as European Union studies, international organizations, international relations, conflict analysis and resolution, negotiation, mediation, and international law. They can also be a beneficial learning activity for high-school students studying social studies or civics. Outside of course frameworks, they can be organized as competitions or as conferences, bringing together participants from a range of backgrounds or countries.

## 3. Choosing Topics for European Council Simulations

The EUCO discusses the most essential EU policies at the highest level across a wide range of topics, including economic growth, competitiveness, poverty and social exclusion, energy and climate policies, migration, organized crime, security and terrorism, and EU's role on the global stage. As one main purpose of simulating the proceedings of the EUCO is allowing participants to experience and understand the EUCO's proceedings, any issue requiring policy determination, however mundane, falling within the responsibilities of the EUCO is suitable for designing a simulation. Of course, if an additional teaching goal is gaining in-depth understanding of any particular subject matter, that topic could be preferred.  Designers can choose topics of special interest to them, or those they consider to be important to their intended participant group. Another way to approach topic-choice is to select an issue that is currently 'hot' in terms of media attention and public interest. This can serve to draw participants' attention, as well as to

provide them with motivation by giving them the sense that they are dealing with the weighty and crucial topics of their time.

## 4. Creating Material

There are 30 'natural' players in an EUCO simulation: A representative (Prime Minister or President, depending on each country's system of government – parliamentary or presidential) of each of the EU member countries, the European Council President, and the President of the European Commission.

Each player will require information to allow the participants to plan and act their roles as close as possible to how EUCO members conduct themselves in the real world. Begin by providing some background information on the topic, on the events leading up to the EUCO's focusing on this particular topic, and the scope of the conclusion (i.e., the negotiated agreement) the EUCO seeks to achieve. You might provide the same background information to all participants. Next, sketch out each party's main positions, interests and objectives, and provide it to that party as private information, for their eyes only. You may hint at other countries that might be aligned with their views or oppose them, or let participants figure this out on their own. Based on this information, each EUCO representative must plan their objectives, strategy, and tactics, on their own. In addition, provide participants with any maps or documents that they will require in the simulation.

## 5. Reference Sources for Participant Preparation

Provide participants with other sources of information they require in order to function well in the simulation. These might include the following categories of resources:
- Sources on the structure of the EU, beyond what has been provided above;[5]
- Sources on the role of the EUCO, in particular;[6]
- Sources on EUCO procedure[7]; and
- Sources on Euro-jargon (e.g.: Schengen, Lisbon, Euro, subsidiarity etc.).[8]

In addition, you might also include sources on the particular subject-matter or topic to be decided by the EUCO.

## 6. Time requirements

To conduct a full simulation of the proceedings of the EUCO on a substantial topic, in the framework of an academic course, about 2 to 4 hours are required. These can be broken up over the course of two weekly sessions, as required. At the very least, this negotiation requires 1 ½ hours of run-time. It can be expanded to last for 1-2 days (10-14 hours of actual negotiation), such as a simulation conducted in the framework of a Model European Union conference. In

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[5] For example, https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en
[6] For example, http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/
[7] For example, http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/conclusions/
[8] For example, http://ec.europa.eu/ipg/content/tips/words-style/jargon-alternatives_en.htm http://en.euabc.com

addition to the aforementioned time requirements, calculate in time ahead of the simulation for participant preparation, and time after the simulation for the process' debrief.

## 7. Simulation conduct

Provide participants with their roles, and allow them adequate time to prepare. Designate a time for them to meet, in a room you have prepared for them. Announce the beginning of the simulation, and hand the floor over to the European Council President to begin the proceedings. The European Council President is the chair of this simulation. The European Commission President will help in facilitating the negotiations.

The simulation ends with the EUCO announcing an impasse or adopting a conclusion. It can also end with the instructor announcing that time has run out.

## 8. Simulation Debrief

After the simulation is over, conduct a debriefing session, based on your learning goals.

## 9. Post-Simulation Learning Activities

In addition to a post-process debrief, teachers can design other follow-on learning activities. These can include in-class activities, asking students to fill out reflection forms, or assigning them to write papers analyzing the exercise.

**Part II:** *European Agenda on Migration* **European Council Simulation**
1. Simulation Overview
2. Logistics, Setup and Game Management
3. Teaching Notes
    a. Game Variations
    b. Debriefing Guide
    c. Post-simulation learning activities
4. Information and Role Material for Participants
    a.   Role instructions for participants
    b.   Maps

**Part II: *European Agenda on Migration* Simulation**

## 1. Simulation Overview

*Target audience*: The *European Agenda on Migration* simulation-game is constructed as a teaching-tool for undergraduate and graduate courses on such topics as European Union studies, international organizations, international relations, conflict analysis and resolution, negotiation, mediation, and international law. The simulation can be used successfully in introductory courses (e.g., Introduction to the European Union, Introduction to International Relations, or Introduction to International Organizations) but it may reap higher benefits in a mid-level course targeted at 2nd or 3rd year students who have had some exposure to introductory courses on one or more topics such as European government, negotiation, or international relations. It can also be used to prepare, train, and test the negotiation skills of groups of students in preparation for Model European Union and Model United Nations conferences. This simulation can also be used for conducting a 1-2 day Model European Union conference.

*Topic*: The simulation focuses on the issue of migration to the EU, but it can serve as a model for developing simulations on other policy areas such as economics, agriculture, environment or trade (see Part I, above).

*Simulation method*: The simulation is set in a scenario that is primarily fictitious – yet still blends in and incorporates real events, history and detail, forming a "pseudo-reality": a situation familiar and compelling enough to spark interest, motivation and identification, yet controlled and constrained through incorporating fictitious elements to allow for maximum learning and skill-building.

*Simulation synopsis*: The simulation is a multi-party negotiation at a meeting of the European Council to determine the EUCO policy with regards to migration, primarily in face of the waves of migrants seeking refuge in Europe as a result of upheavals in the Middle East and elsewhere. Participants are tasked with designing a plan for how the EU will tackle this migration. This is a currently a 'hot' topic on the EU agenda and is likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. 'Migration' is used to refer to all forms of movement of people from third party, non-EU countries to the EU - economic migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Participants will decide on their own whether they want to discuss migrants in general, or to have their country focus on specific types of migrants, during the European Council meeting.

There are 30 parties participating (28 EU Member states, plus the president of the European Council and the president of the European Commission). All parties receive private information describing their separate interests and positions. In deciding the European Council's policy, it is up to participants to decide whether they wish to act in a competitive manner - or if they prefer to use collaborative approaches seeking win-win, integrative solutions for the betterment of the European Union.

*Learning goals*: Through taking part in this simulation, participants will:
- Deepen their understanding of the European Union and its decision-making processes;

- Understand the dynamics of negotiation and alliance-building within the European Council;
- Experience the pathways to deciding an agenda item discussed at a European Council European Council meeting; and
- Apply negotiation skills in a multi-party setting.

*Roles: Structure and balance:* There are four major groups of countries in the simulation. While there are some differences between internal members in each group, with regards to specific interests, their overall approaches to migration issues are similar. The push and pull between these four groups provide the central dynamics of the simulation. Some countries belong to more than one of these groups, given their multiple interests and alliances. Instructors should familiarize themselves with the groupings in order to follow the simulation and guide any interventions they choose to make (below). Participants are provided with a description of these groups, but not a detailed breakdown of the countries in them; they will need to discover allies and opponents on their own. The four groups are:

"Entry Points" countries: **Greece, Italy, Malta, and Spain**.

Destination countries: **Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, UK.**

Countries which are neither primary destinations of migration nor major transit countries:  **Cyprus, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal.**

Transit countries:  **Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia**

*Simulation dynamics and outcome*: **Ultimately, the decision making mechanism in the European Council for the purposes of this simulation is reaching a consensus expressed through a unanimous vote, following the rules laid down by the EU Treaties (see Section I).** Power imbalances and time pressure will require participants to create alliances and think quickly, with regards to protecting their country's individual interests as well as promoting the EU's interests as a whole.

*Setting, timeframe, and interventions*: This instructor's guide assumes that the simulation will be played in a face-to-face environment, with full monitoring by the instructor (for discussion of conducting the simulation online, see Section 3(a) Game Variations, below.) The instructors should provide time for preparation and debriefing, before and after the simulation, respectively, as discussed below. The simulation can be adapted to be conducted in 1 ½ hours, or played out over the course of two full days. One method for achieving this versatility involves the instructor intervening with 'breaking news' which require participants to either re-assess and prolong the simulation, in the unlikely situation that there is overly or artificially rapid agreement, or provide them with opportunities and assistance for moving past 'stumbling blocks,' speeding up the process.  All these issues are detailed in Section 2 – Logistics, Setup and Simulation Management, below.

**2. Logistics, Setup and Simulation Management**

*Number of participants*: This simulation is ideally designed for use with a class of 30 students. For smaller or larger groups, see Section 3(a) Game Variations, below.

*Physical surroundings and props*: The simulation requires a large room, to accommodate participants' sitting around a large rectangular table (which can be formed of regular desks placed side by side), or in seats placed in a large circle. It would be helpful to have a map of Europe and its surroundings handy, as well as a whiteboard or flipchart. As negotiations between smaller groups are likely to develop, you may want to provide a second room, or an adjacent hallway (one in which the participants will not disturb other classes), for conducting such caucuses.

To add a sense of reality to the situation, teachers might consider asking participants to dress up formally for the occasion, and (as resources permit) add on touches to convey a sense of the real-life setting (such as by providing name tags for the countries, placards with countries' flags printed on them, actual miniature flags on the table in front of the country's seats, etc.). Try to follow sitting order dictated by protocol, which can be found here: http://publications.europa.eu/code/pdf/370000en.htm.

When teachers take this kind of initiative, students will often augment it through efforts of their own, such as by adding an element of national dress to their garb.

A phone call with a representative from the EU or a transatlantic expert at some point during the game may give an even more realistic dimension to the simulation.

*Time*: The recommended time for conducting the simulation itself is 2-4 hours. For considerations, variations and methods for adapting the simulation's duration, see Section 3(a) Game Variations, below.

*Required / optional material*: To conduct the simulation itself, all that is strictly required are the roles to be handed out to each team, provided at the end of this instructor's guide. Instructions to the group regarding procedural issues, decision-making, and timeframe can be imparted orally. Depending on preparation time and students' previous studies, teachers can consider assigning students to review the material found on some of the websites provided in Part I: General Guidelines for Conducting Model European Council Simulations, above. Teachers might decide to add in material of their own, or ask students to conduct independent research; see Section 3(a) Game Variations, below.

*Simulation setup role assignment, instructions and initiation*: In this phase, you designate participants to their individual roles, and assign them the material they need to prepare. This can be done on the spot, by handing out roles to students and instructing them to be ready to begin the European Council in one hour, or in the following class session. When circumstances allow it, or, when you wish their preparation to go beyond the role material provided in this guide (see Section 3(a) Game Variations, below), assign the material at least one day (or, one lesson) before

the simulation is to take place, allowing participants to prepare themselves fully. Announce precisely when and where the European Council is to take place, stressing that everybody must be present, prepared, and ready to begin the European Council at that time. Stress that absences will threaten the success of the meeting. Give any group instructions you feel necessary to the group. At the designated starting time, gather the group, and announce that the simulation has begun; all their behavior, from now on, must be in-role.

The European Council is initiated by the European Council President, who presents the issue on the agenda, based on the individual role provided to the President. The European Council President should introduce the European Commission President. These participants should have a small discussion before the simulation to make sure they have a clear plan for how they will facilitate the dialogue. The EUCO President then proceeds to open the meeting for dialogue with those Member states who wish to do so by stating their opinions. At this starting point of the meeting the President should ask each Member representative to speak in turn, keeping their remarks focused on substantive matters (as opposed to reading out a list of demands),  and limiting them to 2 minutes apiece, for presenting their opening statements. After these opening-remarks phase, the EUCO President can suggest structured or unstructured break-out meetings (to allow for informal negotiation) with just a few of the participants or full plenary meetings, as she/he sees fit in order to have a successful negotiation. The President of the EUCO can facilitate dialogue or allow participants to engage without a facilitation/moderation. Instructors should be very mindful in assigning the presidency role, as the way the simulation plays out depends to a certain extent on the ability of the EUCO President to facilitate an effective group process.

The proceedings can be as informal or formal as the instructor desires based on the learning goals of the simulation. If you want the group to follow more formal proceedings, prompt the EUCO president to use the European Council's Rules of Procedure,[9] of which the following are a part:

- "8. At the start of a meeting, the President of the EUCO shall give any further information necessary regarding the handling of the meeting and in particular indicate the length of time it intends to be devoted to each item. It shall refrain from making lengthy introductions and avoid repeating information which is already known to delegations.
- 9. At the start of a discussion on a substantive point, the Presidency shall, depending on the type of discussion which is needed, indicate to delegations the maximum length of their interventions on that point. In most cases interventions should not exceed two minutes.
- 10. Full table rounds shall be proscribed in principle; they may be used only in exceptional circumstances on specific questions, with a time limit on interventions set by the Presidency.
- 11. The Presidency shall give as much focus as possible to discussions, in particular by requesting delegations to react to compromise texts or specific proposals.

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[9] For detailed rules please check here: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/publications/2016/council-rules-procedure-comments/

- 12. During and at the end of meetings the Presidency shall refrain from making lengthy summaries of the discussions and shall confine itself to concluding briefly on the results (substance and/or procedure) achieved.
- 13. Delegations shall avoid repeating points made by previous speakers. Their interventions shall be brief, substantive and to the point.
- 14. Like-minded delegations shall be encouraged to hold consultations with a view to the presentation by a single spokesperson of a common position on a specific point.
- 15. When discussing texts, delegations shall make concrete drafting proposals, in writing, rather than merely express their disagreement with a particular proposal.
- 16. Unless indicated otherwise by the Presidency, delegations shall refrain from taking the floor when in agreement with a particular proposal; in this case silence shall be taken as agreement in principle."[10]

*Participant-driven simulation conduct*: Make sure that the European Council President is aware of the simulation's ending time. Other than that, the simulation design allows for the entire process to be driven, start to finish, by participants, without instructor guidance or intervention.

*Instructor interventions*: During the simulation's run-time, the instructor's task is largely to be attentive to the proceedings and discussion, noting interesting elements to raise for discussion in the post-simulation debrief session. There are three situations in which instructor intervention is desirable: Students will sometimes pose questions to the instructor – for example, about EUCO procedural rule, the simulation storyline, information they see as 'missing,' or how they should be playing their role. When possible, the instructor would do best to point participants towards sources for procedural rules or the information provided in their roles. Sometimes, however, the instructor needs to take on the responsibility of clarifying a point or explaining something in the instructions. To this end, teachers should review the simulation before engaging in it so they will be able to clarify or adjust details without upsetting the fundamental balance between participants. A second – fairly rare - trigger event for instructor intervention is disruptive behavior on the part of participants. This might be unusually inappropriate or abusive behavior by participants in-role, but will more likely be occurrences of participants suddenly slipping out of role during the course of the simulation, and engaging in discussion that bursts the 'bubble' of simulated reality. This often happens for short moments, with the simulation self-restoring; however, if things get out of hand in this regards, the instructor can encourage participants to regroup and restore the simulation bubble. Finally, instructors may intervene to add in news of new information or events that s/he wishes to introduce into the simulation (see Section 3(a) Game Variations, below).

*Final stages and simulation ending*: A non-intrusive intervention, such as a note to the President of the EUCO or catching their eye while tapping one's watch, should be enough to help participants keep their eye on the clock as the deadline approaches. As it does, the European Council President with the help of the President of the European Commission together with leading Member states should work on drafting the language of any agreement parties have come

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[10] Ibid.

to. When there is a written draft agreement the EUCO President distributes it to all parties, and calls for a vote. If it passes unanimously (only the 28 Member states have voting rights)[11], the President of the EUCO announces the conclusions. If one head of state disagrees with the agreement, then no conclusions are passed. If there is time remaining, negotiations can resume with the hopes of achieving agreement, drafting it and voting on it anew. If time runs out with no unanimously agreed-upon solution, the European Council ends with a conclusion stating the minimal agreement that has been reached, even if the agreement was just to continue the discussions. Of course, if parties realize they are not going to reach unanimous agreement on all the issues, they can attempt to carve out issues for which there is consensus, and agree to attempt to settle the rest at a later date.

*Transitioning from simulation to debrief*: If the meeting has ended with an agreement, you might ask parties to sign it, or stage a group photo, in order to have a moment of celebration during which participants will shift slowly back into their natural selves. After the conclusion has been reached, announce that in a couple of minutes all representatives will be leaving back to their embassies, and they can use the time to say goodbye to other representatives. Then, announce the end of the simulation, and ask participants to return to their seats to discuss what happened.

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[11] "Where a vote is taken, one member of the European Council may also act on behalf of only one other member. Abstentions by members present in person or represented do not prevent the adoption by the European Council of acts which require unanimity (Article 235 TFEU)" (http://europedia.moussis.eu/books/Book_2/2/4/1/1/index.tkl?all=1)  see also the Rules of Procedure of the European Council - http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/publications/2016/council-rules-procedure-comments/ ). http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/publications/2016/council-rules-procedure-comments/ ).

### 3. Teaching Notes

### 3(a) Game Variations

This section will cover five areas in which instructors might depart from the basic simulation format detailed above.

### 3(a)1. Group size:

The optimal group size for conducting the simulation is 30: 28 players represent the EU Member states, with additional players designated as the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission.

If you have additional students, you can add up to one more of them to each role country-representative role, designating one as an aide, or both of them as co-representatives of that role (this last possibility is somewhat artificial, of course; on the other hand, it allows both participants to feel, think, and act as a primary player in the simulation, enhancing their learning process). This results in a maximum participant number of 58.

If you have fewer students, the most balanced way to construct the roles is to remove one role from each of the five major groups to maintain the simulation's inherent balance of party positions on the topic of migration (see Section 1, Simulation Overview, above). If you are still missing participants, remove an additional role from each of the four groups, and so on. At the very least, the simulation requires 8 participants to function. If you have only 8 participants, conduct the simulation with the following roles: two representatives from the "Entry Points" and "Destination" country groups mentioned above, one representative each from the other two country groups, one role the President of the European Council, and the President of the European Commission.

### 3(a)2. Timeframe:

Instructors can set aside a substantial period of time for running the simulation in a single session. To this end, it is recommended to dedicate 2-4 hours to the actual playing of the simulation itself, aside from time for preparation or debrief. However, instructors might decide to run it in less time – providing some situational reason for why the EUCO must reach a decision within 1 ½ hours. Alternatively, they can decide to run the simulation in multiple sessions, each of short duration; for example, dedicating an hour of class time to the simulation in each of 2 consecutive class meetings, and running a debrief session in a 3rd class meeting.

### 3(a)3. Instructor interventions

The simulation is designed to be self-sustaining; once set in motion, it can be fully carried out without instructor intervention. However, instructors can intervene in the simulation, adding new events or facts, thereby changing the simulation's course. One reason to do so would be to slow down a group that is rapidly or artificially headed towards agreement without full engagement with the issues or their differences. Conversely, instructors might wish to incentivize or aid a group that is not progressing, and seems to lack the motivation or skill to do so. Such interventions, thereby, essentially manipulate the timeline and pace of the simulation. Another reason for intervening would be in order to introduce real-world or seemingly real-world occurrences into the simulation, giving participants a taste of what it feels like to deliberate policy while real-world influences seep into the meeting room. While externally

introduced events might be initially categorized as 'positive' or 'negative' in sense of their anticipated effect on parties' capacity to collaborate, any event might be utilized by different parties to achieve different ends.[12]

Instructors can of course come up with their own intervention methods. Below, are four examples - two 'positive' interventions and two 'negative' interventions, for use in *European Agenda for Migration*. Instructors should stop the simulation for a moment, and announce that they have 'breaking news' for participants:

Positive Interventions
- A large EU-based conglomerate (owned by an individual whose grandparents migrated from the Middle East to Europe) with factories in 10 EU countries announced that it would significantly increase its foreign direct investment in those EU countries that are willing to receive more migrants into their countries. Such increase would be in the range of a billion Euros.
- A public policy NGO has just released a ground-breaking report in which their experts suggest to use the model for carbon trading emissions to find innovative solutions for the migrant quota negotiations. This model implies that countries which receive more migrants than required by the quota could get specific financial benefits from other EU members who are not willing to receive many, if any, migrants in their countries.

Negative Interventions
- A terrorist attack has occurred in downtown Brussels as the European Council meeting is taking place. Initial reports identify the perpetrators as three recently-arrived migrants. The information is very limited and quite unreliable at this point about the nature of the attack and the identities of the attackers.
- Reports of Ebola infections identified in several cities in the EU seem to be traced back to migrants who already have arrived to Europe recently. While information is very limited and quite unreliable at this point, some cities are looking into setting up quarantine camps for the migrants.

## 3(a)4. Opening and updating the simulation
*European Agenda on Migration* captures loosely, the real-world approaches held by European countries towards the migration issue, *circa* late 2016- early 2017. As such, it is most easily played as a historical simulation, using only the roles provided in this package, with no external material affecting parties' interests, positions or alliances. Played this way, the game will run more or less as described in this package, given the internal balances incorporated in the roles, which create the five major groups and positions their information and interests vis-à-vis one another. If the primary goals of the exercise are to learn about how the EUCO functions, or to practice negotiation and conflict resolution skills in the context of an international policy-setting

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[12] For more on the introduction of such twists in simulations, see Ebner, N. & Efron, Y. (2005). Using tomorrow's headlines for today's training: Creating pseudo-reality in conflict resolution simulation-games. *Negotiation Journal 21(3), 377.* Available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1292594

organization -as opposed to providing students up-to-date information on the substance of the migration issue - it is recommended to play the simulation in this way.

Another way to play the situation is by handing out the roles, yet asking students to conduct research on their own with regards to current events, policy changes, public opinion in their role-country regarding migration, etc. This method poses several advantages: student investment in the simulation at an early stage, enhancing participants' identification with their roles, and engaging in a contemporary simulation. On the other hand, it presents challenges to the simulation, in that significant shifts in countries' positions might undermine the simulation's internal balance; additionally, quite simply, participants might operate off of information that they have misunderstood or under-researched. If one of the exercise's main goals is providing participants with an up-to-date understanding of the migration challenge, you might consider running the game in this way. Here are some recommendations for preempting some of the aforementioned challenges this might entail:

*Advance preparation*: After assigning student their role, give participants a week or two in which to prepare. Ask them to learn from both media and governmental sources of their assigned countries about their assigned government's interests, in order to have an enriched experience. Remind them that they are to conduct their own research and not to discuss the simulation with other parties. This is necessary in order to avoid participants engaging in pre-simulation negotiation. Assign them to write up a one-page summary of the information they have gathered that they see as affecting their role, and specifically, to note any divergences from the information provided in the original role information. Ask them to submit this report to you at some point several days before the simulation.

*Teacher review*: Review the notes students have provided you with. Focus on three elements: First, based on your own knowledge of current affairs, address factual inaccuracies. Second, consider whether the additional reports seem to significantly undermine the balance of conflict and cooperation between the five major groups. If so – find a way to keep it balanced, either by telling one participant to ignore a particular fact or set aside a particular interest they have reported on, or by providing additional information or interests to a *different* party. Finally, keep an eye open for parties who have submitted a list of new information or positions that indicate that they might 'go rogue,' engaging in the simulation through an extreme departure from the original role, current reality, or the norms of EC-member behavior, in such a way that could derail the simulation as a learning exercise. In this event, respond to the participants' report with information or instructions aimed at bringing them into line.

*Final preparation*: Return students' reports, together with your comments, allowing them enough time to review and consider these before the simulation's initiation.

### 3(a)5. Conducting the simulation online:

The simulation can be conducted online, in a variety of ways. One variation would be to conduct it in a text-based environment. This can be created within any one of the learning management systems (LMS) most universities employ. Instructors can create a discussion forum for

asynchronous participation by all parties, as well as provide private forums for groups or teams requesting to caucus between themselves. Some LMS allow students to create forums on their own, in which case participants can create a forum and grant access to particular others. Parties can also caucus along the sidelines through other methods that are often embedded within LMS – email, videoconferencing or instant messaging applications.

Another variation is to conduct the main part of the simulation via live, synchronous, videoconferencing. For this purpose, instructors will require access to a videoconferencing platform with the capacity for supporting a large number of participants at the same time. The instructor might facilitate who has the floor (and the microphone and camera) for speaking at any given point, or hand this capacity over to the President of the EUCO. As the forum convenes on camera, parties can converse with one another through text-based synchronous means – either those usually included in videoconferencing software, or other, separate, applications.[13]

### 3(b) Debriefing Guide

Providing a comprehensive map for debriefing *European Agenda on Migration* simulation is virtually impossible, due to the varied training goals it is designed to serve and the infinite paths of unfolding it allows for. In this section, after suggestions for setting up and initiating the debrief session, some recommendations for conducting it are provided.[14] However, the topical questions – or the list of topics– provided in this section are is not in any way meant to provide an exhaustive list of questions or discussion-themes. Instructors using the simulation are encouraged to consider their own learning objectives, the context and framework in which it is taking place, participants' learning habits and the teacher's own style – and come up with questions and themes of their own.

### 3(b)1. Encourage Ventilation

The main challenge in debriefing a simulation such as *European Agenda on Migration*, is that after investing so much time and energy in-role, it is difficult for participants to detach from the role they had been playing and adopt a learning stance towards themselves and their experience. Left to their own devices, they will continue to conduct some form of negotiation throughout the debrief process. In order to avoid this, you might allow a few minutes for free ventilation. While this is going on, stress that the game is over, the negotiation is over, and that they can let things go rather than carry the in-game negotiation into the debrief session.

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[13] For a full discussion of conducting negotiation and conflict resolution simulations online, see Matz, D. & Ebner, N. (2010). Using role-play in online negotiation teaching. In C. Honeyman, J. Coben & G. DiPalo (Eds.) *Venturing Beyond the Classroom: Vol. 2 in the Rethinking Negotiation Teaching Series*. St Paul: DRI Press. Available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1916792

[14] For in-depth discussion of debriefing negotiation and dispute resolution simulation-games, see Deason, Efron, Howell, Kaufman, Lee & Press (2013). Debriefing the Debrief. In C. Honeyman, J. Coben & A. Wei-Min Lee (Eds.), *Educating Negotiators for a Connected World: Volume 4 in the Rethinking Negotiation Teaching Series.* St Paul, MN: DRI Press. Available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2251940.

**3(b)2. Define Debriefing Goals**
Open up the learning phase of the debriefing by calling the group's attention to yourself, and briefly explaining the goals of the debriefing. Explain that debriefing is an opportunity to transform the participants' simulation-experience into practical lessons to take away. State clearly what you hope to gain from this experience (e.g., 'Let's try to understand how the European Council *really* functions, particularly with regards to highly charged topics;' or 'Let's aim for a clear picture of how we have improved our negotiation / problem-solving skills'.')

**3(b)3. From Outcome to Process**
Begin the debriefing by reviewing the European Council conclusions if some have been reached. If none were reached, review the issues that seemed to be under agreement, and those that ultimately led to impasse. Use inclusive language, referring to the group as a whole (e.g., 'We' or 'you all') as you do so. Then, state that the debriefing will cast back in the process, in order to understand how this outcome was reached. This is done mainly to allow participants still engrossed in the game in their minds to mentally join the group, and to stress in general the joint-but-separate experience of the group and of each individual participant, transforming them back into one large learning-group. For most of the remainder of the debrief, focus will be less on the outcomes and more on the process; it is helpful to touch on outcomes - and then set them aside - right at the start.

**3(b)4. Focus on Training Goals**
Here are some suggestions for questions you may use in order to highlight the particular training goals you set for the simulation:

Training Goal: Learning about the decision-making procedures and processes of the EC
- What is your opinion of the protocol for conducting EUCO meetings? Is it helpful? Constructive? Fair?
- In your experience, what seemed to be the most effective times and forums for developing agreement? (e.g., plenary sessions, informal caucuses, formal caucuses, break-out groups, negotiations during the breaks)?
- What role did the European Council President play? The European Commission President? Was their work coordinated? Was it effective?
- European Council meetings are usually very short meetings over a week-end. Did time pressure play a role in your negotiation behavior? In reaching final agreement?
- Did coalitions try to apply any leverage in their communication with the Presidents?
- Did the Presidents try to promote their own agenda, in addition to facilitating the discussions?
- What other topics would you like to see negotiated within future European Council simulations?

Training Goal: Negotiation Skills
Consider asking some of these questions, focusing on the way the participants playing the country delegates handled their role. Choose questions and encourage discussion according to the level of competence and confidence of the parties, according to their performance and according to your pre-set targeted skill-set (e.g., analytical grasp of the situation, strategizing

ability, trust- and relationship- building, creativity, interpersonal communication skills, ability to cope with ethical dilemmas, pie-expanding, etc.):

- How would the parties define their overall strategy, when they first walked in to the joint discussion (help participants frame a short strategic definition of their strategic state of mind, such as "working cooperatively" or "asking for as much as I can, and then asking for more").
- Did parties adhere to this strategy throughout the negotiation? If their strategy changed, was it done consciously, or as an intuitive / instinctive shift? What triggered such change?
- Did parties' search for options (or the final agreement) focus on elements that were very much on the table, or were attempts made to expand the pie?
- What communication tools did the parties use throughout the discussions? Was it difficult to utilize these techniques? Why?
- Did any communication problems arise over the course of the negotiations? What was their source? How did the parties address them?
- Was an atmosphere of trust created between the parties? What contributed to this, or challenged this?
- Did use of particular communication tools assist trust-building?
- Did parties share information openly, or did they play their cards close to their chests?
- What behavior or circumstances proved conducive to information sharing, and what behavior or circumstances were inhibitive?
- Do parties feel that their relationship shifted at different stages of the negotiation? How would they describe these shifts? What do they think triggered and enabled them?
- Ask participants to name particular negotiation tactics they saw other participants employ successfully.
- What warnings, ultimate, or threats, did parties issue? What were their effects?

Training Goal: Team Negotiation and Multiparty Negotiation

*Coalitions*:
- Did coalitions form between parties, or between groups of parties, to attain leverage vis-a-vis others parties or groups of parties? How did this come to be? How did parties go about looking for allies?
- Following up on the previous question: Did coalitions form on specific issues between two of the parties, and on others between different partners? What effect (if any) did this have on the negotiations?
- Did any party feel they had to try and break up a coalition formed by the other two parties?
- Did members of any group of countries assume they were "all on the same team" going into the negotiation? Was this perception shaken up at a later stage of the negotiation process? What effect (if any) did this have on the negotiations?
- Can participants identify tacit or explicit coalitions formed between two or more of their opposing countries? How did this affect the negotiations?

*Process Management:*
- Were process-management rules entirely dictated by the Presidents, or did parties seek to affect or alter them? Such rules include:
    1. Ground rules: What are the seating arrangements? Are interruptions permitted? Can parties consult with others?
    2. Communication Rules: What order do parties speak in? How long does everybody get to express him/herself? Can parties shout at each other?
    3. Decision-making rules: Who decides the final outcome? Is it decided by majority vote, or must everybody agree?

*Leadership:*
- What challenges did the Presidents face, in shepherding this multiparty process?
- Beyond the President roles - did any country representative take a conspicuously leading role in the negotiations? What gave him/her the legitimacy to do this, in the eyes of the other participants? What did this leader use this power for? Did other participants take the lead at different points during the process? If there had been a previously dominant player – did s/he relinquish control, or struggle to retain it?

Training Goal: Mediation / Conflict Resolution Skills:
Consider asking some of these questions, focusing on the way the participants playing the President of the European Commission and the President of the European Council handled their roles. Choose questions and allow discussion according to the level of competence and confidence of those playing these facilitative roles, based on their performance and according to your pre-set desired skill-set (e.g., trust-building, relationship-building, grasp of the structure of the facilitating process, creativity, dealing with ethical dilemmas, confidence boosting, etc.).

- Did the chair of the meeting, the European Council President, explain the process to the parties in a clear manner? How did this affect the process?
- What did the 3 Presidents do in order to help parties get all the necessary information on the table?
- Was the chair successful in building an atmosphere of trust around the table? How did they do this (or what might they have done, but did not)?
- How did the chair react in challenging situations (such as: parties interrupting each other, parties attacking each other, parties attacking the Presidents, party walk-outs, etc.)?
- Do parties feel that the chair acted in a neutral and impartial manner? Did the chair deal explicitly with issues of neutrality and impartiality? Can the chair comment on ways in which they felt parties were trying to win them over to their side?
- What does the chair view as the largest obstacle they had to face during this simulation? What were some of the tools they used to overcome it?
- Does the chair feel they managed the process 'by the book' – moving from one stage of the model they learned to the next in a conscious and controlled manner? Do they feel that the structured process they tried to manage sometimes got wrested away from them or 'hijacked' (by the parties or by circumstances)? How did they react?
- What did the chair do in order to help parties face their problems constructively?

- Does the chair feel their information and preparation posed challenges to their ability to maintain neutrality? Did parties experience a sense of neutrality from the chair?
- How did the process of problem solving and searching for options begin?  Did the chair take an active role in generating or evaluating options for agreement?  What effect did this have on the process?  What might have been done differently?
- Did the search for options (or the final agreement) focus on the elements that were very much on the table, or were attempts made to expand the pie?  What was the chair's role in this?
- Did any of the parties find themselves mediating between other countries or country groups?

Training Goal: Understanding of Intra-European Union Conflict and Collaboration

- How did your preparation for your assigned role help you during the negotiation?
- What have participants learned regarding the complexity of trying to solve international issues through negotiation?
- Did any participant enter the simulation with a predetermined solution to the conflict, or major elements thereof? Have they changed their minds, or reconsidered the applicability of their solution, as a result of participating in the simulation?
- What do participants have to say regarding the effectiveness, the desirability and the long- and short- term effects of unilateral moves by one side to a conflict?
- Do participants view the situation through a primary lens of power disparity? Did this view shift during the simulation?
- Did participation in the simulation enable participants to appreciate new ideas which might be transferable to real-life issues under debate in the real world of EU policymaking? What ideas, in particular, piqued their interest?
- Have participants encountered a newfound appreciation for another party to the conflict whom they might have felt (walking into the simulation) highly opposed to? Or, conversely, did they find that their preconceptions on this issue were strengthened by their experience? How would they portray and explain this transformation, or lack thereof?

Training Goal: Understanding the Migration Issue

- What are the major causes for the high rate of migration to the European Union?
- What are the characteristics (ethnicity, religion, nationality, age, gender, education level etc.) of the majority of the migrants coming to the European Union?
- Discuss some of the processes that countries go through as they absorb migrants into society. What benefits do they reap, and what challenges do they encounter?
- What are some of the lessons you've learned about the complexity of the migration to the European Union issue? What could be some comparisons between the European Union and the United States regarding migration?

**3(b)5. Post-simulation learning activities**
Learning does not necessarily end with the debriefing, especially if the simulation is conducted in the framework of an academic course; instructors can assign follow-on work for further

learning. In particular, teachers concerned that their students are not sufficiently familiar with learning through the experiential learning model, owing to practices of their field or cultural considerations, might supplement the simulation with a more "traditional" learning and/or assessment project. Teachers might assign participants to write a paper before the simulation, in which they will develop a plan for their activities during the negotiation. In addition, after the simulation, a reflection paper, or some other assignment, could be assigned regarding their experience or particular elements thereof.

**4.(a). Information Material for Participants**

(a) Roles
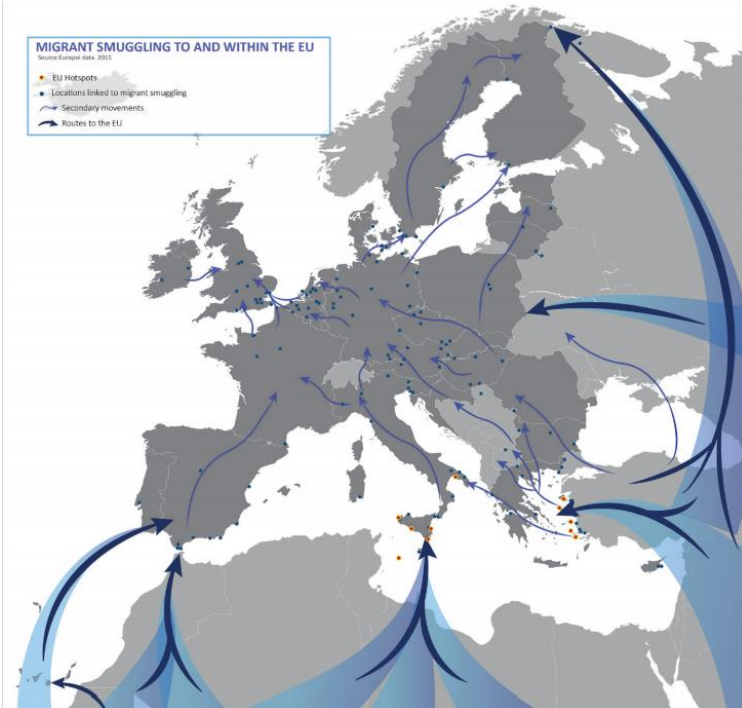On the following pages, you will find the private information sheets for the simulation's 30 roles.
1) Private Instructions for Austria
2) Private Instructions for Belgium
3) Private Instructions for Bulgaria
4) Private Instructions for Croatia
5) Private Instructions for Cyprus
6) Private Instructions for Czech Republic
7) Private Instructions for Denmark
8) Private Instructions for Estonia
9) Private Instructions for Finland
10) Private Instructions for France
11) Private Instructions for Germany
12) Private Instructions for Greece
13) Private Instructions for Hungary
14) Private Instructions for Ireland
15) Private Instructions for Latvia
16) Private Instructions for Lithuania
17) Private Instructions for Luxembourg
18) Private Instructions for Italy
19) Private Instructions for Malta
20) Private Instructions for Netherlands
21) Private Instructions for Poland
22) Private Instructions for Portugal
23) Private Instructions for Romania
24) Private Instructions for Spain
25) Private Instructions for Slovenia
26) Private Instructions for Slovakia
27) Private Instructions for Sweden
28) Private Instructions for United Kingdom
29) Private Instructions for European Council President
30) Private Instructions for European Commission President[15]

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[15] The order of the roles follows the protocol order for the seating of the EU Member states according to the original name of the countries in the respective official languages as stated on
http://publications.europa.eu/code/pdf/370000en.htm

**4.(b). Figure 1. Migrant Routes to and from Europe**

Figure 1. Migrant Routes To and From the EU



*Eastern Mediterranean*—Greece is a crossroads between the EU and the Caucasus, the Middle East and Turkey.
*Central Mediterranean*–The Italian island of Lampedusa—at about 113 kilometres from *Tunisia*—is closer to North Africa than to Italy's mainland, while Adriatic Italy is easily reached by migrants from Eastern Europe and the Middle East.
*Western Mediterranean*-The  route to Spain, which at its narrowest point to the African continent is just 14.5 kilometres—long a crossing point into Europe for drugs smugglers and human traffickers, and with 'almost every' coastal town having the unmarked graves of bodies washed ashore.
*Eastern Entry*–'Via Baltica' entering the EU in one of the Member states on the Baltic Sea before travelling to destination countries via Poland.
*Northern*-Leads migrants through Russia and into the EU through Finland or Norway. This route has been used by an increasing number of migrants since the end of 2015.[16]

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**<u>Instructions for the Austrian Prime Minister</u>**

The European Union, with its long history and its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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, 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 Prime Minister 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 issues[17]. 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?

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[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.

- Who should pay 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 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 you insist that the cost of processing, profiling and hosting of the migrants in the entry points, should not 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 responsibilities 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 Austrian 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 finger prints 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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 issues[18]. 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.

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[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.

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 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 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
- 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[19]. 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?

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[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.

- Who should pay for all 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, 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?
- 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 likely to be one of the most important meetings that you have faced throughout your political career; its outcome will have 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 issues[20]. This might 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 –

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[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.

allowing you to consider forging alliances with states from groups 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 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 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 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 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[21]. 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?

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[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.

- Who should pay 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 (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 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
- 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 2004, the Czech Republic, has also 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 issues[22]. 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?

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[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.

- 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 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 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 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[23]. 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?

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[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.

- 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 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 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
- ➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[24]. 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?

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[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.

- 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 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 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
- 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 28 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 though 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 issues[25]. 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?

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[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.

- 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 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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 the WWII 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 issues[26]. 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.

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[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 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 a EU mechanism and by not 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 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
- 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

Being one of the core six members that established the ECC 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 issues[27]. 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?

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[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.

- Who should pay 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 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
- ➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[28]. 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 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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[28] 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 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 finger prints 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[29]. 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?

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[29] 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 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 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 finger prints 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[30]. 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 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

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[30] 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.

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.

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 that 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 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

➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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 issues[31]. 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.

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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 pay 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 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 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
- ➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[32]. 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

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[32] 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.

discover differences of opinions or of interests between states within any particular group – allowing you to consider forging alliances with states from groups 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 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 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
- 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

**<u>Instructions for the Lithuanian Prime Minister</u>**

The European Union, with its long history and its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[33]. 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

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discover differences of opinions or of interests between states within any particular group – allowing you to consider forging alliances with states from groups 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 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 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
- 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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 issues[34]. 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?

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[34] 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 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. 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 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

➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[35]. 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?

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[35] 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 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

➢ 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 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

➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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 issues[36]. 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?

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[36] 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.

- 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 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

➤ 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 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

➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 2004, Poland has certainly benefitted 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 issues[37]. 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?

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[37] 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 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 incoming migrants get their finger prints 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 21$^{st}$ 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 issues[38]. 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?

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[38] From this point forward "migrants" will be used throughout this document to include all forms of 3$^{rd}$ 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 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 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

➢ 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[39]. 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?

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[39] 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 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

➢ 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 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 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[40]. 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.

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?

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[40] 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 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 finger prints 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[41]. 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?

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[41] 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 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 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 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 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 issues[42]. 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?

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[42] 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 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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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 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 issues[43]. 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:

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[43] 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 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 that the EU to promote a solution which will also address the socio-economic factors and the conflicts that 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 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

### Instructions for the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

The European Union, with its long history and its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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 1973, the United Kingdom (UK) has enjoyed substantial gains from its membership, especially with regards to far advancing its financial-economic sectors and turning London into a major financial center of the EU. However, the UK has started the process of withdrawing from the EU.

As the Prime Minister of UK, you know that your country does not have to be part of EU initiatives to resettle/relocate migrants (you are not part of the Schengen area and have an opt-out on justice and home affairs), but want to have your say in those discussions that can still affect the UK to a large extent.

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 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.

### Your objectives are to:

- ➢ Preserve your welfare system and model of integration
- ➢ Retain control over your immigration policy, and you both have an opt-out on EU citizenship, justice and police affairs (you are not part of EU's resettlement and relocation schemes) and are out of the Schengen area
- ➢ Make sure that effective screening processes are in place for all incoming migrants
- ➢ 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 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
- 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

## Instructions for the President of the European Council

The European Union, with its long history and its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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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 though discussions and within a spirit of cooperation, while still protecting the interests of both Europe as a whole and of the Member states.

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 issues[44]. 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 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.

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- 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 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 its strong institutions, has created a stable political and economic area, with 28 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 though 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.

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 issues[45]. 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 in 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?
- Should migrants' preferences regarding their preferred destination be taken into consideration?

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[45] 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?
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- 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 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.