

Seoul, 23 May 2019

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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Model European Union 2019: European Council Simulation (23 May 2019) – Conclusions

Delegations will find attached the conclusions adopted by the Model European Union 2019 European Council Simulation at the above meeting.

I. FIGHTING AGAINST ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

1. The European Council believes in the importance of supporting the economic and political stability in countries of migrants' origin. The European Council suggests the expansion of budgets of the NDICI and further allocation of the budget to politically crisis-ridden countries. The EU should be open to provide humanitarian support. Cooperation partnerships with non-EU third parties must be further expanded to the neighborhood.

II. STRENGTHENING OF EU'S EXTERNAL BORDERS:

2. The European Council recognizes the magnitude of moral and tangible harms associated with the dominant practice of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and refugees across the Mediterranean. In this regard, the European Council must continue to strengthen the agreed set of concrete measures to fight against the migrant smuggling networks, in the broader commitment of EU's Policy Cycle to fight crimes (EMPACT).
3. The European Council further endorses the strengthening of and broadening the scope of EU's three operations in the Mediterranean—Operation Sophia, Operation Themis, and Operation Poseidon. Further measures may primarily include: training and capacity-development of coast guards, systematic coordination with the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre. Such measures are critical in breaking the business model of smugglers and human traffickers in the Mediterranean, supporting frontline Member States with border surveillance, as well as search and rescue missions.
4. The need to reinforce the EU's external borders has been underlined in face of the migratory crisis and severe security threats in several Member States. In this regard, the European Council shall implement concrete measures to safeguard Europe's domestic security through the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) and the Entry-Exit system for non-EU nationals.

III. ENHANCING THE INTER-OPERABILITY OF INFORMATION

5. The ability of authorities across the EU to properly access and efficiently use several databases underlines the backbone in strengthening screening processes, fighting identity fraud and terrorist attacks, and controlling borders. This signifies that inter-operability and complementarity of existing EU information systems (especially with regard to security checks) is imperative to curb the information gaps and the current fragmentation of databases that disables a truly effective data management that is required for the security of the Union.
6. The European Council affirms the critical role of this policy area in the procurement of domestic and intra-EU security, which currently fuels division and deadlocks within the Union. In this regard, the European Council must enhance its mechanisms in both the collection and sharing of information
7. This will be executed through means such as but not limited to: 1) Upgraded Schengen Information System to enter or consult alerts for wanted or missing people and objects, 2) New Online Travel Authorization System on non-EU nationals who do not need a visa through a European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS) to carry advance checks on visa-exempt travelers and to deny their entry if necessary, and

3) Establishment of new tools of biotechnology and ICT to improve the information flows.

IV. EQUITABLE BURDEN-SHARING THAT ENSURES THE BALANCE OF OBLIGATION AND SELF-DETERMINATION OF MEMBER STATES IN THE ACCEPTANCE OF ASYLUM SEEKERS, COMPLEMENTED WITH THE ‘SAFEGUARD’ POLICY

8. The European Council strongly recognizes a renewed approach in adequately integrating the right to self-determination and sovereignty of our Member States in the process of upholding the legal and moral obligation to grant asylum for those that absolutely need international protection. This requires the implementation of a “centralized automation system” that provides reference keys on the logistical ‘absorption capacity’ of Member States, based on their capacity factors (e.g. economic GDP, population size, past contributions, positive asylum decision rates).
9. Instead of a unilateral quota system, Member States are required to suggest a self-determined and autonomous percentage of asylum-seekers that they are willing to physically take into their territories. Member States shall fill the differential between the accepted number of refugees and the ‘absorption capacity’ through financial payment as a “solidarity contribution” to the EU’s Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF). The financial input per asylum-seeker unaccepted shall be decided based on the capacity factors.
10. In the aftermath, if the acceptance of asylum-seekers creates problems that are parallel to ‘national emergency/crisis’ and ‘security threats’, then a ‘safeguard policy’ can be implemented, wherein a suspension or concession of the obligation (relocation in the most severe case) may be granted. Whether the country’s circumstances qualify for the safeguard policy—decision of whether suspension or concession will be granted, as well as the number of refugees to be relocated if concession were to be granted—will be assessed by the Investigative Task Force of National Crises on the severity of the domestic circumstances.
11. This safeguard policy shall be maintained until the national crisis or emergency in question has meaningfully subdued and the Member State has regained its functionality to uphold its obligation. In the aftermath, the self-determined percentage of asylum seekers shall be retained, with the consent of the Member States. To prevent abuse, the Member States shall be obligated to submit regular reports on the progress of their crisis, with evidence of reasonable exertion of efforts to resolve the situation. If proved to have abused the safeguard policy, the consequences shall be up to the discussion of the European Council.
12. If any arrangement for burden and responsibility sharing is to be established, the potential danger that a heavy burden fall upon the few destination countries must be addressed and effective measures to prevent secondary movements guaranteed.
13. Financial support from the EU for local authorities that are willing to accommodate and integrate refugees could also be considered.

V. FACILITATION OF REPATRIATION

14. The budget spend into integration shall be also allocated to the repatriation process of those who are not granted asylum. In fact, because financially incapable, the overall

majority of rejected migrants tend to overstay illegally. This will increase the pull factor for economic migrants.

15. To facilitate quicker and more effective repatriation, efforts should be made to reach an agreement with countries of origins to recognize a migrant's nationality determined by EU border agencies.

MODEL EUROPEAN UNION 2019