0 Europe and Migration →

Migration has always been an integral part of Europe's history. Not so long ago, more Europeans were leaving the continent in search of better opportunities than people coming to Europe. Today, most migrants from outside the European Union arrive in a regular way, because of their family, work or education. Asylum seekers, some of whom arrive by boats or cross land borders, represent, on average, less than one fifth of these arrivals every year.

Quick Setup Guide

(Refer to the rule book for detailed instructions on each of the Setup steps.)

One player should keep a **timer** handy to keep track of time.

Give each player a **Role card**.

Take one unused set of **3 Migrant cards and 1 EU Public card**. Read, discuss, and fill them in. Place the EU public chip in one of the three middle spots on the EU card.

Keep the **Smiley chips** and the **Voting chips** ready. Place the **map** on the table.

You are ready to start the game. Read Event 1, on the next card.

1 Conflict in neighbouring countries →

1A Let them enter and distribute those who need protection across the EU

EU countries share responsibility; refugees get protection

Some countries can get overwhelmed, if all EU states don't accept at least some refugees

1B Don't let them in: compensate the countries that take them back

Fewer people arrive in the EU irregularly via its eastern borders

Life for refugees and migrants more difficult than in Europe; host country compensation unpopular with EU citizens

2 A shared responsibility? →

You decided to let the migrants in and distribute some across the EU.

🙂 AHMED
»I can finally apply for asylum in Europe and find a place where I can have a future.«

😐 SUNIL
»I work hard but my salary is low. I got a job offer in Europe. I need to convince my family it's a good idea to go there.«

🙂 YULIA
»I've made it! They say they'll send me back if I am not a refugee, but I can't go home now.«

⬅ EU PUBLIC
»A solution has been found. No need to watch images of desperate people at the borders. But how many more will come this way?«

→2

Conflict in neighbouring countries

Most migrants come to the EU through legal routes, to work, study or join their families. But there is armed conflict in neighbouring regions to the East and visa-free travel to the EU from the affected countries has been abolished.

Hundreds are trying to cross EU borders every day in search of safety and better living conditions. Ahmed has been stranded outside the EU for some time and tries to cross the border again. Yulia also decides to leave her country. Sunil is still at home, preparing to move to the EU, where he was offered a job.

1A | **What should be done?** | **1B**

A shared responsibility?

Ever more refugees and migrants are coming. Countries in Central and Eastern EU no longer take care of all the migrants while some countries further west are reluctant to accept them.

Most EU countries are part of the Schengen zone, with no or few border controls. So many migrants can journey onward to other EU countries. The citizens of those countries are getting worried.

2A | **What should be done?** | **2B**

You decided to keep the migrants outside the EU.

🙂 AHMED
»I have almost no money left so I set off on my own. With help from friends in Europe, I believe I can make it!«

☹ SUNIL
»People in Europe are changing their attitudes to migrants, is it going to be a good place for me and my family?«

☹ YULIA
»I'll have to give my last money to smugglers. They say they can still get people to the EU. But I'm worried.«
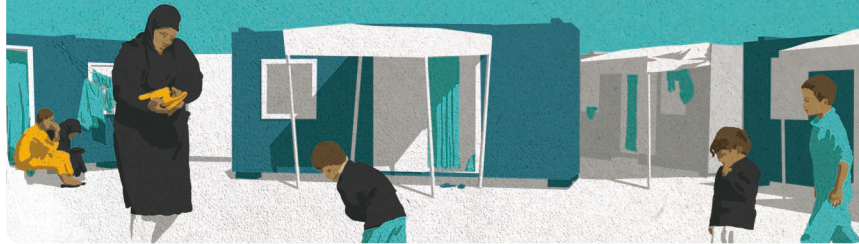
➡ EU PUBLIC
»Europe can't take in all the migrants who come. But how long can we keep turning them away?«

→3

2A More funding and help for countries that accept refugees

EU countries that accept asylum seekers get more EU funding and influence
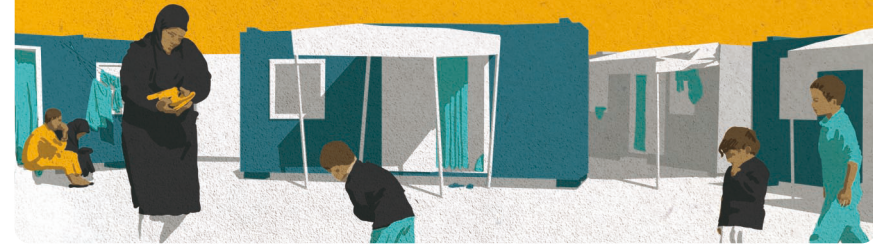
Asylum seekers are assigned to countries and cannot always choose their EU destination

2B Bring back border controls between EU countries

Each country decides if a person coming from another EU state can enter or not

Costly solution; passport checks and queues when crossing borders

3 Fortress Europe? →

3A Bring in more refugees through resettlement programmes

Some refugees avoid smugglers and dangerous journeys and settle in EU countries that accept them

Some migrants still enter the EU irregularly

You decided that some EU countries can control their borders again.

😠 **AHMED**
»I pay the rest of my money to a smuggler to get me where my cousins live. But I'm stopped and sent back to where I first crossed the EU border.«

🙂 **SUNIL**
»They say the new borders should stop illegal migration but the workers who have a job offer can still come.«

😠 **YULIA**
»I have no money. I'll have to stay here. There are many people like me. The locals are getting angry and the police are more aggressive.«

➡️ **EU PUBLIC**
»Something is finally being done to control migration! But these new border controls are very costly and make our lives difficult.«

→4

You decided that some EU countries will share asylum seekers.

🙂 **AHMED**
»I'm sent to a country I know nothing about. I won't be able to join my cousins who promised to help me. But I got my refugee status!«

🙂 **SUNIL**
»European countries are working together to help migrants. I hope I will also be welcome.«

😐 **YULIA**
»They can send me back at any moment. I have to find work and send money home to my mother and daughter.«

⬅️ **EU PUBLIC**
»It's good that refugees find safety. But what if too many come and put pressure on schools and hospitals?«

→5

You decided to increase the number of recognised refugees resettled in the EU.

🙂 **AHMED**
»I almost froze to death, but finally managed to cross the borders! I will join my cousins and apply for asylum.«

🙂 **SUNIL**
»If Europe is protecting refugees, perhaps they'll be open to people like me too.«

😐 **YULIA**
»I will register with the UN Refugee Agency. Maybe they'll select me to go to the EU as a refugee.«

⬅️ **EU PUBLIC**
»Helping refugees is important. But what about the migrants who don't need asylum but still come and stay without documents?«

→6

Fortress Europe?

There are dramatic scenes at our eastern borders. The EU is losing its image as a safe place for refugees where international law is respected.

Some people protest against what they call ‚Fortress Europe'. Others are unhappy about migrants allowed to enter the EU as a compensation to neighbouring countries for hosting the refugees.

The EU public is divided into pro- and anti-migration camps and the protests risk turning violent.

3A   **What is your priority?**   **3B**

3B Increase Europe's external border controls

New border guards and technology reduce the number of irregular arrivals

People who need international protection find it even harder to get to the EU

4 Future Outcome

5 Future Outcome

6 Future Outcome

Borders up, keep irregular migrants away

Ahmed reaches safety but it is expensive and full of setbacks. **Sunil** believes that workers like him are still wanted in Europe. **Yulia** gets stuck and cannot go to a country where she hoped to find work.

EU society is neither more open nor more closed. The EU is deeply divided over how to deal with the new wave of asylum seekers and irregular migrants from the East. Some countries have brought back border controls that had been abandoned years ago. They are costly and slow down the economy. But some people think it is worth it to keep migrants out.

→**8**

You decided that the EU should increase control of its external borders.

😞 AHMED
»I didn't manage to cross the borders. They sent me back. But I'll try again.«

😃 SUNIL
»It's getting more difficult to get to Europe. But I hope that people who have a job offer can still come.«

😞 YULIA
»The smugglers cheated me. I'll have to do whatever it takes to earn some money and try again later.«

➡ EU PUBLIC
»Fewer people are able to cross EU borders without documents. But some say that Europe no longer respects its laws and values.«

→**7**

Tensions in neighbouring countries; a welcoming but divided EU

Ahmed manages to get to Europe and applies for asylum. **Sunil** is concerned but still hopes to be welcome in Europe. **Yulia** tries to get in as a refugee.

EU society is neither more open nor more closed. Fewer asylum seekers reach the EU. Many get stuck in neighbouring countries and the conditions there are difficult. These countries ask for funding and easier access to the EU for their citizens. Only a fraction of those who need resettlement get to Europe because not all EU countries take part in the programme.

→**8**

Acceptance,integration and EU frictions

Ahmed is safe. **Sunil** believes that Europe is the place to be for him and his family. **Yulia** is stuck with her irregular status and tries to earn money to send home.

EU society is becoming more open. Asylum seekers are distributed between countries so that each country has a manageable number. The EU spends a lot of money on helping them to integrate but it takes time. The EU also invests in returning people who don't have the right to stay. However, some member countries have stopped collaborating on migration issues. This creates frictions inside the bloc.

→**8**

7 Future Outcome

8 Workers needed →

8A Make it easier to hire foreign workers

Employers get easier access to workers from outside the EU

Some people are concerned that migrants might take their jobs

8B Nationals first!

More effort to bring back nationals who work abroad; investment in training of local workers and in technology

Services typically performed by migrants become more expensive

Workers needed

Employers in your country are complaining that they can't find enough workers. They want easier entry for workers with different skills and qualifications from outside the EU.

This round is no longer only about refugees and irregular migrants but about migrants coming to work through regular routes. Sunil decided to move to your country. Ahmed and Yulia also live there.

8A **What is your priority?** **8B**

Irregular arrivals down, costly borders & divided societies

Ahmed reaches Europe but his journey is full of setbacks. **Sunil** is concerned but still ready to come to work in Europe. **Yulia** is broke and willing to take more risks to earn money and get to the EU.

EU society is becoming more closed. Fewer migrants arrive via illegal routes, but border controls are costly. Relations with neighbouring countries that host migrants are tense and the conditions for refugees there are getting worse. Some Europeans appreciate more migration control but others want the EU to be a safe place for refugees.

→**8**

You decided to make it harder for companies to hire workers from outside the EU.

😠 AHMED

»Politicians say that jobs should go first to local people. It's difficult to find regular work.«

😐 SUNIL

»The procedure to sort out my work permit is taking longer than expected. In the meantime, I come as a tourist and search for another job.«

😊 YULIA

»There are jobs that the locals simply won't do. I always find something to do, even without documents.«

➡️ EU PUBLIC

»Salaries in some sectors are up. Robots are used more and more. But we don't have enough nurses, doctors, engineers and IT specialists.«

→**10**

You decided to make it easier for foreign workers to come and work legally in your country.

😐 AHMED

»There's more competition for jobs. But at least people understand that migrants are needed in this country.«

😊 SUNIL

»It was smooth. The company that hired me took care of my papers. Let's see how it goes and when I can bring my family.«
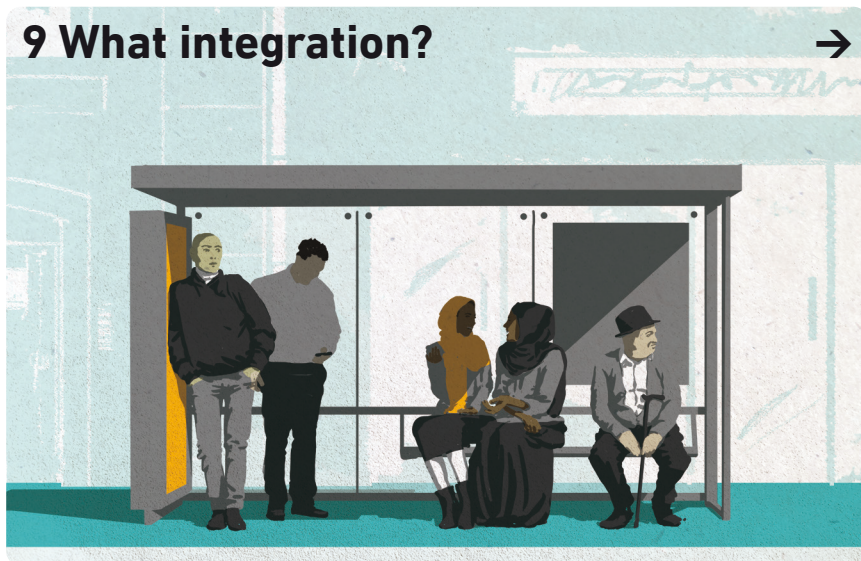
😠 YULIA

»There are more controls to stop illegal work. It's getting difficult for me to find jobs.«

⬅️ EU PUBLIC

»Companies lack qualified workers and migrants can help fill the gaps. But more needs to be done to help them fit in.«

→**9**

9 What integration? →

9A Invest in integration and accept diversity

Help migrants learn the language and adapt to local life; their closest family members can join easily
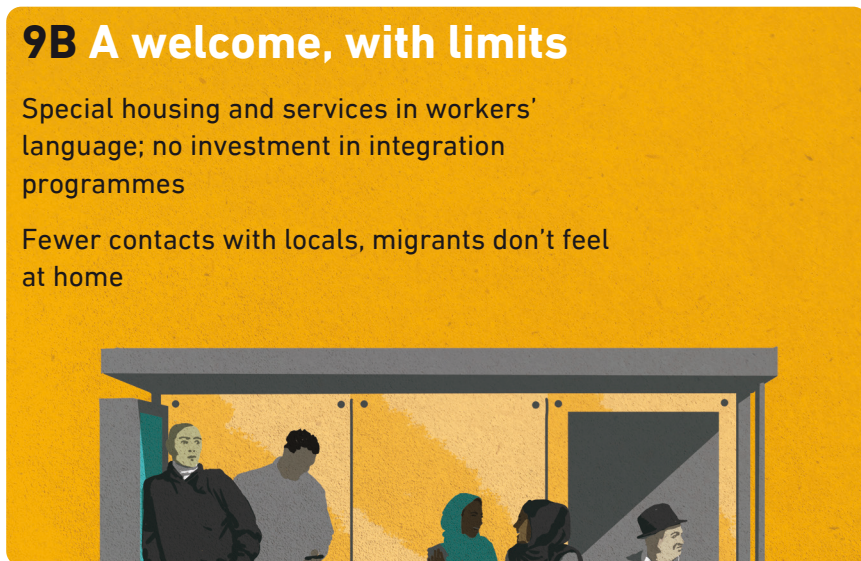
Migrants' home countries don't have enough workers if too many leave for Europe

9B A welcome, with limits

Special housing and services in workers' language; no investment in integration programmes

Fewer contacts with locals, migrants don't feel at home

10 Return or regularise? →

You decided to support migrant workers' integration.

🙂 AHMED
»Foreigners can start a new life here. Like me - I don't see myself going back home anytime soon.«

😐 SUNIL
»I work long hours and don't have time for language courses. My family is still waiting for the permit to join me.«

😐 YULIA
»This makes little difference for me. Only people with documents can go to these courses. I can only dream of bringing my kid over.«

⬅ EU PUBLIC
»Our country needs foreign workers. If they respect the laws, they should be allowed to stay.«

What integration?

You decided to make it easier for foreigners to come and work in your country in occupations that are hard to fill. How will you ensure they are treated fairly and accepted by your fellow citizens?

9A   **What should be done?**   **9B**

Return or regularise?

You decided to make it more difficult for non-EU citizens to come and work in your country. But not all jobs can be filled by local workers. The media is writing about migrants who work illegally, and don't pay income tax or social security. They are often exploited by employers and can't access their basic rights.

10A   **What is your priority?**   **10B**

You decided to treat migrant workers as temporary guests who will eventually go home.

☹ AHMED
»People here keep asking me: When will you return home? But my home is here now!«

🙂 SUNIL
»It's easy to live here. I don't even need to learn the language. But I'll move to a different country if my family can't join me here.«

😐 YULIA
»It is hard to live without documents. When I save enough money, I'll go back home.«

➡ EU PUBLIC
»We may need migrant workers, but we don't want our society to change too much because of migration.«

10A Regularise the status of some irregular migrants

Some law-abiding irregular migrants with a job have their status regularised and can stay in the country

Some fear that this will encourage more irregular migrants to come, assuming they too will eventually get papers

10B Try to return more irregular migrants to their countries

More compliance with migration rules; some migrants get assistance to re-start their lives at home

Some migrants may be put in temporary detention before being returned; some countries of origin refuse to take them back
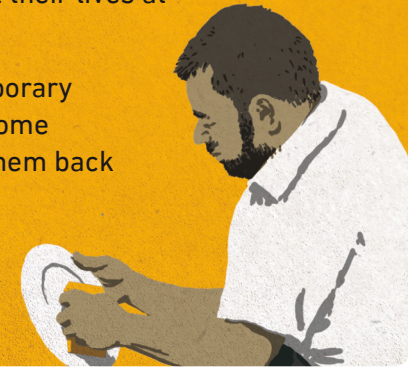
11 Future Outcome

12 Future Outcome

You decided to try to send back more irregular migrants.

😐 AHMED
»This country is getting more suspicious of foreigners. I often get checked by the police.«

☹ SUNIL
»I've been working for a start-up and overstayed my tourist visa. There aren't many brown people around. What if the police asks for my papers?«

😊 YULIA
»There're more controls but so far, I've been lucky. I continue working in people's homes and send money to my family.«

➡ EU PUBLIC
»Migrants with no right to be here should be sent back. But it doesn't seem right when families with children end up in detention centres.«

→**13**

You decided to allow some irregular migrants to stay in your country.

😊 AHMED
»It is good to see that migrants who work in this country and respect the law can get their papers after all.«

😊 SUNIL
»I've been working for a start-up. I overstayed my visa and became irregular. But I got my documents in order now!«

☹ YULIA
»It didn't work out for me. I didn't have the right documents.«

⬅ EU PUBLIC
»These people live here anyway. It's better to let some of them stay. But what if this amnesty attracts more irregular migrants?«

→**14**

Open doors for some & brain drain

Ahmed starts to feel at home. **Sunil** tries to fit in, but misses his family. **Yulia** is tired of working hard and living apart from her child.

EU society is becoming more open. Foreign workers can come and work legally. They get support in learning the language and settling in. It takes some time, but eventually, their work experience from home is recognised and their close families can join them without difficulties. But some countries face the problem of many educated people leaving for Europe.

→**15**

Parallel lives and new destinations

Ahmed struggles to feel at home. **Sunil** likes the country but won't stay without his family. **Yulia** is getting fed up with her irregular status.

EU society is neither more open nor more closed. There are more foreign workers, but they are not expected to stay for good. Many live parallel lives and have few contacts with the locals. It's hard for them to bring over their families. Skilled workers are looking at other destinations outside Europe, where they might have better prospects for settling down.

→**15**

13 Future Outcome
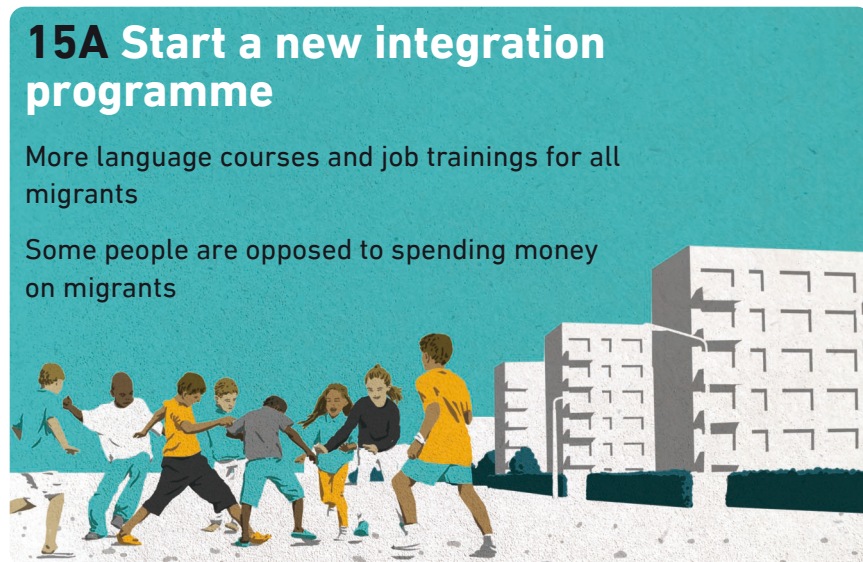

14 Future Outcome

15 Migrants in your city →

15A Start a new integration programme

More language courses and job trainings for all migrants

Some people are opposed to spending money on migrants

Irregular migrants get a chance

Ahmed is more optimistic about the future. **Sunil** gets his residence permit and can finally get a regular job. **Yulia** keeps working but stays irregular.

EU society is neither more open nor more closed. Restrictions on foreign workers can perpetuate grey zones of irregularity if there is demand for their work in the economy. Many people think that irregular migrants should get a chance to stay if they work and don't cause trouble. But some fear this will encourage more irregular migration.

➔**15**

Grey zones and social tensions

Ahmed doesn't feel at home. **Sunil** has a job but lost his legal status and is worried. **Yulia** is lucky for now and finds her way.

EU society is becoming more closed. Foreign workers are not welcome and there are more efforts to return irregular migrants. But it's hard and costly to send back people who don't want to leave. Civil society organisations protest against forced returns. The country is divided over how to treat foreigners who are part of the society but don't have the right to stay.

➔**15**

You launched a new integration programme.

🙂 AHMED

»I am taking a language course that is combined with work experience. This will help me find a job. I'll tell my friends from other cities to move over here.«

🙂 YULIA

»It's getting easier to live here. Even without documents, I can attend a language course.«

😐 SUNIL

»The city wants to help immigrants. But I am worried when local people complain the mayor spends too much money on foreigners.«

⬅ EU PUBLIC

»Migrants should get help to learn the language and find a job. But what if a lot of money is spent and they're still on benefits?«

➔**16**

Migrants in your city

Your city already has many foreign-born people, and more are coming. Migrants often settle in the same neighbourhoods. In some of these, there are reports of poverty and rising criminality, and tensions with locals are growing.

Yulia is living in one such neighbourhood. She still has no papers. Ahmed got social housing in the same area. Sunil found a job in a local start-up company and rents a small flat nearby.

15A   **What is your priority?**   **15B**

15B Invest to improve housing in problematic areas

New playgrounds and parks; renovated flats offered to local working families

Neighbourhood becomes more attractive; some migrants have to move out to cheaper places

16 Migrant neighbourhoods →

16A Help migrants into jobs

Funding for local businesses to train and hire immigrants

Some people are against funding special programmes for immigrants

16B Put more police officers and cameras into problematic neighbourhoods

Some people feel reassured

Some migrants feel targeted and worried about police harassment

Migrant neighbourhoods

The integration programme you launched some time ago shows good results, but migrants still concentrate in certain neighbourhoods. There is high unemployment and negative coverage in the media. Recently, there were violent attacks against foreigners by anti-immigration groups.

16A   **What is your priority?**   **16B**

You decided to improve housing in the rundown areas and bring in more local families.

🙂 **AHMED**
»It's good that the city invests in this place. But why did they have to move our language lessons to another district?«

😊 **SUNIL**
»My house got renovated and my rent increased but I am glad the reputation of this neighbourhood is improving.«

☹ **YULIA**
»A centre with free medical help closed down because they couldn't pay the rent. Where will I go if I get sick now?«

➡ **EU PUBLIC**
»There are more affordable flats for local families. But what about migrants who can't afford to live there anymore? Where will they go?«

➡**17**

You decided to invest in security in the parts where many recent immigrants live.

🙂 **AHMED**
»I feel a bit safer, but also less welcome. When employers see my address, they don't invite me for job interviews.«

😊 **SUNIL**
»This is good news. I often get back from work late and don't always feel safe.«

☹ **YULIA**
»I don't like this. What if they start checking papers?«

➡ **EU PUBLIC**
»Something is being done about crime in this city. But is it really going to solve the problems in those neighbourhoods?«

➡**19**

You decided to encourage local businesses to train and hire more immigrants.

😊 **AHMED**
»I got employed by a local supermarket. It's not what I hoped for but better than living on benefits.«

😊 **SUNIL**
»I'm glad to see more migrants working in my area. Perhaps my wife will also find work when she joins me?«

☹ **YULIA**
»The city supports jobs for migrants, but only with papers. I'm worried I'll lose my job.«

⬅ **EU PUBLIC**
»More immigrants find work in local businesses. It's good but are the local unemployed getting the same support?«

➡**18**

17 Living on the margins →

17A Invest in better relations between communities

Local initiatives try to bring people together and break stereotypes

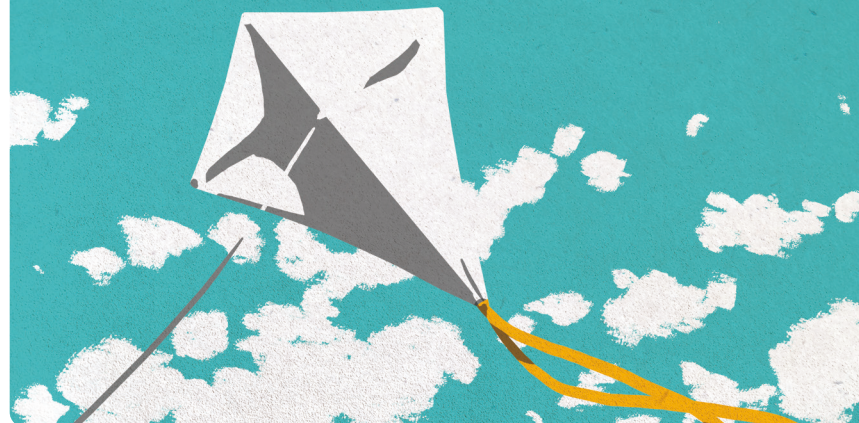Groups that oppose integration are hard to reach and convince

17B Put more police officers and cameras in the problematic neighbourhoods

Some people feel reassured

Some migrants feel targeted and worried about police harassment

18 Future Outcome

You decided to invest in better relations between the locals and newcomers.

😊 AHMED
»So far, I've only socialised with people from my country. It's time to get to know some local people.«

😐 SUNIL
»People sometimes stare at me and even make racist comments. Will they really want to build relationships with immigrants?«

😊 YULIA
»I was feeling lonely but then I met the love of my life! Life's good for now.«

⬅ EU PUBLIC
»It's not always true what the media say about migrants. Many are hardworking people, worried about the same things as we are.«

➔20

Living on the margins

Some neighbourhoods are becoming more attractive and there is a mix of native and immigrant population. But poorer migrants had to move to cheaper areas with bad reputation for poverty and crime. There are few contacts between migrants and locals in these places. It's hard to find a job with such an address.

17A　　**What is your priority?**　　**17B**

Language, work and better relations

Ahmed is happy to get a job. **Sunil** imagines future for his family in the city. **Yulia** is trying to fit in but is worried about keeping her job.

EU society is becoming more open. The city has invested in integration through courses and employment support. It is not always possible to match jobs with migrants' skills and make full use of their potential. Many locals appreciate migrants' efforts to learn the language and find work. Relations are improving.

➔22

You decided to improve security in the parts where many recent immigrants live.

☹ AHMED
»I feel a bit safer, but also less welcome. When employers see my address, they don't invite me for job interviews.«

😊 SUNIL
»This is good news. I often get back from work late and don't always feel safe.«

☹ YULIA
»I don't like this. What if they start checking papers?«

➡ EU PUBLIC
»Something is being done about crime in this city. But is this really going to solve the problems in those neighbourhoods?«

➔21

19 Future Outcome

20 Future Outcome

21 Future Outcome

22 Discuss →

Bridging the gap?

Ahmed makes new connections with locals. **Sunil** is settling in well but worries about peoples' negative views of foreigners. **Yulia** is in love and it helps her cope with difficulties in her life.

EU society is neither more open nor more closed. The city is changing fast. Many newcomers have settled here recently. In some parts of the city, communities are divided and locals have few contacts with migrants. But the situation may change when different communities try to bridge the gap.

Tensions under control, divided communities

Ahmed is doing his best to find a job but feels discriminated against. **Sunil** is working hard and appreciates changes in his neighbourhood. **Yulia** is trying to fit in but fears the police.

EU society is neither more open nor more closed. The city is changing. Many newcomers have arrived recently and the mayor is doing her best to help them settle in. With improved security in the problematic neighbourhoods, some people feel reassured. But more still needs to be done to improve relations between locals and migrants.

Discuss

You've reached the end of the story. Look again at your 3 future outcomes and discuss:

Are Ahmed, Yulia and Sunil more or less happy? Did their dreams come true? Will they stay in your country?

Is society more closed or open to immigration? Would you like to live in these futures yourself?

What did you learn? Can you suggest better solutions to the challenges?

If other groups played the game at the same time, compare your outcomes with them and discuss the differences.

Safe but not sound, tensions to come

Ahmed struggles to feel at home. **Sunil** is doing quite well and feels safer in his neighbourhood. **Yulia** thinks that nobody cares about her.

EU society is becoming more closed. The city is changing fast. Many migrants have settled here recently. The mayor doesn't invest in migrant integration programmes because she's worried about a backlash from locals. With new security measures in the problem neighbourhoods, some people are reassured. But with few contacts between locals and migrants, there could be more problems in the future.

Role Set 1

A few tips on how to play your role:

At the start of each round, introduce your role in your own words.

Stick to your role, try not to represent your personal views. You may have to choose which of the 2 positions seems more important for your role.

During the discussion, try to influence others to vote your way and remember that you may change your mind as well.

fold here

Round 1 - EU level
EU Commissioner for Home Affairs

You promote EU-level solutions to migration, borders and security. You invited ministers from EU countries to address the situation in the Mediterranean.

»It is part of European values and responsibilities to help people who are fleeing persecution or conflict.«

»The EU needs to have strong external borders, be able to return people who don't have the right to stay and have good relations with migrants' countries of origin and transit.«

Role Set 2

A few tips on how to play your role:

At the start of each round, introduce your role in your own words.

Stick to your role, try not to represent your personal views. You may have to choose which of the 2 positions seems more important for your role.

During the discussion, try to influence others to vote your way and remember that you may change your mind as well.

fold here

Round 1 - EU level
Minister in EU country 1

These are the positions of your government:

»We want to help our eastern neighbours, but we can't accommodate all these refugees.«

»We will let them in only if we see enough solidarity from other EU countries.«

Round 2 - National level

Minister of Labour and Welfare

You set the direction of policies on employment and welfare benefits in your country.

»We need immigrants. Many of our own people work abroad and our employers don't find the workers they need.«

»In the long term, we need to support employment of our nationals.«

Round 2 - National level

Public II representative

You represent a section of the public that generally opposes immigration.

»Our country has already accepted lots of immigrants, it's time to take care of our own people.«

»Too many foreigners simply don't adjust to our ways of life.«

Round 3 - City level

Spokesperson for the "Law and Order" citizens group

You are the spokesperson for a local grass-roots initiative.

»We want a clean, safe city where laws and rules are respected.«

»Too much money from the city budget is spent on migrants. Local citizens should have priority.«

Round 3 - City level

Local business owner

You run a chain of shops in parts of the city where many migrants live. Yulia worked in one of your shops in the past.

»I want to run my business and serve my customers, whoever they are.«

»I want a safe and orderly environment where my shops are.«

fold here

fold here

Role Set 3

A few tips on how to play your role:

At the start of each round, introduce your role in your own words.

Stick to your role, try not to represent your personal views. You may have to choose which of the 2 positions seems more important for your role.

During the discussion, try to influence others to vote your way and remember that you may change your mind as well.

Round 1 - EU level
Minister in EU country 2
These are the positions of your government:

»EU countries must share responsibility for the protection of refugees.«

»Some of our citizens are worried about migration. They vote for parties that reject immigrants and are sceptical about the EU.«

Role Set 4

A few tips on how to play your role:

At the start of each round, introduce your role in your own words.

Stick to your role, try not to represent your personal views. You may have to choose which of the 2 positions seems more important for your role.

During the discussion, try to influence others to vote your way and remember that you may change your mind as well.

Round 1 - EU level
Minister in EU country 3
These are the positions of your government:

»We know what it's like to have external EU borders. Many migrants and refugees are still heading our way.«

»We can accept some of the asylum seekers coming from the East but other countries should take greater responsibility.«

Round 2 - National level

Public I representative

You represent a section of the public that broadly favours migration.

»Being open to people from abroad is good for our society and the economy.«

»Our people also used to flee totalitarianism and searched for better life abroad.«

Round 2 - National level

Minister for Migration and Integration

You set the direction of migration and integration policies in your country.

»We need to reduce the number of irregular migrants in our country.«

»Let's focus on integrating those who have legal status and are already in this country.«

Round 3 - City level

Mayor

You decide about different aspects of life in your city. Your daughter got to know Ahmed while volunteering for a local NGO.

»I want our city to prosper and be a good place to live for all.«

»During the elections, I promised to reduce crime in the city. I want to get re-elected.«

Round 3 - City level

Spokesperson for the "Welcoming City" project

You are the spokesperson for a local grass-roots initiative. You hired Sunil to create your new website.

»People of different cultures make our city interesting. But neighbourhoods where many migrants live in poverty are bad for our image.«

»It's not easy to be a newcomer. Migrants need support to feel at home and to be able to contribute to our society.«

Role Set 5

A few tips on how to play your role:

At the start of each round, introduce your role in your own words.

Stick to your role, try not to represent your personal views. You may have to choose which of the 2 positions seems more important for your role.

During the discussion, try to influence others to vote your way and remember that you may change your mind as well.

Round 1 - EU level
Minister in EU country 4
These are the positions of your government:

»Many migrants and refugees from the East have already entered our country.«

»We will let more in only if we see enough solidarity from other EU countries.«

Role Set 6

A few tips on how to play your role:

At the start of each round, introduce your role in your own words.

Stick to your role, try not to represent your personal views. You may have to choose which of the 2 positions seems more important for your role.

During the discussion, try to influence others to vote your way and remember that you may change your mind as well.

Round 1 - EU level
Minister in EU country 5
These are the positions of your government:

»The EU should protect refugees. We've already accepted many in the past.«

»Some of our citizens are worried about migration. They vote for parties that reject immigrants and are sceptical about the EU.«

Round 2 - National level

Leader of the opposition party

You lead a party that is currently in opposition to the government represented by the other 2 ministers.

»Preserving our culture is more important than economic growth.«

»The media and the ruling class don't tell people the truth about the negative impacts of migration.«

Round 2 - National level

President of a civil society organisation

You run an organization that helps migrants integrate into the host society.

»Migrants are part of our society. If they feel accepted and welcome, it will be better for everybody.«

»The rights of migrant workers and their families must be protected and they can't be discriminated against.«

Round 3 - City level

Leader of a migrant association

You represent immigrants who have lived in the city for a long time and want to have more say in how it is run.

»We need to improve the image of foreigners in this city.«

»Something needs to be done about the growing number of attacks by extremist groups against foreigners in this city.«

Round 3 - City level

Leader of the local opposition party

You lead a party currently in opposition to the mayor's party and want to beat the mayor in the next elections.

»In our city, we don't want migrant ghettos like they have in Western Europe.«

»Local citizens can't compete with immigrants who accept lower wages. And they don't feel safe on the streets of our city anymore.«

fold here

fold here

Ahmed dreams of:

25 year-old
Middle East
Car mechanic
Single, no kids
"I would get tortured or killed
if I stayed at home."

Sunil dreams of:

35 year-old
South Asia
IT specialist
Wife and 2 children (10 and 5 y-o)
"I work hard, but my salary is too low."

Yulia dreams of:

27 year-old
Non-EU Eastern Europe
Saleswoman
Divorced, 1 child (7 y-o)
"I can't make a decent living
working in my country."

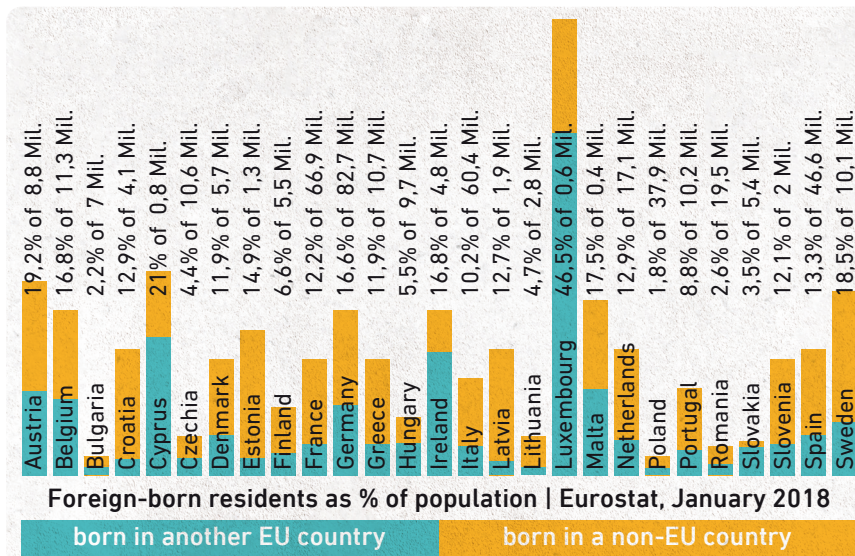## **EU Public**

OPEN   NEUTRAL   CLOSED

your country:

population:
(see backside)

% of foreignborn
population:

GOOD QUALITY OF LIFE PEACE DIGNITY MONEY HAPPINESS RULE OF LAW HUMAN RIGHTS EQUALITY EDUCATION HOME JOB SUCCESS DEMOCRACY ADVENTURE OPPORTUNITIES SAFETY FREEDOM CHILDREN MARRIAGE RETURN CAREER FAMILY SAVINGS PROSPERITY

Country	Value
Austria	19,2% of 8,8 Mil.
Belgium	16,8% of 11,3 Mil.
Bulgaria	2,2% of 7 Mil.
Croatia	12,9% of 4,1 Mil.
Cyprus	21% of 0,8 Mil.
Czechia	4,4% of 10,6 Mil.
Denmark	11,9% of 5,7 Mil.
Estonia	14,9% of 1,3 Mil.
Finland	6,6% of 5,5 Mil.
France	12,2% of 66,9 Mil.
Germany	16,6% of 82,7 Mil.
Greece	11,9% of 10,7 Mil.
Hungary	5,5% of 9,7 Mil.
Ireland	16,8% of 4,8 Mil.
Italy	10,2% of 60,4 Mil.
Latvia	12,7% of 1,9 Mil.
Lithuania	4,7% of 2,8 Mil.
Luxembourg	46,5% of 0,6 Mil.
Malta	17,5% of 0,4 Mil.
Netherlands	12,9% of 17,1 Mil.
Poland	1,8% of 37,9 Mil.
Portugal	8,8% of 10,2 Mil.
Romania	2,6% of 19,5 Mil.
Slovakia	3,5% of 5,4 Mil.
Slovenia	12,1% of 2 Mil.
Spain	13,3% of 46,6 Mil.
Sweden	18,5% of 10,1 Mil.

Foreign-born residents as % of population | Eurostat, January 2018

born in another EU country | born in a non-EU country