Germany's economics and finance minister stated, "we were able to move forward with this summit and get several recommendations to support youth more."

"An expansion of the digital network will provide youth more opportunities," to gain an unfair advantage in the telecommunications market. Interestingly, the potential for such a situation was identified by the European Commission despite the overall approval of the motion during a recession more minutes before the restart of the debate.

In a post-session interview, the delegate of Germany wished to reassure these concerns saying, "local companies would employ local workers when asked for comments regarding the amended version of the fiber optic network expansion proposal recommendation, she stated that while she shared the sentiment of the recommendation, she must balance the interests of the European Union with those of her constituents. Additionally, the German delegate expressed that while she supports the development of standardized telecommunication pricing throughout Europe, the establishment of infrastructure and a competent workforce are the first steps to building a strong digital economy. "We don't only need educated people, we also need infrastructure that allows them to work."

In addition, Polish finance and economics minister has proposed a policy recommendation urging the improvement of IT skills of workers through investment in technical education of youth at primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions. Furthermore, Poland urged to connect employers and youth through internships and work opportunities through media sources. Poland’s recommendation was passed with a majority vote and with one abstention from France. A policy proposed to ensure that the intellectual potential of the EU is fully exploited had been voted in favor by 19 member states with 9 abstentions. The recommendation will support innovation by considering improvements in research and simplifying obstacles, such as accessibility to finance. It has been a long, yet successful, summit that was discussed was about the European Union always finds a consensus."

The heads of government finished their primary agenda and began debating the supplementary agenda items on their first day in Friday’s official kick-off of the SUNY MEU simulation summit. The prime ministers’ primary agenda item addressed diplomacy in Iran, and featured recommendations about treaties, sanctions and relations with the United States.

The committee passed a motion that would allow delegates to open an EU embassy in Tehran, and featured recommendations about treaties, sanctions and relations with the United States.

The second supplementary item that was discussed was about the European Union’s relationship with Ukraine and social issues that should be considered while discussing action to take in that region. Throughout the meeting, some delegates expressed irritation about how the session was being conducted. During the first press conference, Van Rompuy said the committee chairs were working to improve communication between delegates and the presidency team regarding the parliamentary procedures.

"We are making progress," Van Rompuy said. "Some things could have been said in the beginning of the meeting. We will address them. I believe we are making progress," Van Rompuy said. "We are heads of government after all, we represent national states and interests of the European Union. It’s difficult to find a line to divide. Everyone is really working hard to find that line."

After the first press conference, the president of the European Commission said she was disappointed at how the committee meeting was being run. "I think there is a lot of tension in the room between the countries themselves and the president of the council, including the secretariat," she said.

As the day concluded, the president of the council announced the meeting’s accomplishments, including an agreement to establish an embassy in Tehran and a goal to discuss EU security data policies and the EU's relationship with the Ukrainian government on Saturday.
The adopted proposal calls to enhance the cooperation between border surveillance authorities including developing a network of databases in the field of immigration, the Shengen Information System, which is the largest information system for public security in Europe, the Eurodac database and the Visa Information System. The Member States reached consensus in passing both recommendations and furthermore amended both in aiming to create one proposal. Another topic suggested by the Austrian representative was a recommendation on how to deal with immigrants according to their situation. Hence, three different immigrant situations were proposed. Asylum seekers, immigrants and victims of human trafficking. The delegates decided to emphasize and elaborate different policies for different categories of immigration.

On the other hand, representatives from Poland and Finland were concerned about the implications for privacy rights as well as the logistical challenges that go along with creating a tracking system. “How would you do this without checking everyone’s passport which would defeat the purpose of the Schengen Zone?” said Pihl-Siio Vierras-Viljene, the delegate from Finland. “We must differentiate between asylum seekers, migrant workers and the victims of trafficking,” said Cian Westmoreland, co-chair of the committee.

Today Europe faces a challenge that has been increasing in the last couple of years due to the uprising conflicts of the Arab Spring - asylum seekers. Asylum seekers come to Europe pursuing better life conditions since their own countries are facing governmental instabilities. The four main countries that receive the most asylum requests from refugees are Belgium, France, Italy and Germany. Statistics shows that during year 2011 over 302,000 refugees requested asylum in Europe. Belgium received 31,915 requests, France 57,000, Italy 34,115 and Germany 53,225. The high increase of asylum seekers shown by EUROSTAT means that effective policies must be drafted. Additionally, the meeting addressed the proposal calling for tougher rules against those criminals involved in human trafficking in order to tackle the issue from a different perspective, that of the criminals who are utilizing trafficked individuals.

Consensus over human trafficking was not easily reached, especially since countries diverged over the Slovenian proposal that specified whether there should be a bigger time frame on the sentences of convicted criminals of human trafficking. Human trafficking has been a major issue for the EU since almost 10,000 out of 500 million people are identified as possible human traffic victims. Data from Italy suggests a high number in which 3.9 out of 100,000 people are supposed victims. Numbers are even higher in Cyprus, which accounts for 6.3 out of 100,000.

These figures indicate that human trafficking should be high on the agenda of EU bureaucrats. Statistics from EUROSTAT show shocking figures which conclude that over the last three years most human trafficking victims were women, with 61% of all victims being European nationals. A decision finally was reached with the proposition of Slovenia being amended within the UK, Belgium and Croatian proposition that enhanced the European Arrest Warrant (EAW). The EAW surrenders procedures to the member states. The decision simplifies and speeds up the procedures, given that the whole political and administrative phase is replaced by a judicial mechanism.

Addressing asylum seekers will be main focus of tomorrow’s meeting during the last day of the conference.

As several violent conflicts outside of Europe threaten global security, the Foreign Ministers introduced peacekeeping missions to the European Union on Friday morning, but not without division. The Ministers voted on four recommendations, including a proposal to establish independent European Union peacekeeping missions and civilian operations, and also require member states to seek approval for military intervention from the European Council and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs. This recommendation comes in the wake of debate at the European Union regarding French involvement in the Central African Republic and incorporating other member states into the effort. Currently France has 1,600 troops deployed in the conflict-torn country. EU officials are considering deploying an additional 700 troops through multilateral efforts.

Under the new recommendations, member states may only intervene in conflicts unilaterally if their national security is threatened. President Van Rompuy described the proposal as an opportunity to expand the European Union’s presence on the world stage in a unified way. “We want the Common Security and Defense Policy to be visible from the outside,” said Van Rompuy. “It would be an addition to current operations.”

Several delegates expressed similar enthusiasm. The Austrian Foreign Minister stated that “we all can agree that having a joint civilian action would be in all of our interests. With that, it will strengthen our ties as a union.”

On the other hand, the Italian Foreign Minister pointed out that the phrasing of the recommendation could conflict with military operations already conducted by neighboring countries. “We want the Common Security and Defense Policy to be visible from the outside,” said Van Rompuy. “It would be an addition to current operations.”

The Foreign Ministers agreed to peacekeeping operations, but sovereignty is an issue