

Rules and Roles Description of the St. Petersburg Role-Play Simulation

European Union – Eurasian Economic Union Negotiations

General rules

Familiarization and compliance with rules of procedure are the most important responsibilities of any participant of the Model. All participants of the Model are equal when it comes to the rules, regardless of the role and the institution.

The Secretariat reserves the right to change the roles of participants and posts in the Presidium by virtue of the game necessity.

Preparing participants

One of the most important tasks of the Model is to give participants the opportunity to learn about the specifics of diplomatic activity from their experience. It depends on the participants themselves how interesting and useful the Game will turn out to be. In view of this, the modelers are obliged to prepare appropriately for the Model by becoming familiar:

- with the Model's rules and any information circulated by the secretariat relevant to the Model and the preparation of participants;
- with the amount of information on agendas that are sufficient for successful work on these topics. Search for materials is carried out independently as well;
- with the activities of the EU, the EAEU, their institutions, the activities of other modeled actors, with the particularities of the institution in which the modeler will play, the specifics of the assigned role, its function and scope of responsibility.

For the most successful and interesting modeling, the position of the Modelist:

- representing a Member State of the EU or EAEU should not contradict or depart from the foundations of the current position of the state, contradict the generally accepted values and interests of the EU or EAEU;
- participating in the European Commission or the Eurasian Economic Commission, should not contradict the EU or EAEU policy framework, their values and interests;
- representing a deputy of the European Parliament or a deputy of the Parliament of the EAEU Member States, should not contradict the interests of the represented population group and the State concerned;
- representing the third state, must not contradict the basis of the position of the State concerned;
- representing business structures or non-profit organizations, should not contradict the position of the relevant structures and lobbyists' standards of conduct;
- representing journalists, must comply with the generally accepted professional standards of media workers.

Attendance at meetings

Participants should not miss meetings, as absence can negatively affect the consideration of the position that the participant defended earlier on the general course of the Game, as well as the successful completion of the Model by the participant and the obtaining a participant's diploma.

A roll call takes place at the beginning of each meeting, and if a participant is late for it, he/she must send a written notification to the head of the institution about his/her arrival. Representatives of the media notify the head of the Department of Public Information about the arrival at the site. Lobbyists notify the Organizing Committee.

Each necessity to leave the session for more than 10 minutes should be accompanied by an information letter to the head of the institution, in which this necessity and the time for which the participant is absent are reported. When leaving or returning to the room, the participant must wait for a pause in the speeches and must not disturb other participants.

General provisions for all meetings of all institutions:

- working language of the Model - English;
- all participants in the Model are distinguished representatives of various groups and structures. Participants should address one another at meetings no other than "Dear (Mr./Ms.) Minister / Permanent Representative", etc. Other addresses are not allowed;
- politeness and correctness are the first and basic requirements to any statement;
- for any performance, it is necessary to stand up, thereby showing respect to the audience, unless otherwise permitted by the state of health;
- at all meetings participants must have a nameplate with their role name and personal badge that are included in the participant's package. The nameplate and the badge are your working tools; with their help you vote, you are recognized by name and people understand how to address you;
- in order to make your comment, proposal or ask a question, you need to raise the placard and wait until the Chairman of the meeting gives you the floor. If the Presidium does not give the floor to the participant, comments from the participants will not be taken into account;
- asking questions is possible only when it is permitted by the procedure; otherwise they will be ignored;
- all meetings of the Model are official events, the appearance of the participants should correspond to the responsibility assigned to them by the groups that delegated them;
- participants must respond appropriately to the Presidium's call for silence and order. If individual participants break the silence in the hall, ignoring the presidium's call for order, it may require seating of participants;
- the main goal of the participant's work is the development of a viable draft document that would help to resolve specific problems, which international organizations and their members are facing. Any actions of the participant, polemics, criticism, etc. should be constructive and have as their goal the improvement of the document being developed;
- participants' comments, questions, suggestions and, in particular, the texts developed should be specific.

Authority of the Chair and his deputies

Despite the difference in the names of the Chairmen of the various institutions, their basic authority is similar in most cases:

1. To monitor compliance with the rules of procedure;
2. To open and close each meeting of its institution;
3. To take a roll call to establish a quorum;
4. To manage the debate in meetings;
5. To accord the right to speak;
6. To put questions to the vote;
7. To announce decisions.

Types of procedural issues

Participants should ask questions, guided by the institution regulations, as well as the type of question.

1. The question of personal privilege

Protection of the gaming rights or personal rights is considered by the presidium of all institutions in the first place.

The issue of personal rights and freedoms of participants can be excluded from the rules of addressing the Chairman. In this case, a written appeal may be sent to the presidium with a note - "the issue of personal rights" or "the issue of protection of gaming rights". The Chair is obliged to give the floor, if it is requested, at the earliest opportunity. The Chairman may also give a written response to the participant who asked the question. Issues of personal rights concern the organizational aspects of the meetings: temperature, ventilation, interruptions, poor audibility, permits to leave the premises and so on. The issues of personal rights can not concern the substantive issues under discussion.

When absolutely necessary participants who have issues of protection of gaming rights can approach the presidium and address the Chairman and Co-Chairman.

When absolutely necessary, the participants can leave the meeting, but this should be done between the performances and so as not to disturb other participants. The participant should go back, having waited a pause in statements and so that to not disturb others. *For example: if you go into the audience and see that someone is performing, you need to sit on the first empty seat, wait for a pause in the speeches, and then go back to your seat.*

2. Procedural issue

The issue can relate to everything that concerns the form, but not the content. Such a question can not interrupt the speaker and is not taken into account with a limited number of questions to the speaker. Speech can both contain a question about the compliance of an action with the rules of procedure, as well as a proposal to change them. A participant may put forward any procedural proposal provided for by the rules. In the event that his proposal is supported by at least one other participant and if after the speech none of the participants objects to the acceptance of the proposal, it is considered to be a consensus. If there is an objection, then the Institution move to a vote. Questions to speakers are not allowed.

3. Question to the Chairman

It can be a type of procedural issue or be aimed at getting expert advice from the Chairman.

4. Information question

It is always asked in the form of a phrase beginning with the words "Is the dear Ms. / dear Mr. Representative of the country / institution aware of..." In fact, such a question is a historical background pointing to a fact that the assessor considers important for the discussion of the problem. The information question should never be answered.

5. Right of reply

In the event that a participant believes that a complaint is made against him personally or against the institution that he represents, or if incorrect information is disseminated, he may demand the right of reply. The law applies only if the complaint or incorrect information is obvious. The Chairman has the right to refuse this right in case of limited time or obviousness of the inaccuracy / subject of the claim. In order to save time, the Chairman is also entitled to determine the form of granting the right to reply only in writing.

In the case of granting the right of reply, the participant shall have the opportunity to use this immediately after the consideration of the issues on the item under consideration. The best practice is the statement of formal objection. Questions to the speaker with the right of reply are not asked.

Violation and interpretation of the rules

Violation of the Model Rules implies a warning or sanction from the Presidium. The participant should familiarize with the rules, as ignorance of rules does not exempt a person from responsibility. In case of violation of the rules by the participant, the member of the Presidium is obliged to indicate which specific paragraphs of the rules are violated.

After two warnings a participant may be deprived of the right to vote until the end of the day, if such a decision is supported by a simple majority of votes. In case of repeated violation of the rules, such violation will be considered as intentional, and the leader is entitled to deprive the player of the right to vote until the end of the Model or remove him/her from the meeting in case of particularly serious violations if his decision is also supported by a simple majority.

In case of misinterpretation of the rule, unlawful imposition of sanctions, distortion of facts or unfair performance of the duties by the Presidium or its individual members, this fact shall be recorded in writing and brought to the attention of the Head of the Organizing Committee. The Head has the right to ask the opinion of the public majority or the press to make a decision on the incompetence of the head and his/her removal from office. A member of the Presidium is suspended from his duties, if 2/3 of those attending this institution speak for it.

Interpretation of the rules is carried out by any member of the Presidium, but the interpretation can not contradict the rules. In case of disagreement with the interpretation of rules by a member of the Presidium, the participant has the right to address with an explanation to the Head of the Organizing Committee or any person to whom the Head delegates the authority. Such interpretation is considered final and is not subject to challenge.

Issuance of certificates and diplomas

Participants may request the Secretariat to provide a certificate to the educational institution confirming that the modeler participated in the Model in the days of its holding. The head of any gaming institution accepts requests. Certificates are issued by the head of the institution as soon as it is ready, but no later than the first meeting of the next day or the last one

on the final day. It is highly recommended to take care of the issuance of the certificate in the first days of the Model.

The diplomas of the participants of the Model are issued only if the participant attends at least 75% of the meetings or spends at least 75% of the playing time on the playground. The Head has the right to request the Secretariat to issue a diploma to the participant if he/she attended more than half, but less than 75% of the meetings, and made a special contribution to the work of the modeled entity. The most active participants of the Model are awarded with a special diploma for an active participation. The Secretariat does not issue diplomas before the official award ceremony.

Roles Description

In a few words about gaming rules of institutions

European Union

The EU Council (or the Council of Ministers) on general issues

- Participants: 28 Ministers for Foreign Affairs and 28 Permanent Representatives of Member States from the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The meeting is chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Member State presiding in the EU;
- The right to vote: the Ministers of Foreign Affairs (or the Acting Ministers);
- Decision-making: by a simple majority (work items), by a qualified majority (adoption of documents; for the purposes of the Game it is defined as 2/3 of 28, i.e. 18 participants);
- Quorum: 50% plus one participant (the Ministers or the Acting Ministers);
- Order of statements: in alphabetical order of the represented countries; a written request to the Chairman or request by raising the placard (within a strict time frame).

The European Parliament

- Participants: members of the European Parliament directly elected by EU citizens (real number - 751 members);
- The right to vote: members of the European Parliament;
- Decision-making: the consent of the European Parliament to conclude an agreement requires the majority of the votes cast;
- Quorum: 50% of the list of participants in the Model playing the role of deputies plus 1 participant (played by remote universities and on the ground);
- Order of statements: in alphabetical order of surnames; a written request to the Chairman or a request by raising the placard (within a strict time frame).

The European Commission

- Participants: a college of Commissioners carrying out political leadership and general directorates carrying out day-to-day work in various fields. The college consists of 28 Commissioners, one from each Member State; the actual composition of the Commission includes the Chairman of the Commission, the First Vice-Chairman, five Vice-Chairmen (including the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) and 21 Commissioners. Meetings are held by the Chairman of the Commission;
- The right to vote: the Commissioners;
- Decision-making: by consensus (usually), by a simple majority (voting is conducted at the request of one of the members of the college, 15 of the 28 commissioners);
- Quorum: 50% plus one participant;
- Order of statements: in alphabetical order of surnames, a written request to the Chairperson or a request by raising the placard (within a strict time frame).

The Eurasian Economic Union

The Supreme Eurasian Economic Council

• Participants: members of the Council - Heads of State of the 5 Member States of the EAEU. In the framework of the Game in addition to the members of the Council other participants from Member States (including Deputy Heads replacing the Heads of State in their absence), the Chairman of the Board and the Members of the Board of the EEC who are in charge of the issues discussed can participate in the meeting. In the meeting can also participate other persons invited by the Chairman of the Council in consultation with its members. Meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Council.

- The right to vote: members of the Council;
- Decisions and orders are taken by consensus;
- Quorum: 50% plus one participant;
- Order of statements: in alphabetical order of the country names, a written request to the Chairman or a request by raising the placard (within a strict time frame).

The parliaments of the EAEU Member States

• Participants: members of Parliaments of 5 EAEU states (the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the Parliament - the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation);

- The right to vote: members of the Parliaments;
- Decision-making: the consent of the Parliaments to conclude an agreement requires the majority of the votes cast;
- Quorum: 50% of the list of participants in the Model, playing the role of the respective deputies, plus 1 participant;
- Order of statements: in alphabetical order, a written request to the Chairman or a request by raising the placard (within a strict time frame).

The Eurasian Economic Commission

• Participants: The Council of the EEC - the five first Deputy Heads of Government or Vice-Premiers of the Member States (in the framework of the Game, in their absence they can be replaced by Heads of State) and the Board of the EEC, headed by the Chairman.

• Right to vote: members of the Board of the EEC in the first round, members of the EEC Council in the second round.

• Voting is conducted in 2 rounds. The first round is the vote of the Board of the EEC by a simple majority. After the first round, members of the EEC Council vote. In order to make a decision in the second round, it is necessary to have no votes against and a simple majority “for”.

- Quorum: 50% plus one participant;
- Order of statements: in alphabetical order of surnames, a written request to the Chairman or a request by raising the placard (within a strict time frame).

For more information about the work of each institution, see the relevant sections below.

The main topic of the Negotiation Game is drafting a treaty on a deep and comprehensive free trade area between the EU and the EAEU.

Institutions and other actors: gaming rules and roles

The Council of the European Union and the Committee of Permanent Representatives

The Council of the European Union or the Council of Ministers is the main institution of the European Union representing national interests at the supranational level of the EU. In the history of the EU the institution has several times modified its name, today it is called both the "Council of the European Union" and the "Council of Ministers" for old times' sake, therefore, strictly speaking, both names are correct.

Indeed, the name "Council of Ministers" best corresponds to the role of the institution. Representatives of EU states holding ministerial rank sit there. In the present European Union, the Councils of Ministers gather ministers from different sectors, but most often the so-called General Affairs Council sits there, consisting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the EU.

However, Ministers are senior officials, in addition to working in international institutions they have responsibilities at the national level. Therefore, the members of the Council of Ministers work actively with their assistants - the Permanent Representatives at the Council of Ministers (in the rank of ambassadors). In fact, it is the Permanent Representatives who do all the work and the Ministers only sign the agreed elements and finally find compromises on the outstanding issues.

The Ministers and the Permanent Representatives are representatives of states. Their duty is to ensure that all documents under development are in the interests of their states. Some countries, for example, are more oriented towards agriculture, which means they depend on cheap labor and advocate for more liberal conditions of migration. Others, on the contrary, suffer from an excess of "refugees" or face large-scale illegal migration. The position of his/her country is much more important to the Minister and to the Permanent Representative than the common European ideas and values, because his/her colleagues in the National Government can demand an explanation for the results of the statements, their implementation and adequacy.

When discussing projects, the Ministers and the Permanent representatives primarily focus on:

- interests of one's own state
- lack of increased expenditure of one's own national budget
- compliance with security interests in a broad sense
- the success of national companies or multinationals that have subsidiaries or production in their countries
- the success of those international projects, which involve partner countries.

General Rules of Procedure of the Council of Ministers

Participants should pay attention to the fact that in the absence of the Minister, the Permanent Representative automatically takes the place of the Minister. In the absence of a voice from the country, his/her voice is not considered as a vote "against".

Meetings of the Council of Ministers are conducted by the Chairman of the Council, whose task is to manage meetings and facilitate the organization of negotiations. The Chairman of the Council does not vote. During the meetings, the Chairman is assisted by representatives of the chairmanship countries. (In the real EU, from 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2018, the so-called trio consists of representatives from Estonia, Bulgaria and Austria).

Within the framework of a meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Council votes in three ways - by a simple majority (50% +1 vote of the number of those eligible to vote and present in the hall), qualified majority or unanimity. For the purpose of this game qualified majority is defined as 2/3 "for" or "not against". Thus, the president may call for a vote "who is against" or "who is for" and, having received the obvious majority of the raised placards or not raised placards, do not declare the vote "who is for" or "who is against" respectively.

"Tour de table"

The standard mechanism for discussing issues in the Council of Ministers is the "tour de table" mechanism "around the table". The Chairman yields the floor to each participant (countries), the latter, in turn, are arranged in alphabetical order. Regulations "tour de table" means the amount of time allotted to each participant for the floor. During the "tour de table" participants speak on behalf of their countries, mention problems and achievements, point to what they agree and disagree with, and formulate their support, proposals or, conversely, criticism and amendments. It is necessary for ministers to express their own opinion so that the other participants can at least get an idea to what they can orient themselves and what to expect from ministers - support or resistance. Based on such statements, participants can build gaming coalitions and promote the provisions jointly.

When conducting a "tour de table", the chairmanship country has the right to speak in alphabetical order; the Chairperson speaks after all countries.

Usually, at the end of the "tour de table" a question-answer-comment session is held, when each of the members of the Council of Ministers (on behalf of the country) can raise the placard and ask a question to the speaker or express their arguments that do not require an answer. The length of the session is determined by the Permanent Chairman, but usually it lasts up to 10-15 minutes. The Chairman of the meeting can adjourn the session ahead of schedule, as well as interrupt the speaker, if (s)he considers that the speech is meaningfully exhausted or the regulation requires it.

"Procedural objection"

The co-chairing countries are responsible for the counting of votes, the selection of proposals and amendments, the respect for the rights of participants, the non-discriminatory order of the conduct of the event. If their collective opinion coincides on the violation of the duties by the Chairman of the Council, they adjust the work of the Council in the manner of a "procedural objection". If the Chairman insists on his unauthorized decision, from the co-chairs point of view, the management and leadership is transferred to the co-chairmen for the period necessary to resolve the problem. In the absence of the Chairman, the co-chairs also have the right to hold a meeting.

Example: The Chairman violates the procedure, forgets to give the floor or ignores the request for statement. The co-chairperson has the right to declare a procedural objection, after which he/she shall apply to the Chairman of the Council with comments on the necessary

correction. If the party, which was mistakenly given the floor, has already begun its speech, the correction should be made immediately after the statement with the apology.

The Chairman has the right to establish non-discriminatory rules, the sequence of speeches, to confirm the transfer of voting rights, to deny the voting rights of a particular participant of the Model (in case of violation of code of conduct) with the transfer of voting rights on behalf of the participant to the co-representative of the country. The Chairman gives the floor to observers and other participants of the Game by his/her decision, and when the application is received from these categories of participants, the Chairman must inform them at the first opportunity (at the end of the current speaker's speech) about the time when they can be given the floor. The Chairman shall ensure that the floor is given at least once every 60 minutes if there are any applications.

Rules of procedure for the first day of work of the Council of Ministers

At the meeting of EU Council, the Council decides on the mandate of the negotiations, which will be given to the European Commission (the EP's representatives are present).

Three directions are approved - three negotiating groups (see section "Negotiating groups"). The Council of Ministers takes a decision on the launch of the negotiations and needs to prepare a "draft negotiation directive" or "position", in other words, a task for the Commission's representatives who will participate in each of the groups. The Council of Ministers conducts a "tour de table" for each of the directions, as well as a question-answer-comment session. Then the Council of Ministers, voting by a qualified majority, approves a draft directive containing negotiating theses, expected and maximally desirable results of the forthcoming negotiations.

Then the Council and the Commission negotiate the final negotiation directive (the EP's representatives are present). A "tour de table" is held in the direction of the talks, a question-answer-comment session.

Rules of procedure for the second day of work of the Council of Ministers

Negotiations are held in the Council on the sanctions, their eventual removal and prospects for further relations (with participation of the EP). First, a draft proposal on the topic is prepared. At the second meeting, the proposal is finalized.

Also during the day, the Council (together with the European Parliament) first hears the report of the Commission on the course of the negotiations at the meeting according to the Programme. The discussion is conducted by the Chairmen of the Council and the EP. They give the floor to the responsible delegate (responsible group) of the Commission. All members of the Commission can also submit an interim report. Then the Commission delegates answer questions of the Council and the MEPs. Questions are asked about the interim results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. A "tour de table", a question-answer-comment session for discussion of the report and elaboration of additional instructions for the Commission are conducted. A draft corrected directive is approved by the Council acting by a qualified majority, assisted by the EP.

Rules of procedure for the third day of work of the Council of Ministers

The Council hears the position of the EP (prepared during the second day of the Simulation). The EP's and Commission's representatives are present. The Council then approves the final corrected directive.

Next, a meeting of the European Council and the Supreme Council of the EAEU is held (for the purposes of the Simulation, the roles of the heads of state or government are played by

the members of the EU's Council of ministers). The EP's and EAEU's national parliaments' representatives are present. As a result, they adopt a joint declaration.

At the next meeting, the Council and the EP discuss the relations with the EAEU and adopt a declaration on the topic.

At the last meeting, the Council (together with the European Parliament) first hears the report of the Commission. The discussion is conducted by the Chairmen of the Council and the EP. Then the members of the Council and the EP ask the Commission all the questions about the results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. The Council conducts a final discussion on the text of the agreement in the form of a "tour de table" and a question-answer-comment session; the MEPs also discuss the negotiations outcome. The Commission puts the agreement on vote in the Council and the EP. In the Council, a qualified majority is needed for its approval; otherwise, the agreement is not approved.

The European Parliament

The European Parliament is the only body of the European Union whose members are directly elected by its citizens. Thus, the Deputies of Parliament stand closest to ordinary Europeans and express their hopes when considering drafts of EU regulations. The active position of each deputy is a way to justify the confidence of those citizens who trusted him or her to represent their interests in the institutions of the European Union.

The European Parliament has some influence in the issue of concluding foreign economic agreements of the EU. Deputies can influence this issue by actively participating in discussions, as well as giving or not giving their consent for concluding an agreement, which will be agreed upon by the two Commissions.

It should be taken into account that political groups of the Parliament are not analogues of national parties; political groups are formed on the basis of common interests and ideology. In their work in the Parliament, each deputy is guided by the interests of the represented group of citizens of the state in which (s)he was elected to the European Parliament; guided by the national traditions of the state, as well as the ideological considerations of the political group of which they are members.

General Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament

The European Parliament is the legislative body of the EU, which political structure consists of political groups (formed not on the national, but on an ideological basis).

The Chairman of the Parliament manages all activities of the Parliament within the framework of the prescribed rules. His/her task is to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Parliament. The Chairman is elected by the Parliament on the first game day for the entire duration of the Model. The chairman provides overall guidance, opens and closes meetings, prorogues, establishes non-discriminatory rules of meetings and statements of members of the European Parliament (MEP), their order, implements equal rights for all deputies, controls attendance, regulates the adoption of amendments, addresses questions to the Council of Ministers and the Commission, monitors compliance with the rules of the Model in Parliament, maintains order, appoints speakers' statements, closes debates, puts questions to the vote and announces its results, gives an opportunity to speak to representatives of other institutions, the press or other interested structures, announces such a statement, establishes its rules.

The right to speak of participants who are not MEPs is provided at the earliest possible opportunity (after the statement of the current speaker). The Chairman has the right to give priority to the current work of the Parliament or to the resolution of the internal parliamentary issues if there are a large number of requests for speech and to postpone them for the period necessary to resolve priority issues.

The participation of the Chairman in the debate should be limited only by summing up the results or calling delegates to order. If the Chairman wants to take part in the debate, he can leave his post until the end of the debate and transfer the authority to the Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman has the right to confirm the transfer of the right to vote, to deny the voting rights of a particular Model participant (in case of violation of the code of conduct).

In his activity The Chairman is obliged to take into account the comments and recommendations of other members of the Presidium, in view of their greater experience of conducting meetings.

The Vice-Chairman shall act as Chairman in case of his/her absence, the delegation by the Chairman of any of his/her authority to the Vice-Chairman or Chairman's participation in the debate.

The Vice-Chairman monitors the issues of the rules and procedures, advises the elected Chairman, gives him recommendations, informs the Chairman in writing about the request for speeches to the MEP from representatives of other institutions, representatives of the press or other interested structures, is responsible for counting votes, gives expert advice - a legal

assessment of the conformity of the proposals submitted, as well as an assessment of compliance with the non-discriminatory order of the conducting the meeting by the Chairman.

In case of unanimity of the opinions of the Vice-Chairmen about the fact of violation by the Chairman of his duties or violation of the rights of MEPs, they adjust the work of the institution in the procedure of "procedural objection": referring to the Chairman with comments on the nature of the violation and the necessary correction. If the Chairman insists on his unauthorized decision (from the point of view of the co-chairs), the management and leadership are transferred to the Vice-Chairman for the period necessary to resolve the problem.

The Secretary General is the link between the institution and the Organizing Committee; the Secretary General assists the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman in organizing and holding the meeting of the Parliament.

Deputies of the Parliament express their position through the request to take the floor by addressing the Chairman directly (by raising the placard or in writing) or through their faction leader. For effective coordination of positions within the faction and ensuring constructive work of the Parliament, the priority right of speech is provided through the request of the Head of the faction. The Chairman gives the floor to the deputy at his own discretion, guided by the rules, the agenda and the indicated justification of the deputy's speech (question, statement, objection, etc.). First of all, the Chairman yields the floor to the leader of the faction, who, in turn, yields the floor to a specific deputy. To reduce the bureaucratic burden placed on the work of the parliament, a deputy should address most of the questions to the leader of his faction.

Members of the political group have the right to vote at their discretion, regardless of the position of the faction.

The head of the political group determines specificities of the internal functioning of the faction; the head is the link between the Presidium and the deputies of the faction. The head of the political group informs the Presidium in writing or by raising the placard on emerging issues among members of its factions, requests a pause in the meeting to discuss an item within its own faction.

Deputies have the right to leave the meeting room for negotiations with representatives of other institutions, interaction with lobbyists and journalists; however, they should do this only during breaks between speeches and with the consent of the faction leader.

A quorum is required to open a meeting of the Parliament. Otherwise, the Chairman has the right to lower the quorum.

Within the framework of the Game, the voting of the Parliament based on the results of negotiations is carried out by a simple majority of votes (50% + 1 vote of the voters, according to the list of voters). Parliament can also pass a vote of no confidence in the Commission if more than 2/3 of the votes are received for such a decision.

Rules of procedure for the first day of work of the Parliament

Representatives of the Parliament assist at the first meeting of the Council of Ministers, at which a draft negotiation directive is approved.

Then the first session of the Parliament is held. The first meeting of the Parliament is headed by the Vice-Chairman. Parliament elects its Chairman. The nomination of MEPs for the chairmanship is carried out both by nominating candidates from the political group and on an autonomous basis. MEPs inform the Vice-Chairman of their desire to nominate in writing, and he/she stops accepting applications either after 15 minutes, or upon receipt of the eighth statement. It can be submitted one application from each faction and no more than 8 self-nominees. Each of the nominees is called to the microphone and within 2 minutes introduces the participants to their program, incl. with regard to negotiations with the EAEU. The Vice-Chairman suspends the meeting after the speeches; the nominees must collect other deputies' signatures in their support during the break. Political groups are recommended to negotiate and nominate joint candidates from 2 or more factions. Each MEP can give his/her signature for an

unlimited number of nominees. With the passing of time, the subscription lists are sent to the presidium. The Vice-Chairman selects 3 sheets, which contain the largest number of signatures in support of specific MEPs, from the submitted subscription sheets; if the 3 sheets contain the same number of signatures, the candidate whose sheets were handed over earlier is accepted. These 3 nominees are announced as candidates for the Chairmen. Each of them is given a registration number from 1 to 3.

Debate. Political debates are announced to demonstrate political views. During the debates, each of the participants within 5 minutes talks about his/her political, ideological views and views on the negotiations with the EAEU, after which each candidate asks 2 questions to his opponents. Time permitting, the Vice-Chairman can take questions from the audience and resolve oral questions.

Once the statements are finished, elections are appointed; the rules of elections are established by the Vice-Chairman. It is allowed to conduct agitation with the call to vote for a certain candidate.

Vote. Voting takes place in a secret and free way. The organizers submit a protocol with the results of voting to the Presidium of the Parliament when ready: The Vice-Chairman announces the results of the voting, starting with the lowest result. The winner is the one who received the highest number of votes.

The Chairman of the Parliament makes a speech about the official opening of the parliamentary session and takes a place on the presidium.

Representatives of the Parliament then assist at the meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Commission, at which they finalize the negotiation directive.

Finally, a discussion on the opening of the negotiations and the overall context of the EU-EAEU relations is held with the remote participants playing the MEPs.

Rules of procedure for the second day of work of the Parliament

The EP participates in the negotiations held in the Council on the sanctions, their eventual removal and prospects for further relations. First, a draft proposal on the topic is prepared. At the second meeting, the proposal is finalized.

Also during the day, the Council (together with the European Parliament) first hears the report of the Commission on the course of the negotiations at the meeting according to the Programme. The discussion is conducted by the Chairmen of the Council and the EP. They give the floor to the responsible delegate (responsible group) of the Commission. All members of the Commission can also submit an interim report. Then the Commission delegates answer questions of the Council and the MEPs. Questions are asked about the interim results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. A "tour de table", a question-answer-comment session for discussion of the report and elaboration of additional instructions for the Commission are conducted. A draft corrected directive is approved by the Council acting by a qualified majority, assisted by the EP.

Lastly, a discussion on the interim results of the negotiations is held with the remote participants playing the MEPs.

Rules of procedure for the third day of work of the Parliament

The final position of the EP approved on the second day is presented to the Commission and the Council at the meeting between the three institutions on the correction of the negotiation directive.

Next, the EP's representatives, as well as EAEU's national parliaments' representatives, attend a meeting of the European Council and the Supreme Council of the EAEU (for the purposes of the Simulation, the roles of the heads of state or government are played by the members of the EU's Council of ministers).

At the next meeting, the EP and the Council discuss the relations with the EAEU and adopt a declaration on the topic.

At the last meeting, the EP (together with the Council) first hears the report of the Commission. The discussion is conducted by the Chairmen of the Council and the EP. Then the members of the Council and the EP ask the Commission all the questions about the results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. The Council conducts a final discussion on the text of the agreement in the form of a "tour de table" and a question-answer-comment session; the MEPs also discuss the negotiations outcome. The Commission puts the agreement on vote in the Council and the EP. The Parliament has no right to make amendments. In the EP, most of the votes cast are necessary to give consent.

The European Commission

The European Commission is one of the key institutions of the European Union. It protects the interests of the European Union and its citizens, has a legislative initiative, implements EU policy directions, and negotiates foreign trade agreements.

The main task of the Commission in the Game is to negotiate with the EAEU and prepare an agreement that will be submitted for approval to the Council and Parliament.

All the Commissioners bear collective responsibility for all decisions taken by the Commission. The work of the Commission and its individual members should be carried out in favor of the entire European Union and the idea of integration, rather than individual states and / or interest groups.

Decisions of the Commission should not contradict the norms of international law, the law, interests and values of the European Union.

The Commission assumes the responsibilities completely independently. Members of the Commission do not request or accept instructions from any government or institution.

The main priorities of the Commission are respect for the rights and freedoms of EU citizens; protection of interests of citizens and inclusion of all interested parties; orientation on the economic and political success of the Union.

In the negotiations, the Commission must adhere to the mandate and instructions that the Council issued to it. The Commission must notify the Council and Parliament of the progress of the negotiations.

The Commission is responsible for ensuring that the outcome of the negotiations does not contain abstractions or serious gaps in the logic of the use; that the outcome is as constructive and specific as possible, and conform to generally accepted standards of the international agreements.

The regulations and format of meetings can be changed in accordance with the needs of the Commission, in order to achieve the maximally constructive result as soon as possible.

General Rules of Procedure of the European Commission

The Chairman of the European Commission exercises the following authority: establishes the internal organization of the Commission with a view to ensuring the consistent, effective and collegial nature of its activities; the Chairman accepts requests for speeches before the Commission of representatives of other institutions, gives the right to speak and establishes the rules for such a speech; the Chairman distributes commissars for presenting the document in other institutions and explaining the Commission's opinion, taking into account the wishes of the Commissioners; interacts with the leadership of other institutions; monitors compliance with the rules of the Game; the Chairman gives an expert assessment of the proposals made by representatives of the Commission and other institutions on compliance with the international law, the EU law, European interests and values.

The Vice-Chairman shall exercise the authority of the Chairman if he is absent or unable to perform his functions; the Vice-Chairman carries out the Chairman's orders concerning the coordination of the work of the Commission in the preparation of documents; in consultation with the Chairman, assumes the coordination of the work of one of the negotiating groups; monitors compliance with the Rules; the Vice-Chairman gives an expert assessment of the proposals made by representatives of the Commission and other institutions on compliance with the international law, the EU law, European interests and values.

The Secretary General of the European Commission shall assist the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman in organizing and holding the meeting of the Commission; the Secretary General carries out the functions of Chairman and Vice-Chairman in their absence.

Commissioners: act in concert, bear collective responsibility for the decisions made; commissioners make their suggestions, give expert comments in the negotiations; report on the

progress of negotiations to the Council and Parliament; give comments and explanations on the developed projects (when presenting the general position of the Commission, the commissioners should defend it, argue on this issue and refrain from personal comments, even if they themselves do not fully agree with the proposals made); commissioners consolidate the proposals of the Council and Parliament.

None of commissioners can miss meetings without a particularly valid excuse.

Decision-making within the European Commission is not envisaged by voting. However, at the request of any member of the Commission, a vote may be taken on any question. The decision in this case is made by a simple majority of the College.

The Commission cannot be dissolved, but it can be passed a vote of no confidence, if more than 2/3 of the votes in Parliament are received for such a decision. In this case, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers delegate one representative to the European Commission to agree on the appointment of individual Commission members to the negotiating groups.

Rules of procedure for the first day of work of the Commission

At the first meeting, the Commission works out a draft negotiation directive (2-3 pages).

At the meeting between the Commission and the Council, they discuss the final negotiation directive (the EP's representatives are present).

The Commission forms 3 negotiating teams (each led by its leader) from its membership. The commissioner for trade will coordinate the negotiations by the EU. All members of the Commission will have to give expert opinions on their responsibilities in the course of negotiations. Delegates from the Commission will inform the Parliament and the Council of their interim results during all negotiation days.

Rules of procedure for the second day of work of the Commission

Negotiations in groups begin. The head of the group from the European Commission and the head of the group from the EEC preside in negotiations. The sides alternately exchange statements and remarks, propose to include certain theses in the final document. The joint draft declaration in the group is adopted if each of the parties (the EU and the EAEU) in the group votes by a simple majority for the document article by article and in general. In the event that the parties in the group are not agreed and are unable to accept the document, the negotiations are at an impasse, and the negotiating group is disbanded.

The format and schedule of speeches in groups are regulated by the chairpersons.

The interim results of the first negotiation round should be reflected in a 2-page-long text for every group. The same applies to the second negotiation round.

Then, the Commission reports in detail (approximately 10 minutes) to the Council (together with the European Parliament) on the course of the negotiations at the meeting according to the Programme. The achievements and problems, the reasons for compromises and departure from the initial positions, as well as the Commission's opinion on those additional instructions that it asks the Council (assisted by the Parliament) are indicated. Delegates answer all questions of the Council and the MEPs. The Commission gets draft corrected instructions from the Council, assisted by the EP.

Rules of procedure for the third day of work of the Commission

The Commission's representatives attend the meeting where the Council hears the position of the EP (prepared during the second day of the Simulation). The Commission then gets the final corrected directive approved by the Council.

Negotiations in groups continue. The interim results of the third negotiation round should be reflected in a 2-page-long text for every group.

Next, the two Commissions discuss the text of an eventual draft agreement (no less than 8 pages). It must be remembered that this is the last chance to reach an agreement that is acceptable both for the second party (EAEU) and for the Council and Parliament of the EU itself.

Finally, the representative (representatives) of the Commission make a detailed report on the results of the negotiations at the meeting of the Council and the EP (approximately 10 minutes). The achievements and problems, the reasons for the compromises and the departure from the initial positions are indicated. The Commission must justify the results of its negotiating work, remembering the forthcoming voting in the Council and the Parliament. Delegates of the Commission answer all questions of the Council and the MEPs. The Commission then puts the agreement on vote in the Council and the EP.

The Supreme Eurasian Economic Council

The Supreme Council is the body, which consists of the Heads of the five EAEU Member States.

The Supreme Council considers the main issues of the Union's activities, defines the strategy, directions and prospects of the integration development and makes decisions aimed at implementing the objectives of the Union. Among its basic authority are the approval of the composition of the Board of the Commission, distribution of responsibilities among Board of the Commission members and termination of their powers, appointment of the Chairman of the Board of the Commission (as well as decision on early termination of his/her powers), appointment of judges of the Court of the Union on the recommendation of the Member States, approval of the Rules of Procedure of the Eurasian Economic Commission, approval of the Budget of the Union, consideration on the proposal of the Intergovernmental Council (for the purpose of the Simulation, the roles of the heads of government, of which the Intergovernmental Council consists, are played by the heads of state and by the members of the Eurasian Economic Commission Council) or the Commission, of any issues on which no consensus was reached in decision-making, issuance of instructions to the Intergovernmental Council and the Commission, decision on negotiations with a third party on behalf of the Union, including on the conclusion of international treaties with the Union and empowerment to negotiate, as well as the expression of consent of the Union to be bound by an international treaty with a third party, termination/suspension of or withdrawal from an international treaty.

The members of the Supreme Council are representatives of states. Their duty is to ensure that all documents developed are in the interests of their states. Participants of the Game should take into account the features of the represented state, the challenges that it faces and the opportunities that it has. The responsibility to one's own state for the conformity of statements, proposals, decisions to the interests of the country must be kept in mind.

When discussing projects, the Heads of States primarily focus on:

- interests of one's own state,
- lack of increased expenditure of one's own national budget,
- compliance with security interests in a broad sense,
- the success of national companies or multinationals that have subsidiaries or production in their countries,
- the success of those international projects, which involve partner countries.

General Rules of Procedure of the Supreme Council

Members of the Council and other representatives from each member state (including Deputy Heads of government, replacing Heads of state in their absence) participate in meetings of the Council within the framework of the Game. They may be attended by the Chairman of the Board and the members of the Board of the Commission responsible for the issues under discussion, as well as other persons (invited by the Chairman of the Council in agreement with its members).

The Chairman of the Supreme Council is the Head of the Presiding Member-State.

The Chairman of the Supreme Council conducts its meetings; The Chairman directs its work and preparation of the agenda; in consultation with the members of the Council, the Chairman invites other persons to participate in its meetings; the Chairman decides on the presence of journalists at meetings.

The main mechanism for discussion within the framework of the Game will be the successive speeches of the participants of the meeting of the Council. A written request to the Chairman or a request by raising the placard (within a strict time frame) is made; the Chairman gives the floor to the speakers in alphabetical order. During the discussion, participants speak on behalf of their countries, name problems and achievements, indicate what they agree and

disagree with, and formulate their support, proposals, or, conversely, criticism and amendments. It is necessary for Heads of state to express their own opinion so that the other participants can at least get an idea to what they can orient themselves and what to expect from their colleagues - support or resistance. Based on such statements, participants can build gaming coalitions and promote the provisions jointly.

Then a question-answer-comment session is held, when each of the Council members (on behalf of the country) can raise the placard and ask the speaker a question or express one's own arguments that do not require an answer. The Chairperson of the meeting may determine the duration of the speeches and the question-answer-comment session based on the requirements of the provisional rules, as well as interrupt the session or the speaker if the Chairperson considers that the session or speech is meaningfully exhausted or the regulation requires it.

Decisions and dispositions of the Council are made by consensus.

"Procedural objection"

The Heads of state are responsible for counting of votes, selection of proposals and amendments, the respect for the rights of participants, non-discriminatory order of the conduct of the event. If their collective opinion coincides for the violation of duties by the Chairman of the Council, they adjust the work of the Council in the manner of a "procedural objection". If the Chairman insists on his unauthorized decision, from the Heads' of state point of view, management and leadership are transferred to the Head of the state of the next country alphabetically for the period necessary to resolve the problem.

Example: The Chairman violates the procedure, forgets to give the floor or ignores the request for statement. The Head of the state of the Member State has the right to declare a procedural objection, after which he/she shall apply to the Chairman with comments on the necessary correction. If the party, which was mistakenly given the floor, has already begun its speech, the correction should be made immediately after the statement with the apology.

The Chairman has the right to establish non-discriminatory rules, the sequence of speeches, to confirm the transfer of voting rights, to deny the voting rights of a particular participant of the Model (in case of violation of code of conduct) with the transfer of voting rights on behalf of the participant to the co-representative of the country. The Chairman, by his decision, gives the floor to observers and other participants of the Game, and when the application is received from these categories of participants, the Chairman must inform them at the first opportunity (after the speaker's present speech) about the time when they can be given the floor. The Chairman shall ensure that the floor is given at least once every 60 minutes if there are any applications.

Rules of procedure for the first day of work of the Council

At the meeting of Supreme Council, the Council decides on the draft negotiation directive, which will be given to the Eurasian Economic Union's delegation to the negotiations (for the purpose of the Simulation, negotiation team of the EAEU consists of the members of the Council and of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission). The representatives of national parliaments of the EAEU member states are present.

Three directions are approved - three negotiating groups (see section "Negotiating groups"). The Supreme Council takes a decision on the launch of the negotiations and needs to prepare a "draft negotiation directive" or "position", in other words, a task for the Eurasian Economic Commission's representatives who will participate in each of the groups. The Council conducts a "tour de table" for each of the directions, as well as a question-answer-comment session. Then the Council approves by consensus a draft directive containing negotiating theses, expected and maximally desirable results of the forthcoming negotiations.

Then, the Supreme Council and the Eurasian Economic Commission negotiate the final negotiation directive. A "tour de table" is held in the direction of the talks, a question-answer-comment session.

Rules of procedure for the second day of work of the Council

Negotiations are held in the Supreme Council on the sanctions, their eventual removal and prospects for further relations (with participation of the national legislative assemblies). First, a draft proposal on the topic is prepared. At the second meeting, the proposal is finalized.

Also during the day, the Supreme Council (together with national parliaments) first hears the report of the Commission on the course of the negotiations at the meeting according to the Programme. The discussion is conducted by the Chairman of the Supreme Council. The Chairman gives the floor to the responsible delegate (responsible group) of the Commission. All members of the Commission can also submit an interim report. Then the Commission delegates answer questions of the Council and the representatives of the parliaments. Questions are asked about the interim results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. A "tour de table", a question-answer-comment session for discussion of the report and elaboration of additional instructions for the Commission are conducted. A draft corrected directive is approved by the Supreme Council by a consensus.

Rules of procedure for the third day of work of the Council

The Supreme Council hears the position of the representatives of national parliaments of the EAEU Member States (prepared during the second day of the Simulation). The parliaments' and Commission's representatives are present. The Council then approves the final corrected negotiation directive.

Next, a meeting of the European Council and the Supreme Council of the EAEU is held (for the purposes of the Simulation, the roles of the heads of state or government, on the side of the EU, are played by the members of the EU's Council of ministers). The EP's and EAEU's national parliaments' representatives are present. As a result, they adopt a joint declaration.

At the next meeting, the Supreme Council and the representatives of the EAEU national parliaments discuss the relations with the EU and adopt a declaration on the topic.

At the last meeting, the Council (together with the representatives of the EAEU national parliaments) first hears the report of the Commission. The discussion is conducted by the Chairman of the Supreme Council. Then the members of the Council and Parliaments ask the Commission all the questions about the results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. The Council conducts a final discussion on the text of the agreement in the form of a "tour de table" and a question-answer-comment session; the members of the EAEU national parliaments also discuss the negotiations outcome. The Commission puts the agreement on vote in the Council. In the Council, a consensus is needed for its approval; otherwise, the agreement is not approved.

The Parliaments of the EAEU Member States

National Parliaments of the 5 EAEU states participate in the Game: the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the Parliament - the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

Parliaments play an important role in reflecting the interests of both the respective states in general and of social groups and political forces within countries. The participants of the Game should pay attention to the reflection of these interests taking into account the features of the 5 EAEU states.

Deputies of Parliaments can influence the course of negotiations with the EU and their results, actively participating in discussions, as well as to give or not to give their consent for concluding an agreement on which the two Commissions will agree.

General Rules of Procedure of Parliaments

The Chairman of the respective Parliament shall direct all the activities of Parliament within the prescribed rules. The Chairman's task is to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Parliament. The Chairman is elected by the Parliament on the first game day for the entire duration of the Model. The Chairman provides overall guidance, opens and closes meetings, prorogues, establishes non-discriminatory rules of meetings and statements of deputies, their order; the Chairman implements equal rights for all members of parliament (MP), controls attendance, addresses questions to the Intergovernmental Council and the EEC, monitors compliance with the rules of the Model in the Parliament, maintains order, appoints speakers' statements, closes the debate, puts questions to the vote and announces its results, gives an opportunity to speak to representatives of other institutions, the press or other interested structures, announces such a statement, establishes its rules.

The right to speak of participants who are not MPs is provided at the earliest possible opportunity (after the statement of the current speaker). The Chairman has the right to give priority to the current work of the Parliament or to the resolution of the internal parliamentary issues in the presence of a large number of requests for speech, and to postpone them for the period necessary to resolve priority issues.

The participation of the Chairman in the debate should be limited to summing up the results or calling delegates to order. If the Chairman wants to take part in the debate, he/she can leave his/her post until the end of the debate, and delegate authority to the Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman has the right to confirm the transfer of the right to vote, to deny the voting rights of a particular Model participant (in case of violation of the code of conduct).

The Chairman is obliged in his/her activity to take into account the comments and recommendations of other members of the Presidium, in view of their considerable experience in conducting meetings.

The Vice-Chairman shall act as Chairman in case of his/her absence, the delegation by the Chairman of any of his/her authority or his/her participation in the debate.

The Vice-Chairman monitors the rules and procedures, consults and advises the elected Chairman, informs the Chairman in writing about the request for speeches to the deputies from representatives of other institutions, representatives of the press or other interested structures; the Vice-Chairman is responsible for counting votes, gives expert advice - a legal assessment of the conformity of the proposals submitted, as well as an assessment of compliance with the non-discriminatory order of the conducting the meeting by the Chairman.

In case of unanimity of the opinion of the Vice-Chairmen on the fact of violation of duties by the Chairman or violation of the rights of deputies, the Vice-Chairmen adjust the work of the institution in the procedure of "procedural objection", referring to the Chairman with comments on the nature of the violation and the necessary correction. If the Chairman insists on his unauthorized decision (from the point of view of the co-chairs), the management and leadership are transferred to the Vice-Chairman for the period necessary to resolve the problem.

The Secretary General is the link between the institution and the Organizing Committee assists the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman in organizing and holding the meeting of the Parliament.

Deputies of the Parliament express their position through the request to take the floor by addressing the Chairman directly (by raising the placard or in writing) or through their faction leader (in the presence of factions). For effective coordination of positions within factions (if any) and ensuring constructive work of the Parliament, the priority right of speech is provided through the request of the Head of the faction. The Chairman gives the floor to the deputy at his own discretion, guided by the rules, the agenda and the indicated justification of the deputy's speech (question, statement, objection, etc.). The Chairman yields the floor, first of all, to the leaders of the factions (in the presence of factions), who, in turn, yield the floor to the deputy of their faction; the deputy should address most of the questions to the leader of his faction to reduce the bureaucratic burden on the work of the Parliament.

Members of factions (if any) have the right to vote at their discretion, regardless of the position of the faction.

The leaders of the factions (if any) determine the specifics of the internal functioning of the factions and are the link between the Presidium and the deputies of the factions; the leaders inform the Presidium in writing or by raising the placard on emerging issues among members of their factions, request a pause in the meeting to discuss an item within the framework of their faction.

Deputies have the right to leave the meeting room for negotiations with representatives of other institutions and structures, interaction with journalists, however, they should do this only during breaks between speeches and with the consent of the faction leaders (if any).

A quorum is required to open a meeting of the Parliament. Otherwise, the Chairman has the right to lower the quorum.

Within the framework of the Game, voting in Parliament based on the results of negotiations is carried out by a simple majority of votes (50% + 1 vote of the voters, according to the list of voters).

Rules of procedure for the first day of work of Parliaments

The representatives of national parliaments of the EAEU member states are present at the meeting of Supreme Council, where the Council decides on the draft negotiation directive, which will be given to the Eurasian Economic Union's delegation to the negotiations (for the purpose of the Simulation, negotiation team of the EAEU consists of the members of the Council and of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission).

Then the first meeting of each Parliament is conducted. The first meeting of the Parliament is headed by the Vice-Chairman. Parliament elects its Chairman. Nomination of MPs for the post of Chairman is carried out both by nominating candidates from factions (if any) and on an autonomous basis. The MPs inform the Vice-Chairman about their desire to be nominated in writing; the rules for the receipt of applications are determined by the Vice-Chairman. Each of the nominees is called to the microphone and introduces the participants to their program, incl. with regard to negotiations with the EU. The rules of the speeches are determined by the Vice-Chairman. The Vice-Chairman suspends the meeting after the speeches; the nominees must collect other deputies' signatures in their support during the break. Fractions (if available) are recommended to negotiate and nominate joint candidates from 2 or more factions. Each deputy can give his/her signature for an unlimited number of nominees. With the passing of time, the subscription lists are sent to the presidium. The Vice-Chairman selects 3 sheets, which contain the largest number of signatures in support of specific deputies, from the submitted subscription sheets; if the 3 sheets contain the same number of signatures, the candidate whose sheets were handed over earlier is accepted. These 3 nominees are announced as candidates for the Chairmen. Each of them is given a registration number from 1 to 3.

Debate. Political debates regulated by the Vice-Chairman are announced to demonstrate political views. During the debates, each of the participants talks about his/her political, ideological views and views on the negotiations with the EU, after which each candidate asks questions to his/her opponents. Time permitting, the Vice-Chairman can take questions from the audience and resolve oral questions.

Once the statements are finished, elections are appointed, the rules of which are established by the Vice-Chairman. It is allowed to conduct agitation with the call to vote for a certain candidate.

Vote. Voting takes place in a secret and free way. The organizers submit a protocol with the results of voting to the Presidium of the Parliament when ready: The Vice-Chairman announces the results of the voting, starting with the lowest result. The winner is the one who received the highest number of votes.

The Chairman of the Parliament makes a speech about the official opening of the parliamentary session and takes a place on the presidium.

Finally, a discussion on the opening of the negotiations and the overall context of the EU-EAEU relations is held with the remote participants playing the roles of members of the Parliaments.

Rules of procedure for the second day of work of Parliaments

The national legislative assemblies participate in the negotiations held in the Supreme Council on the sanctions, their eventual removal and prospects for further relations. First, a draft proposal on the topic is prepared. At the second meeting, the proposal is finalized.

Also during the day, the national parliaments (together with the Supreme Council) first hear the report of the Commission on the course of the negotiations at the meeting according to the Programme. The discussion is conducted by the Chairman of the Supreme Council. The Chairman gives the floor to the responsible delegate (responsible group) of the Commission. All members of the Commission can also submit an interim report. Then the Commission delegates answer questions of the Council and the representatives of the parliaments. Questions are asked about the interim results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. A "tour de table", a question-answer-comment session for discussion of the report and elaboration of additional instructions for the Commission are conducted. A draft corrected directive is approved by the Supreme Council by a consensus.

Lastly, a discussion on the interim results of the negotiations is held with the remote participants playing the roles of members of the national parliaments.

Rules of procedure for the third day of work of Parliaments

The Supreme Council hears the position of the representatives of national parliaments of the EAEU Member States (prepared during the second day of the Simulation). The parliaments' and Commission's representatives are present. The Council then approves the final corrected negotiation directive.

Next, a meeting of the European Council and the Supreme Council of the EAEU is held (for the purposes of the Simulation, the roles of the heads of state or government, on the side of the EU, are played by the members of the EU's Council of ministers), where the EP's and EAEU's national parliaments' representatives are present. As a result, they adopt a joint declaration.

At the next meeting, the Supreme Council and the representatives of the EAEU national parliaments discuss the relations with the EU and adopt a declaration on the topic.

At the last meeting, the Council (together with the representatives of the EAEU national parliaments) first hears the report of the Commission. The discussion is conducted by the Chairman of the Supreme Council. Then the members of the Council and Parliaments ask the Commission all the questions about the results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. The Council conducts a final discussion on the text of the agreement in the form of a "tour de table" and a question-answer-comment session; the members of the EAEU national parliaments also discuss the negotiations outcome. The Commission puts the agreement on vote in the Council. In the Council, a consensus is needed for its approval; otherwise, the agreement is not approved.

The Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission and the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission

The Eurasian Economic Commission is the leading institution of the EAEU, carrying out both coordination and development of new directions and norms of legal regulation on the territory of Eurasian integration. The work of the EEC is carried out on two levels - at the level of the EEC Council and the EEC Board. The EEC Council consists of the first Deputy Heads of Government or Vice-Premiers, who are specially commissioned to represent their country in this institution (in the framework of the Game, in their absence they can be replaced by Heads of Government). In its work, the Council of the EEC relies on the work of the permanent Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission, headed by the Chairperson of the Board.

Members of the Council and the Board are representatives of states. Their duty is to ensure that all accepted documents correspond to the interests of their states. Some countries, for example, are less developed or located in "geographical isolation". Others, on the contrary, suffer from an excess of "refugees" or face large-scale attempts of illegal migration. The position of one's own country is much more important than integration ideas, while the unequal economic state of the EAEU states often aggravates the negotiations.

When discussing projects, the members of the EEC Council and the EEC Board primarily focus on:

- interests of one's own state
- lack of increased expenditure of one's own national budget
- compliance with security interests in a broad sense
- the success of national companies or multinationals that have subsidiaries or production in their countries
- the success of those international projects, which involve partner countries.

General Rules of Procedure of the EEC

The EEC meetings are held with an expanded membership: the EEC Council and the EEC Board. Within the framework of the meetings, members of the Council, acting on behalf of their countries, are the first to review the positions. They speak in alphabetical order of the names of countries. Then the floor is given to the members of the EEC Board, who also freely speak on topical issues.

Participants should take into account that the members of the Council speak on behalf of the states and their national interests. The members of the EEC Board rather reflect the positions of interstate integration development.

The duration of the statement is about 2 minutes.

The Chairman of the EEC Board chairs the EEC Enlarged Council meetings. In the event of his/her absence, the Chairmanship is transferred to the member of the EEC Council from the first country in the alphabetical list.

Within the framework of the joint meeting, issues are resolved by two rounds of voting. In the first round, "not against" the decision must vote at least 50% + 1 of present members of the EEC Board. In the second round, "do not mind" must vote 2/3 of the members of the EEC Council.

Thus, the presiding may call for a vote "who is against" or "who is for" and, having received the obvious majority of the raised placards or not raised placards, do not declare the vote "who is for" or "who is against" respectively.

"Procedural objection"

Members of the EEC Council are responsible for counting of votes, selection of proposals and amendments, the respect for the rights of participants, non-discriminatory order of the conduct of the event. If their collective opinion coincides for the violation of duties by the Chairman, they adjust the work of the Council in the manner of a "procedural objection". If the Chairman insists on his unauthorized decision, from the co-chairs' point of view, the management and leadership are transferred to the co-chairs for the period necessary to resolve the problem.

Example: The Chairman of the EEC Board violates the procedure, forgets to give the floor or ignores the request for statement. The co-chair member of the EEC Council has the right to declare a procedural objection, after which he/she shall apply to the Chairman with comments on the necessary correction. If the party, which was mistakenly given the floor, has already begun its speech, the correction should be made immediately after the statement with the apology.

The Chairman of the Board has the right to establish non-discriminatory rules, the sequence of speeches, to confirm the transfer of voting rights, to deny the voting rights of a particular participant of the Model (in case of violation of code of conduct) with the transfer of voting rights on behalf of the participant to the co-representative of the country. The Chairman gives the floor to observers and other participants of the Game by his/her decision, and when the application is received from these categories of participants, the Chairman must inform them at the first opportunity (at the end of the current speaker's speech) about the time when they can be given the floor. The Chairman shall ensure that the floor is given at least once every 60 minutes if there are any applications.

Rules of procedure for the first day of work of the Commission

At the first meeting, the Commission works out a draft negotiation directive (2-3 pages).

The Eurasian Economic Commission and the Supreme Council negotiate the final negotiation directive.

Rules of procedure for the second day of work of the Commission

Negotiations in groups begin. The head of the group from the European Commission and the head of the group from the EEC preside in negotiations. The sides alternately exchange statements and remarks, propose to include certain theses in the final document. The joint draft declaration in the group is adopted if each of the parties (the EU and the EAEU) in the group votes by a simple majority for the document article by article and in general. In the event that the parties in the group are not agreed and are unable to accept the document, the negotiations are at an impasse, and the negotiating group is disbanded.

The format and schedule of speeches in groups are regulated by the chairpersons.

The interim results of the first negotiation round should be reflected in a 2-page-long text for every group. The same applies to the second negotiation round.

Also during the day, the Supreme Council (together with national parliaments) first hears the report of the Commission on the course of the negotiations at the meeting according to the Programme. The discussion is conducted by the Chairman of the Supreme Council. The Chairman gives the floor to the responsible delegate (responsible group) of the Commission. All members of the Commission can also submit an interim report. Then the Commission delegates answer questions of the Council and the representatives of the parliaments. Questions are asked about the interim results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. A "tour de table", a question-answer-comment session for discussion of the report and elaboration of additional instructions for the

Commission are conducted. A draft corrected directive is approved by the Supreme Council by a consensus.

Rules of procedure for the third day of work of the Commission

The Supreme Council hears the position of the representatives of national parliaments of the EAEU Member States (prepared during the second day of the Simulation). The parliaments' and Commission's representatives are present. The Council then approves the final corrected negotiation directive.

Negotiations in groups continue. The interim results of the third negotiation round should be reflected in a 2-page-long text for every group.

Next, the two Commissions discuss the text of an eventual draft agreement (no less than 8 pages). It must be remembered that this is the last chance to reach an agreement that is acceptable both for the second party (EU) and for the EAEU itself.

At the last meeting, the Council (together with the representatives of the EAEU national parliaments) first hears the report of the Commission. The discussion is conducted by the Chairman of the Supreme Council. Then the members of the Council and Parliaments ask the Commission all the questions about the results of the negotiations, incl. reasons for possible compromises and a departure from the initially proposed negotiated positions. The Council conducts a final discussion on the text of the agreement in the form of a "tour de table" and a question-answer-comment session; the members of the EAEU national parliaments also discuss the negotiations outcome. The Commission puts the agreement on vote in the Council. In the Council, a consensus is needed for its approval; otherwise, the agreement is not approved.

Negotiating groups

There are three negotiating groups. Each will discuss various specific issues in accordance with the theme of the Game.

The head of the group from the European Commission and the head of the group from the EEC preside over negotiations in groups. The sides alternately exchange statements and remarks, propose to include certain theses in the final document. The joint draft declaration in the group is adopted if each of the parties (the EU and the EAEU) in the group votes by a simple majority for the document article by article and in general. In the event that the parties in the group are not agreed and are unable to accept the document, the negotiations are at an impasse, and the negotiating group is disbanded.

The format and schedule of speeches in groups are regulated by the chairpersons.

Will the parties begin to negotiate and bring together their approaches to the theme of the Game? If so, how can this be realized? Try to propose a step-by-step plan, a sequence of actions. Find common values and mutual interest or choose an antagonistic way of development.

Other participants of the Game

In addition to the two sides of the negotiations, the game involves the participation of lobbyists (representatives of other concerned countries - China, the USA, Ukraine, as well as business structures, non-profit organizations) and journalists (full-time and freelance).

In the framework of the Game, in general, meetings are considered open to lobbyists and journalists, unless 2/3 of the meeting participants vote to close it. However, see the gaming format for every institution's interaction with lobbyists and journalists below; these specific rules take precedence.

Lobbyists should take into account that their positions should not contradict the interests of their states or relevant non-state entities. Accordingly, they should be guided by the national interests of their states; economic effect for the business from interaction with the parties of the negotiations and from the agreement under discussion; or the interests of the represented social groups. In this case, interests should be lobbied strictly within the rules of the Game and the code of conduct of lobbyists.

All difficulties in the interaction of lobbyists and other players are resolved through the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee has the right to require lobbyists to follow the rules and work according to approved criteria, to remove lobbyists for serious or repeated violations of the rules of the Game.

Lobbyists can be present in all Institutions of the Game in public meetings (taking into account their rules). Lobbyists have the right to move between the institutions of the Game freely, but at the same time, they should make no noise and not interfere with the work process; lobbyists have the right to speak at meetings within the framework of the rules of this institution. They can communicate with other players during breaks. Lobbyists can give interviews to journalists.

The journalistic corps is united in the Department of Public Information (DPI). The main task of the Department is to cover the work of the Model by issuing an official publication - "Model Bulletin", publishing photo and video materials on the official website of the Model, in the official accounts of the Model on social networks and in other places with the permission of the Organizing Committee of the Model.

The Department of Public Information is an independent institution and is subordinate only to the Head of the Organizing Committee.

All journalists must follow generally accepted standards of professional ethics.

All difficulties in the interaction of journalists and other players, as well as claims against the "Model Bulletin" are resolved through the head of the Department. The Head of the Department has the right to demand from journalists to follow his/her instructions and work according to the approved criteria, to remove his/her journalists from the work in the Department for numerous and gross errors in the materials, for serious or repeated violations of the Model's rules, for repeated exceeding the deadlines or repeated non-compliance with the format of work. The head determines the deadlines and the amount of material that each journalist must provide. The head is responsible for verifying the edition of the "Bulletin " before handing it over to the member of the Organizing Committee, who is responsible for the printing.

Journalists should be present at public meetings (taking into account their rules) in all institutions of the Model. Journalists have the right to move between the institutions of the EU Model freely, but at the same time, they should make no noise and not interfere with the work process; ask questions at meetings within the framework of the rules of this institution, conduct surveys and take interviews outside the meetings. It is recommended to familiarize the player with the recorded text after the interview in order to avoid misunderstanding. The player's signature serves as proof of the journalist's innocence in case of possible slander charges. Journalists have the right to give their assessment of what is happening in their articles and at meetings, incl. to give a personal assessment of the interview, but they should not insult anybody. Journalists have the right to use photo and video equipment when reporting on work.

"Model Bulletin" is published every morning, except for the first day of the Model, and highlights the work of the previous game day. Materials about the final day are published in the evening of this day.

The "Bulletin" should not contain errors of a grammatical or stylistic nature, an erroneous presentation of the facts of the Game. Journalists should use the vocabulary appropriate to the event (specialized terms). Errors in terms are inadmissible. The "Bulletin" prohibits taboo lexis, even if it is a direct quote.

The Bulletin should be submitted in electronic form (on the official website of the project), as well as in the printed version.

The Head of the Department independently determines the format of the "Model Bulletin", but the new format must be approved by the member of the Organizing Committee, who is responsible for the printing.

Published printed material must meet the following criteria:

- literacy;
- accuracy;
- simplicity and clarity of presentation;
- absence of distortion of the facts of the Game and intentional lies about the Game.

Each "Bulletin" should contain:

- report on public work of absolutely every gaming institution, as well as lobbyists;
- interview with modelists/ Presidium / Organizing Committee;
- photos from meetings, corresponding to the published material;
- signature of journalists responsible for the material.

Very welcome:

- creativity;
- use of other talents (for example, drawing, work in graphic editors);
- opinion pieces (for example, quotes, funny or curious moments of the day, own opinion on the agenda).

Recommended:

- avoid simply retelling the course of the meeting;
- attend several institutions throughout the day to get a more objective picture of what is happening.

Format of interaction of lobbyists and journalists with institutions at the Model

The Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers)

- Attendance at public meetings: during the whole period of the Model;
- The right to ask questions: there is;
- Speeches at the Institution: with the permission of the Chairman in accordance with the rules established by him/her;
- Communication with participants and the Presidium:
 - during the meeting: outside the meeting hall upon written request;
 - communication within the limits of breaks: in the free form.
- Recommended interaction time: at least once per hour

The European Parliament

- Attendance at public meetings: during the whole period of the Model;
- The right to ask questions: there is;
- Speeches at the Institution: with the permission of the Chairman in accordance with the rules established by him/her. Such authorization is granted at the earliest possible opportunity

(after the statement of the current speaker). However, the Chairman has the right to give priority to the current work of the parliament or to the resolution of internal parliamentary issues in the presence of a large number of requests for speech and to postpone them for the period necessary to resolve priority issues;

- Communication with individual representatives of the institution:
 - during the meeting - outside the meeting room. With deputies - upon written request with the consent of the leader of the faction. With the leaders of the factions and the Presidium - upon written request;
 - communication within the limits of breaks: in the free form;
- Recommended interaction time: at least once per hour

The European Commission

- Attendance at public meetings: during the whole period of the Model;
- The right to ask questions: there is;
- Speeches at the Institution: with the permission of the Chairman in accordance with the rules established by him/her.
 - Communication with representatives of the institution:
 - during the meeting: outside the meeting hall upon written request;
 - communication within the limits of breaks: in free form;
 - Recommended interaction time: at least once per hour

The Supreme Eurasian Economic Council

- Attendance at meetings: no.
- Communication: after a meeting of the Institution.

The Parliaments of the EAEU Member States

- Attendance at public meetings: during the whole period of the Model;
- The right to ask questions: there is;
- Speeches at the Institution: with the permission of the Chairman in accordance with the rules established by him/her. Such authorization is granted at the earliest possible opportunity (after the statement of the current speaker). However, the Chairman has the right to give priority to the current work of the parliament or to the resolution of internal parliamentary issues in the presence of a large number of requests for speech and to postpone them for the period necessary to resolve priority issues;
 - Communication with individual representatives of the institution:
 - during the meeting - outside the meeting room. With deputies – upon written request (with the consent of the leader of the faction, in the presence of the factions). With the leaders of the factions (in the presence of the factions) and the Presidium - upon written request;
 - communication within the limits of breaks: in the free form;
 - Recommended interaction time: at least once per hour

The Eurasian Economic Commission

- Attendance at public meetings: during the whole period of the Model;
- The right to ask questions: there is;
- Speeches at the Institution: with the permission of the Chairman in accordance with the rules established by him/her.
 - Communication with representatives of the institution:
 - during the meeting: outside the meeting hall upon written request;
 - communication within the limits of breaks: in free form;

- Recommended interaction time: at least once per hour