AGENDA

AI BOOM

There is a global boom in AI technologies. They offer enormous opportunities but also pose significant risks. How should the European Union approach this new technological landscape?

A) Strongly regulate and restrict AI, as these technologies create major risks for society and the environment.

B) Support AI development while introducing moderate regulations that protect user privacy and ensure their safety.

C) Allow the free market to govern itself. Observe how the technology evolves and introduce regulations only later. In the meantime, strongly support AI development so the EU does not fall behind.

AGENDA

MAJOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

Europe faces the risk of a severe economic downturn that could destabilize markets, jobs, and social systems. How should the EU respond?

A) Implement bold, large-scale interventions: EU-wide stimulus, financial support for struggling industries, and strict economic controls.

B) Use targeted measures: support key sectors and vulnerable populations while allowing market forces to adjust naturally.

C) Avoid major intervention: let countries and markets deal with the crisis individually, minimizing EU spending and interference.

AGENDA

DEMOGRAPHY CRISIS

Europe's population is aging, and birth rates are declining. This threatens economic growth and social welfare systems.

A) Introduce strong incentives for families to have more children and support population growth.

B) Encourage selective immigration and workforce integration to offset demographic decline.

C) Focus on automation and productivity improvements to maintain economic stability despite a shrinking population.

AGENDA

"MADE IN EUROPE" INITIATIVE

To reduce dependence on global supply chains and rival powers, the EU proposes a massive subsidy plan to bring manufacturing of batteries, semiconductors, and medicines back to Europe. How should the Union fund this re-industrialisation?

A) Issue new common EU debt (Euro-bonds) to provide €500 billion in direct grants to European tech and heavy industry.

B) Impose high "Strategic Tariffs" on imported tech from Asia and the US while giving tax breaks to companies that produce locally.

C) Suspend strict environmental and labor regulations in designated "Industrial Zones" to lower production costs for private companies.

CONSEQUENCES

MAJOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

A) Bold EU-wide stimulus and support stabilize markets and prevent mass unemployment.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players +1:
Success: Economy +1, Society +1
Failure: Economy -1, Society -1

B) Focused support helps vulnerable sectors while letting the market self-correct, but economic recovery is slower and general population suffers.
Society -1
International security +1

C) Short-term spending is minimized, but financial instability spreads, unemployment rises, and social unrest increases across the EU.
Economy -1
Society -1
International security -1
All Players +1 IP or +1 PA card

CONSEQUENCES

AI BOOM

A) Strong regulations weakened competitiveness but protected society from negative consequences.
Economy -1
Society +1

B) AI found applications in several sectors of the economy, but the introduced regulations slowed the development of European technologies.
Society +1

C) The lack of regulation unleashed the development of AI technologies and increased productivity, but it brought negative social and environmental consequences.
Economy +1
Society -1
Environment -1
All players +1 IP

CONSEQUENCES

"MADE IN EUROPE" INITIATIVE

A) A major economic boom strengthens the EU's global competitiveness and autonomy. However, higher EU debt creates tension with "frugal" member states.
Economy +2
International security +1
Society -1

B) More companies move production to the EU, protecting jobs and boosting the domestic economy. However, trade wars raise prices for European consumers.
Economy +1
Society -1
International security -1

C) Private investment flows into the EU, creating jobs without public spending. However, environmental standards decline and labour unions begin protesting.
Economy +2
Environment -2
Society -1

CONSEQUENCES

DEMOGRAPHY CRISIS

A) Generous social programs encouraged higher birth rates and improved long-term demographic outlooks, but the immediate cost placed heavy pressure on public budgets.
Society +2
Economy -1

B) Targeted immigration helped stabilize the labor market and sustain economic growth, but integration challenges fueled social tensions in several member states.
Economy +1
Society -1

C) Investment in automation offset workforce shortages and increased productivity, but widened inequality and reduced social cohesion.
Society -1
Players must pay 4 IPs total:
Success: Economy +2
Failure: Economy -1

AGENDA

DIGITAL CURRENCY

To compete with cryptocurrencies and the digital Yuan, the European Central Bank proposes a fully digital Euro (CBDC). This would replace physical cash over time.

A) Fully transition to the e-Euro and phase out physical cash to eliminate the black market and tax evasion.

B) Launch the e-Euro as a secondary option, keeping physical cash available for those who prefer anonymity.

C) Ban the development of a state digital currency. Focus instead on strictly regulating existing private cryptocurrencies.

AGENDA

DEEP SEA MINING

Huge deposits of cobalt and nickel (essential for "green" batteries) have been found on the ocean floor in international waters. A decision must be made on how to proceed.

A) Impose a moratorium on all deep-sea mining until the long-term ecological impact on marine life is fully understood.

B) Issue limited licenses to European companies that use "low-impact" robotic extraction technologies.

C) Fast-track mining operations to secure the supply chain and end dependence on foreign imports (like China).

AGENDA

PRICED OUT

Across Europe, rising rents, energy prices, interest rates, and bureaucracy are putting small businesses and young entrepreneurs under pressure. Many fear being pushed out by larger competitors. How should the EU respond?

A) Launch a major EU programme of grants, tax relief, and subsidised loans for small businesses, startups, and first-time entrepreneurs.

B) Reduce administrative burdens and simplify EU rules so small businesses can start, hire, and grow more easily across member states.

C) Cut business taxes, reduce state intervention, and open more sectors to private competition so that entrepreneurship can grow through a more flexible market.

AGENDA

OVERBOOKED

In many European destinations, overtourism is raising rents, disrupting local life, and straining public services. Yet tourism remains a major source of jobs and income. How should the EU balance residents' well-being with these benefits?

A) Allow stricter limits on short-term rentals, cruise arrivals, and visitor numbers in the most affected destinations.

B) Allow stricter limits on short-term rentals, cruise arrivals, and visitor numbers in the most affected destinations.

C) Use tourism taxes and targeted investment to spread visitors across seasons and regions while funding local infrastructure.

CONSEQUENCES

DEEP SEA MINING

A) The marine ecosystem is saved, but the transition to green energy stalls due to a lack of affordable raw materials.
Environment +2
Economy -1

B) A slow but steady supply of minerals is secured. Research into the impact continues, though costs are high.
Environment +1
Economy +1

C) The EU becomes a leader in battery production and energy independence, but ocean biodiversity suffers irreparable damage.
Economy +2
Environment -2,
Each player must pay 1 IP:
Success: Society + 1
Failure: International Security -1

CONSEQUENCES

DIGITAL CURRENCY

A) Tax revenue increases significantly and illegal trade vanishes, but the state now has total visibility into every citizen's spending.
Economy +2
Society -1

B) Modernisation is achieved without alienating the elderly or privacy advocates, but the dual system is expensive to maintain.
Economy +1
Society +1

C) Financial privacy is protected, but the EU loses its "monetary sovereignty" as citizens move toward unregulated private coins.
Society +1
Economy -1
All players +1 IP

CONSEQUENCES

OVERBOOKED

A) Tourism remained strong while local services improved, though success depended on coordination and sustained investment.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players:
Success: Economy +1, Society +1
Failure: Economy +1, Society -1

B) Pressure on housing and public space fell in the most crowded areas, but some destinations lost revenue and seasonal jobs.
Society +1
Environment +1
Economy -1

C) Visitor numbers stayed high and businesses benefited, but housing pressure and local frustration continued in popular areas.
Economy +2
Society -1
Environment -1

CONSEQUENCES

PRICED OUT

A) Financial support helped many small businesses survive and encouraged new entrepreneurship, but the programme was expensive and not all funds were used efficiently.
Economy +1

B) Simpler rules improved the business climate and supported entrepreneurship across the EU, although the effects were gradual and uneven between member states.
Economy +1
Pay IPs equal to the number of players:
Success: Society +1
Failure: Society -1

C) Lower taxes and stronger competition stimulated business activity and attracted investment, but many smaller firms struggled to compete and regional inequalities widened.
Economy +2
Society -1

AGENDA

SURVEILLANCE STATE

A series of cyber-terrorist attacks has paralysed major European cities. To prevent future threats, a proposal is made to implement a mass facial recognition system using AI-powered public cameras.

A) Implement the system nationwide. Public safety is the ultimate priority, even if it means sacrificing total privacy.

B) Deploy the system only in high-risk areas (airports, government buildings) with strict judicial oversight for data access.

C) Reject the system. Mass surveillance is a violation of fundamental human rights and could be weaponised by future regimes.

AGENDA

DRAGON'S TARIFF

China has flooded the European market with heavily subsidised electric vehicles and solar panels, undercutting local manufacturers. European industries are on the verge of collapse. How will the Union respond to this economic offensive?

A) Impose massive 50% tariffs on all Chinese green-tech imports. Use the revenue to directly subsidise European factories to reclaim the market.

B) Introduce "Security Credits." Give tax breaks only to companies (foreign or local) that can prove 80% of their supply chain exists outside of China.

C) Maintain low tariffs to keep the green energy transition affordable for citizens. Instead, negotiate for "Reciprocal Access" to the Chinese domestic market for European luxury and tech goods.

AGENDA

MIGRATION

Migration pressures challenge EU borders, labor markets, and social cohesion. How should the Union respond?

A) Close external borders and implement strict immigration controls, deporting unauthorized arrivals swiftly.

B) Adopt moderate migration policies: welcome migrants who meet EU criteria and provide structured integration programs.

C) Open borders widely: allow migrants to enter freely, leaving adaptation and labor integration to local communities.

AGENDA

RISE OF POPULISM

Populist movements are gaining strength, questioning democratic institutions and EU policies. How should the Union respond?

A) Strengthen central EU governance and counter populist narratives through legislation.

B) Promote civic education, transparency, and engagement to address populist concerns democratically.

C) Avoid interference in domestic politics and let member states handle populist challenges independently.

CONSEQUENCES

DRAGON'S TARIFF

A) European industry and jobs are protected. However, China restricts rare-earth exports, triggering a tech manufacturing crisis.
Economy +1
Society +1
Environment -1
All players +1 IP

B) The EU reduces its dependence on a single power. However, the costly transition drives up electronics and car prices.
International security
Economy -1
Society -1

C) Cheap imports help the EU reach its climate goals early. However, Europe's automotive industry collapses, causing mass unemployment and loss of industrial autonomy.
Environment +2
Economy -2
Society -1

CONSEQUENCES

SURVEILLANCE STATE

A) Terrorism is effectively eradicated, and crime rates plummet, but the citizens live in fear of the government.
Society -2
Internaltional security +2

B) High-profile threats are neutralised with minimal public outcry, though some security gaps remain.
Society +1
International security +1

C) Privacy is preserved, but a lack of intelligence leads to a new wave of attacks, damaging the economy and public trust.
Society +1
Economy -1
International security -2

CONSEQUENCES

RISE OF POPULISM

A) Centralized action curbs populist influence and reinforces EU authority, but sparks protests and backlash in several member states.
Society -1
International security +2

B) Public trust improves and populist support declines gradually, but changes take time and results are moderate.
Society +1
Environment +1

C) Short-term stability internally, but populist movements grow stronger, undermining EU cohesion and international credibility. Rise of new strong political movements.
International security -1
Environment -1
Society -1
Players receive +2 IP and +1 PA card

CONSEQUENCES

MIGRATION

A) Borders are secured and unauthorized migration drops sharply, but labor shortages rise and social tensions persist internally.
Society -1
Economy -1
International security +2

B) Controlled migration balances labor needs and social cohesion. Integration programs improve long-term stability, though costs are significant.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players:
Success: International security +1,
Society +1
Failure: International security -1

C) Migration flows increase and labor markets benefit, but political tensions rise.
Economy +1
Society -2
International Security -1

AGENDA

THREAT OF GLOBAL PANDEMIC

A global pandemic is spreading rapidly, threatening public health, disrupting economies, and increasing social instability across Europe.

A) Enforce strict EU-wide measures: mandatory vaccinations, lockdown protocols, and stockpiling of medical resources.

B) Coordinate responses across member states: share medical resources, enforce targeted quarantines, and implement public awareness campaigns.

C) Minimize EU intervention: let individual countries manage outbreaks with their own rules and healthcare systems.

AGENDA

WAR IN IRAN

Conflict between the US and Iran has closed the Strait of Hormuz, causing oil prices to skyrocket and threatening an EU economic collapse. How should the Union respond to the looming energy and social crisis?

A) Immediately lift all tariffs and embargoes on Russian oil and LNG to saturate the market and lower fuel prices.

B) Implement strict energy rationing, such as car-free days, and shift all subsidies exclusively toward renewable energy.

C) Support an international naval operation to forcibly reopen the Strait of Hormuz and escort oil tankers.

AGENDA

CORRUPTION SCANDAL

Prosecutors reveal a massive "pay-to-play" scheme involving high-ranking EU officials and lobbyists diverting billions in funds. Public trust in European institutions has collapsed. How should the Union respond?

A) Launch an independent audit of all EU institutions and enforce the world's strictest lobbying laws.

B) Prosecute only the key individuals involved while introducing moderate oversight reforms to keep the administration running.

C) Create a new Federal Intelligence Agency with the power to bypass national laws to investigate corruption.

AGENDA

DEMOGRAPHIC WINTER

New census data reveals a record drop in birth rates across the EU, threatening the sustainability of the European social model. An aging population is shrinking the workforce and straining pension systems. How should the Union respond?

A) Launch an EU-funded program providing direct "baby bonuses," tax breaks for families, and universal subsidized childcare.

B) Invest heavily in AI and robotics to replace missing workers while raising the retirement age to 70.

C) Create a fast-track "Blue Card" system to attract millions of highly skilled young professionals from outside the EU.

CONSEQUENCES

WAR IN IRAN

A) The economy stabilizes and citizens get immediate relief on heating and transport costs. However, relations with allies deteriorate and the EU's moral leadership weakens.
Economy +2
Society +1
International security -2

B) The EU accelerates its climate goals and cuts environmental damage. However, energy shortages trigger a recession and widespread social discontent.
Environment +2
Society -2
Economy -1

C) A successful operation restores trade routes and strengthens long-term security. However, it risks a major war and retaliatory attacks.
International Security +1
Society -1
Each player must pay 1 IP.
Failure: Economy -1

CONSEQUENCES

THREAT OF GLOBAL PANDEMIC

A) Strict measures reduce disease spread and save lives, but cause public unrest and economic slowdown.
Society -1
International security +1
Environment +1
Each player must pay 1 IP.
Failure: Economy -2

B) Shared resources and targeted measures limit impact while preserving some economic stability and public trust.
Society +1
International security +1
Players must pay a total of 2 IPs.
Failure: Economy -1

C) Pandemic spirals out of control in several regions. Public panic spreads, and trust in EU institutions plummets.
Society -2
International security -1
Economy -1
Environment +1

CONSEQUENCES

DEMOGRAPHIC WINTER

A) Support for young families raises birth rates and strengthens social cohesion. However, high public costs increase the deficit and slow growth.
Society +2
Economy -2
Environment -1

B) A higher retirement age supports productivity and stabilizes pensions. However, it sparks major protests from younger generations.
Economy +2
Society -2
Environment -1

C) Increased migration strengthens the labour market and keeps Europe competitive. However, rapid demographic change creates cultural tension and weakens social trust.
Economy +1
International security +1
Society -2

CONSEQUENCES

CORRUPTION SCANDAL

A) This restores public trust and cleans up the system, but the political instability and frozen projects cause a temporary economic slowdown.
Society +2
Economy -1
International security -1

B) This prevents a total bureaucratic shutdown and economic shock, but the public sees it as a "slap on the wrist," leading to persistent cynicism.
Society -1
International security -1
Economy +1

C) This effectively centralizes control and prevents future fraud, but it triggers a massive backlash from national governments and a sovereignty crisis.
International security +2
Society -2

AGENDA

YOUTH DISCONNECTION

Massive youth protests break out as Generation Z and Millennials claim EU policies prioritize the aging electorate and corporate interests over their future. How should the Union respond to this growing generational divide? How should the Union respond?

A) Lower the EU-wide voting age to 16 and mandate that 15% of legislative advisory boards consist of citizens under 30.

B) Launch a multi-billion euro fund for interest-free housing loans and double the budget for Erasmus+.

C) Implement a mandatory digital referendum platform where citizens can vote on key laws before they are passed.

AGENDA

HOUSING CRISIS

Real estate prices and rents have outpaced wage growth for a decade, creating a "Generation Rent" priced out of the market. Protests are mounting against speculation and the lack of affordable homes. How should the Union respond?

A) Use EU structural funds to build 2 million energy-efficient social housing units reserved for citizens under 35.

B) Limit platforms like Airbnb and ban non-resident corporate entities from buying residential property in "stressed" zones.

C) Overrule local zoning laws to allow high-density construction and provide tax breaks to private developers for "affordable" homes.

AGENDA

TÜRKIYE'S EU ACCESSION

After decades of waiting, Türkiye demands a clear timeline for EU membership. The Union is divided between those who see a strategic partner and those concerned about human rights and democracy. How should the EU respond?

A) Reopen all membership chapters and set a concrete date for Türkiye's entry.

B) Deny full membership but sign a "Privileged Partnership" for trade, energy, and border control.

C) Formally end all accession talks due to concerns over the rule of law.

AGENDA

DATA SOVEREIGNTY

Platforms like Meta, Google, and TikTok are accused of bypassing EU privacy laws to influence consumers and elections. Public outcry demands stricter control over "Digital Giants" to protect democracy. How should the Union respond?

A) Ban targeted political advertising and impose massive fines (up to 20% of global turnover) for any data privacy breaches.

B) Require all personal data of EU citizens to be stored and processed exclusively on servers located within the Union.

C) Force companies to reveal their recommendation algorithms to regulators and introduce a "Digital Influence Tax.".

CONSEQUENCES

HOUSING CRISIS

A) Better housing support raises young people's living standards and social stability. However, high public spending strains the economy.
Society +2
Environment +1
Economy -2

B) Limiting speculation stabilizes housing prices for residents. However, it reduces foreign investment and weakens tourism growth.
Society +1
Economy -1
International security -1

C) More housing boosts construction and economic growth. However, rapid development harms the environment and increases urban sprawl.
Economy +2
Environment -2
Society -1

CONSEQUENCES

YOUTH DISCONNECTION

A) Youth participation strengthens democracy and social engagement. However, older voters may feel excluded, deepening generational divisions.
Society +2

B) Support for young people improves social mobility and future productivity. However, high public spending strains the budget and requires higher taxes.
Society +1
Economy -2
Players must contribute a total of 2 IPs.
Failure: Economy -1

C) Digital voting modernizes the EU and amplifies young voices. However, it is vulnerable to foreign interference and misinformation.
Society +1
Environment +1
International security -1

CONSEQUENCES

DATA SOVEREIGNTY

A) Stronger privacy rules protect citizens and elections from foreign manipulation. However, they trigger a trade war with tech-heavy allies and reduce advertising revenue for European businesses.
Society +2
International security +1
Economy -2

B) Full EU control over citizens' data strengthens the local cloud industry. However, higher operating costs may make digital services slower or more expensive.
Economy +1
International security +1
Society -1

C) New fees generate major revenue for the EU budget while keeping digital services available. However, tech giants may withhold their latest AI tools, leaving Europe behind.
Economy +2
International security -1

CONSEQUENCES

TÜRKIYE'S EU ACCESSION

A) A major new market opens, strengthening the Union's strategic position. However, it triggers social backlash and concerns over migration and cultural integration.
Economy +1
Society -1

B) Essential economic and security cooperation continues without committing to full accession. However, Türkiye's leadership remains frustrated and less willing to adopt EU democratic norms.
Economy +1
International security +1
Society -1

C) The EU upholds its values and reassures sceptical voters. However, a diplomatic breakdown could push Türkiye closer to Russia or China.
International security -1
Economy -1

AGENDA

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Environmental degradation, pollution, and climate change threaten ecosystems, public health, and longterm economic stability in the EU. How should the Union act to protect the environment?

A) Implement strict environmental regulations across all member states, enforcing limits on emissions and resource use.

B) Invest in green technologies and incentivize sustainable practices, while maintaining moderate regulations.

C) Prioritize economic growth over environmental goals, relaxing regulations to encourage industrial expansion.

AGENDA

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The EU faces increasing demands for energy while transitioning to sustainable sources. Energy infrastructure requires modernization and security against disruptions.

A) Prioritize renewable energy and phase out fossil fuels aggressively, even if it requires major investments.

B) Focus on nuclear Energy development

C) EU should abandond unrealistic climate goals and switch to cheap fossil fuels.

AGENDA

WATER SCARCITY

Droughts, rising temperatures, and overuse of resources are putting pressure on water supplies across Europe. How should the EU respond to growing water scarcity?

A) Set EU-wide limits on water use in agriculture, industry and households.

B) Invest in water-saving technologies, recycling systems and more efficient infrastructure.

C) Leave water policy mainly to national governments and regional authorities.

AGENDA

BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Biodiversity in Europe is declining because of habitat loss, intensive land use, and pollution. How should the EU act to protect ecosystems?

A) Expand protected areas and introduce stronger limits on land development.

B) Support biodiversity-friendly farming and restoration projects through incentives.

C) Allow member states more flexibility to balance conservation with development.

CONSEQUENCES

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

A) The EU accelerated its green transition, reducing emissions and long-term environmental risks. However, massive investments strained public finances and caused short-term energy price instability.
Environment +2
Economy -1
Society -1

B) Nuclear projects stabilized energy supplies and reduced external dependence. However, high costs and concerns over safety and waste sparked controversy.
Economy +1
International security +1
Environment +1
Society -1

C) Energy prices dropped and industry regained competitiveness, but emissions surged and credibility on climate policy collapsed.
Economy +2
Environment -2

CONSEQUENCES

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

A) EU-wide enforcement reduced pollution and slowed environmental degradation, but compliance costs hurt industry and economic growth.
Environment +2
Economy -1
Society -1

B) Sustainable investments improved environmental outcomes and created new economic opportunities, though the impact was slower than strict regulation.
Each players must pay 1 IP:
Success: Environment +1,
Economy +1
Failure: Environment -1

C) Industrial output increased and short-term economic performance improved, but environmental degradation accelerated, worsening long-term risks.
Economy +2
Environment -2
Society -1

CONSEQUENCES

BIODIVERSITY LOSS

A) Protected areas helped preserve habitats and slow species loss, but land-use restrictions limited some economic activity.
Environment +1
Economy -1
Society +1

B) Incentives encouraged gradual ecosystem recovery and greener land use, though results depended on national follow-through.
Environment +1

C) Flexible rules supported local development choices, but weaker coordination reduced the impact of conservation efforts.
Environment -1
Society -1

CONSEQUENCES

WATER SCARCITY

A) Common limits reduced water use and protected natural reserves, but restrictions created adjustment pressure in farming and industry.
Environment +2
Economy -1
Society -1

B) New technologies improved efficiency and resilience over time, though high investment costs slowed implementation.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players +2:
Success: Society +1, Environment +1,
Economy +1
Failure: Environment -2

C) Some countries adapted policies to local needs, but uneven action across the EU weakened overall results.
Economy +1
Environment -2
Society -1

AGENDA

AIR POLLUTION IN EUROPEAN CITIES

Many European cities still face dangerous levels of air pollution from traffic, heating, and industry, while new EU rules require stricter air quality standards. How should the Union address this problem in the most affected areas?

A) Require faster compliance with EU air quality standards in the most polluted urban areas.

B) Fund cleaner heating, public transport, and low-emission upgrades in cities.

C) Coordinate common air quality goals, but leave member states to choose the measures best suited to their cities

AGENDA

LOCAL OPPOSITION TO WIND FARMS

New wind farms are needed for the energy transition, but local communities often oppose projects that they believe will harm landscapes, tourism, or daily life. How can member states balance local concerns with shared energy goals?

A) Set stronger EU rules to speed up permits for wind projects in strategic areas.

B) Support local consultation, compensation, and community benefit schemes around new projects.

C) Allow communities to meet clean energy goals through other local solutions, such as solar energy, energy efficiency, or smaller-scale projects.

AGENDA

RESTRICTIONS ON CAR TRAFFIC

More European cities are limiting car access in central areas to reduce pollution, congestion and noise. These measures face resistance from residents and businesses. How can EU balance cleaner mobility with the daily needs of urban communities?

A) Prioritise low-emission zones and stricter traffic limits in the most congested city centres.

B) Protect access for residents, workers, and local businesses by using more flexible traffic measures instead of broad restrictions.

C) Combine traffic restrictions with investment in public transport, park-and-ride systems, and cleaner urban mobility.

AGENDA

WILDFIRE SEASON IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Recent wildfire seasons in Southern Europe have destroyed forests, homes, and farmland, while emergency services have faced growing pressure. How can member states better cooperate to reduce wildfire risks?

A) Focus on stronger prevention through common rules on land management, firebreaks, and high-risk planning.

B) Expand shared firefighting capacity, emergency equipment, and cross-border response during major fires.

C) Help vulnerable regions build local resilience through adaptation plans, training, and community-based preparedness.

CONSEQUENCES

LOCAL OPPOSITION TO WIND FARMS

A) Permits moved faster and more projects advanced, but local frustration increased in areas that felt overlooked.
Economy +1
Environment +1
Society -2

B) Better consultation improved local acceptance and reduced conflict, though projects took longer and required more funding.
Environment +1
Society +1
Economy -1

C) Communities gained more flexibility to choose energy solutions that fit local needs, but large-scale renewable expansion progressed more slowly.
Society +1
Environment -1

CONSEQUENCES

AIR POLLUTION IN EUROPEAN CITIES

A) Faster compliance improved air quality and reduced health risks, but cities and businesses faced higher short-term adjustment costs.
Environment +1
Society +1
Economy -1

B) Targeted investment supported cleaner urban systems, but results depended on funding and local implementation.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players:
Success: Environment +1; Society +1; Economy +1
Failure: Environment -2; Society -1

C) Tailored national measures gave governments more flexibility, but uneven implementation left pollution high in some urban areas.
Economy +1
Society +1
Environment -2

CONSEQUENCES

WILDFIRE SEASON IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

A) Stronger prevention reduced long-term fire risks, but it also created new obligations for landowners and local authorities.
Environment +2
Economy -1

B) Joint emergency support improved crisis response and solidarity, though it required sustained funding and coordination.
Society +1
International security +1
Economy -1

C) Local preparedness helped communities respond faster and adapt to recurring fire risks, but results remained uneven across regions.
Society +1
Economy +1
Environment -1

CONSEQUENCES

RESTRICTIONS ON CAR TRAFFIC

A) Air quality and congestion improved more quickly, but many residents and businesses felt the transition was too abrupt.
Environment +2
Society -1
Economy -1

B) Flexible measures protected access and reduced disruption, but traffic and pollution fell more slowly in many city centres.
Society +1
Economy +1
Environment -1

C) Cities reduced traffic while improving alternatives, though the transition required time, coordination, and major investment.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players +2:
Success: Environment +1; Society +1; Economy +1
Failure: Economy -1, Society -1

AGENDA

FLOOD RECOVERY AFTER STORM BORIS

Storm Boris caused major flooding across Central Europe, damaging homes, roads, farmland, and public infrastructure. How can member states support each other after such disasters?

A) Strengthen common rules on flood-risk construction, drainage and land use in vulnerable areas.

B) Expand shared EU funding for recovery, rebuilding, and climate adaptation after major floods.

C) Support faster locally designed recovery plans so affected regions can rebuild according to their own priorities.

AGENDA

ARMED CONFLICT AT THE EU BORDER

A non-EU neighboring country has been attacked by a hostile power, and the conflict threatens regional stability. The European Union must decide how to respond.

A) Actively intervene: deploy EU troops and military resources to support the attacked country.

B) Provide indirect support: fund weapons, supplies, and intelligence while avoiding direct military involvement.

C) Stay out of the conflict: focus on diplomacy and protect EU interests without military or financial engagement.

AGENDA

HYBRID WAR AGAINST EU STATES

Hybrid threats, including cyber attacks, disinformation, and covert operations, are targeting EU nations. How should the Union address these challenges?

A) Develop and enforce strict cyber defense and intelligence-sharing frameworks across member states.

B) Combine cybersecurity measures with public awareness campaigns and strategic counter-information initiatives.

C) Focus on reactive measures only when attacks occur, avoiding costly preemptive policies.

AGENDA

CREATION OF EU ARMY

Europe faces the risk of a severe economic downturn that could destabilize markets, jobs, and social systems. How should the EU respond?

A) Implement bold, large-scale interventions: EU-wide stimulus, financial support for struggling industries, and strict economic controls.

B) Use targeted measures: support key sectors and vulnerable populations while allowing market forces to adjust naturally.

C) Avoid major intervention: let countries and markets deal with the crisis individually, minimizing EU spending and interference.

CONSEQUENCES

ARMED CONFLICT AT THE EU BORDER

A) The EU's direct military intervention aimed to stabilize the conflict zone, but it came at a high political and economic cost.
Society -2
Environment -1
All players must contribute IPs equal to the number of players +1.
Success: International security +2
Failure: International security -1

B) The EU strengthened the attacked country's ability to resist without formally entering the war.
International security +1
Economy -1

C) The EU avoided immediate costs and internal divisions, but its inaction weakened credibility and emboldened hostile powers in the region.
International security -2

CONSEQUENCES

FLOOD RECOVERY AFTER STORM BORIS

A) Stronger planning reduced future flood exposure, but tighter land-use rules limited development in high-risk areas.
Environment +1
Society +1
Economy -1

B) Shared funding improved recovery capacity and long-term resilience, though it required significant collective resources.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players +2:
Success: Environment +1, Society +1, Economy +1
Failure: Environment -1, Society -1, Economy -1

C) Local recovery plans helped communities rebuild faster and protect local priorities, but protection standards varied more widely.
Society +1
Economy +1
Environment -1

CONSEQUENCES

CREATION OF EU ARMY

A) A unified EU army strengthens defence and deterrence, but creates huge costs and tensions over national sovereignty.
International security +2
Society -1
All players must pay IPs equal to number of players +2:
Success: Presidency Player +2 PA cards
Failure: Economy -2,

B) Better coordination improves readiness and resource sharing while preserving national control, but capabilities remain limited.
International security +1
Economy -1

C) Member states keep control and avoid immediate costs, but EU defence weakens and regional threats become harder to manage.
{sec. International security -1}
Economy +1
All players + 1 IP

CONSEQUENCES

HYBRID WAR AGAINST EU STATES

A) The EU created a centralized security architecture, improving its ability to neutralize hybrid threats. Expanded surveillance raised civil concerns International.
Security +2
Society -1
Economy -1

B) The EU reduced the impact of disinformation and improved societal resilience. While attacks continued, their effectiveness diminished.
International security +1
Society +1
Economy -1
Environment -1

C) EU limited costs, but fragmented responses allowed hybrid attacks to escalate. Public trust declined.
Each player must either discard 1 PA or Investment card, OR lower any EU Indicator by 1 level.

AGENDA

NEW SPACE RACE

Global competition in space exploration and satellite technology is accelerating. Strategic dominance in space could have economic, scientific, and military implications. How should the EU engage?

A) Invest heavily in independent European space programs to ensure technological sovereignty.

B) Collaborate with other nations while maintaining selective national initiatives.

C) Observe global developments and invest minimally until clear strategic advantages emerge.

AGENDA

ACCESSION OF NEW STATES

Several countries aspire to join the European Union, but integration poses political, economic, and social challenges. How should the EU proceed?

A) Accelerate accession processes to strengthen the EU.

B) Maintain strict criteria and gradual integration to ensure stability and cohesion.

C) Limit expansion and focus on consolidating existing member states before accepting new ones.

AGENDA

BORDER TRAP

A hostile neighbouring state pushes migrants and refugees toward the EU border, causing clashes, damaged infrastructure, and humanitarian concerns. People are being used as political tools and left in unsafe conditions. How should EU respond?

A) Reinforce the border and refuse uncontrolled crossings, while sending emergency aid through international organisations.

B) Open temporary EU-run processing zones at the border for assistance, security checks, and fast asylum decisions.

C) Accept a limited number of vulnerable people into EU reception centres, while increasing sanctions and diplomatic pressure on the hostile state.

AGENDA

RED BUTTON DIPLOMACY

A nuclear-armed power threatens to use tactical nuclear weapons if the EU continues supporting a country under attack. Public fear rises, allies demand unity, and several member states call for de-escalation. How should the Union respond?

A) Strengthen deterrence by increasing military readiness, civil defence planning, and support for the threatened country.

B) Keep support in place, but open emergency diplomatic channels and push for renewed arms-control talks.

C) Reduce military involvement temporarily to lower the risk of escalation, while focusing on humanitarian and economic support.

CONSEQUENCES

ACCESSION OF NEW STATES

A) Fast-tracking new members expanded the EU's influence and strategic reach, but increased political and economic strain on existing institutions and budgets.
International security +2
Economy -1
Society -1

B) Careful, step-by-step integration preserved stability and cohesion, but slowed the EU's geopolitical influence and delayed economic benefits from new members.
Society +1
International security +1

C) Focusing on internal consolidation strengthened governance and reduced immediate costs, but slowed strategic growth and limited diplomatic leverage externally.
Economy +1
International security -1

CONSEQUENCES

NEW SPACE RACE

A) The EU committed to technological sovereignty in orbit, strengthening strategic autonomy and advanced research capabilities. High costs and long development timelines strained public finances.
International security +2
Economy -1
Environment-1
All players +1 IP

B) International partnerships lowered costs and accelerated access to key technologies, while boosting international trade, but constrained the EU's full control over critical space infrastructure.
Economy +1
International security +1

C) Short-term savings protected public budgets, but the EU fell behind technologically and became dependent on external space powers.
Economy +1
International security -2

CONSEQUENCES

RED BUTTON DIPLOMACY

A) The EU shows that nuclear threats will not dictate its policy, but public anxiety grows and escalation risks increase.
International security +2
Society -2
Economy -1

B) The EU maintains unity while creating space for de-escalation, but the strategy requires resources, coordination, and trust between allies.
Pay IPs equal to the number of players:
Success: International security +1;
Society +1
Failure: International security -1;
Society -1

C) The immediate fear of escalation decreases, but allies question EU reliability and hostile powers may see nuclear threats as effective.
Society +1
International security -2

CONSEQUENCES

BORDER TRAP

A) The EU keeps territorial control and limits chaos, but many people remain trapped near the border and legal criticism increases.
International security +1
Society -1

B) The EU combines control with humanitarian procedures, but the centres are costly, divisive, and may attract further pressure.
International security +1
Economy -1
Pay IPs equal to the number of players:
Success: International security +1
Failure: Society -1

C) Vulnerable people are moved to safety and border tension decreases, but member states disagree and the hostile state may see this as a successful tactic.
Society +1
International security -1

AGENDA

WINTER LEVERAGE

During a severe winter, a major external energy supplier cuts gas and oil deliveries to Europe and demands political concessions. Prices rise, industries slow down, and citizens pressure governments to act. How should the Union respond?

A) Refuse concessions and introduce emergency energy solidarity, including shared reserves, joint purchases, and temporary rationing.

B) Negotiate a temporary technical energy deal without formally accepting the political demands, while speeding up diversification.

C) Let member states secure their own short-term supplies, while the EU focuses on protecting the most vulnerable countries and sectors.

AGENDA

HUMAN BARGAIN

Several EU journalists, and aid workers are detained by an authoritarian state on unclear charges. The state signals that their release depends on political concessions, sanctions relief, or a prisoner exchange. How should EU respond?

A) Refuse concessions and increase diplomatic pressure, sanctions, and international isolation until the detainees are released.

B) Negotiate a limited prisoner exchange or humanitarian deal, while publicly denying any political concession.

C) Keep negotiations quiet and avoid public escalation, prioritising the safe return of the detained citizens.

AGENDA

TERRORIST ATTACK

A coordinated terrorist attack strikes several European cities, sparking fear and demands for action. Security agencies warn the network may still be active, while civil society groups caution against rushed emergency laws. How should the Union respond?

A) Launch joint investigations, targeted raids, stronger intelligence sharing, and temporary movement checks to dismantle the active network.

B) Protect public spaces, support victims, prevent backlash, and help cities return to normal life as quickly as possible.

C) Target the wider ecosystem behind the attack, including financing, online recruitment, foreign training links, and external supporters.

AGENDA

REPAIR ME IF YOU CAN

Europe produces growing amounts of electronic waste as devices become harder to repair and are replaced more frequently. How should the EU reduce waste while keeping electronics affordable?

A) Require manufacturers to provide spare parts and make electronic devices easier to repair.

B) Fund repair centres, recycling systems, and take-back schemes across the EU.

C) Keep regulations limited to protect low prices and allow companies to innovate freely.

CONSEQUENCES

HUMAN BARGAIN

A) The EU avoids rewarding coercion and sends a strong signal to hostile states, but the detained citizens may remain imprisoned for longer.
International security +2
Society -1

B) Some citizens return home and tensions decrease, but hostile states may see detention as an effective bargaining tool.
Society +1
International security -1
Each player must discard 1 PA card.

C) Quiet diplomacy improves the chances of release, but the lack of a firm response weakens deterrence and creates public criticism at home.
International security +1
Society +1

CONSEQUENCES

WINTER LEVERAGE

A) The EU stays united and reduces vulnerability to blackmail, but citizens and industries face restrictions, higher costs, and political frustration.
International security +2
Society -1
Economy -1

B) The crisis is softened and time is gained for diversification, but the supplier may present the deal as a political victory.
Society +1
International security -1

C) Countries respond faster to their own needs and some avoid deeper shortages, but EU leverage weakens, and solidarity becomes harder to maintain.
Economy +1
Society +1
International security -2

CONSEQUENCES

REPAIR ME IF YOU CAN

A) Devices last longer and electronic waste falls, but manufacturers face higher costs and prices increase.
Environment +1
Society +1

B) Repair and recycling industries grow while waste declines, but the programme requires major investment.
Environment +1
Economy -1

C) Electronics remain affordable and innovation continues, but electronic waste increases and dependence on imported materials grows.
Economy +1
Environment -1
International security -1

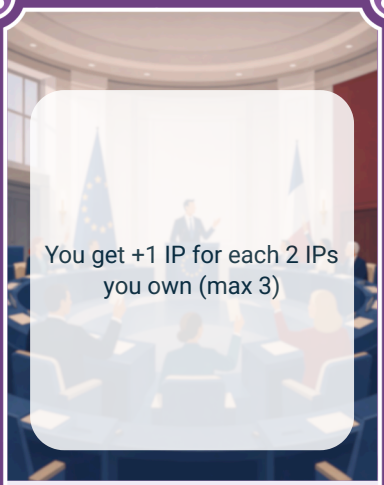
CONSEQUENCES

TERRORIST ATTACK

A) The EU increases its chances of preventing follow-up attacks, but fast operations can lead to mistakes, profiling and public distrust.
International security +2
Society -1
Economy -1

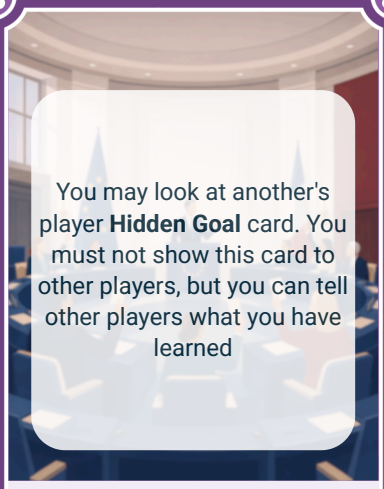
B) Public panic decreases, and social cohesion is protected, but the remaining network may take longer to identify and dismantle.
Society +2
International security -1

C) The EU weakens the structures that enabled the attack and reduces long-term risks, but results take time, and immediate pressure remains high.
International security +1
Society -1



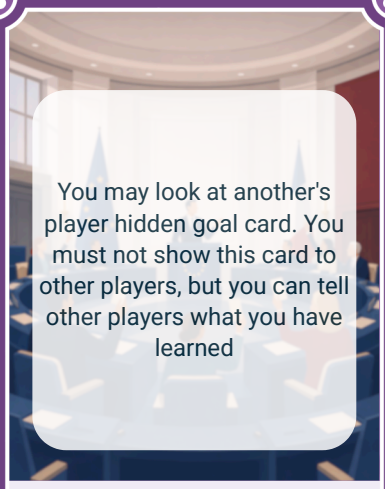
You get +1 IP for each 2 IPs you own (max 3)

SOVEREIGN FUND



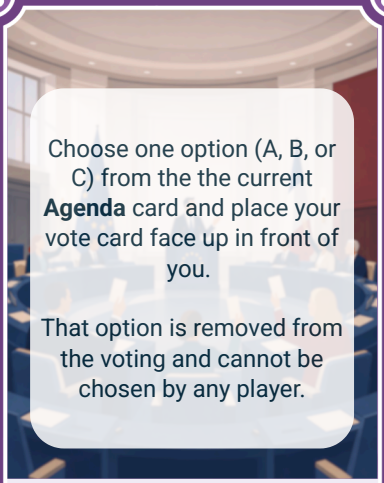
You may look at another's player **Hidden Goal** card. You must not show this card to other players, but you can tell other players what you have learned

JOURNALISTIC INVESTIGATION



You may look at another's player hidden goal card. You must not show this card to other players, but you can tell other players what you have learned

JOURNALISTIC INVESTIGATION



Choose one option (A, B, or C) from the the current **Agenda** card and place your vote card face up in front of you.

That option is removed from the voting and cannot be chosen by any player.

VETO!



Receive 3 IPs

PR CAMPAIGN



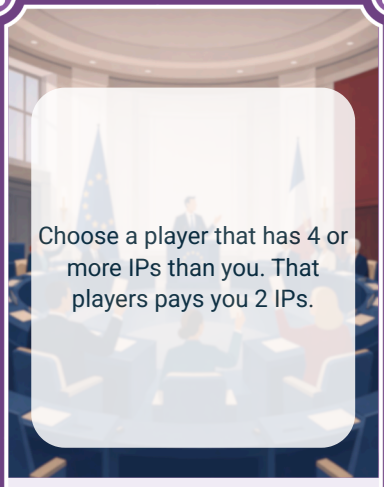
Receive 2 IPs

PR CAMPAIGN



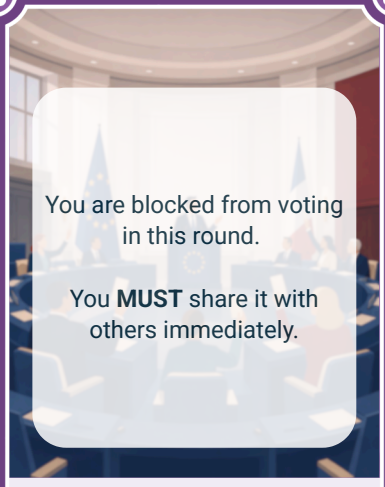
Receive 1 IP

PR CAMPAIGN



Choose a player that has 4 or more IPs than you. That players pays you 2 IPs.

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



You are blocked from voting in this round.

You **MUST** share it with others immediately.

TEMPORARILY UNDEMOCRATIC

POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION

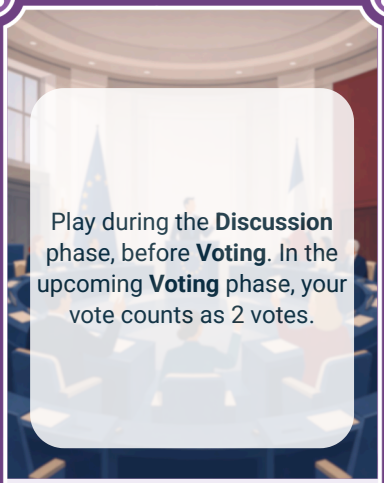


POLITICAL ACTION



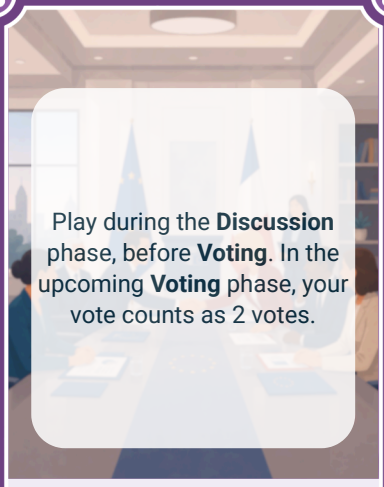
POLITICAL ACTION





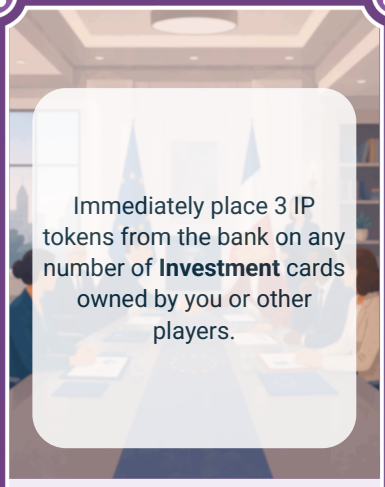
Play during the **Discussion** phase, before **Voting**. In the upcoming **Voting** phase, your vote counts as 2 votes.

SEEK POLITICAL SUPPORT



Play during the **Discussion** phase, before **Voting**. In the upcoming **Voting** phase, your vote counts as 2 votes.

SEEK POLITICAL SUPPORT



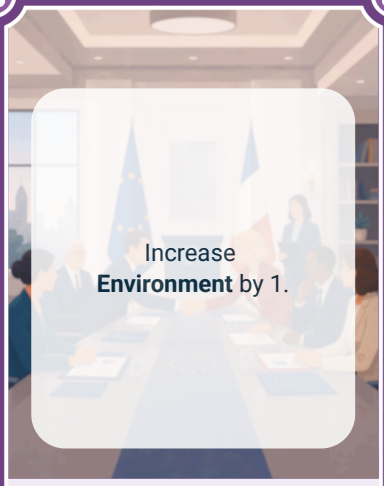
Immediately place 3 IP tokens from the bank on any number of **Investment** cards owned by you or other players.

BONDS EMMISION



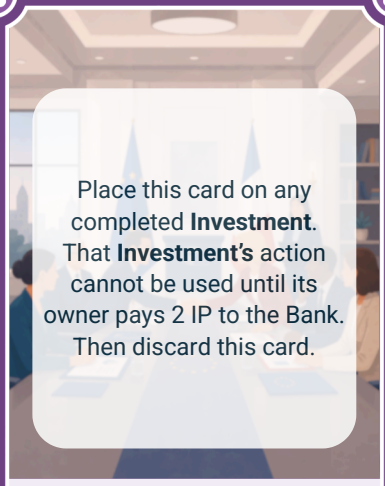
Increase **International Security** by 1.

SUPPORT FOR SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE



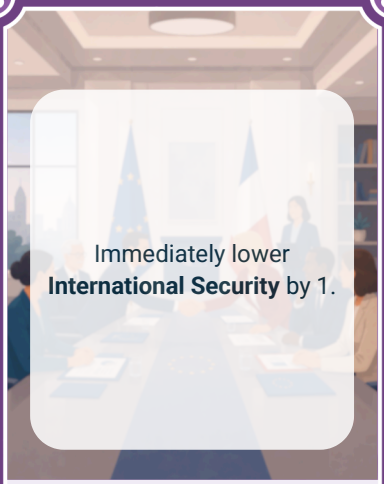
Increase **Environment** by 1.

SUPPORT ECOLOGICAL INITIATIVES



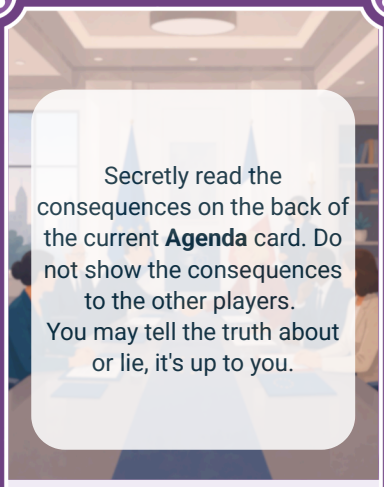
Place this card on any completed **Investment**. That **Investment's** action cannot be used until its owner pays 2 IP to the Bank. Then discard this card.

PROTESTS



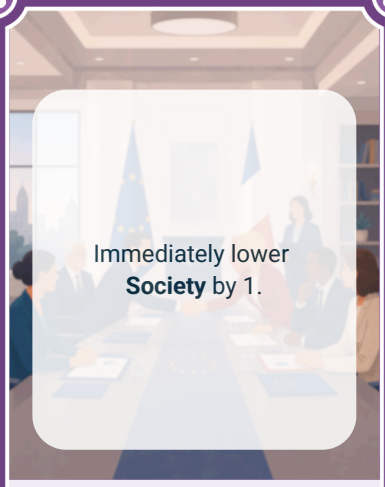
Immediately lower **International Security** by 1.

PLANE CRASH



Secretly read the consequences on the back of the current **Agenda** card. Do not show the consequences to the other players. You may tell the truth about or lie, it's up to you.

DEEP ANALYSIS REPORT



Immediately lower **Society** by 1.

EUROVISION IS CANCELLED

POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION

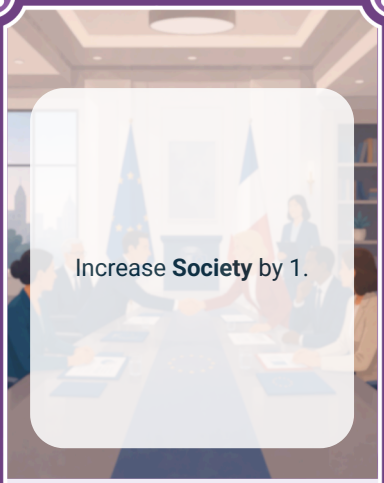


POLITICAL ACTION



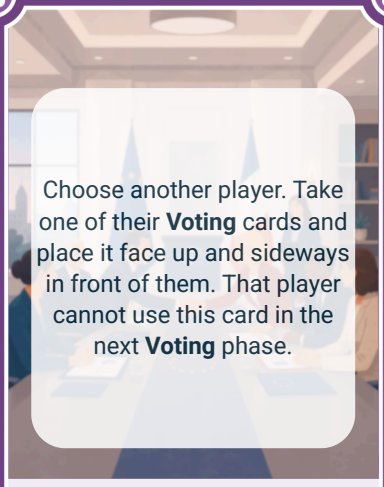
POLITICAL ACTION





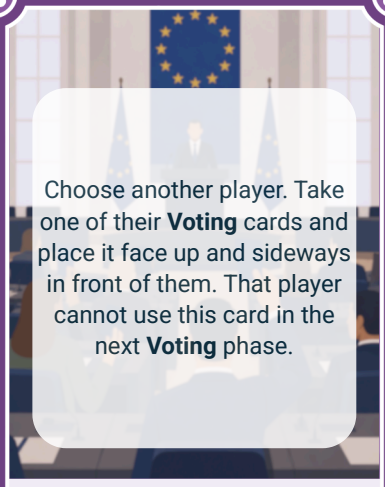
Increase **Society** by 1.

WELFARE PROGRAMS



Choose another player. Take one of their **Voting** cards and place it face up and sideways in front of them. That player cannot use this card in the next **Voting** phase.

WE HAVE SOME LEVERAGE ON THEM



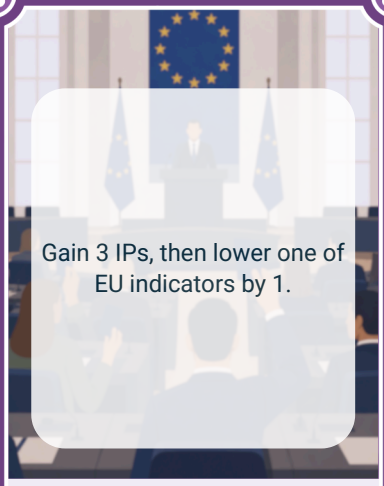
Choose another player. Take one of their **Voting** cards and place it face up and sideways in front of them. That player cannot use this card in the next **Voting** phase.

WE HAVE SOME LEVERAGE ON THEM



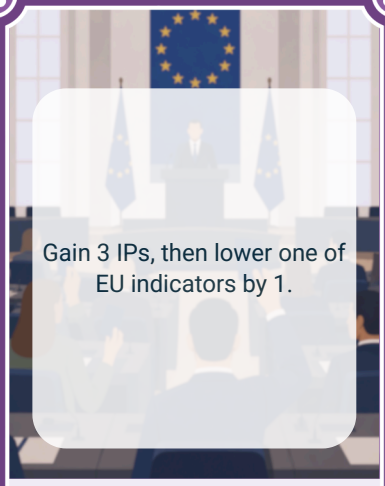
Raise **Economy** by 1.

UK COMES BACK TO THE EU



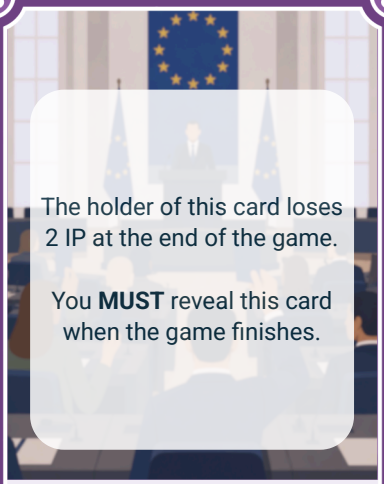
Gain 3 IPs, then lower one of EU indicators by 1.

DIRTY POLITICS



Gain 3 IPs, then lower one of EU indicators by 1.

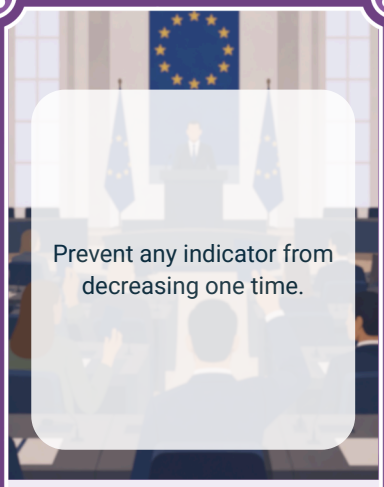
DIRTY POLITICS



The holder of this card loses 2 IP at the end of the game.

You **MUST** reveal this card when the game finishes.

POLITICAL SCANDAL



Prevent any indicator from decreasing one time.

PLAN B



Immediately lower **Economy** by 1.

STOCK MARKET CRASH

POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION





Increase **Environment** by 1 and decrease **Economy** by 1.

ECO ACTIVISTS



Place this card on an **Investment** in progress. That **Investment** cannot be completed for the rest of the game. Gain 3 IP.

INDEFINITE SUSPENSION



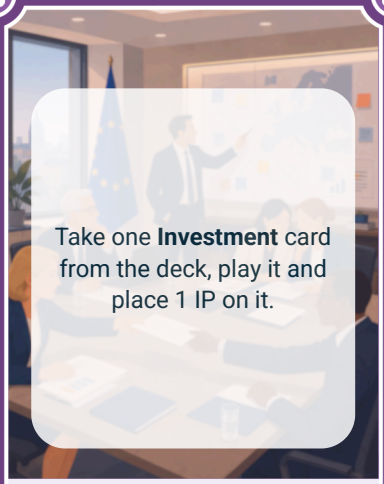
Increase **Economy** by 1 and decrease **Environment** by 1.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION



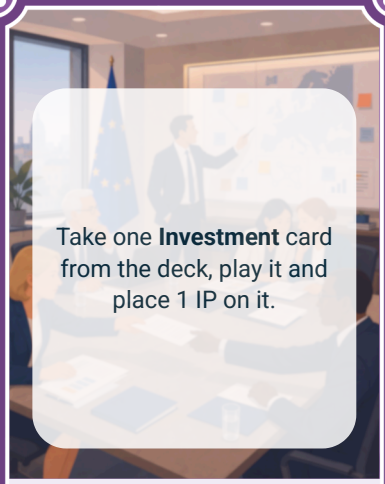
Increase **International Security** by 1 and decrease **Society** by 1.

INCREASED SURVELLIANCE



Take one **Investment** card from the deck, play it and place 1 IP on it.

ACTIVISTS IN ACTION!



Take one **Investment** card from the deck, play it and place 1 IP on it.

FAST TRACK FOR INVESTMENT



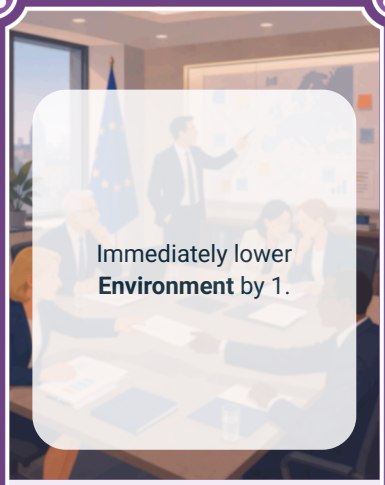
Choose blindly one **Political Action** card from the player on your right.

EXTRA HELP



Choose blindly one **Political Action** card from the player on your right.

EXTRA HELP



Immediately lower **Environment** by 1.

MEDITERRANEAN OIL SPILL

POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION





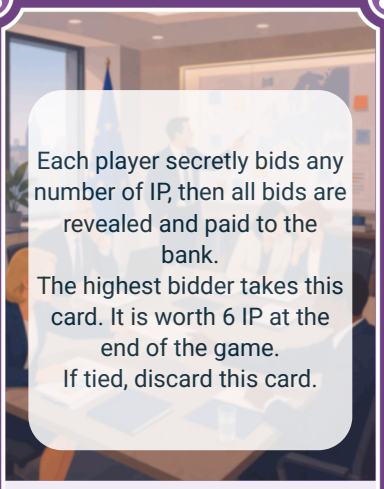
Draw 3 **Political Action** cards.

THINK TANK



Draw 2 **Political Action** cards.

THINK TANK



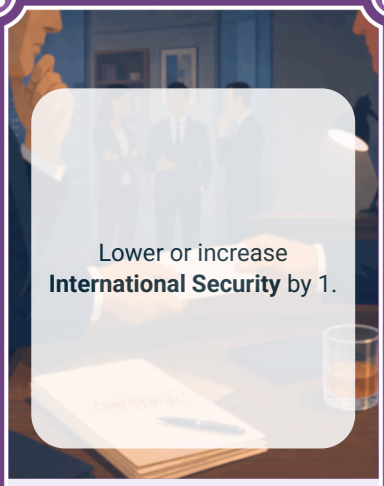
Each player secretly bids any number of IP, then all bids are revealed and paid to the bank.
The highest bidder takes this card. It is worth 6 IP at the end of the game.
If tied, discard this card.

SUPER SPORT EVENT



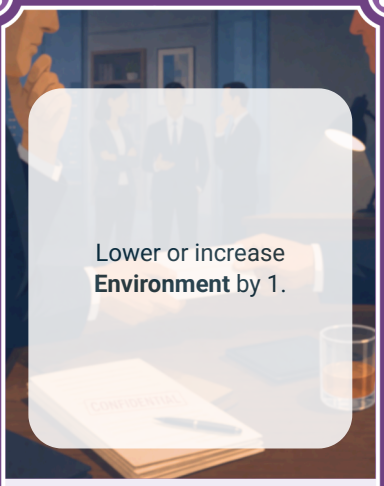
Play this card immediately after another player used a **Political Action** card and cancel its effects.

SUPER LONG PROCEDURES



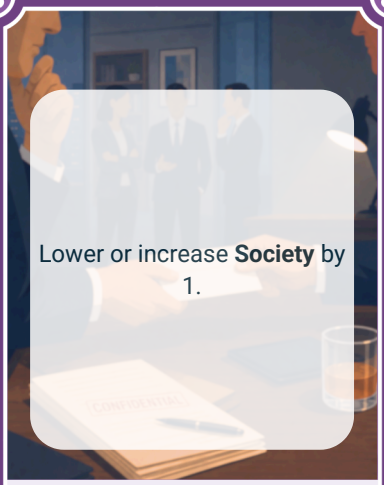
Lower or increase **International Security** by 1.

FOREIGN MILITARY INTERVENTION



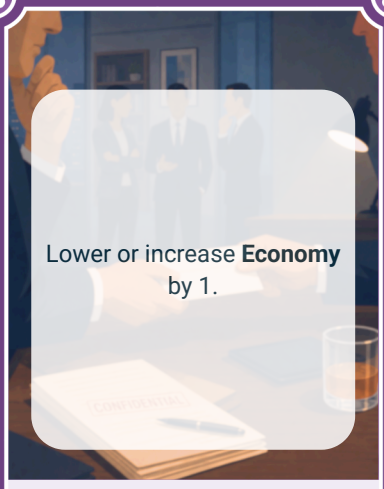
Lower or increase **Environment** by 1.

ENVIRONMENTAL REFORMS



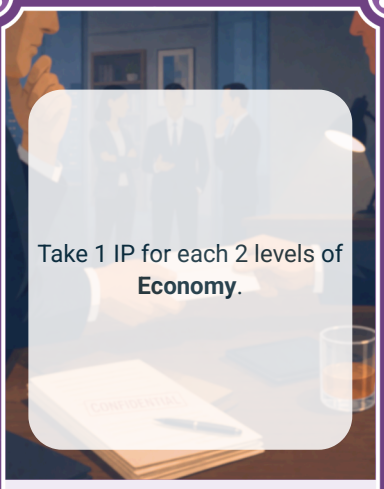
Lower or increase **Society** by 1.

SUPPORT STREAMING PLATFORMS



Lower or increase **Economy** by 1.

HOSTILE TAKEOVER



Take 1 IP for each 2 levels of **Economy**.

TIME FOR DIVIDEND

POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION

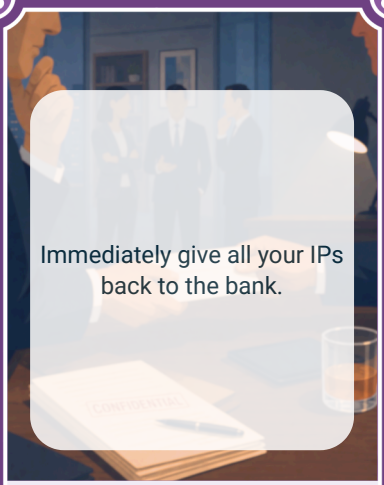


POLITICAL ACTION



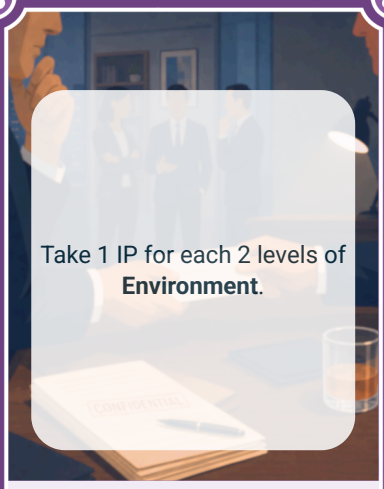
POLITICAL ACTION





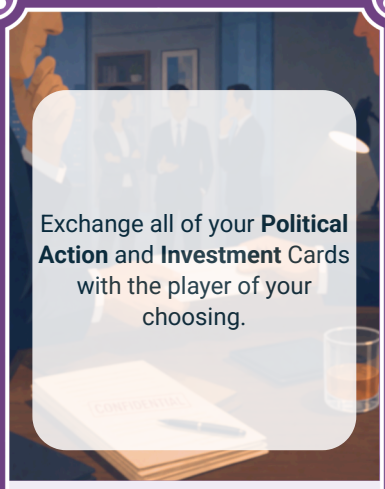
Immediately give all your IPs back to the bank.

DAYTIME ROBBERY



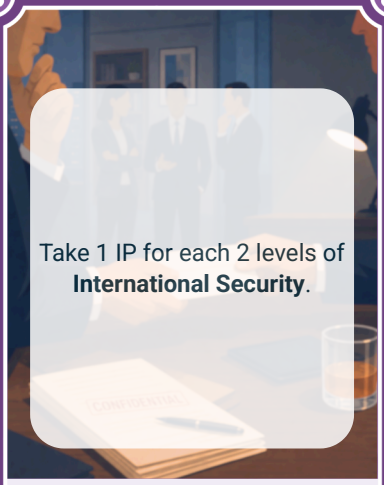
Take 1 IP for each 2 levels of **Environment**.

MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY IN EUROPE



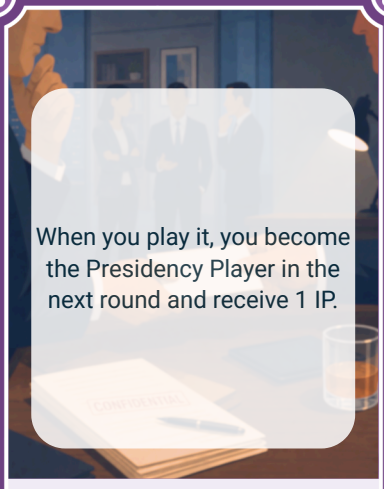
Exchange all of your **Political Action** and **Investment** Cards with the player of your choosing.

EXCHANGE OF GOODS



Take 1 IP for each 2 levels of **International Security**.

FORCE PROJECTION



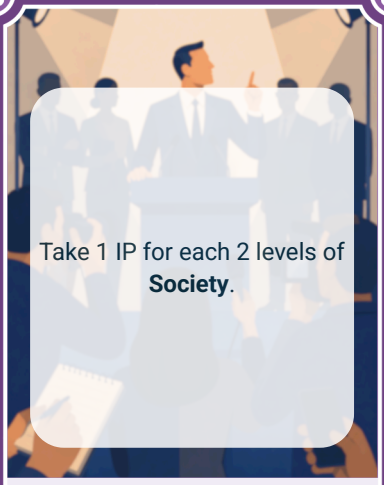
When you play it, you become the Presidency Player in the next round and receive 1 IP.

RIGGED ELECTIONS



Increase **Society** by 1 and decrease **International Security** by 1.

EASE RESTRICTIONS



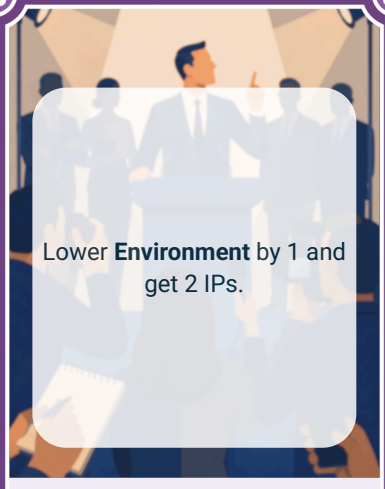
Take 1 IP for each 2 levels of **Society**.

CULTURAL EXPO



Exchange all your **Political Action** and **Investment** Cards with the player of your choosing.

EXCHANGE OF GOODS



Lower **Environment** by 1 and get 2 IPs.

WHO NEEDS FRESH AIR ANYWAY

POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION

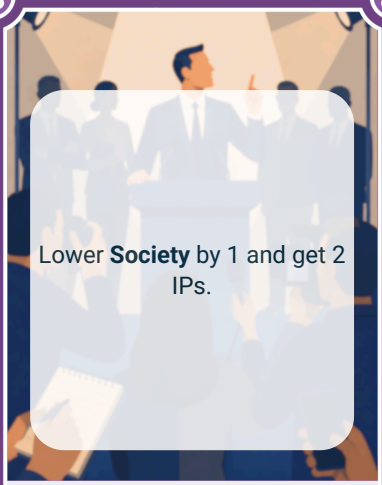


POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION





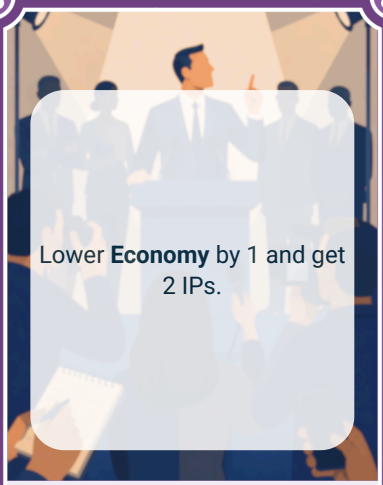
Lower **Society** by 1 and get 2 IPs.

RULES, RULES, RULES



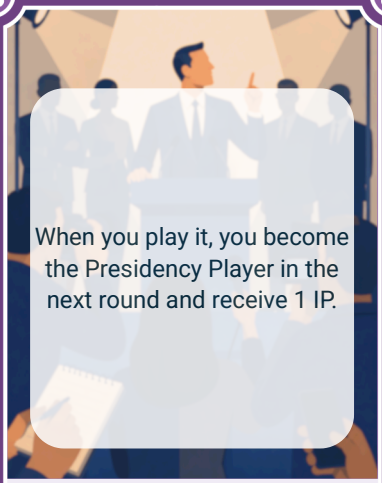
Lower **International Security** by 1 and get 2 IPs.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES? NONSENSE



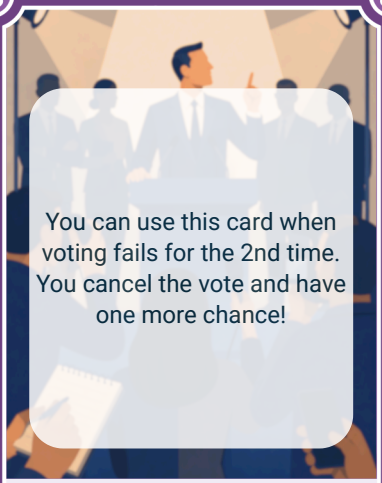
Lower **Economy** by 1 and get 2 IPs.

CAN WE TAX THEM?



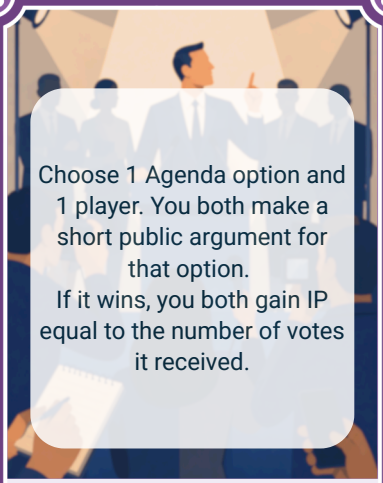
When you play it, you become the Presidency Player in the next round and receive 1 IP.

SUCCESSION PLAN



You can use this card when voting fails for the 2nd time. You cancel the vote and have one more chance!

THIRD TIME IS THE CHARM



Choose 1 Agenda option and 1 player. You both make a short public argument for that option.
If it wins, you both gain IP equal to the number of votes it received.

COALITION DEAL

POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION



POLITICAL ACTION





LEAVE EUROPEAN UNION

You win when any of the game indicators falls to 0. All other players lose!

At any moment of the game, you may reveal this card to all players and lower one of the EU indicators by 1 level.



WEALTH AND PROSPERITY

At the end of the game you receive +1 IP for each level of Economy.

Additionally, you get +2 IPs if the indicator is on the highest level.



INTERNATIONAL SUPERPOWER

At the end of the game you receive +1 IP for each level of International Security.

Additionally, you get +2 IPs if the indicator is on the highest level.



GREEN DEAL

At the end of the game you receive +1 IP for each level of Environment.

Additionally, you get +2 IPs if the indicator is on the highest level.



PEOPLE FIRST

At the end of the game you receive +1 IP for each level of Society.

Additionally, you get +2 IPs if the indicator is on the highest level.



HOUSE OF CARDS

At the end of the game you get +2 IPs for each Political Action card in your possesion.



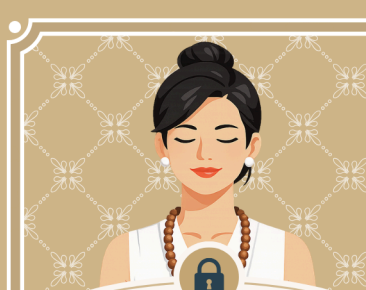
BUILDING OUR FUTURE

At the end of the game you receive 3 IPs for each completed and owned by you Investment card; and 2 IPs for each Investment card you own that is "in progress" with at least 1 IP paid for it.



ONE TO RULE THEM ALL

At the end of the game, you get +3 IPs for each player that has less IP tokens than you.



PERFECTLY BALANCED

At the end of the game, you get +2 IPs for each indicator that is above the level 4.

HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL



HIDDEN GOAL





COST: 5 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Environment	+2
Economy	+2
Owner	+2 IP

NUCLEAR-FUSION PLANT



COST: 4 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Society	+1
Economy	+1
Environment	+1
Owner	+1 IP

HIGH-SPEED RAIL NETWORK



COST: 2 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Environment	+1
Owner	+1 PA

OFF-SHORE WIND FARMS

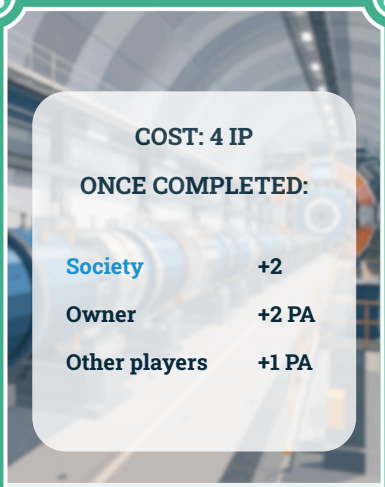


COST: 3 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Economy	+2
Environment	-2
Owner	+4 IP

MEGA-COAL PLANT



COST: 4 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Society	+2
Owner	+2 PA
Other players	+1 PA

EVEN LARGER HADRON COLLIDER



COST: 3 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Owner	+1 IP
Int. security	+2

ARMY MODERNIZATION

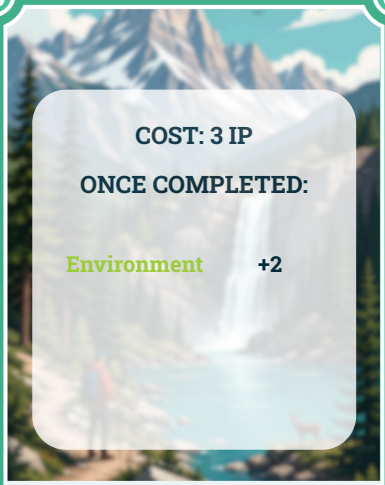


COST: 4 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Economy	+2
Environment	-1
Int. security	+1
Owner	+1 IP each round

CHIP FACTORY



COST: 3 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Environment	+2

NATIONAL PARK



COST: 3 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Economy	+1
Owner	+1 IP each round

TRADE LOGISTICS HUB

INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT





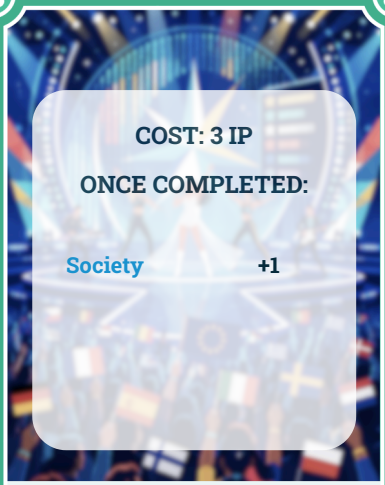
COST: 5 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Society +1

Economy +1

ERASMUS PROGRAMME



COST: 3 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Society +1

EUROSING CONTEST



COST: 6 IP

ONCE COMPLETED:

Society +1

Economy +1

6G NETWORK


INVESTMENT
INVESTMENT
INVESTMENT