

Austerity: A Package Deal Game

This file contains a page with the country information and policy preferences of each of the following roles:

- Country 1, Government
- Country 1, Education Ministry
- Country 1, Welfare Ministry
- Country 1, Defence Ministry
- Country 2, Government
- Country 2, Research Ministry
- Country 2, Welfare Ministry
- Country 2, Defence Ministry
- Country 3, Government
- Country 3, Defence Ministry
- Country 3, Welfare Ministry

It is necessary to have people to play all the roles. However additional players can be catered for by having more than one player take on a role. In which, duplicates of the relevant pages will be required.

You may also allow a greater level of information sharing by providing more of the information on the Overall Information pages to players as you think fit.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Overall Information

Country 1 (50% of SU-zone public spending)

Government		
Welfare (28%)	Health (18%)	Education (13%)
20% cut	0% cut	10% cut

Education Ministry		
Education (13%)	Health (18%)	Defence (6%)
5% growth	10% cut	20% cut

Welfare Ministry		
Welfare (28%)	Health (18%)	Defence (6%)
5% cut	10% cut	15% cut

Defence Ministry		
Welfare (28%)	Education (13%)	Defence (6%)
10% cut	5% cut	5% growth

Country 2 (30% of SU-zone public spending)

Government		
Welfare (30%)	Research (17%)	Education (15%)
10% cut	15% cut	5% cut

Research Ministry		
Research (17%)	Education (15%)	Defence (8%)
5% cut	5% cut	20% cut

Welfare Ministry		
Welfare (30%)	Research (17%)	Defence (8%)
5% cut	15% cut	20% cut

Defence Ministry		
Welfare (30%)	Education (15%)	Defence (8%)
15% cut	10% cut	5% growth

Country 3 (20% of SU-zone public spending)

Government		
Welfare (18%)	Education (15%)	Defence (12%)
10% cut	10% cut	10% cut

Defence Ministry		
Welfare (18%)	Defence (12%)	Health (9%)
15% cut	5% growth	15% cut

Welfare Ministry		
Welfare (18%)	Defence (12%)	Health (9%)
5% growth	15% cut	15% cut

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 1, Government

Country 1 (50% of SU-zone public spending)

Government		
Welfare (28%)	Health (18%)	Education (13%)
20% cut	0% cut	10% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 1, Education Ministry

Country 1 (50% of SU-zone public spending)

Education Ministry		
Education (13%)	Health (18%)	Defence (6%)
5% growth	10% cut	20% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 1, Welfare Ministry

Country 1 (50% of SU-zone public spending)

Welfare Ministry		
Welfare (28%)	Health (18%)	Defence (6%)
5% cut	10% cut	15% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 1, Defence Ministry

Country 1 (50% of SU-zone public spending)

Defence Ministry		
Welfare (28%)	Education (13%)	Defence (6%)
10% cut	5% cut	5% growth

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 2, Government

Country 2 (30% of SU-zone public spending)

Government		
Welfare (30%)	Research (17%)	Education (15%)
10% cut	15% cut	5% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 2, Research Ministry

Country 2 (30% of SU-zone public spending)

Research Ministry		
Research (17%)	Education (15%)	Defence (8%)
5% cut	5% cut	20% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 2, Welfare Ministry

Country 2 (30% of SU-zone public spending)

Welfare Ministry		
Welfare (30%)	Research (17%)	Defence (8%)
5% cut	15% cut	20% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 1, Defence Ministry

Country 2 (30% of SU-zone public spending)

Defence Ministry		
Welfare (30%)	Education (15%)	Defence (8%)
15% cut	10% cut	5% growth

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 3, Government

Country 3 (20% of SU-zone public spending)

Government		
Welfare (18%)	Education (15%)	Defence (12%)
10% cut	10% cut	10% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 3, Defence Ministry

Country 3 (20% of SU-zone public spending)

Defence Ministry		
Welfare (18%)	Defence (12%)	Health (9%)
15% cut	5% growth	15% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.

Package Deal Game: Austerity

Country 3, Welfare Ministry

Country 3 (20% of SU-zone public spending)

Welfare Ministry		
Welfare (18%)	Defence (12%)	Health (9%)
5% growth	15% cut	15% cut

Rules:

- 1) In each country, agreement is to be decided as follows:
 - a) In countries 1 & 2, the government can impose its decision on the other national actors, unless all those actors can agree a common position; i.e. as long as the government can get at least one other actor to agree with it, then it can set its own values.
 - b) In country 3, all actors have to agree, otherwise there is no position.
 - c) Each actor has figures for three policy areas. The % next to the name of the area indicates the size of the national budget taken up by that spending (note that not all spending areas are listed). The indication below shows what preferences the actor has in that area for changing spending. Actors should seek to get as close to their objectives as possible.
 - d) Where no value is given for a cut in spending in a particular field, the actor has no strong preference.
- 2) In Bic-zone discussions, agreement is reached by unanimity between national governments:
 - a) The states form a single economic area, with a single currency, the Bic-zone. With the economic crisis, the group need to cut total public spending by 10%. Failure to do so will result in strong financial pressures on the Bic-zone and a much worse recession.
 - b) National governments will represent their state in negotiations and will report back to their states after the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations.
- 3) The rounds of negotiation are as follows:
 - 15 minutes – national negotiations
 - 15 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
 - 10 minutes – national negotiations
 - 10 minutes – Bic-zone negotiations
- 4) National groups will sit separately around the room.
- 5) During the first two rounds of Bic-zone negotiations, the national ministries will leave the room.