

Guidelines for Position Papers

Each delegate should submit a 1–2 page position paper addressing each of the issues on the agenda that pertain to their ministerial session **along with a draft resolution**. Students should use the below suggested Draft Resolution outline and [submit the document using the link on the 2019 Model EU webpage](#). *Individuals who do not submit their position paper by the deadline will not be eligible for consideration to receive an award.* Although these positions will influence the opening speech presented by the Head of State, they should be **separate and more detailed** documents.

These papers should be written from the perspective of the country the delegate is representing, but in the third person (e.g., “The UK feels...”). Although they should not be overly inflammatory or otherwise offensive, these position papers will naturally have a strong bias. These are generally written documents; however, detailed outlines can be used to address positions or suggest solutions (see example 1). The use of dates, numbers, quotes or other specific data is recommended as these serve to make your position and argument much stronger. However, be prepared to be able to back up such facts, especially if dealing with more controversial topics. A works cited is not required for the position papers; however, citations may be useful for your own research and organization. Suggested organization and questions the position paper should answer are listed below. Three examples of good responses from previous years also follow.

Suggested outline of a position paper:

- I. Introduction
 - A general address of the issue(s) at hand
- II. The situation as it pertains to your country (ie. The British Situation)
 - Why is this issue important to the EU? Or why not?
 - Why is this issue important to your country? Or why not?
 - How is your country affected by this issue and by proposed solutions?
- III. Proposals/Solutions
 - What solutions does your country propose?
 - Are these solutions different from those proposed by the Presidency?
 - Solutions should detail:

When saving your position paper, please use the form “*YourCountry_Topic_PositionPaper.docx*”.

- What should be done
- How it should be done
- Why it should be done, and why these measures
- What the outcome would be

II. Examples of position papers from previous Model EUs

Example 1:

Roma Inclusion, Minister of the Interior for Luxembourg

I. Introduction

The European Union is a union of equality, cooperation, brotherhood, and common interest. The inclusion of all residents and citizens of member nations, including all ethnic, religious, and social minorities, is in the best interests in each and every member and in the best interests of the Union as a whole, as social and economic equality and opportunity provide for the betterment of the overall socioeconomic situation. "Europe 2020" provides an important goal in human and economic development; a Europe in which poverty and inequality are rampant has no place in the modern world. Great inequalities do indeed exist; the Roma people and other minorities suffer from extremely high rates of unemployment and extremely low levels of education for their children. They also face discrimination in the social sphere and lack basic necessities such as reasonable housing and a stable income, with many Roma especially living in large, impoverished squatter communities. Conditions are particularly poor for the large Roma populations of Greece, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria. In the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, the national unemployment level of the Roma community hovers typically between 70 and 80 percent. It is estimated that in Hungary, less than one percent of all Roma hold educational credentials or certificates from institutes of higher education, and throughout much of Europe the majority of Roma children fail to pursue or finish any kind of secondary school education. These limitations lead to a vicious cycle of poverty and social deprivations.

While Europe's Roma population suffers from discrimination, restriction, and poverty, all minorities are in need of both protection and integration into European society. Both national and supranational actions and reforms are needed in order to facilitate the employment, integration, and betterment of Roma and other minority populations in the European Union, and the Union must strongly encourage this pan-European approach.

II. The Situation in Luxembourg

With an average per capita income of nearly €60,000, Luxembourg maintains the highest average income in the European Union as of 2010. A yearly growth rate of 3.8 percent and a very strong tradition of banking and investment make Luxembourg perhaps one of the most economically vibrant members of the EU; such success has stemmed in large part from a measure of economic and social equality that is unseen in most other areas of Europe. Approximately 38 percent of Luxembourg's total population is foreign, and significant numbers of its citizens are foreign born, including large numbers from Portugal, Italy, Germany, France, Belgium and Serbia. All of these nationalities and ethnicities have been successfully integrated into Luxembourgish society, and a very high level of employment and income equality exists in most sectors of the economy. Although no significant

Roma population exists in Luxembourg, its cooperative and mixed workforce and highly educated population demonstrate the potential benefits of an integrated society in which all peoples are employed, educated, and able to take advantage of social opportunities and capitalize on social mobility. Luxembourg can benefit greatly from a greater discourse regarding the larger idea of equality for all within the European Union and can continue to create a welcoming and habitable environment for minorities in Luxembourg through the five-point plan for integration, strengthening economic stability and increasing democratic credentials.

III. Policy Proposals

Roma policy is a homogenous objective that must be undertaken by a heterogeneous group of nations. Due to this dual system of requirements and national/supranational legislation, a combination of national objectives catering to the unique situations of each member state and Union-wide initiatives and principles will be necessary, with assistance from the European Presidency Council. Luxembourg strongly supports the five-point plan of principles and initiatives that will shape the National Programs for Roma Integration, as it provides a long-term framework for establishing educational, social, and economic programs for disadvantaged minority populations that will be similar in all member states.

i. Expanding educational opportunities

Luxembourg's proposals go deeper into the fields of education and employment for minorities. The lack of educational opportunities and the high rate of drop-outs in secondary education for young minority populations are a major factor in the perpetuation of the cycle of poverty, crime, and inequality. Rather than simply embrace the idea of increased education for minority children as a foundation for future success and a path to integration, Luxembourg proposes that school districts and municipalities with high levels of inequalities and low amounts of ethnic diversity be identified as candidates for diversification in this new program. This would be followed by the implementation of educational institutions that will provide the aforementioned expanded educational opportunities. A dedicated system of bussing from minority communities to low-diversity school districts and campuses would allow for much greater minority equality and opportunity within their respective regions and states. Such a system would be of particular benefit to nations and regions with high Roma and minority populations, such as Romania, Hungary, France, and Greece, in which often times a de facto ethnic and social segregation in educational institutions is known to occur. Based on minority populations, locations, and levels of inequality, quotas and requirements can then be established on a per-case basis, supported by the five-point plan's overarching egalitarian basic principles. National standards, in cooperation with local and regional legislation and government, can then be established to suit the needs of each particular member and Roma population. While certainly the European Commission, with institutions such as the European Social Fund and European Regional Development Fund, can assist members in more efficiently utilizing their current funds to combat poverty and inequality, additional funding will inevitably be necessary. Funding will be dispersed and apportioned with regards to the minority/Roma situation in each country, and those member states actively eager and willing to participate in and implement the five-point plan proposed by the Presidency will receive precedence.

ii. Building employment opportunities

Luxembourg strongly advocates the creation of jobs and employment opportunities to initiate greater economic development and social equality as a whole; regardless of the economic situation of the European Union and its individual members, economies in which significant portions of the population live in constant poverty in inadequate housing with little or no opportunity for education or ad-

vancement are certainly failing to utilize their full potential for growth and stability. A society in which such conditions are prevalent is inherently unstable and fails to fully live up to its democratic ideals. Luxembourg proposes that, with funding from the European Social Fund, public works projects and community initiatives are created wherever possible for ethnic and social minorities, working towards the "full-scale integration of adults into the workforce." Inevitably, disadvantaged minorities like the Roma populations will not be instantly integrated or provided with employment, as such a process requires a significant period of time to fully take effect. Luxembourg suggests that welfare and unemployment subsidies be increased for those actively moving towards employment in order to provide stability and security while in the process of becoming employed.

iii. Temporary relocation of individuals

Perhaps most different from the Presidency's plan is Luxembourg's strong belief that temporary relocations of some minority populations may be necessary in order to secure relatively immediate employment for struggling families and individuals. This is of particular importance to the relatively new member states, especially Romania and Bulgaria, where employment opportunities are fewer and social infrastructure is less developed at present. The temporary relocation of individuals to areas and states in which there are more employment opportunities and greater employment-generating infrastructure would provide a degree of stability and security to states with large minority populations. Such actions would be taken with the agreement of individuals and of the receiving member states, as cooperation on the issue is crucial and central to such a policy.

IV. Closing remarks

The cooperation and dedication of all European Union member states is necessary for the preservation and expansion of its founding principles of equality and democracy, as well as for its continuing economic growth and position on the world stage as an economic leader. Integration of estranged and disadvantaged minorities is a top responsibility and priority of the European Union, and the elimination of continuing discrimination, inequality, and poverty is paramount to European society and economic health.

Example 2:

Position Paper on the reform of the Stability and Growth pact, the United Kingdom Finance Minister

The United Kingdom supports the principle of a strong Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) founded on sensible fiscal policy coordination. Fiscal sustainability is a prerequisite for macroeconomic stability and collective fiscal discipline and coordination are essential for a successful monetary union. Effective macroeconomic policy frameworks can contribute to supporting high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The United Kingdom supports the SGP as an important step forward in recognizing the importance of long-term budgetary discipline and in making more information available on the fiscal policies of members in the European Monetary Union. The SGP nevertheless will be strengthened in its credibility and effectiveness by placing greater emphasis on addressing debt levels and longer-term fiscal challenges. Greater attention must be paid to cyclical factors and the quality of public spending. The SGP must also address concerns about its own economic rational, consistency and

evidence base.

The United Kingdom proposes a prudent interpretation of the SGP which would take account of the economic cycle, the sustainability of public finances, and the importance of low levels of debt, while recognizing the importance of public investment. Such a prudent interpretation would lock in long-term fiscal discipline and sustainability and enhance credibility through consistency across the economic cycle. It is crucial that automatic stabilizers be allowed to operate fully and evenly across member states to smooth fluctuations in output, while allowing appropriate increase in investment in public services.

The basics for effective policy frameworks must be characterized by credibility, flexibility and legitimacy. Clear long term goals, a pre-commitment to sound institutional arrangements, and maximum transparency are the defining characteristics of effective macroeconomic frameworks. The principle of constrained discretion is the most effective institutional approach for achieving these objectives.

Effective macroeconomic frameworks must command credibility. Rules in the Maastricht Treaty and the SGP have helped to bring credibility to EU governments' commitments to fiscal discipline, yet the goal that debt levels should not exceed 60 percent of GDP has not been achieved. The average for Euro area countries is around 70 percent and is expected to rise as demographic pressures increasingly challenge public finances. Enhancing credibility requires greater commitment to policy reforms to ensure expectations of long run sustainability in the future. There must be sufficient incentives in the SGP to reduce debt to more credible levels.

It is also important that SGP encompasses a framework that is flexible. Policymakers must be able to take early and forward-looking fiscal and monetary action in response to upturns and downturns in the economic cycle without jeopardizing the credibility of their governments' long term goals in correspondence with the SGP. Fiscal policy should be flexible enough to be able to support monetary policy in smoothing economic fluctuations and stabilizing output. Fiscal policy should therefore be counter-cyclical. To prevent pro-cyclical policy, countries must have discretionary capacity when entering a downturn, with systemic incentives to tighten policy in an upturn. The SGP must have a mechanism to promote tightening of fiscal policy in the above trend phase of the economic cycle, especially for high debt countries.

For countries with sound finances and economic stability, the fiscal framework of the SGP should allow for maximum capacity for governments to implement structural reforms to improve the quality of public finances. The SGP should provide room for policies that help deliver structural reform, despite high short-term investment costs. Governments should be able to borrow to finance such public investment. Towards this end, deficit measurements should take into account investment expenditure.

To strengthen legitimacy of the SGP, concerns of accountability and transparency must be addressed. Rules without a clear economic rationale must be reworked. Mechanistic targets must be adjusted to allow greater discretion. Consistency must be encouraged through transparency and accountability.

The interests of the United Kingdom, in accordance with the goals of the Luxembourg Presidency, are as follows:

- Implementation of incentive-creating mechanisms to encourage counter-cyclical fiscal restraint. Fiscal and monetary policies should be coordinated within member states, and fiscal policy should be constrained by an inflation target and clear fiscal rules. These rules must be more comprehensive than the reference value of 3% and 60% of GDP included under the Stability and Growth Pact, including clear medium-term fiscal goals for prospective member states. The United Kingdom has given legal backing to the Code for Fiscal Responsibility, which includes

the golden rule and the sustainable investment rule. Implementation of such enforced fiscal responsibility, according to the specific needs of member states, is a commitment that the United Kingdom seeks from the members of the Security and Growth Pact. These objectives and operating rules should be made clear to the public. Greater clarity in macroeconomic policy will enhance public debate and scrutiny of public policy, and will help to establish credibility and legitimacy. These steps should be implemented into the SGP and given legal backing.

- Creation of a European Audit Office, with the purpose of assessing the key assumptions used in determining public finance goals in EU member states. Regular publication of data on public finances of member states will be released through the European Commission.
- More effective application of the debt criterion, including abolishment of mechanistic rules constraining fiscal policies. The principle of constrained discretion should require states to commit to long term goals within SGP guidelines, while providing necessary flexibility to respond to economic shocks.
- Better implementation of the excessive deficit procedure. According to Article 104 of the Treaty Establishing the European Community, the Commission should take into account whether the government deficit exceeds government investment expenditure and take into account all other relevant factors, including the medium-term economic and budgetary position of the Member State. The SGP Excessive Deficit and Early Warning Procedures should also be clarified according to clear economic rationale, beyond the simple reference value of 3% and 60% of GDP.
- Maximum capacity for governments to implement structural reforms to improve the quality of public finances. For countries with sound finances and economic stability, the fiscal framework of the SGP should provide room for policies that help deliver structural reform, despite high short-term investment costs beyond SGP limitations. Such flexibility will reward countries with sound finances, acting as an important carrot for fiscal responsibility.

Example 3:

Position paper: Hungary

Growth and Stability Pact

Introduction

The controversial Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) is “designed to contribute to the overall climate of stability and financial prudence underpinning the success of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)” (Euractiv 15 July 2005). Success is in the interest of all member states. If each member state can achieve growth and stability, the union as a whole benefits from it. However, the standards outlined in the SGP are high, and many claim that they are even unrealistic. Member states that are known for their good economic performance, such as France and Germany, find it hard to maintain SGP standards. If it is not easy for economies that have a tradition of sustained growth and stability, then how much harder would it be for more inexperienced and vulnerable economies to live up to the expectations of such high standards as outlined in the growth and stability pact?

Hungary is one of the so-called new member states (NM). As all other NMs, Hungary has to meet the requirements outlined in the SGP in order to fully participate in the EMU. There is no doubt that Hungary, as all other NMs, wants to join the Euro zone as soon as possible; but due to its current economic situation it does not seem to be a reality for the predicted near future. The 25 member states of the European Union represent a very heterogeneous economic situation, but the SGP

is a standard that must be followed in a homogeneous form. There is only one standard, and no accommodations are made for the differing circumstances of the different member states. If real sustainable growth and stability is the goal of the SGP, then there must be changes made to the pact, ensuring enduring prosperity for the Union as a whole.

The Hungarian Situation

“After the political changes of 1990, Hungary became a pioneer state in the region in the build-up of the institutions of democracy and market economy. Over the last 10 years, the country has been on a new course. Investments and exports have tripled, and industry has expanded by an annual average of 11%. Compared to the situation 10 years before, a stronger, competitive and developed economy was integrated into the European Union. Compared to the Euro zone, the growth of the economy is at least twice as high. Compared to the other seven new EU members that are in Central and Eastern Europe, in 2004-2005 Hungary was at the bottom of the league even with this pace” (Blahó 2006). Since Hungary became a member of the EU, they have tried to meet the requirements of the SGP in order to become a part of the Euro zone. The country set 2006 as an initial target goal for meeting the SGP requirements, and therefore become a full member of the Euro zone. The target date was set back to 2008, due to the realization of the impossibility of meeting the requirements. That target date was set back once again to 2010, but the market still predicts that Hungary will not be ready until 2012 or 2013 (Blahó 2006).

The European Commission Report of October 2004 on convergence states that Hungary is a “Member State with a derogation,” meaning that they have not yet met the requirements of the SGP. In the same report, Hungary, together with Poland, are the only two countries that do not meet any of the compatibility of legislation and fulfillment of convergence criteria. According to the Eurostat and Fitch ratings, Hungary has a projected rate of inflation of 5% for the period between June of 2004 and June of 2005. The country also has a government deficit of 5.4% of GDP and a government debt of 60.4% of GDP, thus not meeting any of the Maastricht criteria (Euractiv 3 February 2006). Due to its economic indicators, Hungary was put under an excessive deficit procedure last January, making it even more unlikely to meet its target date for full membership in the EMU (DW 28 March 2005).

What is to be done?

Due to the difficulty that member states, like Hungary, find to meet the SGP requirements, there has been much pressure for making the pact more flexible. Talking about the rigidity of the SGP, Nobel Prize-winning economist Robert Solow said that “the stability pact’s terms are themselves restricting economic growth” (O’Rourke 18 September 2002). As previously stated, the EU is a heterogeneous group, and to set a fixed standard to all participant economies is to not give equal treatment to all members, as democracy requires. “Equal treatment in an economic sense would mean that one differentiates according to initial conditions and future liabilities. Uniformity in this case is not equal treatment (Orbán and Szapáry 2004, 15).”

Hungary cannot be held accountable by the same economic standards as countries like France and Germany. Hungarian experience with democracy and free market is a new one. The country still needs to fully find its place in the European and world market, and while it does so, it will most likely have to pay relatively higher prices than already established economies such as those of France

and Germany. Hungary is still developing its industries and national economy, and because of that it is still dependant on foreign direct investment. This means that Hungary is not in full control of its economic situation until it can be less dependent on foreign direct investment (Ellison 2004, 37). The full membership in the Euro zone is essential for the development of the Hungarian economy, but if there are as many barriers to entry as those established in the current SGP, then the EMU will always be a distant dream for Hungary and other new member states. If Germany and France cannot fully comply with SGP standards, then there is an obvious need for revision of the pact. The different situations of particular countries need to be taken into account when revising the SGP, giving equal treatment to all members, and making all member states equally responsible for growth and stability, but without requiring states to do more than they are capable of. If that is the case, then creative accounting is the only way that states will ever find to meet the standards required of them.

Since creative accounting is not an option, then the current SGP must be revised, accommodating the different particularities of each member states. There need not be a total relaxation of the current rules as to make it easy for every member state to meet the requirements. What needs to happen is an adaptation of the current SGP to the needs of the now 25 member states of the EU. This can be done through either changing the deficit and debt limits as stated in the current SGP to a level more realistic and attainable to the union as a whole, or through adapting what is accounted as debt and deficit in the individual budgets of each member state and prolonging the requirement periods. This means that infrastructural investments needed in the NMs, pension reforms and other unique economic needs of each member state would be taken in account in determining the debt and deficit of a specific country; and because of these different needs, a different timetable for recovery would have to be established.

Growth and stability is essential for the credibility of the EU, and that can only be attained through realistic standards and goals. As Hungary sees the attainability of the SGP, it will be ever more encouraged to work toward meeting its realistic target date for joining the Euro zone. As all member states contribute to the growth and stability of the union, the strength and credibility of the Euro zone will increase, securing the EU's role of dominance in the world economy.