

# **SINGAPORE MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2021**



**ACADEMICS GUIDE**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Contacts</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Position Paper</b>	<b>5</b>
Format	5
Guiding Questions	6
<b>4. Delegate Conduct</b>	<b>8</b>
Dress Code	8
Courtesy and Security	8
Attendance	8
Decorum	8
Technical Difficulties	9
Academic Integrity	9
<b>5. Pro Memoria</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6. Draft Resolutions</b>	<b>13</b>
Preambulatory Clauses	13
Operative Clauses	15
Amendments	17
<b>7. Delegate Assessment Rubric</b>	<b>20</b>

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>8. Committee Specific Mechanisms</b>	<b>26</b>
International Olympics Committee (IOC)	26
US Senate	27
Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	28
ASEAN	31
United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	32
<b>9. Bibliography</b>	<b>34</b>



# 1. Introduction

Welcome to SMUN 2021! This Academics Guide is specially written by the SMUN Academics team to bring you through the academic expectations for the conference. This is designed to equip delegates with the understanding of certain documents and committee mechanisms which will be used before and during the conference. This guide will cover the guidelines for the submission of Position Papers, Pro Memoria and Draft Resolutions. However, this Academics Guide should not be read alone, but in tandem with the Rules of Procedure and Conference Management Guide on how the online conference will be set-up. Please take your time to peruse all these documents (including your committee study guides) and carry out your necessary preparations for a meaningful conference. We look forward to your enthusiastic participation at SMUN 2021!

## 2. Contacts

Should you have any queries, please feel free to send an email to the respective departments or committee dias.

**Academics Email** (for academic-related queries): [academics@singaporemun.org](mailto:academics@singaporemun.org)

**Operations Email** (for conference setup-related queries): [operations@singaporemun.org](mailto:operations@singaporemun.org)

**Liaisons Email** (for general queries): [liaisons@singaporemun.org](mailto:liaisons@singaporemun.org)

Committee Emails (for committee-specific queries and the submission of documents):

**DISEC:** [smun2021.disec@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.disec@gmail.com)

**SOCHUM:** [smun2021.sochum@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.sochum@gmail.com)

**IOC:** [smun2021.ioc@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.ioc@gmail.com)

**OPEC:** [smun2021.opec@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.opec@gmail.com)

**AU:** [smun2021.au@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.au@gmail.com)

**UNSC:** [smun2021.unsc@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.unsc@gmail.com)

**ASEAN:** [smun2021.asean@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.asean@gmail.com)

**ICAO:** [smun2021.icao@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.icao@gmail.com)

**USS:** [smun2021.uss@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.uss@gmail.com)

**Crisis:** [smun2021.crisis@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.crisis@gmail.com)

**Press:** [smun2021.press@gmail.com](mailto:smun2021.press@gmail.com)

### 3. Position Paper

**Delegates are required to complete and submit one single document consisting of two (2) position papers (one for each topic). These papers should be emailed to your respective committee email addresses no later than 3 June 2021, 2359 hrs (GMT+8).**

A position paper should provide a clear picture of a stakeholder's stance on a particular topic, as well as its policies and interests. It should represent the viewpoints of the country you are representing, which is separate from your personal opinions on the issue.

#### ***Format***

Delegates are to adhere strictly to the following format:

1. Position Papers should be titled SMUN2021\_Position\_Paper\_(Committee Name)\_(Stakeholder). E.g. SMUN2021\_Position\_Paper\_SOCHUM\_China
2. Position papers are to be written in British English. Sections written in any language other than English will not be taken into account.
3. Position Papers are to be written in prose, in Times New Roman, font size 11, single line spacing in justified format, with one (1) inch margins and zero (0) kerning value.
4. Any referenced sources should be added into a bibliography at the end of the position paper, following the 7th Edition APA Style in-text citations and bibliography. For more information, you may access this link:  
[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/general\\_format.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html)
5. The Position Paper document should not exceed two (2) pages, excluding bibliography.

## Guiding Questions

The following structure is a recommendation that you may choose to follow in writing your position papers. The sections and questions stated below are by no means exhaustive, and you are free to make any changes to the recommended structure or create your own.

### Background

This section should focus on a basic overview of the contentious aspects of the issue. It is meant to identify critical components of the issue that your country believes should be the focus of debate.

1. What are the critical problems of the issue?
2. Why are these problems important?
3. What are the causes of these problems?

### Stakeholder's Position

In the section, you should be identifying your country's stance on the issue. These can vary significantly depending on the cultural and political viewpoint of the country you are representing

1. According to your country, should this issue be solved, mitigated or left alone?
2. What's your country's own policy on the issue? Has it taken any actions?
3. What are the benefits/consequences for solving/mitigating/leaving the issue alone?
4. Is your nation being influenced by other external entities (e.g. other nations/ regional organisations) into adopting specific stances/policies?

### Possible Solutions

The focus of this component should be on possible policies or measures that can be adopted by your committee in order to further advance your country's objectives.

1. What solution would be able to best advance your country's objectives?
2. Which part of the issue is your solution trying to solve?
3. Does your committee possess the mandate to carry out your proposal?
4. What is the cost of your solution? Can the committee/UN bear the cost? How will the solution be funded?
5. Would other nations have an issue with your solution? Why or why not?
6. Has your solution been implemented by the UN/other countries before? What are some benefits and limitations of the solution?



## 4. Delegate Conduct

### *Dress Code*

As the conference will be conducted via video call, all delegates are expected to be dressed in at least smart casual wear with a decent background. Any delegate caught dressed inappropriately will be required to change, and failure to do so may result in delegates being barred from committee sessions.

### *Courtesy and Security*

Delegates are expected to treat all conference staff and other delegates with utmost respect. Derogatory, offensive, and inappropriate remarks or acts will not be tolerated. Unruly behaviour will not be tolerated, and delegates found misbehaving will face disciplinary action. In addition, delegates are not to share access to their online committee groups with any unauthorised individuals for security purposes.

### *Attendance*

Delegates are required to attend at least four (4) out of five (5) committee sessions in order to qualify for an e-certificate of participation. Delegates who need to leave committee sessions halfway for emergency purposes should approach their committee Chairperson or the Academics team for assistance. Delegates who wish to be excused due to medical reasons are required to furnish a medical certificate upon returning to committee sessions.

### *Decorum*

Given the extraordinary circumstances with regards to COVID-19, SMUN 2021 will be conducting all committee sessions online. Delegates should be punctual for all committee sessions to ensure that debate can start on time. During committee sessions, delegates are also expected to remain attentive to council proceedings and be physically present at their electronic devices throughout the sessions, unless they have received permission from their chairs to be excused. Absence or unresponsiveness without a valid reason will be noted by the chairs, and persistent unresponsiveness may cause your attendance for that session to be discounted.

Delegates should have their mics muted unless recognized by the chairs or during unmoderated caucuses. Cameras should also be turned on at all times, unless special permission has been granted by the chairs.

### **Technical Difficulties**

Delegates experiencing technical difficulties should inform their chairs as soon as possible, and access arrangements will be made at the chairs discretion to ensure that your experience at SMUN 2021 is as fulfilling as possible.

### **Academic Integrity**

Plagiarism is the appropriation of another party's ideas or language without proper citation. Plagiarism is an act of academic dishonesty which will not be tolerated at SMUN 2021. **Plagiarism is strictly not tolerated in SMUN. A rigorous plagiarism check will be conducted on all pieces of work submitted during the conference.** Delegates found to have plagiarised any materials such as resolutions, position papers, working papers, etc, will face disciplinary action. Delegates with queries on how to avoid plagiarism may approach their Committee Chairpersons or the Academics Team for assistance.

## 5. Pro Memoria

In light of the transition of Singapore Model United Nations 2021 to a fully online platform, it is recognised that certain touchpoints of engagement would be lost when moving from a physical medium of debate and interaction to an online one.

Building rapport and effecting tangible impact remain important to a diplomat's line of work, as he or she needs to gain the trust of his or her contemporaries and translate words into concrete action to promote the interests of his or her country. To support these two keystone elements of diplomacy, the Academics Secretariat has introduced the mechanism of a *pro memoria* for SMUN 2021.

*Pro memoria* are official records left by a diplomatic mission describing a range of issues, from an interview with a local minister, representation at a regional forum or even something as scandalous as the dismissal of a diplomatic staff. *Pro memoria* are a means of recordkeeping in the real world and is at times synonymous with the *aide-memoire*, which in such a context describes a preliminary negotiating text that is circulated around a conference.

For the purposes of SMUN 2021, the *pro memoria* will be defined as a **formal record of council proceedings for the day penned by the representative of a country**. The *pro memoria* will serve as an additional touchpoint of engagement between the delegates and the chairs to enhance the academic experience.

The requirements of a *pro memoria* are as below:<sup>1</sup> *pro memoria* is to be written and submitted by each delegate at the end of each day; except for Day 4.

- The *pro memoria* shall detail the council developments and the representative's intended actions on the following day
- The *pro memoria* is to be written in **formal English**, in **prose** and in the **third person**; headers and subheaders are to be used judiciously.
- The *pro memoria* is to be addressed to the country's chief minister responsible for foreign policy and shall be archived subsequently as a records document by the relevant diplomatic mission.
- The *pro memoria* must be **below 400 words** for brevity's sake; all words including headers and subheaders will count towards the limit.

- The *pro memoria* may include images for the purposes of vivid visualization, with due credits acknowledged.
- The *pro memoria*, if referencing any previously authored text, must cite said text via in-text citations and bibliography in the 7th Edition APA Style. Please refer to [https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/general\\_format.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html) for guidance on how to cite accurately as per the requirement.
- The *pro memoria* shall be submitted onto a shared Google Drive folder setup by the council dais, with edit access granted to the council's GMail account, and viewing access granted to the public. Details are subject to change closer to the conference.
- The *pro memoria* shall follow the template adopted across the conference for standardization purposes.

It is recommended that a *pro memoria* adopt the following body structure to best communicate what the representative has made of the council's proceedings and his or her intended actions following which:

1. General council proceedings
2. Evaluation of vested interests vis-a-vis proceedings
3. Executed actions and outcomes
4. Projected actions and developments

Upon conclusion of each topic, a *pro memoria* is to be written as well. This will replace the *pro memoria* for the day. This *pro memoria* is taken as a **public communique** which publicly announces the country's sentiments and proposed actions in response to the resolution of said topic. The **public communique** will follow the exact same requirements as that of a *pro memoria*, although delegates may consider changing the body structure to adapt a restricted records document into a public announcement of sentiment and intent.

## Example

<b>Name</b>	Don Qui Hote
<b>Country</b>	Japan
<b>Committee</b>	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
<b>Agenda</b>	The Issue of Deforestation
<b>Day</b>	1 / 2 / 3 / 4
<b>Format</b>	<i>Pro Memoria</i> / Public-Communique

The UNEP made much progress, having settled on internationally agreed definitions on “forests”, “woodlands” and other such terms. Furthermore, a framework to evaluate the extents of deforestation is underway, which this Delegate is contributing towards. The opinion amongst most representatives here is that deforestation is detrimental to the common good of Man, which this Delegate believes has been foundational to the swift pace of proceedings. The only challenge now is to convince developing nations to agree to a punitives system on local companies and agents which remove forests at an excessive rate.

The country's successful reforestation policies have earned her respect at this forum, which this Delegate is using to spearhead more initiatives to promote forest preservation. The definitions for “forests” and “woodlands” is not as expansive as those adopted by the country, but is still beneficial to environmental efforts. The delegate has exported certain national standards to the proposed deforestation evaluation framework, which he hopes will be accepted. Mentions of suspending international funds towards reforestation efforts is worrying as it may destabilize the momentum of reforestation at home. This delegate amongst others will be speaking out against it tomorrow.

Apart from the deforestation evaluatory framework, this Delegate has also formed a bloc with representatives from Northern African countries to spearhead more forest preservation projects. The delegate engaged in knowledge sharing with his fellows, and there is growing momentum to lead environmental policies in developing countries. This bloc will be crucial in advocating for funds towards international forestry-related projects, as it distributes opportunities towards environmental sustainability equitably. Of note, the delegate supported calls for more transparent data sharing on forestry projects so that best practices are accessible. A few unmoderated caucuses were also called for, where the Delegate met with transatlantic and South Asian representatives to understand their anxieties about environmental regulations.

The delegate will start to lobby the European representatives, to see if Eurozone policies can inform international efforts and to lend the pro-environmental agreements on the floor more momentum. More buy-in is needed from South American partners, given the dependence of their economic growth on deforestation. This will be secured through promises of a “forest credits” scheme that mimics the mechanism of “carbon credits”, except that countries are incentivised to preserve and expand their forests. A steady rapprochement will surely win allies over to the environmental effort.

## 6. Draft Resolutions

Draft Resolutions are proposals submitted by one or more Member States for consideration and adoption by the Committee. These documents often contain the various measures and ideas discussed by the committee. Due to the number of specialized non-UN councils at SMUN 2021, not all committees will submit draft resolutions in this format. Please refer to the previous section for the specific mechanisms used in your committee. The following example is taken from the World Health Organisation (WHO) Resolution A/RES/64/265 (General Assembly resolution 64/265, 2010).

Draft Resolutions are structured as a single sentence, starting with the name of the committee. The Sponsors, Signatories, Committee Topic, and Draft Resolution Number (to be added by your chairs) are stated at the top of every Draft Resolution.

### Example

**Sponsors: The United States of America, Japan, and the French Republic**  
**Signatories: Canada, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, and The Swiss Federation**  
**Committee Topic: Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases**  
**Draft Resolution Number: 1**

***The General Assembly,***

### **Preambulatory Clauses**

After the Sponsors, Signatories, and Committee Topics are the Preambulatory Clauses. This section states the reasons for the committee being convened, as well as highlights past international actions that have been taken regarding the issue.

Each clause starts with an italicised past participle, known as the preambulatory phrase, and ends with a comma.

## Example

Sponsors: The United States of America, Japan, and the French Republic  
Signatories: Canada, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, and The Swiss Federation  
Committee Topic: Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

*The General Assembly,*

**Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome**, as well as the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in particular the health related development goals set out therein,

**Recalling also all its resolutions related to global public health**, including those related to global health and foreign policy, Recalling further its resolution 61/225 of 20 December 2006 in which it decided to designate and observe 14 November as World Diabetes Day,

**Reaffirming the ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council**, on the theme “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health”,

**Noting with appreciation all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the World Health Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases**, and underlining the importance for Member States to continue addressing key risk factors for non-communicable diseases through the implementation of the 2008–2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health, and the evidence-based strategies and interventions to reduce the public health problems caused by the harmful use of alcohol,

In general, Preambulatory Clauses are ordered based on its content. Any references to the United Nations Charter must be stated first. The first mention of the document must be referenced as “the Charter of the United Nations”, after which any further references may simply be stated as “the Charter.”

After the Charter, any references to past resolutions or decisions must be stated. The format for such references are as follows:

*“Recalling Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,”*

Any further references to the same resolution would only require the resolution number and year (e.g. resolution 338 (1973)).

A non-exhaustive list of preambulatory phrases can be found in Annex A.

## *Operative Clauses*

Operative Clauses are the actions and/or recommendations proposed in the resolution, often after extensive negotiations by the committee.

Operative clauses are always numbered. These clauses start with an italicised verb, known as the operative phrase, and end with a semicolon. The last clause is the only exception as it ends with a full stop.

A non-exhaustive list of operative phrases can be found in Annex B.



## Example

Sponsors: The United States of America, Japan, and the French Republic  
Signatories: Canada, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, and The Swiss Federation  
Committee Topic: Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in particular the health related development goals set out therein,

*Recalling* also all its resolutions related to global public health, including those related to global health and foreign policy, Recalling further its resolution 61/225 of 20 December 2006 in which it decided to designate and observe 14 November as World Diabetes Day,

*Reaffirming* the ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health”,

*Noting with appreciation* all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the World Health Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and underlining the importance for Member States to continue addressing key risk factors for non-communicable diseases through the implementation of the 2008–2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health, and the evidence-based strategies and interventions to reduce the public health problems caused by the harmful use of alcohol,

- 1. *Decides* to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;**
- 2. *Also decides* to hold consultations on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with a view to concluding consultations, preferably before the end of 2010;**
- 3. *Encourages* Member States to include in their discussions at the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the review of the Millennium Development Goals, to be held in September 2010, the rising incidence and the socio-economic impact of the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases worldwide;**
- 4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, in collaboration with Member States, the World Health Organization and the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, on the global status of non-communicable diseases, with a particular focus on the developmental challenges challenges faced by developing countries.**

## Amendments

Amendments are proposed changes to parts of the Draft Resolution. For procedural matters, you may refer to the Rules of Procedures (ROP) for SMUN 2021. When submitting amendments, please clearly denote whether the amendment is to Add Clause, Edit Clause or Delete Clause. The format for an amendment is as follows:

### Example

**Original Clause:** *Requests that the following procedure is to be included;*

**Submitter:** The United States of America

**Signatories:** The French Republic, Swiss Federation, Italy

**Draft Resolution Number:** 1

*Add Clause*

*Requests that the following additional measure is to be included;*

*Edit Clause*

*Requests Reminds that the following procedure is to be included* **existing protocols based on RES/XXX/XXX are to be adhered to;**

*Delete Clause*

*Requests that the following procedure is to be included;*

## Annex A: List of Preambulatory Phrases

List of Preambulatory Phrases		
Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting further
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with approval
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Observing
Bearing in mind	Fully believing	Reaffirming
Believing	Further deploring	Realising
Confident	Further recalling	Recalling
Contemplating	Guided by	Recognising
Convinced	Having adopted	Referring
Declaring	Having considered	Seeking
Deeply concerned	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Deeply conscious	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having heard	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Welcoming
Desiring	Keeping in mind	
Emphasising	Noting with deep concern	
Expecting	Noting with regret	

**Annex B: List of Operative Phrases**

<b>List of Operative Phrases</b>		
Congratulates	Further reminds	Supports
Accepts	Draws the attention	Proclaims
Affirms	Emphasises	Reaffirms
Approves	Further invites	Recommends
Authorises	Encourages	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Reminds
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Requests
Condemns	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Further proclaims	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Takes note of
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Transmits
Deplores	Further resolves	Trusts
Designates	Notes	

## 7. Delegate Assessment Rubric

### Introduction

There is a need for a consistent and transparent assessment method to improve the academic quality of Model United Nations (MUN) in Singapore. At present, the local circuit lacks a widely accepted set of assessment criteria, and this contributes to a pervasive impression that awards decisions are subjective and opaque. Moreover, it is hoped that publishing this assessment rubric will encourage delegates to strive towards achievable goals, while providing a constructive appraisal of their performance. To these ends, the following assessment method has been adopted since SMUN 2020.

### Assessment Method

Whereas checklists (e.g. yes/no, pass/fail, demonstrates/does not demonstrate) may fail to present a meaningful differentiation of each individual's performance, and rating scales (e.g. 1-5, excellent-poor, always-never) are typically ineffective in communicating explicit feedback to learners, rubrics are generally more useful in providing clear expectations for individual work and describing one's current standards in contrast to future potential. Since analytic rubrics consider each criterion independently (i.e. one aspect does not affect another), they are more conducive in helping individuals understand the specific areas for improvement.

### Fundamental Principles

#### *Assessment Rubric*

The assessment rubric does not endeavour to change the prevailing awards philosophy that most chairs subscribe to. Instead, it is intended to outline several key qualities that are generally believed to be important for delegates to possess. Accordingly, chairs are expected to utilise the assessment rubric in support of their knowledge, experience, and judgement in order to identify deserving award winners. It is also only natural that award winners tend to be the same delegates who attain relatively higher grading bands. If the possibility of withholding a Discretionary Best Delegate (DBD) award arises, the assessment rubric should help guide chairs in determining whether or

not a minimum standard (as applicable to the committee and conference) has been met. Through this system, delegates can expect feedback to be given more efficiently, while both chairs and delegates are free to reference the assessment rubric to further discuss individual performance if necessary.

### *Assessment Categories*

The five categories are chosen to collectively represent the qualities required to be a well-rounded delegate. In order to avoid a scenario where delegates are double-rewarded or penalised, it is intended for the categories to have little to no overlap with each other. Consequently, the judgement of a single attribute should not affect that of other attributes. As shown in the assessment rubric, the categories are listed from left to right in descending order of importance. Thus, the categories are not weighted equally, and chairs will consider this in making awards decisions. It is expected that award winners will demonstrate a passable level of performance in each category.

### *Assessment Descriptors*

In establishing the descriptors for each category and level, objective descriptions of the work (e.g. “Delegate’s stance has no factual inaccuracies”) are highly preferable to more subjective judgements about the work (e.g. “Delegate’s stance is good”). This approach encourages chairs to judge delegates objectively based on the descriptors written in the assessment rubric. There are five grading bands ranging from L0 to L4. For each category, it is expected that most delegates (~75%) will minimally attain a passable level of performance, and the assessment rubric is hence designed to differentiate this large group of delegates into three more specific bands (L2, L3, L4). The inclusion of L0 accounts for delegates who do not attempt to meet the criterion at all.

## Delegate Assessment Rubric (DAR)

Level	Categories				
	Stance	Content	Lobbying and Negotiation	Delivery and Engagement	Conduct
<p><b>4</b> <i>(Exceptional)</i></p>	<p>Delegate shows a <b>thorough</b> understanding of the assigned stance, within the scope of their committee. They have <b>near-zero</b> factual inaccuracies in presenting their outlook and approach from their given position. They <b>consistently</b> advocate for policies that are favourable to and appropriate for their given position. This is shown in <b>both speech and writing</b>.</p>	<p>Delegate makes <b>pivotal</b> contributions which <b>advance</b> the agenda of their committee. They <b>actively</b> introduce constructive arguments and propose reasonable solutions, based on the given issue. They <b>consistently</b> exhibit a <b>thorough</b> understanding of the given issue and their committee mandate in <b>both speech and writing</b>.</p>	<p>Delegate enjoys <b>relatively broad</b> support from their committee in various substantive and procedural areas, such as passing documents and raising motions. They are able to use speeches, moderated caucuses, <u>and</u> unmoderated caucuses <b>effectively</b> to build <b>strong</b> consensus and convince other delegates or promote compromise in their committee.</p>	<p>Delegate <b>consistently</b> makes speeches that are <b>well-organised, clear, and engaging</b>. They are able to sustain attention from <b>nearly all</b> delegates for the <b>entirety</b> of their speeches. They <b>frequently</b> volunteer themselves to speak on the General Speakers List (GSL) <u>and</u> in moderated caucuses.</p>	<p>Delegate is respectful towards fellow delegates, chairpersons, <u>and</u> all SMUN staff members <b>at all times</b>. They <b>constantly</b> observe conference rules and maintain decorum during committee sessions. They <b>best</b> embody the spirit of diplomacy and cooperation in their personal conduct.</p>
<p><b>3</b> <i>(Exceeds Expectations)</i></p>	<p>Delegate shows a <b>good</b> understanding of the assigned stance, within the scope of their committee. They may have <b>only a few</b> factual inaccuracies in presenting their outlook and approach from their given position. They <b>consistently</b> advocate for policies that are favourable to and appropriate for their given position. This is shown in <b>both speech and writing</b>.</p>	<p>Delegate makes <b>important</b> contributions which <b>advance</b> the agenda of their committee. They <b>actively</b> introduce constructive arguments and propose reasonable solutions, based on the given issue. They <b>consistently</b> exhibit a <b>good</b> understanding of the given issue and their committee mandate in <b>both speech and writing</b>.</p>	<p>Delegate enjoys <b>somewhat broad</b> support from their committee in various substantive and procedural areas, such as passing documents and raising motions. They are able to use speeches, moderated caucuses, <u>and</u> unmoderated caucuses <b>effectively</b> to build <b>substantial</b> consensus and convince other delegates or promote compromise in their committee.</p>	<p>Delegate <b>consistently</b> makes speeches that are <b>well-organised, clear, and engaging</b>. They are able to sustain attention from <b>most</b> delegates for the <b>entirety</b> of their speeches. They <b>frequently</b> volunteer themselves to speak on the General Speakers List (GSL) <u>and</u> in moderated caucuses.</p>	<p>Delegate is respectful towards fellow delegates, chairpersons, <u>and</u> all SMUN staff members <b>at all times</b>. They <b>constantly</b> observe conference rules and maintain decorum during committee sessions. They <b>consistently</b> embody the spirit of diplomacy and cooperation in their personal conduct.</p>

<p><b>2</b> (Meets Expectations)</p>	<p>Delegate shows a <b>sufficient</b> understanding of the assigned stance, within the scope of their committee. They may have <b>some</b> factual inaccuracies in presenting their outlook and approach from their given position. They <b>tend to</b> advocate for policies that are favourable to and appropriate for their given position. This may be shown in <b>either speech or writing</b>.</p>	<p>Delegate makes <b>useful</b> contributions which <b>support</b> the agenda of their committee. They may <b>actively</b> introduce constructive arguments and propose reasonable solutions, based on the given issue. They exhibit a <b>sufficient</b> understanding of the given issue and their committee mandate in <b>either speech or writing</b>.</p>	<p>Delegate enjoys <b>some or occasional</b> support from their committee in various substantive and procedural areas, such as passing documents and raising motions. They may be able to use speeches, moderated caucuses, <u>or</u> unmoderated caucuses to build <b>some</b> consensus and convince other delegates or promote compromise in their committee.</p>	<p>Delegate <b>mostly</b> makes speeches that are <b>well-organised, clear, or engaging</b>. They are able to sustain attention from <b>some</b> delegates during their speeches. They <b>tend to</b> volunteer themselves to speak on the General Speakers List (GSL) <u>or</u> in moderated caucuses.</p>	<p>Delegate is respectful towards fellow delegates, chairpersons, <u>and</u> all SMUN staff members <b>at all times</b>. They <b>constantly</b> observe conference rules and maintain decorum during committee sessions.</p>
<p><b>1</b> (Below Expectations)</p>	<p>Delegate shows an <b>erroneous or flawed</b> understanding of the assigned stance, within the scope of their committee. They may have <b>several or many</b> factual inaccuracies in presenting their outlook and approach from their given position. They may <b>sometimes</b> advocate for policies that are favourable to and appropriate for their given position.</p>	<p>Delegate makes <b>tangential</b> contributions which <b>may not support</b> the agenda of their committee. They may <b>infrequently</b> introduce constructive arguments and propose reasonable solutions, based on the given issue. They may exhibit an <b>erroneous or flawed</b> understanding of the given issue and their committee mandate.</p>	<p>Delegate enjoys <b>limited or sporadic</b> support from their committee in various substantive and procedural areas, such as passing documents and raising motions. They may <b>infrequently</b> participate in or contribute to speeches, moderated caucuses, <u>or</u> unmoderated caucuses.</p>	<p>Delegate <b>mostly</b> makes speeches that may be <b>disorganised, unclear, or unoriginal</b>. They may be able to sustain attention from <b>only a few</b> delegates during their speeches. They may <b>infrequently</b> speak on the General Speakers List (GSL) <u>or</u> in moderated caucuses.</p>	<p>Delegate is <b>mostly</b> respectful towards fellow delegates, chairpersons, <u>and</u> all SMUN staff members. They <b>tend to</b> observe conference rules and maintain decorum during committee sessions.</p>
<p><b>0</b> (Non-Assessable)</p>	<p>Delegate cannot be assessed. Information for Chairs: This band should be awarded if the delegate (1) does not attempt the respective category e.g. does not speak at all, (2) is absent for most committee sessions, <u>or</u> (3) performs significantly below expectations i.e. lower than L1 standard.</p>				

## Delegate FAQs

*The Delegate Assessment Rubric (DAR) is not:*

- A point system to be scored or tabulated
- An exhaustive list of all assessable factors
- A ranking system of “best” to “worst”

### ***What is the purpose of the DAR?***

The DAR is meant to provide a consistent and transparent assessment method to improve the academic quality of Model United Nations in Singapore. By publishing the DAR, it is hoped that delegates will be encouraged to strive towards achievable goals while receiving a constructive appraisal of their performance. In other words, the DAR is designed to reflect the all-rounded characteristics that Singapore Model United Nations (SMUN) envisions an ideal delegate should possess

### ***How does the DAR affect awards consideration?***

Chairs are expected to utilise the DAR in support of their knowledge, experience, and judgement, in order to provide accurate performance appraisal and identify deserving award winners. Award winners are expected to be the same delegates who attain relatively higher grading bands, although there is no requirement for awards decisions to be restricted to the top performers based on the DAR. Chairs are given the prerogative to present a Best Delegate award, as long as a minimum standard is assessed to have been met, even if the top performing delegate does not receive any L4 grading bands

### ***What scoring or tabulation method does the DAR adopt?***

The DAR does not rely on any scoring or tabulation method as it is not a point system; instead, it allows chairs to award delegates various grading bands that correspond to each individual's performance in the committee. The judgement of a single attribute will not bias that of other attributes, and each criterion is considered independently (i.e. a higher/lower grading band for one assessment category will not affect the other categories). Each assessment category is not weighted equally; chairs may prioritise different categories according to their respective committee mandate and special rules of procedure (if applicable).

Please consult your committee chairs for further clarification if necessary.

***Are chairs allowed to consider assessment standards not included in the DAR?***

Chairs are encouraged to contextualise the DAR to meet their requirements as far as possible, according to their respective committee mandate and special rules of procedure (if applicable). While the DAR is designed to be holistic, it is not intended to be exhaustive; awards decisions will be well-justified with reference to the DAR, or in consideration of other mitigating or aggravating factors that are not listed.

Delegates should note that the DAR is not a point system, that fulfilment of a particular grading band does not automatically confer awards, and that all awards decisions are finalised by the judgement of the dais

***Are chairs required to award the L4 “Exceptional” grading band to at least one delegate?***

L4 will only be awarded to delegates who have clearly performed far above expectations, as defined in the L4 assessment descriptors, and as applicable to the committee and conference. A committee may not have any L4 delegates if there is no individual who is able to meet the L4 assessment descriptors.

***In what circumstances will chairs award the L0 “Non-Assessable” grading band?***

L0 will only be awarded if a delegate (1) does not attempt the respective category e.g. does not speak at all, (2) is absent for most committee sessions, or (3) performs significantly below expectations i.e. lower than L1 standard.

***How will chairs provide feedback in reference to the DAR?***

For most delegates, the published DAR table is sufficient for understanding their current performance and future potential according to the grading bands awarded and corresponding assessment descriptors. If delegates request for detailed feedback, chairs are encouraged to explain their reasons for the specific grading bands awarded, in the context of their committee and/or in relation to other delegates. Delegates should note that the DAR is not a point system, that fulfilment of a particular grading band does not automatically confer awards, and that all awards decisions are finalised by the judgement of the dais.

## 8. Committee Specific Mechanisms

### International Olympics Committee (IOC)

#### Section I: Candidates and Candidate Instructions

For the purposes of debate, the candidates for hosting the 2032 Olympics have been chosen by the dais from countries that have expressed interest and not officially withdrawn their interest as of 18/4/2021. Candidate countries are listed as follows, with their respective bidding cities/regions:

- Australia (Brisbane)
- Canada (Montreal-Toronto)
- China (Chengdu-Chongqing/Shanghai-Hangzhou)
- Finland (Salla)
- Germany (Rhine-Ruhr)
- Hungary (Budapest)
- India (Mumbai)
- Indonesia (Jakarta)
- Italy (North-Central Italy)
- Netherlands (Rotterdam-Amsterdam)
- Qatar (Doha)
- Spain (Madrid)
- Turkey (Istanbul)

As debate is also expected to abide by current global realities, the dais would not entertain any country not listed above to submit bids before or during the course of the conference.

Candidate countries are not required to submit any additional material to the dais during the pre-conference phase, but are advised to consider why they should be selected as the Host Nation for the Olympics. In accordance to changes to IOC host selection procedures in the Olympic Agenda 2020, as well as for the benefit of debate, candidates are also not required to submit additional materials when in council, and are not accorded any special rights during council debate (e.g. specially allotted time for presentations). Nonetheless, candidates like other delegates may engage in the avenues for debate present in regular Model UN ROP (e.g. moderated caucuses, working papers, etc.).

## Section II: Voting Mechanism

For topic 1, the council will be operating under regular council ROP during normal debate, with the host selection procedure being conducted through a multi-round voting system similar to what is currently used by the IOC. Specifically, this means that voting for the host will be conducted over multiple rounds, with the candidate with fewest votes in each round being eliminated from consideration in future rounds. The host country will be the country remaining after other countries have been eliminated. To enter each individual round of voting, a Motion to Enter X Round of Voting must be raised (e.g. Motion to Enter First Round of Voting) and passed with a substantive majority. After the motion is passed, the council will immediately move into voting, with no additional speaking time given to any delegate. Voting will be conducted in a closed format, meaning that delegates will be unable to view the votes of fellow delegates, with the round elapsing after a country is eliminated. In the situation where there is a tie between the two candidates with the least votes, no candidate will be eliminated, and the round elapses unless a Motion to Enter Tiebreaker Vote is raised, at which point, a vote between the two candidates will occur, where the candidate with the least votes is eliminated, causing the round to elapse. After a round has elapsed, the council will revert to the General Speakers' List, and regular ROP will be in effect until the motion for the next round is raised and passed. As the council's aim for the topic will be to select an Olympic Host, no resolutions will be accepted for the first topic.

## US Senate

### Section I: Closed sessions

Debate in the Senate is typically a subject of public record. The words and actions of Senators will be scrutinized by the public throughout SMUN and Senators will feel mounting public pressure to come to a resolution on your topics (both time-sensitive questions). This will manifest in numerous forms and Senators are expected to take such petitions seriously. Moreover, the President will also communicate with the council as needed.

However, sometimes negotiations have to take place in secret away from the eyes of the public, for either the purposes of avoiding outcry or simply to engage in regular

cloak and dagger tactics. Of course, this being a highly visible decision in and of itself, a motion to enter a closed-door session will require the unanimous consent of all senators present. Note that this does not exclude the President from being able to listen in on debate.

### Section II: Amending rules

As a governing body of the Free World, the Senate needs to be operationally agile. Pragmatism, while not the typical way of the Senate, remains an option. Motions to modify, suspend or otherwise alter rules may be in order if a notice is submitted 1 day prior specifying the specific rule and part to be changed and the reasons for it. Such motions will require a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority to pass. Rules may be modified, suspended or otherwise altered without the above-mentioned notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate. All such motions may be rejected by the Dais at their discretion.

### Section III: Recesses

The Senate will, instead of suspending debate, motion to take recess; upon the passage of motions for recess, the chairs will announce when Senators should return to resume debate.

## **Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**

### OPEC Price Mechanism

To simulate the actual global situation and the dynamic oil market, delegates will be allowed to make decisions relating to the oil output of their countries during debate for the **first topic**. The chairs will share a document on the current oil production levels of each country at the start of the first council session. During each session, delegates can fill in a form with the changes in oil output they wish to make based on their discussion and their countries' stance. At the end of the session, the chairs will total the production quantity of oil, the 'supply' quantity.

Chairs may also make updates to signal at consumption trends. For example, an event like 'new wave of COVID hits' would result in more travel restrictions, so global consumption of oil products fall. The new quantity after this reduction will be taken as the 'demand' quantity.

After each session, the quantity demanded and supplied will be used to determine the oil price and revenue for each country (revenue = quantity produced x price), to be announced at the start of the next session. Delegates may refer to the following graphs depicting changes in demand and supply and corresponding oil prices for an idea of how the prices will be determined. Delegates are to refer to the current pricing charts prepared by the chairs during committee debate to impact their negotiations.

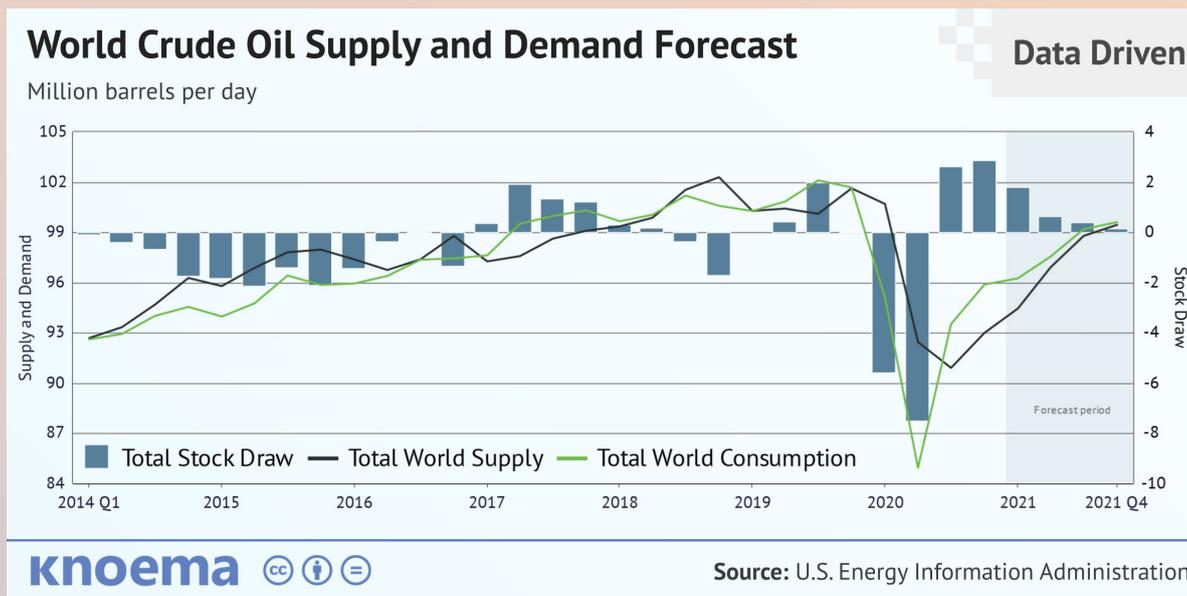


Figure 1: Supply and Demand of Crude Oil (Knoema Editors, 2021)

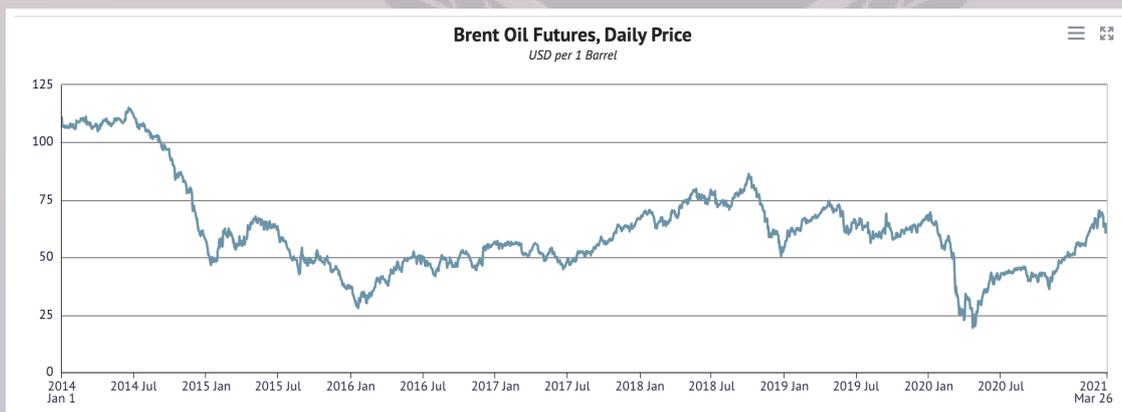
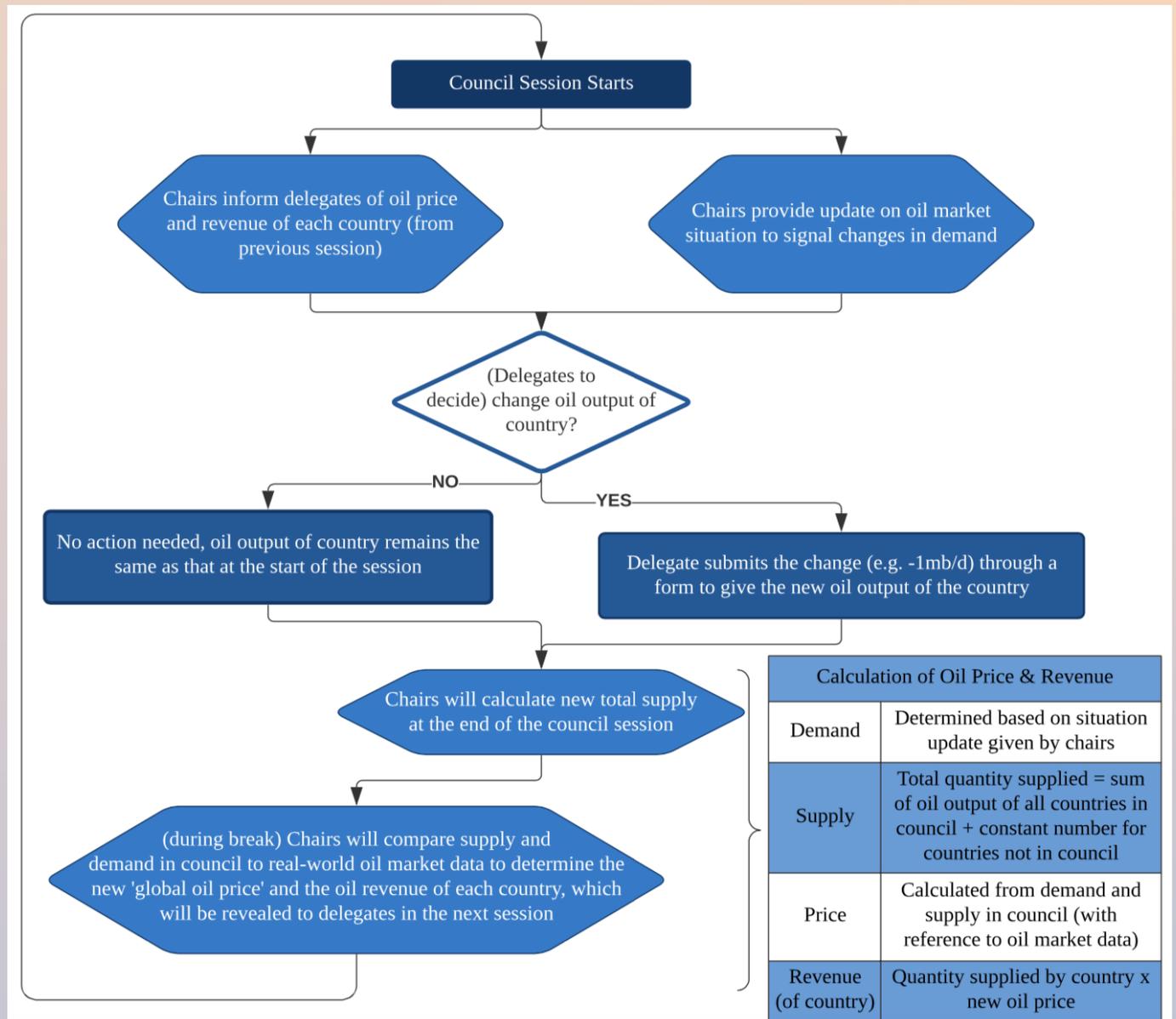


Figure 2: Oil Prices indicated by Brent Oil Futures 2014-2020 (Knoema Editors, 2021)<sup>1</sup>

Below is a flowchart that delegates may refer to for what will happen in each council session with this mechanism, the information that will be given to them, and actions they can take.



<sup>1</sup>Graphs: Knoema Editors. 20 March 2021. World Crude Oil Supply and Demand Forecast, 2020-2021. Knoema. Retrieved March 28 2021 from <http://knoema.com/infographics/cbhnele/world-crude-oil-supply-and-demand-forecast-2020-2021>

## ASEAN

### Section I: ASEAN Mandate

ASEAN's agreement to respect the sovereignty of member states and adopt a non-interventionist stance means that in no instance are ASEAN member states allowed to interfere with the affairs of other member states, even if they deem such interference to be necessary. The principles of quiet diplomacy, non-use of force and consensus decision making have also shaped what is known as the "ASEAN Way".

Rather than a debate, delegates are expected to engage in peaceful negotiation and consensus building. Delegates are also encouraged to familiarise themselves with the ASEAN Charter before the conference.

### Section II: Before the Meeting

ASEAN delegates are expected to prepare a draft statement to be agreed on before the meeting. During the actual meeting, delegates will need to negotiate on the details of the draft statement. The final document is called the Chairman Statement, which is the product of multiple rounds of negotiations.

### Section III: Meeting Rules

1. Quorum does not have to be reached. The ASEAN Chair, however, must ensure that there is adequate representation by each member state.
2. For a speech delivered by any delegate, there is no fixed speaking time.
3. Other procedural details
  - a. Unmoderated caucuses are known as informal consultations, and occurs during the suspension of a meeting
  - b. The following are not in order: Moderated caucuses, Yields, Comments, Right to Reply, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, Procedural Voting, Substantive Voting
4. Substantive decisions must be made on a consensus basis.

Delegates will be producing the "Chairman's Statement"; working papers are not in order, and they will instead have to revise drafts of the Chairman's Statement. Delegates are expected to adopt the writing style of the Chairman's Statement.

## **United Nations Security Council**

### *Special RoP for Arria Formula Meetings*

#### *What is an Arria-Formula meeting?*

Historically, attendance in UN Security Council meetings was restricted to delegations of Council Member States and few else. This precludes the participation of non-members whose input can be of crucial value to the Council's discussion, including visiting heads-of-state, experts on the topic being discussed, and on-the-ground eyewitnesses of the issue in question (Security Council Report, n.d.).

The Arria-Formula meeting aims to resolve this by convening an informal meeting of the Security Council that involves the testimony of a key third party not representing a Council Member State. It was pioneered by the Council President in March 1992, Ambassador Diego Arria of Venezuela, to hear the testimony of a Croatian priest on the violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the Secretariat, these meetings are "very informal, confidential gatherings which enable Security Council Members to have a frank and private exchange of views", and allows for the Council to "enhance deliberations" on difficult topics with fresh, third-party input.

**Process:**

Pre Conference:

Prior to the conference, a list of experts and professionals, alongside their fields of expertise or domains of knowledge, will be published together with the study guide. These experts are relevant to the debate topics of the council, and delegates are well-advised to read up on the work and position of these experts.



Delegates who wish to convene an Arria-Formula meeting may submit a request to the Dais through the council email, noting the speaker invited. The delegate initiating the meeting should also provide a list of signatories assenting to the request and include the signatories in the recipients of the email.

The total number of delegates supporting the request (including signatories and the submitter) must be at least equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the quorum or four (4) not including the convener of the meeting, whichever is smaller, will be required.



The Dais will approve or disapprove the request as it sees fit. Should the request be approved, an Arria-Formula meeting will be convened with all present members of the council in attendance. The meeting will consist of a speech by the speaker invited, and a question-and-answer session between the council and the speaker.

*The Dais reserves the power to initiate an Arria-Formula meeting at its own discretion, similarly with all present delegates in attendance.*

## ***Bibliography***

General Assembly resolution 64/265. 20 May 2010. *Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, A/RES/64/265*. Retrieved March 28 2021 from [https://www.who.int/nmh/events/2011/UN\\_resolution\\_prevention\\_control\\_ncds.pdf](https://www.who.int/nmh/events/2011/UN_resolution_prevention_control_ncds.pdf)

Knoema Editors. 20 March 2021. *World Crude Oil Supply and Demand Forecast, 2020-2021*. Knoema. Retrieved March 28 2021 from <http://knoema.com/infographics/cbhnele/world-crude-oil-supply-and-demand-forecast-2020-2021>

Security Council Report. (n.d.). *Arria-Formula meetings : UN Security Council working methods*. Retrieved March 28, 2021, from <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-security-council-working-methods/arria-formula-meetings.php>

