

MUN @ ASU Policy Paper Grading Rubric

- Formatting
 - Single page (Only the first page will be read)
 - Single spaced
 - Times New Roman - 12pt font
 - Proper heading - all capitalized
 - Official name of country
 - Committee
 - Topic
 - Justified margins
 - 3 paragraphs (Only the first 3 paragraphs will be read)
 - While there is no length requirement, it is highly recommended that they are around the same length each with an emphasis on the third paragraph
 - No bibliography required
 - Grammar/Syntax
 - No spelling or grammatical errors
 - Professional tone
 - 3rd person perspective / no 1st person
 - 1st Paragraph
 - Historical overview of the topic at hand from the perspective of the UN and the world at large
 - Include relevant UN resolutions or historical events including main actors
 - Does not simply paraphrase or summarize the background guide
 - 2nd Paragraph
 - Overview of the topic from the perspective of your assigned country
 - How has the issue impacted your country
 - What actions has your country taken already
 - What policies are in place in your country
 - No suggestions for future actions should be made in this paragraph
 - 3rd Paragraph
 - Suggestions for actions to be taken by the UN and the international community at large that align with your country's policy
 - No points will be deducted for creative or innovative solutions
- Each section out of 5 points for a total of 25 points – will be graded by 2 chairs for a total of 50 points

**An exemplary example policy paper can be found on the 3rd page.

Section	0 Points	1-2 Points	3-4 Points	5 Points
Format	Multiple formatting errors or policy paper longer than one page	Formatting errors in the heading or number of paragraphs	Formatting errors regarding font, margins, or alignment	All formatting directions followed
Grammar/Syntax	Glaring grammatical or spelling errors or the use of 1st person	Unprofessional tone or with major grammatical or spelling errors	Mostly professional tone or with minor grammatical or spelling errors	Entirely in 3rd person, professional tone, and with minimal grammatical or spelling errors
1st Paragraph	Glaringly Inaccurate description of the issue or not from a UN perspective; contains many suggestions for future action	Basic description of the issue from a UN perspective with few to no specifics; contains some suggestions for future action	Accurate and fairly detailed description of the issue from a UN perspective with some specifics; contains suggestions for future action	Accurate and detailed description of the issue from a UN perspective with many specific resolutions, documents, dates, actors, or statistics; contains no suggestions for future action
2nd Paragraph	Glaringly inaccurate description of the issue from the country's perspective, including inaccuracies regarding current and past policy	Basic description of the issue from the country's perspective with few to no specifics	Accurate and fairly detailed description of the issue from the country's perspective with some specifics	Accurate and detailed description of the issue from the country's perspective including specific current and past policies, documents, actors, statistics, or implications
3rd Paragraph	No suggestions for future action or suggestions glaringly out-of-line with the country's current policy	Basic suggestions for future action mostly in-line with the country's current policy with few to no specifics	Fairly detailed suggestions for future action in-line with the country's current policy with some specifics	Detailed suggestions for future action on the part of the international community in-line with the country's current policy on the issue including specific actors, statistics, recommendations, or calls to action

KINGDOM OF SPAIN
4TH COMMITTEE
EVALUATING THE DECOLONIZATION DECLARATION IN THE MODERN ERA

On 14 December 1960, the General Assembly of the United Nations, “*mindful* of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations,” passed Resolution 1514 (XV), the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee of 24, or the Special Committee on Decolonization, was later established by the General Assembly via Resolution 1654 (XVI) on 27 November 1961 in order to oversee the implementation of Resolution 1514 (XV). This was done to address the issue of decolonization after World War II, with the Committee of 24 monitoring the implementation of Resolution 1514 (XV). According to the United Nations Secretariat 2017 Working Papers on Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, there are 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, which is defined in the UN Charter as Territories “whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.” A majority of these Non-Self Governing Territories are under the administration of the United Kingdom and overall they face immense difficulty in securing a level of economic independence that would guarantee stability.

The Kingdom of Spain was a historic colonial power with a large number of colonies in the Americas and some in Africa and the Pacific. The Kingdom of Spain has long since given up its colonies and currently does not have a single Non-Self Governing Territory within its domain after the 1976 termination of its presence in the Territory of the Sahara. The 1713 Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 required the Kingdom of Spain to relinquish its sovereignty over the territory of Gibraltar in perpetuity to the United Kingdom. There is a reversionary clause to the Treaty of Utrecht that states that if the United Kingdom were to ever relinquish the territory of Gibraltar, then the Kingdom of Spain is entitled to reclaim it before any other option is considered. The Kingdom of Spain has viewed Gibraltar as an integral part of its territory and is justified through paragraph 6 of Resolution 1514 (XV), which states that “any attempt at the partial or total disruption of national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.” The Kingdom of Spain held the view that it would oppose the removal of Gibraltar from the list of Non-Self Governing Territories at the United Nations Pacific Regional Seminar on Decolonization in May 2008.

In evaluating the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Kingdom of Spain asserts that this declaration fully applies to the territory of Gibraltar. The Kingdom of Spain seeks to fulfill the mandate of this declaration and reclaim the territory of Gibraltar so that the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Spain is no longer compromised. The Kingdom of Spain is in full support of a diplomatic solution to the question of Gibraltar and is staunchly opposed to any uses of force in negotiations with the United Kingdom. The issue of Gibraltarian governance should be handled in-line with the provisions agreed upon in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht. The Kingdom of Spain also affirms that the decolonization of Western Sahara remains to be completed by the people of Western Sahara and that the Kingdom of Spain has no responsibility of any international nature in connection with the administration of Western Sahara. The Kingdom of Spain remains in full support of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.