



Singapore Model United Nations

www.singaporemun.org

Conference Date
5-8 June, 2026

Host University
National University of Singapore

20 DELEGATE 26 PROSPECTUS



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Welcome Letter

Welcome Letter



From the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates, Chairs, Advisors, and Distinguished Guests.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to Singapore Model United Nations 2026.

In today's world faced by rapid change, global uncertainty and shifting challenges, the need for communication and dialogue has never been greater. There is a need for us to consider the issues we face today, and come up with rigorous and effective solutions together.

SMUN invites you, the future changemakers of tomorrow, to step into the shoes of global actors, to understand their role and perspective, and to navigate their concerns and challenges to come up with new and innovative ideas to our challenges. You must work as one to leverage your resources, think critically, and speak convincingly to your peers to build global frameworks and break down barriers between each other.

Beyond the simulation, I hope that SMUN is also a space where you can meet new peers, make new friends, and build global networks with fellow, like-minded individuals. It is this network that will accompany you into the workforce, and

Welcome Letter



[Continued]

beyond. I hope that your time with us will be enjoyable, insightful, and inspiring. On behalf of the SMUN 2026 secretariat, we will work to make this a reality.

As you join us for SMUN's 23rd edition, I look forward to seeing all of you come together to debate these problems. You will be challenged to listen, think, and speak. I encourage you to engage fully, and leave the conference with new lessons and skills, applicable to your careers, and in your daily life.

I look forward to seeing you at SMUN 2026.

Best Regards,
Choong K-Ron (Mr.)
Secretary-General,
Singapore Model United Nations 2026

A large, semi-transparent image of the United Nations flag waving on a pole, set against a dark blue background.

About SMUN

About SMUN



History of Singapore Model United Nations

Singapore Model United Nations, or SMUN, is one of the most well-established and prestigious Model UN conferences in the Singaporean circuit, now preparing for its 23rd iteration in 2026. Over the years, SMUN has evolved and expanded, becoming a key fixture in the Singaporean Model UN circuit.

Building on the successes of our past 22 conferences, SMUN has consistently attracted participants from all over the world, with recent conferences hosting approximately 500 delegates. Our delegates have consistently praised the conference for its exceptional organisational efficiency, hospitality, and rigorous academic standards. SMUN has indeed distinguished itself from other MUN conferences in the region with its organisational and academic excellence.

SMUN's reputation for excellence goes beyond the conference itself. As a testament to the academic capabilities of the SMUN staff, the delegation led by SMUN Secretariat members achieved the 'Best Group Delegation Award' at Citi-Pan Asia Model United Nations 2017, hosted in Taipei City. Our staff members had also participated and won awards in the Asia Pacific Model United Nations Conference 2017, with others having staffed other prestigious international conferences such as Harvard Model United Nations 2018, which is hosted by Harvard University and

About SMUN



[Continued - History of Singapore Model United Nations]

frequently touted as the Olympics of MUN. These recognitions reflect the high calibre of SMUN's team and highlight the conference's commitment to rigorous standards and delegate experiences.

As we approach our 23rd edition in 2026, we are more determined than ever to build on the legacy of SMUN. We remain committed to offering an outstanding experience, ensuring that SMUN 2026 will be another milestone in the history of the conference—one that reflects the values of diplomacy, cooperation, and academic excellence.

What is Model United Nations?

A Model United Nations (MUN) is a conference which involves students from pre-university and college-level institutions negotiating and formulating solutions to global problems. The topics discussed are issues pertinent in current affairs and international relations which requires multilateral diplomacy and cooperation to be resolved. Student participants will research on, and simulate various states or non-state actors (such as Non-Governmental Organisations), in bringing their individual agendas to the discussion with the goal of negotiating a solution that is agreeable to the interests of the majority.

About SMUN



SMUN 2026 Conference Theme: “Uncertain World, Certain Diplomacy,”

The overarching theme of the topics in SMUN 2026 reflects the pervasive uncertainty experienced by individuals and nations across the globe. From advancing technologies, to recent developments and fresh conflicts, uncertainty has become the new normal. Today, we can only leverage so much control, and it is impossible to guess what will happen in the next year, month, or even day.

In this uncertain new world, delegates will pursue diplomacy as a source of stability, and they will get to experience the for themselves how politics can be as certain and as steady as a rock, while at other times being as fickle as the weather. Every delegate's experience at SMUN will be unique and insightful, showcasing how an uncertain world certainly relies on diplomacy for progress.

The Organiser: NUS Political Science Society

SMUN is the National University of Singapore (NUS) Political Science Society's (PSSoc) flagship event. NUS PSSOC, founded in 1967, aims to help local and international students remain abreast of current affairs. Apart from SMU, NUS PSSOC also organises multiple other events, such as forums and dialogues with high-profile individuals in the diplomatic and political spheres. NUS PSSOC played a crucial role in establishing Singapore

About SMUN



[Continued - The Organiser: NUS Political Science Society]

Globalist, an online international affairs publication that is part of the Global21 network of student-run international affairs magazines.

Host University: National University of Singapore

The National University of Singapore (NUS) has been consistently ranked top in Asia, as well as ranked among the top universities in the world. Hosting the 2026 iteration of SMUN in NUS enables SMUN's participants to experience not only world-class education infrastructure, but also engage with some of Asia's brightest minds within NUS's vibrant campus community. Designed for the entire NUS community, on-campus facilities are strategically integrated and highly accessible through internal shuttle buses. An educational hub complete with residential spaces, teaching facilities and study clusters, NUS has created a lively intellectual, social and cultural environment that distinguishes the University through excellence in learning and student engagement. Conference venues are complete with amenities that enhance the experience of the user, rendering it more conducive for conference sessions. All venues are equipped with air-conditioning and are conveniently located near study areas for delegates to interact and communicate.

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Conference Schedule

Conference Schedule



Day 1 (5th June) Friday

	<u>Wave A</u>	<u>Wave B</u>
0800 - 0900	Registration	
0900 - 1200	Opening Ceremony	
1200 - 1300	Lunch	Committee Session 1
1300 - 1400	Committee Session 1	Lunch
1400 - 1600		Committee Session 1
1600 - 1615	Tea Break	
1615 - 1830	Committee Session 2	

Conference Schedule



Day 2 (6th June) Saturday

	<u>Wave A</u>	<u>Wave B</u>
0900 - 1100	Committee Session 3	Committee Session 3
1100 - 1200	Lunch	
1200 - 1300	Committee Session 4	Lunch
1300 - 1500		Committee Session 4
1500 - 1515	Tea Break	
1515 - 1830	Committee Session 5	

Conference Schedule



Day 3 (7th June) Sunday

	<u>Wave A</u>	<u>Wave B</u>
0900 - 1100	Committee Session 6	Committee Session 6
1100 - 1200		Lunch
1200 - 1300	Lunch	Committee Session 7
1300 - 1415	Committee Session 7	
1415 - 1430	Tea Break	
1430 - 1600	Committee Session 8	
1600 - 1730	Movement to Socials Venue	
1730 - 2130	Socials + Dinner	
2145	Transport Back to NUS (Only applicable to delegates staying in accommodations)	

Conference Schedule



Day 4 (8th June) Monday

	<u>Wave A</u>	<u>Wave B</u>
0900 - 1100	Committee Session 9	Committee Session 9
1100 - 1200	Lunch	
1200 - 1300	Committee Session 10	Lunch
1300 - 1430		Committee Session 10
1430 - 1830	Closing Ceremony	

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How To Register

How To Register



Eligibility

1. SMUN 2026 will be accepting both local and international delegates to partake in our conference.
2. All delegates must be between the ages of 15 and 25 as of the year 2026.
3. Delegations may also register Faculty Advisors to accompany their delegates during the conference. No age limit applies to Teacher Advisors.

If you are uncertain about your eligibility, you may verify your eligibility status by contacting our Liaisons Team at liaisons@singaporemun.org.

Registration Timeline

SMUN 2026 will open three rounds of registration, with the timeline as follows:

Early Bird Registrations	Regular Registrations	Late Registrations
9 February - 1 March	2 March - 22 March	23 March - 12 April

Please note that the registration fee will vary for each round and applies to both independent delegates and delegation participants.

How To Register



Registration Fees (Per Pax)

Delegates

Registration Period	Registration Fee
Early Bird Registrations	SGD\$145
Regular Registrations	SGD\$170
Late Registrations	SGD\$195

Please note that the registration rounds and fees outlined above apply to both independent delegates and delegation participants.

Faculty Advisors

Registration Period	Registration Fee
Throughout the Entire Registration Period (9 February - 12 April)	SGD\$65

How To Register



Registration Categories

Independent Delegate (Solo Delegate)

Individual participants who are registering on their own, not as part of a school, institution, or university delegation.

School/ Institution Delegation

Delegates may sign-up through their schools or institutions. Invitations will be sent to all Singapore and international schools and institutions once the registration phases open. If your school did not receive an invitation, you may request for a formal email invitation from our Liaisons department by emailing liaisons@singaporemun.org.

Each school/institution delegation must contain a minimum of 5 delegates, and a maximum of 20 delegates. Schools or institutions wishing to send more than 20 delegates must register more than 1 delegation. All school/institution delegations must be endorsed by the school/institution, and led by an appointed head delegate and teacher/faculty member in-charge, who will liaise with the SMUN Secretariat on behalf of their delegation. The faculty/ teacher-in-charge or head delegate must first complete the registration form to register the entire delegation, after which individual delegates and faculty advisors can proceed with their own registrations. A "Best School Delegation" award will be handed out to the delegation with the most outstanding

How To Register



[Continued - Registration Categories, School/Institution Delegation]

outstanding performing delegates and presented during the Closing Ceremony.

Payment must be made by either the head delegate or the school/institution in a single transaction on behalf of the entire delegation via the appropriate payment methods. An e-invoice will be issued via email to the head delegate, along with payment instructions. Singapore schools or institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Education may opt for MOE-IFAAS as a payment option by providing their sub-business unit code at the end of the registration form. An e-invoice will be issued through the vendors@gov portal with a credit term of 30 days.

Faculty Advisors

Faculty advisors refer to all accompanying teachers and/or mentors of participating school/institution delegations. Registered faculty advisors will be issued with a lanyard granting admission to all council venues at all times of the conference. Faculty advisors may observe conference and council proceedings, but may not intervene in such proceedings. Faculty advisors will have access to the catered lunch buffets and be able to attend the Socials event.

How To Register



[Continued - Registration Categories]

Independent Delegation

Delegates may opt to sign up in delegations on their own accord. Members of independent delegations do not need to be affiliated (e.g., same school). Each independent delegation must contain a minimum of 5 delegates, and a maximum of 20 delegates. A head delegate must be appointed within each independent delegation, who will liaise with the SMUN Secretariat on behalf of their delegation. The head delegate must first complete the registration form to register the entire delegation, after which individual delegates can proceed with their own registrations. Payment must be made by the head delegate in a single transaction on behalf of the entire delegation via the appropriate payment methods.

How To Register



How to Access the Registration Form

1. Visit the Singapore Model United Nations website:
<https://www.singaporemun.org>
2. OR visit our Instagram page @singaporemun
3. Navigate to “Registrations” → “Delegates” and open the registration form link.
4. Alternatively, you may scan the QR code below to access the form directly.



Important Note:

1. All registrations (Independent Delegates, School/Institution Delegations, Independent Delegations) use the same form and must select the appropriate registration category.
2. Please fill in the registration form carefully with all required information. Double-check your entries before submitting.

How To Register



Registration Steps (Independent Delegate)

Step 1 - Complete the Independent Delegate Registration Form by providing:

- Proof of payment
- Personal details
- Council preferences
- Interest in on-campus accommodation (if applicable)

Step 2 - Receive a confirmation email with:

- Your Delegate Reference Code
- Invoice (including accommodation charges if selected)

Step 3 - If accommodation is selected:

- Make payment within 7 days of the invoice date
- Email a signed copy of the invoice along with proof of payment to finance@singaporemun.org

Registration Steps (Delegations)

Step 1 - Head Delegate or Faculty/Teacher in Charge to complete the Independent Delegate Registration Form by providing:

- Information of the main point of contact for the delegation
- School or institution details
- Number of delegates and faculty advisors

How To Register



[Continued - Registration Steps (Delegations)]

Step 2 - Receive an Acknowledgement of Registration with:

- Your Delegation Reference Code
- Instructions for registering individual Delegates and Faculty Advisors within your delegation

Step 3 - Individual Delegate & Faculty Advisor Registration

- Each delegate/faculty advisor submits their own registration form:
 - Enter the Delegation Reference Code
 - Delegates: personal details, council preferences, and accommodation interest
 - Faculty Advisors: personal details and accommodation interest
- Complete registration within 1 week of receiving the delegation confirmation email
- (For MOE schools requiring an e-invoice via Vendors@Gov) Provide the requested payment information to facilitate the issuance of the e-invoice.
- Reply to confirm that all members have submitted their forms

Step 4 - Receive a confirmation email with:

- Registration Fee Payment invoice (including accommodation charges, if applicable)
- A complete listing of all registered delegates and faculty advisors, along with their individual delegate codes

How To Register



[Continued - Registration Steps (Delegations)]

Step 5 - Payment

- MOE schools:
 - Sign the draft invoice and email it to finance@singaporemun.org
 - Once received, an official e-invoice will be issued to your school via Vendors@Gov (IFAAS)
- Other institutions:
 - Make payment via PayNow or Bank Transfer to the account listed on the invoice.
 - Email proof of payment (screenshot or photo of transaction) along with the signed invoice to finance@singaporemun.org

Step 6 - Receive a payment confirmation email

- Registrations and accommodations are considered officially confirmed only upon receipt of payment confirmation.

Should you have any questions regarding the registration process, please don't hesitate to contact our Liaisons Team at liaisons@singaporemun.org for assistance.

How To Register



Payment Matters

For SMUN 2026, the only accepted payment methods are (1) PayNow and (2) Bank Transfer. Singapore schools or institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Education may opt to make payment via MOE-IFAAS.

Independent delegates are required to complete payment prior to submitting their registration form and must provide proof of payment (e.g., a screenshot of a PayNow transaction or a Bank Transfer confirmation) upon submission of their registration.

To facilitate the timely release of council and country/portfolio allocations, Delegations are strongly encouraged to make payment as soon as possible, in accordance with the deadlines stipulated in official emails.

A payment receipt will be emailed once payment has been confirmed. Delegates are considered officially registered for SMUN 2026 only after payment confirmation.

SMUN follows a strict no-refund policy. No refunds will be granted after payment has been made. However, in the unlikely event that SMUN 2026 is cancelled, a full refund of conference fees will be provided.

For payment-related inquiries, please contact the Finance Director at finance@singaporemun.org.

How To Register



[Continued - Payment Matters]

In the event that a registered independent delegate is unable to attend the conference, the delegate bears full responsibility for finding a replacement. SMUN is not obliged to reduce or waive the registration fee. Replacement delegates are permitted, subject to an administrative fee of SGD 25, payable in cash during the conference. Please contact liaisons@singaporemun.org with the replacement delegate's details including:

1. Name: [TITLE] [FIRST NAME] [LAST NAME]
2. Age (as of the year 2026)
3. Date of Birth: DD/MM/YYYY
4. Sex: Male / Female / Others
5. Mailing address
6. Contact number: +[COUNTRY CALLING CODE] [MOBILE NUMBER]
7. Email address:
8. Do you require a proof of participation letter?: Yes/No

Should you require a letter of participation to support your excusal, kindly email the same address. For delegations, an administrative fee of SGD 10 will apply for each change made to Delegates and/or Faculty Advisors after the Delegate and Faculty Advisor Listing has been sent to you.

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On Campus Accommodations

On Campus Accommodations



Accommodation Information

Delegates and faculty advisors may opt for on-campus accommodations during the duration of the conference. The accommodations are available for both local (Singaporeans or those residing in Singapore) and international conference attendees, but priority will be accorded to international attendees in the event of over-subscription.

Each room accommodates only one delegate or faculty advisor. Residents may access the common facilities such as washrooms, showers and laundry machines. The residences are within walking distance of other recreational facilities, such as food establishments and study spaces. Internal shuttle bus services will also be available between 0715 hrs and 2300 hrs to ferry delegates across the campus. More information regarding accommodations in NUS University Town can be found via <https://uci.nus.edu.sg/ceu/student-hostel/utown/>.

Delegates or faculty advisors who wish to opt for on-campus accommodations may indicate their interest in the appropriate sections when filling in the registration form. Delegates and faculty advisors who wish to opt for on-campus accommodations may indicate their interest in the relevant sections of the registration form. Please note that we are unable to accommodate parents or any non-delegate individuals accompanying delegates to the conference.

On Campus Accommodations



[Continued - Accommodation Information]

The details for accommodations are as follows:

Total Stay Duration	5 Days, 4 Nights	
Check-in	4 June 2026, 1500 hrs (GMT +8, SGT)*	
Check-out	8 June 2026, 0830 hrs (GMT +8, SGT)*	
Location	NUS University Town (2 College Ave West, Stephen Riady Centre, Singapore 138607)	
Room Type	Single-bed, fully air-conditioned	
Accommodation Rates (Full Duration, Inclusive of Goods and Services Tax)	International Delegates	SGD\$360
	Local Delegates	SGD\$380
	Faculty Advisors	SGD\$420

*Check-in and check-out timings are subject to change. International delegates or faculty advisors staying in Singapore beyond these dates must arrange their own accommodations.

A large, semi-transparent image of the United Nations flag on a pole, waving in the wind, is centered on the page. The flag is a light blue color with the UN emblem in the center.

Committees And Topics

Committees And Topics



Committees Overview

SMUN 2026 will feature 12 councils, offering a diverse range of topics and simulations for delegates. The list of councils is as follows:

1	United Nations Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
2	United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
3	Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC; Historical)
4	United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)
5	International Maritime Organization (IMO)*
6	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
7	United States Senate (USS)
8	United Nations Security Council (UNSC)*
9	United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)*
10	World Health Organisation (WHO)
11	1950s Taiwan (Crisis)
12	Press Corps (Press)

*Double Delegate Councils

Committees And Topics



Topics Overview

With the theme of "Uncertain World, Certain Diplomacy," the topics for the 12 councils at SMUN 2026 are as follows:

Committee	Topic 1	Topic 2
UN Women	AI-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence and Discrimination	International Regulation and Protection in Surrogacy Practices
ECOSOC	Thinking beyond GDP: examining the role of SDGs in economic sustainability	Question of digital access in building a socially sustainable society
PICC (Historical)	The Cambodian Crisis	
UNGA	The Question of Endorsing the ICJ Advisory Opinion on Climate Obligations	The Question of Countering Technological Threats in International Terrorism
IMO*	Freedom of Navigation and Maritime Responsibility	Decarbonising Global Shipping

Committees And Topics



[Continued - Topics Overview]

NATO	European Leadership of NATO	Russian Aggression
USS	Commerce and Foreign Agreements	GENIUS Act (2025)
UNSC*	Article 51 of the UN Charter	Afghan-Pakistani Border Conflict
UNEA*	Equitable Coal Phase-Out for Emerging Economies	Geoengineering Technologies
WHO	Addressing AI usage in medical diagnosis	The Question of Sustainable Health Financing amidst Global Budget Cuts
Crisis	1950s Taiwan	
Press	Not Applicable	

*For Double Delegate Councils, delegates are required to find their own co-delegate. Delegates who do not indicate a co-delegate will not be assigned to a double delegate council unless otherwise specified.

Committees And Topics



Committees and Topics Introductions

United Nations Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Established in July 2010, "to advance women's rights, gender equality, and the empowerment of all women and girls", UN Women serves as the global champion for gender equality, operating under a unique "triple mandate" that allows it to work at the political, coordination, and community levels simultaneously. In this edition, delegates will seek to navigate the intersection of technology, medical commerce and bodily autonomy, creating innovative legal protections.

Topic 1: AI-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence and Discrimination

With the rise of AI, misogyny has been weaponised through "deepfake" pornography and algorithmic biases that deny economic opportunities. According to various deepfake monitoring reports, over 90% of deepfake content online is non-consensual pornography, and nearly 100% of victims are women. Delegates can expect to debate the legal liability of private tech giants and establish international standards for victim redress, balancing innovation with the need to detect and remove systemic gender-based abuse.

Committees And Topics



[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, UN Women]

Topic 2: International Regulation and Protection in Surrogacy Practices

The booming cross-border surrogacy industry often operates in a legal grey zone, leading to Reproductive Tourism that risks exploiting women in the Global South. Delegates will need to distinguish between ethical assistance and the "commodification of the womb," crafting a universal framework to prevent trafficking and resolve complex issues regarding the citizenship and parentage of children born from these arrangements.

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), established in 1945, is the United Nations' main body for coordinating international economic, social, and development policy. ECOSOC monitors progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), facilitates dialogue between member states, and coordinates the work of UN agencies to tackle global challenges. Uniquely ECOSOC, all decisions are made collectively by its 54 members, with resolutions reflecting consensus and multilateral cooperation. Your negotiations and recommendations will help shape policies towards sustainability as the council nears the projected date of completion of the 2030 Agenda.

Committees And Topics



*[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions,
ECOSOC]*

*Topic 1: Thinking beyond GDP: examining the role of SDGs
in economic sustainability*

In recent years – since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015 – the concept of economic sustainability has been key in international discussions. While the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has provided the global economy an operational definition, certain disparities have arisen between these textual definitions and common sense notions of “sustainability”. Globally, countries and committees have long measured economies with one central indicator: the GDP. In the process, socioeconomic indicators, human rights and inequality, even exploitative practices become secondary, or even viewed as “trade-offs” for a flourishing economy. Yet, as the international economy progresses efforts towards economic sustainability, these factors begin to show reciprocal relationships with pure economic “growth”. As we approach a great milestone check for sustainability, it is now up to ECOSOC members to think beyond the GDP and explore ways to truly incorporate SDGs into our pursuit of economic sustainability.

*Topic 2: Question of digital access in building a socially
sustainable society*

Committees And Topics



*[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions,
ECOSOC]*

In today's digital age, digital platforms and technology have become a prerequisite for comfortable living. Integrated into all aspects of daily life — education, employment, entertainment, health, transportation — the ability to access digital infrastructure has inevitably become core in our conversations of building a socially sustainable society. Even in the implementation of the SDGs, the extent of access to digital infrastructure has impacted the achievement of social SDGs, such as Quality Education (SDG 4), Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), and Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10). However, with the rapid pace of digital development, gaps have also formed in digital access across communities, populations, and countries. Cross-border challenges like technology transfer and domestic struggles such as digital literacy have led to unequal living between citizens, posing yet more challenges for the international committee to address: social exclusion of vulnerable populations, inequality in access to online services, restricted participation in civic and political life and more. In these dire times of widening inequality due to digital access, it is now the responsibility of ECOSOC to take on the challenges and propose necessary policy changes, regulations, and governing frameworks to ensure a sustainable future for all global citizens.

Committees And Topics



Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC; Historical)

"The wheel of history is inexorably turning: he who cannot keep pace with it shall be crushed."

~Khmer Rouge

Topic: The Cambodian Crisis

The year is 1989. Two protracted decades of conflict exacted a devastating toll on Cambodia, perpetuated by clandestine proxy intervention. 2.7 million tons of American explosives during the Vietnam War catalysed a ruinous humanitarian and political crisis. Under Communist China's auspices, the Khmer Rouge rose to power during the Cambodian Civil War, systematically persecuting millions of innocents with impunity. Years later, the Vietnamese invasion toppled Pol Pot's dictatorship, establishing another oppressive regime that met intense nationalist resistance.

Following the progressive dissolution of the USSR, the Cold War's haunting spectre gradually lifted its shackles over Cambodia. Thus, the PICC was convened to cease this abominable conflict for the greater good of South-East Asia. Within the gilded halls of Paris, the Cambodian factions, P5, ASEAN, and NAM assembled, mandated to achieve a comprehensive political settlement. However, the PICC's impetus is fraught with challenges: the irreversible trauma etched into the nation's psyche, deep-rooted mistrust

Committees And Topics



[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, PICC]

between Cambodian factions, and the parochial foreign policies of external stakeholders.

Will the international community answer this honourable call to arms, or doom the Cambodian populace to further discord?

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

Established in 1945 under Chapter IV of the UN Charter, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) constitutes the UN's principal deliberative, policy-making, and representative organ, presently convening its 80th session. Hosting all 193 member states, it is tasked with considering a broad scope of international issues as prescribed by the Charter. Despite lacking a legally-binding mandate, the UNGA's resolutions wield significant normative, political, and symbolic clout, influencing the progressive development of international law and state conduct.

Topic 1: The Question of Endorsing the ICJ Advisory Opinion on Climate Obligations

In July 2025, the International Court of Justice issued a landmark Advisory Opinion on the 'Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change' with unanimous support, vis-à-vis UNGA Resolution 77/276. Facing the looming global threat

Committees And Topics



[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, UNGA]

of cataclysmic climate destruction should inaction persist, the onus lies on the Assembly to implement the Opinion's complex international environmental law doctrines. From *lex specialis* to evidentiary thresholds of attribution & causation, from climate financing requirements to common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR); may a new era of international cooperation be trailblazed amidst this existential threat.

Topic 2: The Question of Countering Technological Threats in International Terrorism

Emergent technologies face increasing exploitation by terrorist actors globally, transcending conventional counterterrorist paradigms. Encompassing cyberterrorism attacks, AI-powered weaponry, and digital financial flows, technology amplifies the pernicious impacts of terrorist actions worldwide. Hence, a coordinated response by the Assembly is urgently necessitated to confront this evolving threat, safeguarding the security of future generations.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations, under the auspices of ECOSOC. Functioning as a normal UNGA council in this iteration of SMUN, the IMO bears primary responsibility to

Committees And Topics



[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, IMO]

ensure the safety, security, and environmental soundness of global shipping. With a broad mandate to set international maritime standards and apply technical standards and measures under UNCLOS, the IMO will address the questions of freedom of navigation and maritime responsibility, as well as the question of decarbonising global shipping.

Topic 1: Freedom of Navigation and Maritime Responsibility

Freedom of navigation is a cornerstone of international maritime law, being enshrined in UNCLOS. However, contested maritime claims pose challenges to safe passage. While commercial shipping tends to avoid disputed areas, naval operations, such as Freedom of Navigation Operations, risk raising tensions in such areas. In this topic, delegates will be required to address the legal ambiguities in international law surrounding freedom of navigation.

Topic 2: Decarbonising Global Shipping

Meanwhile, shipping accounts for more than 80% of global trade by volume, making decarbonisation important but complex. In 2023, the IMO set an ambitious target to decarbonise shipping by 2050. However, challenges arise in ensuring equitable burden sharing, harmonising regulations, and developing decarbonisation technologies. In this topic, delegates will evaluate the economic and technological challenges of decarbonising global shipping.

Committees And Topics



North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, or NATO, is a military and political alliance of 32 North American and European States. Founded in 1949, it guarantees the security of its member states through collective defence, a concept enshrined under Article 5 of its treaty. As the world's foremost collective defence organisation, NATO has long been a cornerstone of European defence and transatlantic security.

Topic 1: European Leadership of NATO

The United States has historically accounted for the largest share of defence responsibilities, providing 38% of combined manpower and accounting for two-thirds of defence spending, with a 47% contribution to NATO burden sharing in 2017. Recently, however, the US has set a 2027 deadline for a European-led NATO defence, warning that it may withdraw from certain defence commitments if European countries do not meet this target. Meanwhile, some Eastern European and Baltic states remain sceptical of Europe's readiness to assume leadership of NATO, fearing a gap in deterrence against Russia. Delegates will hence have to navigate alliance dynamics while grappling with the shift in burden sharing that this change brings.

Topic 2: Russian Aggression

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has heightened NATO's security

Committees And Topics



[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, NATO]

concerns, particularly regarding the Baltic states, which lie on the frontline of potential Russian aggression. Any attack on the Baltic states, which are NATO members, would trigger Article 5 of the NATO treaty, obliging all member states to respond militarily, and hence risking escalation with Russia. With the ongoing conflict in Ukraine continuing to demand assistance from NATO, and the constant threat of a Russian invasion in the Baltics looming, delegates will have to balance resource allocations amid conflicting priorities.

United States Senate (USS)

Born amidst the revolutionary fervour of 1789, the United States Senate stands as the upper chamber of a bicameral legislature designed to restrain excess, bestow equal state representation, and provide sober “advice and consent” on matters of national consequence. Conceived as a ballast against tyrannical governance, the Senate was entrusted with the power of the purse, treaty ratification, and legislative oversight of the Executive. Through mechanisms such as filibusters, congressional committees and cloture, the deliberative body is steeped in tradition. Yet, its constitutional ideal weathers in modern days due to increasing polarisation, eroding its capacity to meaningfully constrain executive power. What was once a stabilising keel of governance now stands as a stymied body.

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, USSS]

Topic 1: Commerce and Foreign Agreements

The repeated invocation of national emergencies to justify reciprocal tariffs marked an apotheosis of Trumpian hegemony. Where proponents cite restored geopolitical leverage and the correction of long-skewed current account deficits, detractors decry the destruction of multilateral institutions, and the spiral of retaliatory trade wars that stoke inflation and hollows America's manufacturing resilience. The Senate stands cleaved between the ideals of laissez-faire free trade and economic nationalism, united only by shared unease over the capacious invocation of "national security". Beyond debates over the distinction between taxes and tariffs, Presidential authority invested in Article II has further expanded through the proliferation of unilateral executive agreements, entrenching informal practices untethered from constitutional precedent and eroding Congress's prerogative over treaty ratification. In the absence of systematic senatorial scrutiny, and amid the shift from centuries-old, value-based to blunt interest-driven diplomacy, the Executive has been empowered to drift with diminishing moral constraint. A stalwart for democracy and a bastion of international humanitarian norms, the Senate must anchor debate not in procedural mechanisms, but to first principles – clarifying what the Land of the Free stands for and pursues abroad, lest ambiguity calcifies into the "zone of twilight"

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, USS]

where unchecked executive power thrives.

Topic 2: GENIUS Act (2025)

As the United States' first bipartisan federal framework for regulating payment stablecoins, aptly dubbed a "Currency of DeFi shadow banking", the GENIUS Act sought to separate stablecoins from traditional banking by prohibiting yield-seeking behaviours. However, it failed to meaningfully constrain secondary-market speculation or mitigate traditional bank-run liquidity risks, threatening credit contraction within regulated banks. Divergences between federal and state frameworks, regulatory arbitrage, opacity across Centralised and Decentralised Exchanges, and balance-sheet obfuscation across financial vehicles create fertile ground for moral hazard. Moreover, the Act implicitly challenges monetary sovereignty whilst weakening the enforcement of sanctions. Allegations of conflicts of interest involving the Trump family and a lack of stringent AML/CFT measures have only continued to erode public trust in the Act. As such, the Senate must decide if the Act merely codifies a nascent structure. It must also deliberate about the feasibility of stronger consumer protections, transparency requirements, and systemic risk controls, with the Schumpeterian Innovation Theory arguing that the Act hinders financial innovation.

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United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Established after two World Wars, the United Nations Security Council has the crucial responsibility of “maintaining international peace and security”, pursuant to the UN Charter (1945). As the sole UN institution with the mandate to impose international sanctions and authorise peacekeeping missions, the UNSC aims not to create an international utopia but to limit the scale and consequences of conflicts – “to save us from hell”. Notwithstanding, the UNSC has acquired a reputation as “paralysed” and “toothless” as its structure was a compromise to ensure that no one Great Power could dominate the international order. Thus, the UNSC is, by design, constrained.

Topic 1: Article 51 of the UN Charter

The UN Charter establishes a near total prohibition on the use of force by individual member states, instead granting the UNSC a monopoly relating thereto through Article 2(4), which requires all states to “refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence” of other states.

This prohibition, though not itself a pre-emptory norm, has attained de facto jus cogens status as a corollary of other rights (sovereignty, territorial integrity, etc.) being treated as such. Yet, article 51 creates grounds for a narrow carveout to this pillar of international law:

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, UNSC]

“Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.”

This codification of the right to self defence has become increasingly utilised over the past decade, with the most notable of these incidents in 2026 being the US’s attack on Caracas and the abduction of Nicolas Maduro. The application of the article is hence critically important to the collective security landscape established by the Charter.

Topic 2: Afghan-Pakistani Border Conflict

Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP, also known as the Pakistani Taliban) is a militant group based near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. The TTP is not affiliated to the Afghan Taliban, which took control of Afghanistan in 2021. Since 2007, the TTP has performed multiple attacks against Pakistani civilians, soldiers and leaders, with the goal of overthrowing the present government of Pakistan and establishing an Islamic emirate in Pakistan similar to the Afghan Taliban in neighbouring Afghanistan.

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United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

The United Nations Environment Assembly, the world's supreme decision-making body on environmental affairs, draws its modern mandate from the 2012 Rio+20 Conference. Serving as a unifying force in confronting the triple planetary crisis, the biennial Assembly stands at the crossroads of diplomacy and environmental stewardship, catalysing systemic change, strengthening international environmental law, and serving as a conduit to channel multilateral resolve toward safeguarding the planet's fragile equilibrium.

Topic 1: Equitable Coal Phase-Out for Emerging Economies

The global race toward renewable energy surges ahead, yet its path remains uneven. For EMDEs who rely on newly built coal-fired power plants as pillars of energy security and economic stability, the promise of a green and just transition is often overshadowed by developmental constraints despite the guiding principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities. Hence, UNEA should ameliorate geographically divergent concerns – coordinating targeted climate finance to bridge Asia's economic and investment gaps; advancing just transitional frameworks to safeguard Africa's socio-economic web; while paving the way for Oceanian coal-linked circular economies.

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, UNEA]

Topic 2: Geoengineering Technologies

As anthropogenic climate change accelerates, geoengineering has emerged from the margins of theory into global limelight. Yet governance remains fragmented. Carbon Dioxide Removal and Solar Radiation Management technologies exist within a legal grey zone, stitched together by strands of informal memoranda, precedents, and contested interpretations of the precautionary principle. Under the banner of scientific progress, experiments edge moral confines, casting shadows over atmospheric systems, hydrological biodiversities, and indigenous ecosystems. Hence, UNEA ought to confront the growing spectre of unilateral geoengineering with transboundary repercussions whilst addressing the moral hazard inherent due to technological allure that deprioritises emissions mitigation and climate adaptation.

World Health Organisation

Established in 1948, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialised agency under the United Nations responsible for coordinating responses to international health issues and emergencies. With an ultimate objective of “the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health,” the WHO is a specialised agency under the United Nations

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, WHO]

responsible for coordinating responses to international health issues and emergencies. With an ultimate objective of “the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health,” the WHO is a platform for discourse and collaboration between its 194 member states, each represented by its respective appointed delegate. As the global order commences into the digital age of health amidst ongoing changes to the agency’s financial systems, the WHO is under immense pressure to adapt to the new world order. In this committee, delegates will examine current developments and engage in discourse to derive solutions towards sustainable healthcare under the WHO. Your proposals will impact the future of the WHO in a world where global health is seeing a decline in importance.

Topic 1: Addressing AI usage in medical diagnosis

In recent years, Large Language Models (LLMs) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) have been on the rise and increasingly integrated into medical diagnosis and healthcare. From LLM-assisted diagnosis to chatbot-based consultations, AI has promised improved accessibility and efficiency. However, vulnerabilities in digitalised healthcare – such as misleading “AI therapy” and ambiguous data protection terms – also raise significant concerns regarding medical accuracy, ethical responsibility, and unequal state capacity. As AI

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, WHO]

systems increasingly influence medical decision-making, the WHO faces the challenge of guiding their integrations without undermining patient safety, privacy, or health equity. This topic calls on delegates to critically assess the appropriate role of AI in medical diagnosis, balancing innovation with caution to ensure that technological progress aligns with the WHO's principles of equity, accountability, and universal access to quality care.

Topic 2: The Question of Sustainable Health Financing amidst Global Budget Cuts

In recent years, global health financing has entered a period of increasing uncertainty. As states grapple with economic slowdowns, shifting geopolitical priorities, and prolonged crisis fatigue, funding for international health initiatives has faced significant reductions. These cuts emerge at a time when global health demands are rising – such as pandemics and humanitarian emergencies – placing immense pressure on the WHO. These cuts are especially detrimental to areas with significantly reduced funding and regions in need of external health support, like the global South and conflict zones. Considering how international health frameworks have long relied on predictable donor support to address these challenges, current financing models reveal growing vulnerabilities. Hence, for the WHO to continue serving its role in coordinating predictable funding, delegates must

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, WHO]

critically reassess how global health is financed, weighing the sustainability of existing models and exploring alternative approaches.

1950s Taiwan (Crisis)

The Crisis Council is one of the 3 specialised council types widely available in the MUN circuit. In most councils, the situation and context of the world is set in stone before the council begins, whereas in crisis, the world is constantly changing; influenced by the actions of the delegates themselves. Delegates do not represent a country, but a person, and have a set of powers which they can use to better the country or themselves.

Topic: The First Chen Cheng Cabinet

The Kuomintang has just lost Hainan island, and the civil war has entered a period of relative calm. The Kuomintang will need to rebuild the island's economy into something functional after the war. At the same time, pro-democracy movements are rising, and there is a constant threat of Mao Zedong and his CCP across the strait.

Delegates will be playing members of the cabinet as well as other influential figures in 1950s Taiwan, such as generals, ministers, and possibly even others. They can expect to learn

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, Crisis]

how one is supposed to build up an economy from scratch, balancing military priorities, economic growth and political stability.

Press Corps (Press)

“[Edmund] Burke said there were Three Estates in Parliament; but, in the Reporters’ Gallery yonder, there sat a Fourth Estate more important far than they all.”

– Thomas Carlyle in *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History* (1841)

Cutting through clouded processes and muddled negotiations, the Press Corps is the People’s sword of clarity. Through their reporting, news agencies expose the true nature of reality to reduce ignorance. The Press has exposed scandals, toppled governments, and reshaped public consciousness. Especially in these times where public opinion is king, the influence of the Press is perhaps at its peak.

Keeping the public informed is not merely to report, it is to uphold the boundaries of truth itself. Through real-time news reporting, editorials, and press conferences, Delegates can expect to apply journalism in the geopolitical context. Whether aspiring journalists or Delegates interested in strategic communication, the Press Corps enables participants to develop their writing skills while influencing

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[Continued - Committees and Topics Introductions, Press]

high-stakes decision-making in these diplomatic arenas.





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