| **Student Name:** Catherine Ho |
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| **Motion**: As a developing economy, this house will prioritise trade liberalisation over economic protectionism |
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| Student spoke for the duration of the specified time frame. | N/A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | **5** |
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| Student offered and/or accepted a point of information relevant to the topic. | N/A | **1** | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Student spoke in a stylistic and persuasive manner (e.g. volume, speed, tone, diction, and flow). | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
| Student’s argument is complete in that it has relevant Claims, supported by sufficient Evidence/Warrants, Impacts, and Synthesis. | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
| Student argument reflects application of theory taught during class time. | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
| Student’s rebuttal is effective, and directly responds to an opponent’s arguments. | **N/A** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Student ably supported teammate’s case and arguments. | **N/A** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Student applied feedback from previous debate(s). | N/A | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 5 |
| Competition Score: | 69.5 | | | | | |
| Rubric  1 - Unobserved.  2 - Student attempt noted. Needs extended teacher support to properly execute skill.  3 - Student effort noted. Can execute skill with minimal teacher input and guidance.  4 - Student can execute skill with little to no prompting.  5 - Student can execute skill without prompting; exceeds expectations for child of that level. | | | | | | |
| Teacher comments:  Good tone up top - good work linking this to expansion; we want to phrase this more clearly - that this is the only way for economic growth and development to happen.  Set-up   * Don’t define it literally! Explain what liberalisation looks like - and how your side will ensure it doesn't occur in an unregulated manner. We do a good job of identifying this strategic point of set-up - but are vague on HOW it happens. * For instance, having liberalisation implemented gradually, allowing domestic industries time to adjust to increased competition. You could also try to identify industries most likely to be negatively impacted by liberalization and provide targeted support. * Good work involving the WTO - you want to use this to explain how it won’t be developing countries being bullied by developed ones. * We spent too much time on set-up - we need to make sure set-up is structured and numbered and clear!   Argument 1   * The central claim is foreign investment, but the first point of this argument is saying war is less likely? You need to first identify what the biggest gap in development for the developing country is, and then explain why trade liberalisation fills this gap uniquely. * The argument to run here is that developing countries lack access to capital and tech - which is what prevents growth; trade liberalisation solves this problem by attracting FDI, facilitating technology transfer, expanding export opportunities, and promoting competition and innovation. * We’re being really vague in our analysis! Let’s use examples to highlight how this change occurs. We don’t even need real life examples! * Consider a developing country which has a textile industry based on low-value-added garment production using outdated machinery. The country reduces tariffs on imported textile machinery and joins a regional trade agreement that lowers trade barriers with neighboring countries. Domestic textile companies invest in modern machinery to improve their productivity and quality. They gain access to larger regional markets, allowing them to specialize in higher-value-added textile products. This leads to increased exports, higher wages for textile workers, and a more competitive textile industry. * Impact the argument out in greater detail!   05:05  Why aren’t we asking POIs consistently? | | | | | | |

| **Student Name:** Matias Li |
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| Teacher comments:  Explain WHY ruthless exploitation happens - rather than just saying it does; use an example of this exploitation to highlight what this looks like and then say - this is why protectionism is the only way for economies to develop in the longer run.  Set-up   * Why are we spending so much time characterising developing countries? The analysis here is useful but having this in the middle of set-up without connection to a specific claim or direction means you’re not spending time strategically! * We provided no explanation as to the kinds of policies we support on our side; and whether this is widespread economic protectionism, or more targeted!   Rebuttal   * As 1st Opp, the best response strategy is to identify the key strategic claims, and key argument premises from their side and responding to these, rather than more detail oriented coverage. The characterisation of a developing country is better suited here to highlight that Prop’s benefits are contingent on good agreements - and why it is unlikely for them to get them; and why even if a good agreement exists - the harms that it leads to in terms of dependency.   Argument 1   * Good work analysing the kind of relationship that is likely to occur. We need to focus on generally why this relationship means harms occur; so be more comprehensive in your coverage!   + Developing economies need to protect nascent industries from established foreign competitors to allow them to grow and become competitive. Temporary protectionist measures, such as tariffs or quotas, can provide these industries with the breathing room needed to develop economies of scale and improve their productivity.   + Protectionist policies can shield domestic industries from foreign competition, safeguarding jobs in the short term. This is a particularly sensitive issue in developing economies where unemployment and underemployment can be high.   Argument 2   * This is the positive comparative needed in the first argument, as opposed to a new argument!   We needed more examples in this speech! Countries like South Korea and Taiwan, while generally considered proponents of export-oriented growth, also used selective protectionist measures to support the development of specific industries in their early stages of development.  Good work asking POIs consistently! | | | | | | |

| **Student Name:** Kevin Hu |
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| Teacher comments:  What problems are these? I buy this strategy, but you aren’t executing it properly! Why is this the only path to development? We deliver this line, but then don’t follow up with it!  Rebuttal   * Why can’t they afford any time? We list out a grocery list of problems without explaining why any of these are critical or existential to the economy, where there is no other path out?   + You need to first identify what the biggest gap in development for the developing country is, and then explain why trade liberalisation fills this gap uniquely.   + The claim to run here is that developing countries lack access to capital and tech - which is what prevents growth; trade liberalisation solves this problem by attracting FDI, facilitating technology transfer, expanding export opportunities, and promoting competition and innovation. * We spent less than 40 seconds on rebuttal as a 2nd speaker!   Extension? Is this BP? You need to have a new argument at second which is distinct from your first speaker!   * Fair on how the WTO can be a good actor which ensures powerful countries have checks - but we don’t connect this analysis to our case. The upshot of this claim should be that trade agreements are going to be fair - which takes out the claim on Opp which says that exploitation is likely to happen. * What if there isn’t an economic crisis? We’re restricting this debate to pretty extreme circumstances. We didn’t do any work to establish why this is the context under which the debate is happening. * On comparative advantage - explain why this means trade HAS to happen! Countries cannot just engage in autarky - they cannot be independent - they have to engage in trade. * POI - flip this! Explain how protectionism, by creating isolated economies, can actually increase the risk of instability. * Our framing doesn’t allow for it - because we try to scale up the urgency of the situation - but we could implement liberalisation in phases! It does not need to be a sudden and drastic process. It can be implemented gradually and with appropriate safeguards in place to minimize any potential negative impacts on specific industries or communities. This managed approach reduces the risk of disruptive economic shocks that could contribute to a crash - this helps mitigate against the POI as well.   05:19  We need to ask POIs consistently! | | | | | | |

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| Teacher comments:  Is this not just one question?  Good work targeting the nature of the agreement - but you need to explain why these will always be exploitative. The Prop says the WTO can intervene and ensure that terms are good; you need to explain why the ideological bias that the WTO has means it will always be too free trade oriented, rather than including strategic protectionist measures as Prop tries to get away with. We skirt away from actually making this attack straight up!  On the POI - we have to analyse what the nature of a developing country is - why have they been unable to develop, and why economic protectionism is the way forward.   * Explain how developing countries can become trapped in a cycle of dependence on developed countries, exporting raw materials at low prices and importing manufactured goods at high prices. This prevents them from developing their own industrial base and moving up the value chain. * Point out the deficiencies in infrastructure (transportation, energy, communication) and human capital (education, skills, healthcare) that limit productivity and competitiveness in developing countries.   It isn’t enough to have a counter-model and point that it exists, we have to explain HOW it works!   * Point to the nascent industries in developing countries that need temporary protection from foreign competition to develop economies of scale, acquire technological capabilities, and become internationally competitive.   Argument   * Is this a new argument or an extension? * Explain why overreliance or exploitation is structurally likely under trade liberalisation. We’re being too assertive!   + Trade liberalization often occurs within a context of pre-existing power imbalances between developed and developing countries.   + It can also create a "race to the bottom" in areas like labor standards, environmental regulations, and corporate taxation. Countries may be tempted to lower their standards to attract foreign investment and become more competitive. Developing countries, often desperate for investment and economic growth, may be particularly vulnerable to this pressure! * The positive comparative is left under-developed! We just assert that new jobs are created and that this solves all the problems of developing countries.   05:14  Ask clear and simpler POIs please! But good work asking them consistently. | | | | | | |

| **Student Name:** Daryl Ng |
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| Teacher comments:  Good opening. We aren’t using our delivery to create a higher impact. Use pauses strategically, alter your volume strategically.  What’s the real difference between these clashes?  Clash 1 - LT Growth   * What are the needs for diplomacy and stability? You’re trying to solve a problem your side spent no time setting up. * POI - why won’t you get any growth until you open up? You have to spend time characterising the developing country!   + You need to first identify what the biggest gap in development for the developing country is, and then explain why trade liberalisation fills this gap uniquely.   + The claim to run here is that developing countries lack access to capital and tech - which is what prevents growth; trade liberalisation solves this problem by attracting FDI, facilitating technology transfer, expanding export opportunities, and promoting competition and innovation. * How can you ensure no exploitation occurs? We have to bring back the contribution to the WTO! Explain how it can act as a check and balance against exploitation. The upshot of this claim should be that trade agreements are going to be fair - which takes out the claim on Opp which says that exploitation is likely to happen.   Clash 2 - Domestic Growth   * What is better growth? You need to define what this is! * Good observation on stability and liberalisation - explain how transparency is what matters! * We needed to provide more details on how the positive changes develop!   + Trade liberalization encourages countries to specialize in producing goods and services where they have a comparative advantage – they can produce more efficiently relative to other countries. This specialization allows them to produce more output overall. Then - this specialized output can then be exported to global markets, generating revenue and foreign currency earnings. Once this export revenue exists - it can be reinvested; generally, open markets attract foreign direct investment (FDI). Companies from developed countries invest in developing economies to access new markets, lower production costs, or access resources.   05:16  We need to ask POIs consistently! | | | | | | |