



Uniting Minds. Catalyzing Change.



DELEGATE HANDBOOK



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Message from the Secretary General

Dear distinguished delegates, and fellow enthusiasts of diplomacy

Allow me to begin by expressing how this moment marks the realisation of a long-standing dream of mine. As I write this, I cannot help but feel an overwhelming sense of pride in witnessing the growth and development of my entire team. Each one of us has dedicated countless hours, relentless effort, and boundless enthusiasm to bring this event to life. Today, as we embark on this remarkable journey together, I am filled with hope that the fruits of our labour will be nothing short of sweet.

Our mission for OOWMUN'23 goes beyond just throwing another conference; we're out to create an experience that will stick with you for years to come. We're not just aiming for you to attend, but to actively participate and leave here with a feeling of achievement, like you've truly contributed your unique perspectives and ideas. We're all about making sure that everyone's voices aren't just heard – they're celebrated! It's through this beautiful mix of thoughts and ideas that we'll come together, unite minds, and shape some pretty awesome futures.

With a theme that resonates deeply with our purpose, we are here to unite under the banner of progress. "Uniting Minds, Shaping Futures" is more than just a tagline; it is a promise that we intend to uphold throughout this conference. To cater to the diverse range of talents and interests among our participants, we are offering a wide array of committees. We want everyone to find their niche and passionately put forward their thoughts among like-minded individuals.

In closing, I genuinely hope that each and every one of you has an absolutely fantastic and enriching experience at OOWMUN'23. I wholeheartedly encourage all of you to dive into the proceedings with all the passion and enthusiasm you can muster. Feel free to jump into spirited debates, make new friends, and build connections that are bound to last a lifetime. Remember, it's together that we've brought this dream to life, and it's together that we're going to shape an even brighter future.

Let's make OOWMUN'23 unforgettable!

Best Regards,
Nicholas Denson Mathews
Secretary-General
OOWMUN'23

General Guidelines

Working Language :-

English is the official working language of OOWMUN'23 and shall be used in all mediums of communication and formal proceedings.

Dress Code :-

- A professional formal attire is to be worn by all delegates attending the conference.
- We would recommend a neatly ironed shirt topped with a blazer and pants.
- Formal pair of shoes. No, sneakers do not qualify as formal.

Powers and Responsibilities

The Secretary General :-

The Secretary General presides over the conference and all chairpersons, delegates, and the secretariat are mandated to abide by their propositions. In the case of a dispute, the verdict of the Secretary General will be final. Delegates may request for the Secretary General to be summoned through a note to the dais.

The Secretariat :-

The Secretariat is presided over by the Secretary General and includes heads of all affairs pertaining to the conference.

Delegates :-

Delegates are representatives of countries who shall debate and discuss the agendas of their respective committees.

Chairpersons :-

Chairpersons, also referred to as the dais, or the Executive Board, preside over committees and moderate proceedings. Their verdicts are final unless overruled by the Secretary General. They are also responsible for maintaining decorum of the house, and thus, are permitted to revoke speaking rights or take appropriate action against delegates that violate the code of conduct.

Admins :-

Volunteers or runners assist chairpersons to ensure smooth functioning of the committee, without direct involvement in committee proceedings.

Points and Motions

Points and Motions are formal requests presented by delegates for committees to move into formal proceedings such as opening the floor for debate, adjournment of committee, caucusing, etc.

Points :-

1) Point of Order:

- A delegate may raise a Point of Order if another delegate, or the chairperson has made a factual inaccuracy or has violated the rules of procedure.
- This point may NOT interrupt the speaker.

2) Point of Information:

- A Point of Information may also be referred to as a question raised by a delegate to another when in formal debate.
- This point is raised when the chair declares they are in order.
- This point may NOT interrupt the speaker.

3) Point of Personal Privilege:

- A Point of Personal Privilege is raised when a delegate faces issues due to inaudibility of the speaker on the floor or wants to leave the committee room to the washroom or the clinic.
- This point MAY interrupt a speaker in the case of inaudibility of the speaker on the floor, exclusively. In all other aforementioned cases, they may NOT interrupt the speaker.
- Chairs may choose to permit points of personal privilege via a chit in order to not disturb committee proceedings.

4) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- A delegate may raise this point when he/she is uncertain of current proceedings in committee or would like clarity on the rules of procedure.
- This point may NOT interrupt a speaker.

Motions :-

1) Motion to Open the Floor for Debate:

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to open the floor for debate."*
- Generally the first motion raised in conference.
- No majority is required; it passes by chair's discretion.

2) Motion to Set the Agenda:

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to set the agenda of the committee to _____."*

3) Motion to Open The General Speaker's List:

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to open the General Speaker's List."*
- Chairs predetermine the time per speaker which generally ranges between 45-90 seconds.

4) Motion to Suspend Committee:

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to suspend the committee."*
- This is the formal procedure to suspend debate time for the committee to go to break or when it's done for the day.

5) Motion to Adjourn the Committee:

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to adjourn the committee."*
- This is the formal procedure to close the conference, i.e. no debate is done henceforth.
- Generally raised after the last session on the last day.

Right of Reply :-

- This may be raised by a delegate **immediately** after another delegate's speech if the latter has infringed on the integrity of the former's country, its heads of states, leaders, etc. May also be raised if there has been a personal attack on the delegate.
- Defamatory and discriminatory remarks on another fellow delegate, the chairperson or working staff is highly frowned upon and may lead to appropriate action.

Yields:-

When the delegate on the floor has time remaining after his/her speech on the floor, he/she may use the remainder of his/her time for the following yields:

1) Yield to another delegate:

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to the remainder of his/her time to the delegate of _____."*

2) Yield to Points of Information (POI):

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to the remainder of his time to __ (number of POIs) __ Points of Information."*

3) Yield to the chair:

- *"The Delegate of _____ would like to the remainder of his/her time to the chair."*

The General Speaker's List

- Once the motion to open the General Speaker's List (GSL) has been established, the chair would invite delegates to partake in the GSL by announcing:
- *"All delegates wishing to speak on the GSL for an individual speaker's time of _____ seconds, please raise your placards now."*
- The chair takes note of the delegates who then speak one after the other. Delegates may send in a note to the dais to add their names, if they are not included already.
- The GSL is non-exhaustible as all debate on the agenda takes place within it. As such, the chairs may invite more delegates to speak, which can also include delegates who have already spoken before.
- After a delegate has made his/her speech in the GSL, they are open to yield his/her time to another delegate, to points of information or to the dais.

Moderated Caucus

- Anytime within the GSL, the chairs may invite delegates to raise motions or points:
- *"Delegates, if there are any motions or points on the floor, please raise your placards, now."*
- The chair then recognizes delegates and asks them to state their points or motions. They are then voted upon by the committee in order of disruption.
- *"The delegate of ____ would like to suspend debate time to raise a motion to a moderated caucus on the topic ____ for an individual speaker's time of ____ and total speaker's time of ____."*
- This motion requires a simple majority for it to pass (>50%).
- The dais may deny such a motion if the topic raised is not within the scope of the agenda.
- Yields to points of information in moderated caucuses **ARE** permitted at OOWMUN'23. Chairs may however deny the yield if the speaker has exhausted his/her time.
- Moderated caucuses are meant for discussions on subtopics that influence the main agenda. They help delegates to branch out their discussion to include issues pertaining to the main Agenda which require its own speaking time.
- For instance: The main agenda could be, "Combating the Growing Influence of Narcotics", and an apt moderated caucus topic may be, "Discussing political influence on drug trade", which caters to a separate discussion which directly influences the main agenda.

Unmoderated Caucus

- *"The delegate of ____ would like to suspend debate time to raise a motion to an un-moderated caucus for a total time of ____."*
- This motion requires a simple majority (>50%) or chair's discretion to pass.
- Although the committee remains in formal session during an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to leave their seats and engage with other delegates, without chair moderation.
- An unmoderated caucus may be raised when:
 - Delegates wish to discuss potential moderated caucus topics they could raise and debate upon .
 - Delegates would like to clarify points from other delegates in their speeches or to garner greater clarity on stances.
 - To lobby, find allies and form blocs to draft resolutions.

Resolutions

- After substantive debate has been made on the agenda, the committee can now move into drafting their resolutions.
- Blocs and resolutions are formed during unmoderated caucuses which may be extended by chair's discretion to cover an entire session, or as deemed necessary.
- The chairs may set a minimum and maximum limit to the number of resolutions that can be presented in accordance with time constraints and diversity in stances.
- Resolutions are the crème de la crème of the committee's debates, and as such, they need to be crafted with a high level of detail, innovation and originality. Chairs may revoke a resolution if it has been plagiarised from previous conferences or from actual U.N resolutions.
- Blocs are formed according to a state's foreign policy, which is the same reason why one would not find Russia and the U.S.A in the same bloc. Although a bloc including Russia and the U.S.A would violate either of their foreign policies, a restriction on such a bloc formation is not in place.

Preambulatory Clauses :-

- Preambulatory clauses offer a background to the agenda being discussed. They are not debated upon when the resolutions are put forth for discussion as they mainly highlight solutions already taken previously by the UN or comments on substantial developments made in the agenda previously.
- Preambulatory clauses begin with preambulatory verbs listed below:

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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

A resolution requires a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 preambulatory clauses to qualify for debate.

Operative Clauses :-

- Operative clauses offer solutions to the dilemmas stated in the preamble clauses and make up the crux of the resolution. All operative clauses begin with an operative verb that are listed below:

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

- **Note: The operative verbs: Authorises, Condemns, Deplores, Strongly Condemns, and Endorses, are beyond the mandate of all committees at OOWMUN'23 , except the United Nations Security Council. I.e. Only resolutions drafted in the UNSC are permitted to use these verbs.**
- *A resolution requires a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 10 operative clauses to qualify for debate.*

Sponsors :-

- Sponsors are the delegates that have rallied and significantly contributed to the making of the resolution. Sponsors cannot abstain or vote against when voting for their own resolutions.
- *A resolution requires a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 operative clauses to qualify for debate.*

Signatories :-

- Signatories are delegations that may or may not agree with the clauses put forth in the resolution, but want the resolution to be presented for debate.
- *A resolution requires a minimum a third of the committee as signatories to qualify for debate.*

Resolution Format :-

Resolution Paper

Committee:

Sponsors:

Signatories:

(Declaration: Eg: *The General Assembly*)

{Preambulatory Clauses,

- The preambulatory verb at the beginning of each preambulatory clause needs to be italicized. Every preambulatory clause ends with a comma.
- Preambulatory clauses are not numbered.

- Example:

Highlighting the importance of the Bamako Declaration which underscored the importance of the development of 13 mechanisms that coordinate and harmonise efforts to address the illicit proliferation, circulation, and trafficking of 14 small arms and light weapons, }

{Operative Clauses

- The operative verb at the beginning of each preambulatory clause needs to be bold and underlined. Every operative clause ends with a semicolon and is numbered.
- A colon is used if the writer wishes to add a subclause to the main clause. Sub clauses can also have sub-sub clauses. Sub-sub-sub clauses and everything beyond are not permitted.
- Lowercase alphabets are used to list sub clauses and roman numerals are used to list sub-sub clauses.

- Example:

2. **Recognizes** the dilemma revolving around deescalating piracy and influence of non-state actor groups in disputed waters due to the ambiguity regarding maritime borders and as such suggests for the creation of a Joint Task Force:

a) The Joint Task Force is mandated to constitute individuals possessing the following titles (among others):

- i) 2 Senior Fleet/Naval Commanders of constituent countries
- ii) 3 Members of the UN Peacekeeping Force preferably of a third state
- iii) 2 Members of the UNEP Task Force;

Sample Resolution :-

Committee: The African Union

Sponsors: Libya, Mali, South Africa

Signatories: Niger, Ghana, Chad, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Eritrea, Guinea, Angola, Rwanda, Uganda

Deeply concerned with the illicit use of drug, arms and sex trafficking and the lack of effort by the governments to address the issue in African countries,

Highlighting the importance of the Bamako Declaration which underscored the importance of the development of 13 mechanisms that coordinate and harmonize efforts to address the illicit proliferation, circulation, and trafficking of 14 small arms and light weapons,

Emphasizing that the most fundamental rights to “life, liberty and security of person” should be guarded by all 4 means, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Guided by the Bamako Declaration to implement measures on a national, regional, and international level to approach the proliferation of SALW, with respect to international law and principles outlined in the UN Charter, the most prominent of which being for state sovereignty,

1. **Emphasizes** on the fact that the exploitation of digital and other social media websites have abated in escalating cursive trafficking of arms within and across borders in Africa and thus endorses for the following measures to be formulated:

a) Considering that most African nations do not possess a base to formulate cyber-security measures in their country, and it becomes imperative to rectify the fallacies in the Malabo Convention such as but not restricted to the following so that such cited category of countries have a plausible base to build on:

- i) Clarify clause g) in Article 2 of the Malabo Convention wherein the use of the word ‘insult’ is ambiguous,
- ii) Revise Article III-50 and III-51 that give broad and rampant powers to investigating judges and is highly vulnerable to the misuse of power,

P.T.O

b) Invites heads or representatives of African states as well as the CEOs or other heads of popular social media websites such as Facebook to a high-level summit to oust the peril caused by the misuse of social media for the purpose of illicit trafficking:

- i) The Summit should be held on a regular basis to revise outdated policies agreed upon earlier,
- ii) The Summit could be held in a place rigged with high-level security within the continent but most duly in close quarters to the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa;

2. **Takes note** of the role of whistleblowers in combating corruption, which is vital to invigorating the fight against illicit trafficking:

a) As such whistleblowers must be protected and hence affirms the need for funding and supporting NGOs such as but not limited to:

- i) Platform to Protect Whistleblowers in Africa (PPLAAF) for unveiling corrupt government officials that cripple border security and hence paving ways for trafficking of illicit drugs across borders;

3. **Draws the attention** towards the use of opioids such as codeine in medicinal drugs and the need to ban them and thus suggests the following to evade its abuse and trafficking:

a) As the usage of codeine is popularly used in anti-inflammatory medicines the following replacements of non-addictive drugs could be used:

- i) Naprosyn,
- ii) Motrin,
- iii) Advil;

4. **Urges** the AU as some countries have codeine banned in medicinal drugs there exists a large stockpile of these drugs and as burning would release high concentrations of hazardous toxins in the air the following measures can be implemented:

a) Ceasing production and resuming the sale of such drugs whilst selling them in capped small doses per day per person with a credible certificate for medicinal uses;

5. **Draws the attention** towards the illicit trafficking of arms from non-state actor groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS in the Middle East to rebel groups in Africa such as Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab which has adversely affected the intercontinental flow of illicit weapons and thus adversely affecting the fight against arms trafficking and terrorism.

Text Guidelines :-

- Font: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 12

Amendments :-

- After the resolution has been read out by the sponsors and debate time on the resolution as a whole has begun, the dais would be open to receiving amendments to the resolution in discussion.
- Amendments, as suggested by the name, are a provision used by delegates in the committee to amend the resolution.
- All amendments are either friendly or unfriendly. A friendly amendment is passed and added to the resolution without debate. An unfriendly amendment is debated upon. The sponsors are responsible for deciding, unanimously, whether an amendment presented is friendly or unfriendly.
- Amendments are of three kinds: Add, Amend, Strike
- **Add:** Used to 'add' a clause, sub-clause or sub-sub clause to the resolution.
- **Amend:** Used to 'amend' parts of a clause in a resolution.
- **Strike:** Used to 'strike' whole clauses, or parts of it in a resolution. All strike amendments are by default, unfriendly amendments.
- An amendment may only affect one clause at a time. If you would like to amend multiple clauses, then present each amendment independently.
- All amendments presented by sponsors themselves are deemed friendly, by default.
- If more than 40% of the resolution has been amended, the resolution fails.
- Amendments are sent via chits directed to the dais.

Sample Amendment :-

Clause 1a) in the resolution being debated reads:

a) Political leaders must go through a screening test prior to standing for an election.

An amendment submitted may look like:

From: (Sponsor name)

To: The EB

Amend:

Clause 1 a)

1a) Political leaders must go through a heavily publicized screening test prior to standing for an election.

Position Paper

- A position paper is a document that summarises your country's stance on the agenda. They contain the history of the agenda, your country's influence, measures taken by your country, stances on measures taken by other states, solutions implemented, solutions that **YOU** would want to implement, a call to action, etc.

Position Paper Format :-

Committee:

Topic:

Country:

Paragraph 1: Introduction to the agenda

- Introduce the agenda and how the international community in general, and your country in particular is affected by it.
- Begin with a statistic that projects the urgency of the issue at hand, or a quote from your state leaders/prominent personalities pertaining to the topic.
- Your introduction must be the 'hook' to your position paper, therefore, make the first paragraph worth the read.

Paragraph 2: History of your country with regards to the agenda

- How long has the issue been affecting your country?
- What policies were taken to resolve it?
- What new policies have been adapted?
- Are there any important events in the past that have influenced your country's efforts to mitigate the crises?
- Remember to add any relevant data or statistics.

Paragraph 3: International efforts and your country's response to it

- How has your country responded to the efforts taken by other countries or international forums?
- What are the U.N resolutions or treaties that your country has signed or ratified pertaining to the issue?
- What actions by the UN did your country support/oppose?

Paragraph 4: Solutions you would propose

- This is the most vital paragraph of your position paper as it uses your creativity and critical thinking.
- What solutions would you propose? (Ensure that the solutions proposed do not oppose your own foreign policy)

Paragraph 5: Call to action

- Reiterate your country's stance in 2-3 lines.
- Include a call-to-action.
- Include the bibliography to your research after the 5th paragraph.

Text Guidelines :-

- **Font:** Times New Roman
- **Font Size:** 12
- **Spacing:** Single
- **Word Limit:** 700

Tips to write a winning position paper:

- Maintain a tone of confidence throughout the paper. Never doubt measures taken by your country as it hints to indecisiveness and lack of professionalism.
- Abide by your foreign policy throughout.
- Ensure that the solutions proposed are viable and realistic in the real world.
- Use the right vocabulary and avoid repetition. Your position paper should not read like an Oxford Dictionary re-issue, therefore, avoid overly flowery vocabulary.
- Add only relevant information in your position paper. Condensing days of research in just 700 words may tempt you to overindulge in information, resist it.
- Avoid watermarks which could cause difficulty in reading the text. A flag of your country, or its coat of arms on the top right corner would suffice.

Sample Position Paper :-

Committee: The African Union

Topic: Illicit Arms, Drug and Sex Trafficking

Country: The State of Libya

With 87% of illicit opioids, 100 million illicit small arms and sex trafficking being a 8.9 billion USD industry in Africa, it has aggravated fear in the minds of a billion Africans, leaders and endangered the very impetus for nations striving to enact Agenda 2063. Combatting the illicit arms, drug and sex trafficking have become a prerequisite for nations across the globe to safeguard human rights, especially for the continent of Africa, whose daunting economy and vulnerability towards the same has made resisting the cited issues an arduous exercise. Amidst numerous armed conflicts between various militias that embraced the State of Libya in utter chaos and confusion as a subsequent aftermath of the Libyan Civil War and the fall of the Gaddafi regime in 2011, unauthorised arms, drug and sex trafficking have soared and have managed to rupture the already flustered peace and security of the nation. As such, the State of Libya affirms that dialogue on a progressive Africa is futile without eliminating the crux of sex, arms and drug trafficking.

Illicit trafficking of arms in Libya jeopardises and endangers the lives of civilians and national security due to its vulnerability of being procured by rebel groups. After the fall of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's regime, Libya witnessed various militias ravaging for power. Subsequently, amidst feeble national security, the need to mobilise oneself from a potential attack turned decisive, hence, helping individuals traffic arms through platforms such as social media, as per a 2016 report titled "The Online Trade of Light Weapons in Libya", released by the SAS. Furthermore black markets were virtually non-existent until the fall of the Gaddafi regime, but after its fall in 2011, it revealed Gaddafi's massive arms stockpile dangerously left unattended, including conventional and biological weapons. The post-revolution period has made Libya a hub for sex and drug trafficking, serving as a transition zone for traffickers to deliver cannabis and cocaine, from West Africa, to the EU and victims of sex trafficking with fake identities were flown to European countries. As such, Libya has long contemplated this issue and been solving it; It is one amongst the eleven African nations listed in the Members of The Commission on Narcotic Drugs of 2020, released by the UNODC and is the donor for the establishment of a UNODC Sub-Regional office for the Maghreb Countries, whose aims include boosting regional cooperation in the Maghreb to combat drug trafficking.

The State of Libya strongly stands by the decision of the EU, AU and the UN to disengage human smuggling networks and repatriate stranded migrants in an effort to ease this human rights disaster. Moreover, it asserts that tightened border security is an imperative to deescalating trafficking levels. Libya signed a security protocol with Chad, Sudan and Niger which aimed to improve cross-border security by targeting criminal activities, particularly narcotics and arms. It also accepts the importance of Resolution

2491 (2019) and Resolution 2388 (2017) for holding anyone involved in such acts accountable.

Libya thus endorses for formulating policies that hinder the growth of traffickers in Africa such as, but not restricted to: Initiating for the formation of a Inter-African economic waters' border security force, who scrutinise any marine vehicle, transporting people and/or goods, in order to stop transportation of trafficked individuals, arms and drugs, to and fro international waters; placing arms trade embargoes on war-torn countries across Africa, and ensuring that they are not violated by any member state of the UN or the AU, although this can be amended to exclude Government Forces when favourable scenarios arise; temporarily banning international states from intervening in civil wars in Africa, which has been causing volatility in the region; setting NGOs and funding existing ones, such as the HAART in Kenya; invigorating governmental control in areas where there is a lack of it, which is decisive as they act as hotspots for terrorism to burgeon who in turn credit to illicit arms trade, such as the actions of Al Shabaab in Somalia.

The State of Libya, as a proud member of the African Union proclaims that eradicating all forms of trafficking from African soil is immensely vital in achieving Agenda 2063, and that 'The Africa We Want' is virtually non-existent if the cited problems persist. Hence, Libya finds an urgency in addressing the issues at hand and hopes for a fruitful debate over the same.

Crisis

- A crisis is a simulation of an event that would require the coordinated efforts of all delegates in the committee to overcome.
- When a crisis is announced, any and all proceedings (caucuses, lobbying, etc.) are paused and the first update is read out by the dais.
- The house then enters lobbying time wherein delegates form **directives** to resolve the issue.
- After lobbying time has elapsed, all directives presented are debated upon with 2 speakers for and 2 speakers against followed by a vote. Crises have multiple updates, so the aforementioned procedure repeats itself until the outcome of the committee's efforts to mitigate the crisis is announced. Crises may or may not have any relevance to the agenda being discussed.

Directives :-

- Directives are similar to resolution papers, however, they do not have any preambulatory clauses and have only a few short operative clauses.
- The clauses may be sponsored by a singular delegate, or a group. Much like a resolution, it requires a third of the committee as signatories to qualify for debate.

Sample Directive :-

(Assume that the first crisis updates reads:

Due to a sudden outbreak of a mysterious, highly contagious illness in Shengsi county, the Chinese government has blocked all entry and exit to the city. This also includes the closure of the Shanghai Port, where crews from Europe, West Africa, and North America are now stranded without food, water or other necessities. The government is adamant in not providing any requisites to the stranded crews as they fear contamination. The Chinese Coast Guard have also blocked entry to vessels carrying international aid.)

Sponsor: The United States of America

Signatories: The Republic of India, the French Republic, the United Mexican States.

1. **Alarmed** by the negligence of the Beijing in ramping humanitarian efforts to the stranded sailors and thereby directs:

a) To permit the dispatch of food, water and other requisites from international sources to the Chinese Coast Guard.

General Tips

- Reach the conference hall at least 15 minutes prior to the scheduled committee time.
- Listen attentively to instructions and speeches addressed to the committee.
- Stay calm. We, at OOW MUN, prioritise your wellbeing over everything, therefore, leave all your worries with us and stay calm. We await in anticipation to hear you speak!
- Show due respect to your peers. Whatever said during a debate should never hurt anyone in the committee personally.
- Be social. Establish connections by getting to know your fellow delegates. Address delegates by their name outside of formal sessions instead of their delegation. OOWMUN'23 lasts for just two days, however the connections you build last you a lifetime.
- If you are a beginner, do not worry. The Secretariat and your chairs all went through the same rollercoaster of emotions when attending their first Model UN conference. Therefore, seek their guidance whenever you are uncomfortable.
- Present a friendly demeanour which allows you to engage in meaningful conversations with your peers.

Credits

Safwaan Farook - Chief Advisor : OOWMUN2023
Nicholas Denson Mathews - Secretary General : OOWMUN2023



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