OOBMUN'26

A TRYST WITH DIPLOMACY

DELEGATE Handbook

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ABOUT OOBMUN

Honorable delegates, esteemedchairs, and distinguished guests,

Welcome! It is with immense pride and excitement that we invite you to the 4th edition of OOBMUN, taking place on the 7th & 8th of November. Since its beginning, our conference has grown in ambition, size, and spirit, and this edition promises to be our most memorable yet. We are thrilled to open our doors once again to passionate young minds who believe that dialogue can change the world.

Over two unforgettable days, OOBMUN will offer delegates an immersive and enriching experience that goes far beyond the committee room. Delegates will sharpen their public speaking, diplomacy, critical thinking, and negotiation skills while learning to listen, collaborate, and build consensus across differing perspectives. Stepping into the shoes of world leaders, they will research, debate, and draft solutions to some of the most pressing challenges facing our world today. Every speech delivered and every resolution written is an opportunity to grow, and we are committed to creating an environment where delegates feel challenged, supported, and inspired.

To make this possible, OOBMUN will host a diverse range of committees, each with its own unique focus and dynamic: UNHCR, INTERPOL, DISEC, UNSC, PCC, UNCSW, UNEP, and ECOSOC. From humanitarian crises and international security to gender equality, environmental sustainability, and global economic cooperation, the topics before our delegates reflect the real complexity of the world we live in. With such a wide variety of committees, there is a place for every interest and every voice. Whether this is your very first conference or your fifth, you will find a space to learn, to lead, and to shine.

Our dedicated chairs and organizing team have worked tirelessly to ensure that every committee is engaging, well-guided, and rewarding. Their passion for diplomacy and commitment to excellence will be felt in every session, from the opening speeches to the final vote. We hope that each delegate walks into the conference with curiosity and walks out with a deeper understanding of the world and their own potential within it.

Beyond the debates, resolutions, and gavels, OOBMUN is about the people. It is about the friendships formed over shared late-night research, the ideas exchanged during unmoderated caucuses, and the confidence built with every speech delivered. We cannot wait to welcome you, and we hope that you leave not only with new skills and experiences, but with memories and connections that last far longer than the conference itself. Welcome to OOBMUN, where every voice matters and every delegate leaves a mark.

General Rules

Scope of Rules of Procedure

The rules in this guide apply to all committees at the conference. Should a situation arise that these rules do not cover, the committee chair will have final authority in deciding which procedure to follow. Chairs may make minor modifications to the rules at their discretion to help their committee run smoothly, but any major modification requires the approval of the Secretary General. Whenever a modification is made, it will be clearly announced to the entire committee.

Language

English is the official working language of OOBMUN. This applies to all formal and informal documents and communication related to the conference, including but not limited to resolutions, speeches, and notes. Communication in any other language will not be recognized.

Dress Code

All participants must wear western formal attire. Delegates may also choose to wear traditional dress that corresponds to their allotted country. In all cases, delegates must dress modestly in accordance with the laws of the land.

Representation

- **Secretary Generals:** Chairpersons and delegates must abide by all proposals made by the Secretary General, who holds the highest degree of command. If a delegate feels the Secretary General's presence is necessary, they may send a note to the chairs requesting it.
- **Deputy-Secretary General:** Chairpersons and delegates must likewise abide by all proposals made by the Under-Secretaries General, who hold the second highest degree of command. Their presence in committee cannot be requested, except by delegates in committees related to their respective fields.
- **Chairs:** The chairs act as the moderators of their committee and hold complete authority and control over it, including the power to rule on points of order and on general proceedings. If a delegate repeatedly violates the Rules of Procedure or the code of conduct, the chairs reserve the right to temporarily revoke that delegate's speaking rights.
- **Delegates:** Delegates are diplomatic participants who represent an assigned country within a particular committee. They debate and collaborate with one another to arrive at solutions to the agenda at hand.

Code of Conduct

All spoken and written statements must remain diplomatic and respectful at all times.

- Volunteers, delegates, chairs, members of the secretariat, teachers, and support staff must all be treated with respect and courtesy.
- Devices may only be used for research and MUN-related activities during committee sessions. Using them for anything else, such as texting or playing games, is prohibited.
- Personal chats on Whatsapp during committee sessions must be limited to conference-related matters. Personal conversations are not permitted.
- The Rules of Procedure and the orders of the secretariat must be followed at all times.
- Eating is not permitted during committee sessions. Delegates may, however, drink water whenever they wish.
- Delegates who attend fewer than 75% of the total committee sessions, including the opening and closing ceremonies, will be disqualified from receiving a certificate unless an exemption is granted.
- Fighting, play-fighting, verbal abuse, or any other behavior that may create tension between individuals is strictly prohibited.

Flow of Debate

Leadership and Roll Call

Each committee is led by a Head Chair and their co-chairs, who play a crucial role in facilitating discussion. At the beginning of every session, the Chair takes roll calls to confirm the presence of all delegates. A vote is then held to determine which agenda item will be discussed first. It can be of two following manners:

Present and Voting: A Delegate that declares themselves “Present and Voting” shall vote in favor or against any matter without the possibility of abstention.

Present: A Delegate that declares themselves “Present” shall vote in favor, against or abstain on any substantive matter. They cannot abstain from voting on procedural matters (moving into caucuses etc.)

Opening the Floor for Debate:
After roll call is done, the floor has to be opened to debate. This is done so via a 'motion to open the floor for debate'.

Setting the Agenda:
After the floor is open to debate, the chairs will open the floor to points and motions. A motion to 'set the agenda' has to be proposed at this point. This motion is only used for committees that have two agendas. If a committee has only one agenda, the chairs automatically declare the setting of that agenda. The purpose of this motion in a two or more agenda committee is to give delegates the choice to determine in which order the given topics be discussed.

This motion is put to vote and has to receive a simple majority to pass, else fails. A 50-50 vote will result in one speaker for and against the motion with 30 seconds speaking time each, no points of information (POIs) (fancy for questions) followed by a re-vote.

Establishing The General Speakers List (GSL):
Once the agenda is set, the committee begins debate in the default format, the Speakers List. In this format, delegates take turns delivering speeches to the entire committee in an order determined by the Chair. Speeches typically last between 1 and 1.5 minutes, although this duration can be changed by a majority vote of the delegates.

In case the delegate doesn't use up all his time, they can yield it in three ways:

- To POIs, the delegate opens himself to a number of questions he sets or set by the chairs.
- Back to the chair, the delegate is not open to any POIs and returns to his seat.
- To another delegate, the other delegate has to accept or decline the time for this yield to work.

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses:
Throughout the session, the committee may switch between different debate formats. One option is the Moderated Caucus, which allows delegates to explore specific sub-issues through a more back-and-forth style of debate. During a Moderated Caucus, Delegates raise their placards to indicate that they wish to speak, and the Chair calls on them one by one until the time allotted for the caucus runs out. Alternatively, the committee may enter an Unmoderated Caucus, in which delegates are free to move around the room and work with other countries that share similar policies or ideas.

Forming Blocs and Drafting Resolutions:

Early unmoderated caucuses are usually devoted to forming alliances, while later ones focus on drafting resolutions with a caucus bloc, a group of allied countries. All delegates are encouraged to take an active role as sponsors or authors of draft resolutions. After draft resolutions (will be explained in detail ahead) have been submitted, they have to be motioned to be discussed.

Sponsor Speech:

Depending on the time scenario, the chairs give the sponsors (writers) of the resolution a certain amount of time at their discretion to read and explain the resolution. The time allotted for points of information is independent of speaking time.

Amendments:

After the sponsor speech, the chairs open the floor to amendments. The process unfolds in the following stages:

- **Explanation:** The sponsor of the amendment explains what it proposes.
- **Sponsors' Declaration:** Once the amendment has been explained, the sponsors of the resolution must declare it either friendly or unfriendly. A friendly amendment passes directly. An unfriendly amendment goes through three further stages.
    - **Pro-Speakers:** Delegates speak in favor of the amendment.
    - **Con-Speakers:** Delegates speak against the amendment.
    - **Amendment Voting:** The amendment fails unless it receives a simple majority in its favor.

Pro/Con Speakers:

After all amendments have been dealt with, delegates speak for or against the resolution as a whole, in its post-amendment form.

Voting on the Resolution as a Whole:

Following the pro and con speakers, the resolution is put to a vote as a whole.

Moving to the Next Resolution and Agenda:

Once a resolution has passed or failed, the next resolution is brought up and discussed in the same order. When all resolutions on the first topic have been discussed, a motion to close the agenda must be passed. The chairs then declare the next agenda open, and the entire procedure repeats.

Conclusion
After every committee session, every session has to be closed by a motion to ‘suspend’ the session.
The last committee session of the conference has to be closed by a motion to ‘adjourn’.

Roll Call —> Open the Floor for Debate —> Set the Agenda —> Open the GSL —> Moderated Caucus —> Unmoderated Caucus —> Draft Resolutions —> Adjourn

Key Terms

Quorum: It is the minimum number of delegates that must be present in the committee to begin with the session. The committees may start their activities when at least 1/3rd of the delegates are present. If participants arrive during or after the roll call, they are required to send a note to the chairs stating whether they are ‘present’ or ‘present and voting’. (Roll call takes place at the start of every committee session).

Motion: A motion is a request made by a delegate to move the committee as a whole to do something. This could be for various reasons enlisted after the explanation of flow of debate.

Simple Majority: If more than 50% of the delegates present in committee vote in favor of a motion, it passes. This number is declared at the beginning of the first session.

Amendment: A document aiming to add, remove or modify clauses in a resolution being discussed.

Crisis: A crisis committee is a distinct type of committee session that simulates real-life crisis scenarios. These sessions introduce unpredictable and urgent situations that demand immediate action and decision-making. Delegates face time-sensitive challenges and must think quickly and decisively to respond to circumstances that keep evolving.

Directive: Directives are specific instructions or commands given by a delegate or a group of delegates during a crisis committee session to guide and prompt certain actions. They outline the

intended course of action for the entities represented by the delegates and aim to achieve specific goals or objectives.

Communiqué : A communiqué serves as a means to communicate with individuals or organizations outside the committee. It takes the form of a note and includes the recipient's name and position, the author's name and position, as well as the actual message.

Press Release: A press release is employed to disseminate information to the public through designated or unspecified media channels. This serves as a means of communication with the outside world, considering the confidential nature of the committee's affairs.

Vetoes* (Only for UNSC): In the security council, during the voting of an amendment or a draft resolution if any one P5 nation (United Kingdom, United States, France, Russia and China) casts a negative vote, the resolution automatically fails. However, for the best interest of the committee, chairs may implement measures that prevent delegates from using it for reasons that are personal to them, or to individuals presenting a resolution.

Motions

Motion to Open the Floor for Debate

- How: "Motion to open the floor for debate"
- Purpose: Mandatory opening of the floor at the start of the conference.
- Voting: Passes at the chairs' discretion.

Motion to Set the Agenda

- How: "Motion to set the agenda as A followed by B"
- Purpose: To determine the order in which agendas are discussed in committees with two or more agendas.
- Voting: Simple majority.

Motion to Establish the General Speakers List (GSL)

- How: "Motion to set/establish the GSL"
- Purpose: To establish a speakers list once an agenda has been
- adopted. Voting: Passes at the chairs' discretion.

Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus

- How: "Motion to move into a moderated caucus on the topic __ for an individual speaking time of __ and a total time of __"
- Limitation: Cannot exceed 20 minutes.
- Purpose: To discuss sub-topics of the main agenda, explore specifics, and give the house a clear focus.
- Voting: Simple majority.

Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus

- How: "Motion to move into an unmoderated caucus for __ minutes"
- Limitation: Cannot exceed 30 minutes.
- Purpose: To form blocs and alliances, discuss matters freely, and write resolutions.
- Voting: Simple majority.

Motion to Extend a Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus

- How: "Motion to extend the current/previous moderated/unmoderated caucus by __ minutes"
- Limitation: A caucus that has already been extended once cannot be extended again. The extension cannot exceed 20 minutes.
- Voting: Simple majority.

Motion to Close a Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus

- How: "Motion to close the moderated/unmoderated caucus"
- Purpose: If a caucus becomes redundant, it can be closed early to avoid wasting time.
- Voting: Two-thirds majority.

Motion to Table a Draft Resolution

- How: "Motion to table draft resolution __ (name of DR)"
- Alternative: "Motion to close discussion on draft resolution __ (name of DR)" Purpose:
- If the house finds a resolution unworthy, it can be made to fail immediately, without debate, by closing discussion on it through this motion.
- Voting: Two-thirds majority.

Motion to Close the Agenda

- How: "Motion to close the agenda"
- Purpose: To close the agenda once all resolutions relating to the topic have been discussed and nothing remains.
- Voting: Simple majority.

Motion to Discuss a Draft Resolution

- How: "Motion to discuss draft resolution __ (name of DR)"
- Purpose: Since multiple resolutions are made for each topic, they are motioned for discussion by name to determine the order of discussion, unless the chairs prescribe that resolutions be discussed in the order they were submitted.
- Voting: Simple majority.

Motion to Divide the Question

- **How:** "Motion to divide the question"
- **Alternative:** "Motion to vote clause by clause"
- **Purpose:** During discussion of resolutions and directives, delegates often support only certain clauses. In such cases, a motion can be made to vote on the resolution clause by clause.
- **Voting:** Two-thirds majority.

Motion to Divide the House

- **How:** "Motion to divide the house"
- **Purpose:** Delegates sometimes wish to explain their vote in order to influence others or to prevent an exact 50% split. This motion moves the committee to a roll call vote, in which abstentions are not permitted and delegates have four options:
    - **Yes:** A simple yes, after which the chairs call the next country.
    - **No:** A simple no, after which the chairs call the next country.
    - **Yes with rights:** The delegate has 30 seconds to explain why they voted yes.
    - **No with rights:** The delegate has 30 seconds to explain why they voted no.
- **Voting:** Two-thirds majority.

Motion to Extend POIs

- **How:** "Motion to extend POIs"
- **Purpose:** If a delegate has used up all of their speaking time and is therefore ineligible for POIs, or if the POIs allotted by the chairs are too few given how controversial or weighty the delegate's statements were, this motion can be raised immediately before the next speaker takes the floor.
- **Voting:** None; the chairs decide.

Motion to Challenge

- **How:** "Motion to challenge the delegate of __ on the topic of __"

- **Procedure:**
    - Based on the time available and the topic of the challenge, the chairs first decide whether the motion is in order.
    - If the chairs deem it acceptable, the challenged delegate must accept or decline. If the challenge is declined, the motion automatically fails.
    - The committee is then asked whether each side wishes to bring in one more delegate to make it a 2v2. Even if one delegate declines, the challenge remains a 1v1.
    - The delegate who made the motion (the proposition) speaks first for 60 seconds, followed by the challenged delegate for 60 seconds. In a 2v2, each side receives a collective 120 seconds.
    - The rebuttal round begins with the proposition speaking for 45 seconds, followed by the challenged delegate for 45 seconds. In a 2v2, each side receives a collective 90 seconds.
    - Other delegates then ask POIs, with each delegate directing their POI to one of the two or four debaters.
    - After the POI session, the committee votes on who wins the challenge, decided by simple majority.
- **Purpose:** Model UN procedure can feel limiting when delegates want to debate one-on-one or two-on-two over a specific topic. A motion to challenge makes room for an in-depth formal debate between two or four delegates.

Motion to Move to the Previous Question

- **How:** "Motion to move to previous question"
- **Alternative:** "Motion to move into voting procedures"
- **Purpose:** During amendment and draft resolution discussion, once the pro and con speakers have finished, this motion is required to move to a vote on the matter if the chairs do not do so automatically.
- **Voting:** Simple majority.

Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair

- **How:** "Motion to appeal the decision of the chair"
- **Purpose:** If a delegate feels that a decision made by the chair is unfair or unsuitable for the committee, they may make this motion. The delegate then has 30 seconds to explain their reasoning and propose an alternative. The appeal remains subject to the diplomatic code of conduct and to respect for the dais.
- **Voting:** None; the chair makes the final decision.

Motion to Establish a Round Table Conference

- **How:** "Motion to establish a round table conference on the topic __"

- **Purpose:** If a delegate feels that a topic requires the views of every delegate, they may propose a round table conference (RTC), in which every delegate speaks for 30 seconds on the chosen topic. No POIs are entertained.
- **Voting:** Two-thirds majority.

Motion to Suspend the Session

- **How:** "Motion to suspend the session"
- **Purpose:** Every committee session must end with a motion to suspend it.
- **Voting:** Simple majority.

Motion to Adjourn

- **How:** "Motion to adjourn"
- **Purpose:** The final committee session must end with a motion to adjourn.
- **Voting:** Simplemajority.

Points

Point of Information

- **How:** The chairs open the floor to points of information, and only then do delegates raise theirplacards. This point cannot be raised at random.
- **Purpose:** To ask questions of delegates or the chairs after a speech has been made or a statement has been given.

Request/Plead to Follow Up

- **How:** “Request/Plead to follow up,” said immediately after the other delegate responds.
- **Purpose:** A delegate may feel that their question was not answered properly, or may need more clarity or wish to build on their previous question. They may request to follow up, subject to the chairs’ approval.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- **How:** “Point of parliamentary inquiry.” It can be raised at any time, as long as it does not interrupt a speaker.

- **Purpose:**
  If a delegate is confused about what is happening or about the procedures, or wishes to do or say something but does not know the procedural route to do so, they may raise this point to ask.

Point of Personal Privilege

- **How:** "Point of personal privilege." It can be raised at any time, as long as it does not interrupt a speaker. It may interrupt a speaker only when the delegate is asking the speaker to speak more slowly or more loudly.
- **Purpose:** Delegates may encounter discomforts during the conference, and this point exists to keep them at ease. It is used when a delegate wishes to use the restroom, move seats, adjust the temperature, charge a device, or ask for a speaker to be made audible, among other needs.

Point of Order

- **How:** "Point of order." It may be raised only under two conditions and may not interrupt a speaker.
- **Conditions:**
  - **Violation of the rules of procedure:** If a delegate or the chairs have violated the rules of procedure, any delegate may immediately raise a point of order.
  - **Blatant factual inaccuracy:** If a delegate or the chairs have made a statement containing a factual inaccuracy, a point of order may be raised. However, the inaccuracy must be universally accepted as such, and not an opinion, a foreign policy stance, or any matter that depends on sources. For example, saying that India lies in Europe would warrant a point of order. But if the delegate of Togo says their country is doing well economically, this cannot be a point of order, as it is a political view open to debate rather than something that can be dismissed as fact or fallacy.

Note: *Delegates often raise points of order in response to another point of order. No point of order of the second degree may be raised until the chairs have responded to the first.*

Right of Reply

- **How:** "Right of reply," raised immediately after the speaker has finished.
- **Purpose:** If a delegate or their country has been insulted, they may raise a right of reply and speak in their defense for 30 to 60 seconds, as the chairs see fit.

(None of the above points or motions can interrupt a speaker other than the one scenario given for the point of personal privilege, doing so counts as a breach of the rules of procedures.)

Position Papers

Before the conference, every delegate must submit a document known as a position paper. This is an essay that outlines their country's policies on the assigned topic, explains how the issue affects the world internationally and the country nationally, and proposes solutions. In short, it sets out the position of the delegate's country in the given scenario.

An ideal position paper must include:

Formatting Guidelines:

* Font: Times New Roman
* Font Size: 12 (including headings)
* Word Limit: 750 words, excluding bibliography. Page limit does not exist.
* No pictures or graphs to be put- country flag, seal and committee logos are exceptions.
* All other formatting options to be left as default (line spacing, margins etc.)
* Plagiarism must not exceed 5%, papers exceeding this are rejected.

(quotes and statistics if referenced, are excluded from the counter)

1. Introductory Paragraph

- **Delegate Name:**[Name of the delegate]
- **Committee:** [Name of the committee, e.g., United Nations Environment Assembly]
- **Country:** [Country represented by the delegate]

2. Background Information on the Agenda

[Topic] centers on [a brief explanation of the topic]. This section should show how the issue affects multiple regions and involves numerous stakeholders. It is essential to understand the scale of the topic, the geographic areas it touches, and the specific ways it affects the lives of individuals and communities.

3. Past International Action

To understand international efforts, review previous resolutions, treaties, and accords on the subject. Acknowledge notable actions taken by the United Nations and its associated non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Any major UN events relevant to the topic, whether current or upcoming, should also be noted. Reports on progress toward resolving the issue can provide valuable insight.

4. Country Policy

Understanding how the issue has shaped your country is key to developing an effective stance. Analyzing the topic's impact on [Country], including its economic, social, and environmental dimensions, will help determine the country's response. To present the country's official perspective, refer to remarks and quotes from its political leaders, such as the President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, or UN representatives. The position paper should also define the country's views on the matter and propose potential coalitions with other member states or political groupings.

5. Possible Solutions

In this section, put forward the practical measures your country believes the UN should implement to address the issue successfully. You should also acknowledge existing UN activities that your country supports, and you may advocate for expanding or reducing them depending on the situation. Delegates are further encouraged to develop independent strategies that stay consistent with measures the country has taken in the past. It is important to present specific ideas and solid arguments for why the proposed measures are viable and likely to succeed.

6. Use of Facts and Statistics

Include facts, figures, and data from reliable sources throughout the position paper to support your country's perspective. This evidence should be used to strengthen and validate your arguments, and citing credible sources ensures that your points are accurate and trustworthy.

7. Bibliography

A comprehensive bibliography listing all sources used in your research should appear at the end of the position paper. To maintain transparency and academic integrity, proper citation formatting must be used.

SAMPLE:



Committee: United Nations Committee on the Status of Women [UNCSW]

Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Name of Delegate: Munadir Ahammed



AGENDA 1: Promoting Safe and Inclusive Sanitation Facilities for Women and Girls in Vulnerable Communities.

One of the famous quotes of Ruth Bader Ginsburg is, "Women belong in all places where decisions are being made and it shouldn't be an exception for women".

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) knows quite well that it is a very big issue to provide people throughout the whole country, and especially women and girls belonging to the most vulnerable groups, with good, safe, and accessible sanitation facilities. Sanitation and hygiene are basic human needs, and having these facilities helps people to be healthier, to get more education, and to be more socially involved. The DPRK is stressing the importance of developing gender equality along with the supporting infrastructure through equitable community development which would, at the same time, foster the dignity of women and girls at every level of society. The DPRK has restated that it views sanitation improvement as a very high priority and as an integral part of national development and social welfare. This has been their basis on the level of their commitment to the subject, taking into account their previous statement on the matter. At the heart of their talk is the objective of SDG 6 that is all about ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for everyone. More specifically, this Goal seeks to ensure that everyone will have access to adequate, and equitable sanitation and hygiene; it will eliminate open defecation; and will make provisions for women, girls, and the most vulnerable individuals after that.

Unclean and poorly, equipped toilets, in particular, bring direct damages to women and girls. If there are no appropriate facilities, women and girls can be more in danger of sexual abuse, assault, or developing health issues, especially during their menses or when pregnant. In fact, these hygiene problems on the earth's most extreme situations have kept girls away from school and women from receiving work opportunities. The DPRK points out that sanitation is a matter of women's and girls' concern for their personal safety, privacy, and dignity, and thus it includes the provision of gender, segregated toilets, menstrual hygiene products, disposal systems, and safe environments in schools and public spaces. Such measures also facilitate gender equality by removing the barriers that hinder the educational and economic activities of girls and women.

The DPRK agrees that significant steps have been made towards the provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation and recalls that aligned efforts to strengthen WASH services lay at the core of the social development goals. Strategic plans emphasize extending sanitation improvements to homes, schools, and communities with a special focus on localities lacking such facilities. On the other hand, the DPRK sees that the problems encountered by all disadvantaged groups, shortage of resources, remoteness and the difficulty of continuously investing in the infrastructure, are also its problems. The DPRK pleads for more collaboration with international partners to enhance the capacity of

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stresses that continued sanitation solutions should be rights, based, gender, inclusive, and community, centered to have a lasting impact. The DPRK agrees that including women and girls in sanitation planning and decision, making is a way to make the facilities more effective, safer, and culturally acceptable while at the same time promoting gender empowerment (UN, Water, 2023). Besides, local people's involvement is a must for identifying their needs, getting their commitment, and taking care of the sanitation facilities in the less fortunate areas. The DPRK also points to the need for national sanitation policies to be in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Well, being), 5 (Gender Equality), and 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), as coordinating different sectors leads to better results for women and girls (UN, 2023). Moreover, the DPRK is in favor of international technical cooperation facilitated through UN agencies and development partners for capacity, building, exchange of technologies, and infrastructure development that would allow vulnerable communities to have access to safe, dignified, and inclusive sanitation services.

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https://dprk.un.org/en/10767-sector-working-group-water-sanitation-and-hygiene

Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution is a document that seeks to resolve the problems a committee is addressing. In simple terms, it takes raw ideas and solutions and turns them into a formal, clear, and precise action plan. Once a draft resolution is passed, it is called a resolution.

Sponsors:

Sponsors are the primary authors and leaders of the resolution. Their number cannot exceed 2 - 3 delegates in the committee.

Signatories

Signatories are delegates who wish to see the resolution debated. Signing does not necessarily mean supporting or opposing it. A resolution will not be discussed unless it has signatories amounting to at least 33% of the committee size.

A delegate may sponsor a maximum of one resolution. However, they may sign multiple resolutions, with the exception of their own, even if they are a sponsor.

Structure of a Resolution:

1. Preambulatory Clauses

These clauses explain why the committee is addressing the topic and highlight past international action on the issue. They do not call for any form of action. Preambulatory clauses can:

- Reference the UN Charter or other charters.
- Cite past resolutions, treaties, or statements.
- Recognize past or ongoing efforts by nations or organizations.
- Include other general, non-action statements on the topic.

2. Operative Clauses

The operative section is the most important part of a resolution. Its clauses lay out the actions or recommendations intended to resolve the issue.

Given below are the list of phrases that must be used when starting preambulatory or operative clauses:

Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Alarmed by	Approving	Aware of
Believing	Bearing in mind	Cognizant of	Confident
Contemplating	Convinced	Declaring	Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious	Deeply convinced	Deeply disturbed	Deeply regretting
Deploring	Desiring	Emphasizing	Expecting
Expressing its appreciation	Expressing its satisfaction	Fulfilling	Fully aware
Fully believing	Further deploring	Further recalling	Guided by
Having adopted	Having considered	Having considered further	Having devoted attention
Having examined	Having heard	Having received	Having studied

Operative Phrases

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

(are reserved for the security council)*

Preambulatory Clauses

The preambulatory clauses are where you describe the problem and justify why it deserves the committee's attention. They also set out the reasoning behind the solutions you will propose in the operative section, so a strong preamble is important before moving on.

Operative Clauses

These clauses are the core of the resolution and must lay down a proper framework for tackling the issues at hand. They must not be vague. They should be able to answer every question about how they will be implemented, whether they are feasible, what the timeline is, and why they are the best solutions available.

Precision

A resolution must not be vague. It should clearly address the audience it is targeted at, and it should cover financing, the legality of implementation under national and international law, oversight and progress-tracking, and a timeline. Keep in mind that when a resolution is put into practice, countries implement what is written in the document, not what was said in the speeches explaining it. Everything must therefore be stated clearly enough to be understood without needing a speech, although speeches remain an integral part of the conference.

Mandate-Abiding

A good resolution effectively utilizes the mandate of the committee it is being proposed in and respects and makes use of international law.

Good Form

A good resolution follows the proper format, uses accurate grammar and clear, precise language, and is not plagiarized.

SAMPLE:

Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Agenda: Combating the Rise of Organ Trafficking: State Responsibility and Transnational Organized Crime in the Global Healthcare Black Market
Bloc: United Front Against Illicit Trade and Crime (UFAITC)

Main Sponsors: The People's Republic of Bangladesh, The Republic of India

Co-Sponsors: The Russian Federation, The French Republic, Japan

Signatories: The Federal Republic of Germany, The Italian Republic, The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Federative Republic of Brazil, The Republic of Peru, The Republic of Chile, The Republic of Korea, The People's Republic of China, The Swiss Confederation, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, The Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, The Kingdom of Spain, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America, The Kingdom of Sweden, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, The Republic of Indonesia, The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Republic of South Africa, The Argentine Republic, The Republic of Colombia, The United Mexican States, The Republic of Türkiye

To the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) as well as UN Resolution 71/322,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the inherent right of every individual to freedom from exploitation,

Bearing in mind that poverty, economic challenges, and inadequate healthcare access contribute to the growth of organ trafficking and transplant tourism,

Emphasizing the importance of international frameworks and cooperation to focus on reform and to help prevent organ trafficking, protect victims and prosecute offenders,

Affirming that organ trafficking is inconsistent with the most basic human values and contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the spirit of the WHO Constitution,

Alarmed by the exploitation of vulnerable populations, including refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons and individuals living in poverty, who are targeted by organized criminal groups involved in illicit organ trade,

Noting with deep concern the failure of member states to adhere to international law, conventions, and UNGA resolutions towards Organ Trafficking,

Alarmed by the increase of transnational networks operating in Rural and Unregulated Areas,

1) **Encourages** the development of an organ transplantation system through:
    a) The creation of national donor and recipient registries under the guidance of international and national laws,
    b) Implementation of a standardized procedure to document donor consent and approval for transplant processes,
    c) The national registries to be interoperable with WHO's Global Observatory on donation and transplantation,
    d) Establishment of a national transplant overseer committee with the power to approve, deny or investigate cases of transplants domestically;

2) **Recommends** the creation of a voluntary regional organ-sharing system among participating member states to improve legal organ allocation and reduce the demand for illegally obtained organs by:
    a) allowing compatible organs to be shared between member states in accordance with agreed legal, ethical, and medical standards,
    b) Ensuring safe and controlled medical transport with clear chain-of-custody procedures so the organ cannot be lost, replaced, or misused during transit,
    c) Requiring all organs sent between countries to have proper documentation, including verified donor consent, medical compatibility reports, and approval from the relevant national health authorities,
    d) Promoting direct communication between national transplant authorities to confirm each case in real time and quickly identify any suspicious or incomplete transfers,
    e) Introducing a digital traceability system that allows both sending and receiving countries to monitor the organ at every stage, to track the organ at every stage, including procurement, preservation, transportation, and transplantation;

3) **Requests** for the creation of a specialized Transitional Financial Task Force on Black Markets (TFTFBM) under the technical and national FATF (Financial Action Task Force) and UNODC:
    a) To explicitly monitor and investigate suspicious asset flows:
        i) Enforces the tracking of split payment configurations to offshore tax havens and cash related medical billing accounts linked to transplant tourism,
        ii) Urges member states to enforce reporting jurisdictions on private commercial banks regarding wire transfer to accounts owned by international healthcare agencies or brokers,
        iii) Encouraging real-time cooperation between law agencies with the help of UNODC Regional Anti-Trafficking Police Network to conduct join training exercise for cross-border operations to arrest illicit organ trafficking networks;

Effective Researching

Understanding the Committee and Agenda:
Begin by reading the committee's background guide carefully. Note the committee's purpose, its objectives, and the specific topic or topics it will address. It also helps to list any subtopics or critical questions that are likely to be covered, so that your research stays focused from the start.

Researching Your Assigned Country:
Next, learn about your assigned country's history, geography, political structure, and foreign policy. Examine its stance on international concerns, along with its previous positions on subjects relevant to the agenda. Become familiar with its interests, alliances, and priorities, and study its cultural, economic, and social characteristics, since these often shape its policy positions.

Analyzing International Treaties and Resolutions:
Once you understand your country, turn to the international framework surrounding the agenda. Research the important agreements, conventions, and treaties related to the topic, and become familiar with the current legislative framework, previous resolutions, and ongoing efforts or discussions. Identify the key figures involved, along with their positions and their past involvement in addressing the issue.

Examining Official Documents and Statements:
Finally, analyze official statements, speeches, and resolutions issued by your allocated country or by other countries of interest. Stay aware of any recent developments, policy changes, or trends that may affect your country's position, as these can change how it approaches the issue in committee.

Delegating Tips

Well-Researched:
Being well researched on everything relevant is the first step to becoming a responsible delegate, and the previous section of this guide offers directions on where to start. Every other essential MUN activity stems from research. After all, what good is a speech, position paper, resolution, or POI that lacks it?

Abiding by the Rules of Procedure and Code of Conduct:
A good delegate is well aware of the rules of procedure and the conference's code of conduct, and follows them at all times. It is essential to be well versed in the rules beforehand. Any doubts can be cleared up by emailing your chairs or the secretariat, or, on conference days, by raising a point of parliamentary inquiry.

Punctuality:
Delegates are required to submit a position paper beforehand, and it is their duty to submit it on time while following all the guidelines in the position paper section of this guide. If an unforeseen circumstance prevents you from submitting on time, inform the secretariat beforehand and kindly request an extension.

Engagement:
Speaking is the primary essence of a Model UN conference. Push yourself to make speeches, ask questions, and raise points and motions. It may be hard to break free from fear and anxiety, but give it your best shot, and our supportive executive board will be there to assist you at any point if you feel nervous or held back.

Delegates often avoid speaking when their country has no direct content on the agenda at hand. Even in such a situation, speak up: offer personal opinions that relate indirectly to your country's policies and ask logical questions. Your country will never prevent you from engaging.

Collaboration and Diplomacy:
You can lead your committee to great outcomes by focusing on collaboration and diplomacy rather than power-play and personal attacks. You can do this by submitting constructive amendments, writing good resolutions, building effective alliances during unmoderated caucuses (lobbying), and making constructive statements.

Effective Caucusing:

1. Share ideas and test them. Provide ideas, debate and discuss the feasibility of everything, narrow your options down to the best possible solutions, and defend them.

2. Negotiate. Wherever necessary, make compromises in exchange for compromises to reach common ground and consensus that moves the committee forward.
3. Listen and record ideas. Statements picked up from speeches and unmoderated caucuses can be converted into clauses. Good listening will also help you discover your allies and opponents and enable you to ask relevant questions.

Avoiding Repetition:

When you listen and pick up points, you know what the committee has already heard and should not repeat it. It is common to see delegates prepare GSL speeches beforehand and deliver them word for word in committee. Sometimes, however, small changes on the spot are necessary. If over three or four delegates have already explained the general scenario, delegates who are not among the first five speakers can cut that explanation from their GSL speeches and use the time to explain their country's policies further or to take POIs.

Taking and Asking POIs:

The time used for POIs is whatever remains of your speaking time after your speech, so it is advisable not to use your time up entirely. Leave about 15 seconds or more for POIs. Constructive POIs, such as questions on the feasibility of an idea, the intensity of national problems, or clarifications of a nation's stance, are essential for keeping the committee moving forward. Vague, pointless, and undiplomatic POIs must be avoided. A POI must always be asked in the form of a question and kept concise and to the point. Remember, it is a question, not a speech, so do not add unnecessary backstory or history.

THANK YOU AND SEE YOU AT OOBMUN'26