



Rome International Model United Nations

13th SESSION 2019

THE SECRETARIAT

Delegate's Handbook

Rome International Model United Nations

**XIII
session
2019**



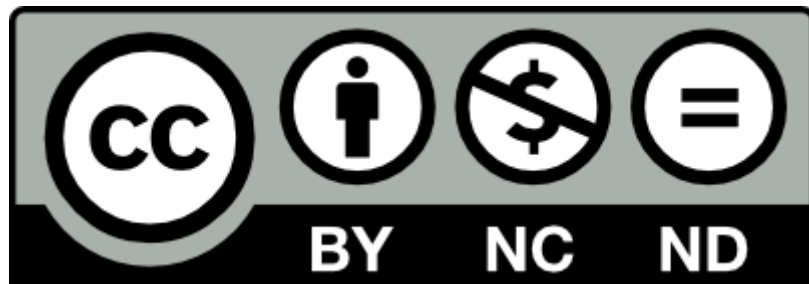
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Abstract

The following manual is to be used exclusively by the participants to RIMUN - *Rome International Model United Nations*. It is not meant to be a complete synthesis of the *Rules of Procedure*, but a basic collection of all the necessary knowledge for delegates. Any faults, mistakes or absences can be notified to the e-mail info@rimun.com. It is available freely at <http://www.rimun.com>.



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Chapter 1.

General Notions

1.1 Introduction

The following work aims at illustrating the main technical aspects concerning a *delegate's* task inside RIMUN. Aware that a full understanding and in-depth knowledge of such fields is only a necessary (but not sufficient) condition for the delegate's success, we are hopeful that this will be considered a supporting *viaticum* for the practical application of such fields.

1.2 What is RIMUN?

This first introductory paragraph wants to offer a general overview on RIMUN (acronym for *Rome International Model United Nations*).

RIMUN is a simulation of all the activities of the United Nations, which is carried out according to the *Rules and Regulations* of the UN itself.

A *delegation* (which can be either a State or an Organization) and a *Forum* are assigned to each participant that is registered with the role of *delegate*.

He or she will represent this delegation throughout the entire duration of the conference by writing documents called *resolutions*, discussing them and voting them in the assigned *Forum*, in ways that are coherent with the true politics of said delegation. Usually a delegation is assigned to several participants, which are however assigned to different *Forums*.

RIMUN counts 15 *Forums* divided in *Committees* and *Commissions*, and they are:

- **General Assembly (GA)**
 - I Committee – *Disarmament and International Security Committee*;
 - II Committee – *Economic and Financial Committee*;
 - III Committee – *Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee*;
 - IV Committee – *Decolonization and Special Political Committee*;
 - V Committee – *Administrative and Budgetary Committee*;
 - VI Committee – *Legal Committee*.
- **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);**
 - *Humanitarian Affairs Segment* (of the ECOSOC);
 - *Commission on Sustainable Development*;
 - *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*;
 - *Commission on Narcotic Drugs*;
- **Human Rights Council (HRC);**
- **Security Council (SC);**
- **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**



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The first six elements in the list above are the so-called *Main Committees* of the *General Assembly* (GA). The General Assembly is the collective assembly in which all *Member States of the United Nations* are represented with equal rights and duties.

The following four elements form *the Commissions* of the *Economic and Social Council* (ECOSOC).

The *Security Council* (SC), the *Human Rights Council* (HRC) and the *International Court of Justice* (ICJ) are distinct organs. There could also be *Special Commissions*, under the jurisdiction of the ECOSOC. (e.g. the *Special Commission on Feeding the Planet* during RIMUN 2015) or of the HRC (e.g. the *Advisory Panel on the Condition of Women* in RIMUN 2017-2018).

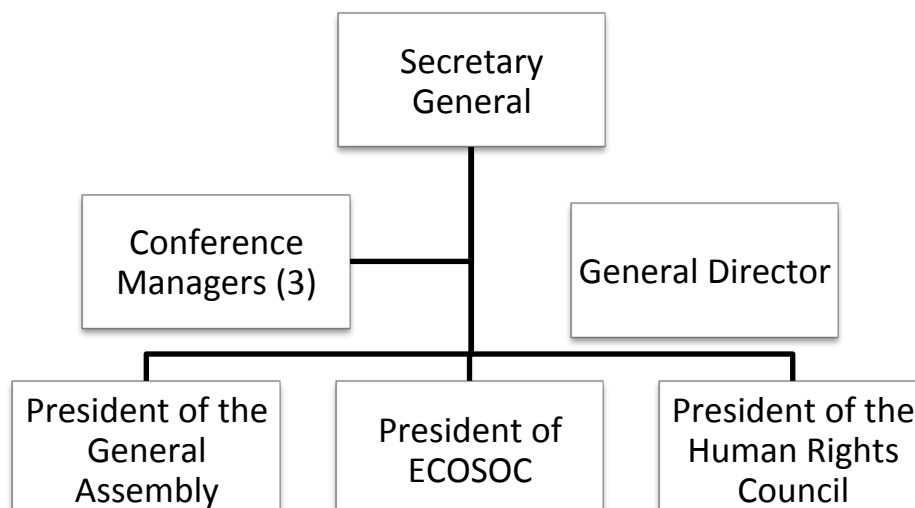
During the last day of the conference all committees are reunited in the GA and all the commissions are reunited in the ECOSOC, where the delegates will discuss one resolution from each committee or commission.

The purpose of the conference is to have one or more resolutions approved by RIMUN. Such case occurs:

- If and when a resolution is approved by the GA, in case the participant is assigned to one of the six *Main-Committees*;
- If and when a resolution is approved by the ECOSOC, in case the participant is assigned to one of the four *Commissions*;
- If and when a resolution is approved by the *Human Rights Council* in case the participant is assigned to the HRC.
- If and when a resolution is approved by the *Security Council* in case the participant is assigned to the SC.

1.3 The Secretariat

The *Secretariat* is the *Executive Committee* of the conference. It is composed by five members and it has the following structure:





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1.4 The Role of the Delegate

The *delegate* is the person in charge of representing a nation, an entity or an organization within RIMUN. Because of this, they are required to assume, in their attitude and in their actions, all that appertains to a real diplomatic representative of a nation or such (*I.e. delegates must dress formally and with decorum, speak correctly using formal English, be able to handle social interactions in a civil manner with their equals and superiors.*)

Throughout the entire MUN, the *delegates* will have to assume the point of view of the nations to which they have been assigned, arguing and sustaining their position even if it should differ from their own personal opinion. When debating, they will always have to speak in third person when referring to themselves or their interlocutor.

1.5 The Role of the Chairperson

A *Chairperson* is an appointed or designated staff member who presides all the sessions of a specific *Forum* and ensures its smooth running. Prior to the conference, the Chairpersons develop the topics to be discussed in their Forum and write a detailed report on each of them. The reports are supposed to give a general overview on the issues to be discussed, and their main purpose is to guide the delegates in their own, more in-depth, research upon the topics. Specifically, it is a duty of the delegate to research the policy of his delegation regarding all topics assigned.

It is a tradition in RIMUN that the chairperson establishes communication platforms with the delegates that are assigned to his or her forum even before the conference starts, in order to give them the chance to know each other and to help clarify any uncertainties and worries the delegates might have regarding the conference, the topics or any other matter.

Chapter 2.

The Resolution

In the following chapter, the structure of the resolution will be analyzed, pointing out its main technical, formal and editing trademarks. Each *delegate* is required to prepare at least one resolution on a topic assigned to his or her *Committee, Commission or Council*.

2.1 What is a Resolution?

A *resolution* is a document through which a *delegate* proposes the undertaking of certain actions to cope with one of the issues that are being discussed in his or her assigned Forum. Under a merely technical profile, it consists of a single sentence, divided in three main sections.



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2.1.1 Introductory addressees

Introductory addresses represent all references of the resolution, identifying it among the others, pointing out its *forum*, *topic*, *main-submitter* and *cosubmitters*. *They* define the subject of the sentence.

2.1.2 Preambulatory clauses

Preambulatory clauses highlight the cultural, social, political, legal and economic basis to which the action brought forward by the resolution points; usually in this section, previous resolutions on the same subject and main events that require attention on the matter are recalled.

This part of the resolution is not subject of the debates;

2.1.3 Operative clauses

Operative clauses are the fulcrum of the resolution; they represent the specific actions that all *submitters* intend to carry out for resolving the matter. They are numbered with Arabic digits (clause: 1, 2 etc.), possibly developed in sub-clauses identified by small letters of the alphabet, (a, b, etc.) that can be, yet again, further developed in detailed lists, identified by Roman numbers (i., ii., etc.). They begin with a verb in third person, with the subject being the Forum as expressed in the Introductory addresses.

This part is subject to discussion and editing during the debate.

Particular rules are valid for the Security Council, which is the only forum allowed to undertake or authorize operative actions.

2.2 The Resolution *Iter*

Such expression is used to describe the process a draft resolution has to go through to be approved by RIMUN. The process is made of an informal part (lobbying) and a formal part pertaining to *Committees*, *Commissions*, *Councils*, and, possibly, the *GA* or *ECOSOC*.

2.2.1 Lobbying (informal discussion)

This is the phase in which resolutions are produced, and it develops inside each Forum, separately. The delegates have to submit completed resolutions to the Chairs of their Forum, and in order to be allowed to do so they must reach a minimum number of supporters to their resolution (co-submitters). The most productive way to do so is for the delegates to divide in groups that will each work on a resolution on one of the different topics assigned. Each group should possibly be composed of delegates that represent countries sharing similar policies on that specific topic. The groups work by merging the resolutions that the individual delegates have written before attending the conference, trying to



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compose one document that should be agreed upon by the whole group in its composition.

There is complete freedom for the delegates on how many groups they can form. There has to be, however, at least one group working on each topic. The same delegate can be part of more groups. Each group must decide a Main Submitter of the resolution the group has made, while the other delegates, that are either part of the group or are just interested in discussing that resolution, can sign it as Co-Submitters. Keep in mind that Co-submitting a resolution does not oblige a delegate to be in favor of it during the debate. As said before, each resolution must have a minimum number of co-submitters to be able to be discussed. Any delegate can co-submit as many resolutions as he pleases.

The minimum number of *co-submitters* for a resolution to be allowed to be discussed depends on the number of *Delegations* represented in each *Forum*.

Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), *Non-Governmental Organizations* (NGOs) and *Non-member States* are allowed to be both *co-submitters* and *main-submitters* of resolutions.

Co-submitters required:

- 5 *co-submitters* for the *Main Committees of the General Assembly*
- 5 *co-submitters* for the *Commissions of the ECOSOC*;
- 10 *co-submitters* for the Human Rights Council (HRC)
- 2 *co-submitters* for the *Security Council (SC)*;

2.2.2 Approval and Layout Panels (correction and layout)

In this phase the orthography of each resolution is checked by RIMUN's Approval Panel. If corrections are to be made, the resolution is sent back to the main submitter to apply the proper changes. He or she then proceeds to submit it again to the chairs until a final version of the resolution is reached. Ultimately the Layout Panel sees to the formal layout of the resolution, to make it as clear and easy to read as possible.

It is advised to:

1. Bring and use one's own laptop and, possibly, pendrive;
2. Always maintain a copy in digital format of the resolution and of previously-checked drafts;
3. Ask the managing member of the Approval Panel to be assigned to the same correction post, in case of multiple drafts of the same resolution.

2.2.3 Formal Discussion

In this chapter we will limit to the general description of the various stages of the discussion of the resolutions. More in-depth description of the various formalities and rules of debate are in the next chapter.



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The discussion of the resolutions is conducted inside the Forum in which those resolutions were written and it follows a strict procedure. Each resolution is discussed separately. The Chair chooses the order of discussion. The discussion of a resolution is divided into different intervals of time in which various delegates are allowed to have a speech about their opinion on the resolution and answer the questions that can be posed by the other delegates. The debate unravels in the following way:

a) Introduction of the resolution

The Chair introduces the topic of the resolution and the Main Submitter. He or she invites the Main Submitter to read out the operative clauses of the resolution and then declares how much time will be dedicated to the discussion in favor and to the one against.

b) Time in favor of the resolution:

During this part of the debating time, whose duration is decided by the Chair, delegates who intend to speak in favor of the resolution are allowed to do so. The first to have a speech about the resolution is its Main Submitter. After each speech, the Chair asks the speaker if he or she is open to questions (*points of information*) from the other delegates. If not, the Chair invites the speaker to yield the floor back. After the Main Submitter has left the floor, the other delegates can express their will to have a speech on the resolution by raising their placards. The Chair chooses each time who will be the next speaker among the candidates who raised the placard.

c) Time against the resolution:

After the time in favor of the resolution is elapsed, the Chair moves the debate into time against. Now the delegates are only allowed to have speeches against the resolution. Apart from the content of the speeches, the procedure is equal to the one adopted in the time in favor of the resolution.

d) (Optional) Open debate:

This is a part of the debating time that is accessed only if the delegates make a motion to do so. In Open Debate the Chair can entertain both speakers in favor and against the resolution. Apart from the content of the speeches, the procedure is equal to the one adopted in the previous times in favor and against the resolution.

e) Voting procedures:

After the time set for open debate or time against is elapsed, the forum moves into the voting procedures on the resolution that has just been discussed. Non-Governmental Organizations, Inter-Governmental Organizations and Non-Member States cannot cast their vote on a resolution: only Member States can.



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For a Member State to express its vote, the delegate representing it has to raise the placard when the Chair asks for the votes either in favor or against, or for abstentions. The resolution passes only if the votes in favor reach the simple majority. It is a tradition of RIMUN to clap if a resolution passes.

2.3 Further information

- The floor (physically the spot next to the Forum's Chair desk) is always held by the *Chair*, who yields it to those who wish to speak. When the speaker has finished talking and answering the points of information, he or she yields the floor back to the Chair.
- No speaker, including the *Main Submitter* of the resolution, is compelled to be open to questions (*points of information*) when their speech ends. Such procedure however is strongly encouraged as it shows a clear sign of being open to dialogue, self-confidence and will (at least manifested) to cooperate with the *Forum* to solve the controversy at hand. Furthermore, as direct dialogue is never allowed, the answers can deal with matters that are not directly connected to the question itself.

2.4 Security Council

In Security Council the Chair starts the debating time declaring how long the overall discussion will be. He subsequently applies the previously described iter (Introduction, time in favor, time against, open debate, voting procedures) to all of the points of the resolutions. Each point is debated upon separately, with its own Main Submitter. After all points are discussed, the final resolution is very briefly discussed as a whole with the same iter. All the voting procedures in Security Council include the possibility for the P5 nations (France, United States of America, United Kingdom, China and Russian Federation) to impose a veto. If such a thing happens, that voting automatically fails.

It is strongly encouraged for the delegates to write very short resolutions in Lobbying, so that after all the original points are discussed the debate can focus on the addition of new operative clauses through amendments. By doing so, the Chair can ensure variety in the discussion, choosing which amendment to discuss and when.

2.5 Resolutions in GA and ECOSOC

Among all the approved *resolutions*, each Committee and Commission chooses one to be discussed by the whole GA and the whole ECOSOC during the last day of the conference. Choice methods and criteria are up to the *Presidents*, who can leave the decision up to *Chairs*.

The *iter* followed for the discussion of the chosen resolution in the GA/ECOSOC is no different from the one described above, the main difference being that all delegates from all Forums of the GA/ECOSOC can participate to the debate.

For the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, the last day is no different from the previous ones, since it remains separate from the GA and the ECOSOC.



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2.6 Gathering Information

Information needed to prepare a resolution can be found at the following locations and sites:

- Diplomatic offices (embassies etc.) of each nation or organization;
- In the *database* of the resolutions approved by the General Assembly:
<http://www.un.org/documents/resga.htm>
- In the *Security Council resolution database*:
<http://www.un.org/documents/scres.htm>
- Surfing websites belonging to the *Permanent Representatives of the UN*, at:
<http://www.un.org/en/members/index.shtml>
<http://www.un.org/en/members/nonmembers.shtml>
<http://www.un.org/en/members/intergovorg.shtml>
<http://web.worldbank.org/> <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
- Visiting any main news Television channels or Press heading on the Internet:
 - The Times <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/>
 - The New York Times <http://nytimes.com/>
 - Financial Times US <http://www.ft.com/home/us>
 - Financial Times Europe <http://www.ft.com/home/europe>
 - Financial Times Asia <http://www.ft.com/home/asia>
 - Financial Times Middle East <http://www.ft.com/home/middleeast>
 - CNN <http://www.cnn.com/>
 - BBC <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

The Chairs shall provide the delegates of their Forum with more specific sources regarding their own topics before the beginning of the conference.

N.B.: As much as consultation of real UN resolutions is accepted and encouraged, their plagiarism or illegal copying, even when limited to points or phrases, is absolutely prohibited. Failing to respect such a rule will reflect in non-approval of the resolution by hand of the Secretariat and, consequently, it will not be discussed in the *General Assembly* or *ECOSOC* even if previously approved by the *Committee* or *Commission*.

Chapter 3.

Theory and standard procedure of debates

3.1 The Amendment

During debating time, any delegate can edit the resolution in discussion using amendments. Specifically, amendments can:

- Edit an existing point of the draft resolution;
- Strike out a point (or part of a point) of the draft resolution;
- Add new points to the draft resolution.



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To propose an amendment the delegate must fill in the specific form which will be provided by the Administrative Staff when requested. The form must be filled in as indicated here:

AMENDMENT SHEET

FORUM: [I, II, etc., ECOSOC, Security Council]

QUESTION OF: [insert topic of the currently discussed resolution]

DELEGATION: [insert name of proposing delegation]

NATURE OF THE AMENDMENT: [clearly indicate the nature of the amendment: change, strike out, add]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT: [clearly indicate any references to correctly determine the amendment, i.e. line numbers, points involved etc.]

3.1.1 How to present an amendment

Once filled in, the amendment sheet is handed to the Chair through the Administrative Staff, therefore:

- a) When the floor is open, the delegate who proposed the amendment, who is in charge of initiating the discussion, raises the placard and asks for a point of information to the Chairs. When the delegate is recognized, he/she notifies that his/her delegation presented an amendment (i.e. “*Point of information to the Chairs*” ... “*My delegation/The delegation of ... has presented an amendment. Is it in order?*”);
- b) If judged as “in order”, the Chair reads out the amendment, sets debating time for it and invites the proposer to explain his/her reasons at the floor.
If the Chairs judge the amendment as not in order, they shall send a notepaper to the delegate specifying their reasons. The delegate shall then decide whether to re-write it or not;
- c) The discussion of an amendment follows the same identical iter of the discussion of a resolution, the only difference being that in the voting procedures abstentions are not allowed and NGOs, IGOs and Non Member States are allowed to vote.

N.B.: The proposer may at any time withdraw his/her *amendment*, on his/her own initiative.



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3.1.2 The Amendment to the Amendment

The *amendment to the amendment* (AtA) is the necessary procedure to be able to edit (hence not completely erase) the *amendment* at hand. The formality mirrors those described above, with the exception that:

1. one should point out, on the amendment sheet, that it is an AtA;
2. after voting on an AtA, should this pass, the entire original amendment is automatically approved, and therefore passes. Should the AtA fail, the Forum moves back to discussing the original amendment.

N.B. : The discussion on an AtA interrupts that of the *original amendment*. Time on such original discussion is therefore paused and will resume in case the AtA fails.

3.1.3 The Friendly Amendment

The *friendly amendment* (FE) is used exclusively to edit the *resolution* in its formal features, but not in its content. For example, a *friendly amendment* is proposed to correct grammar, style or punctuation.

The FE is not discussed nor voted on, it is simply approved by the *main-submitter* of the *resolution* to which the *amendment* is addressed. There are two ways to present a FE:

1. In written form, specifying on the *amendment sheet* that it is a FE;
2. Orally, raising the placard and bringing up in the question that the delegation wants to propose a FE.

3.2 Points

Points are the general tools used by *delegates* to interact with their fellows, to highlight irregularities in the debate, or to obtain personal privileges.

Their presentation, unless otherwise prescribed, occurs by raise of placard, pointing out the nature of the point and specifying it after being recognized by the *Chair*.

Delegates may never interrupt the *Chair* or the speaker while they are talking (with the exception of the PPP, mentioned below), and may never raise a point during voting procedures.

- **Point of information:** it is used to ask a question to the speaker. It is allowed exclusively when in form of a single direct question and in third person. It is brought forward while standing.
- **Point of order (PO):** it is used to call the attention of the Chair to the Rules and Regulations, and their respect (i.e. “Is it in order that...?”). The decision made by the Chair after raising such a point is final. It is also used to request an apology from another delegate.



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- **Point of information to the Chair:** used to ask general information that does not pertain to the Rules and Regulations, or to propose an amendment.
- **Point of parliamentary enquiry:** used to ask information concerning specific passages of *the Rules and Regulations*.
- **Point of personal privilege (PPP):** used to obtain privileges that are strictly personal (i.e. “*May the delegate leave the House?*”). Only *points of personal privilege* referring to audibility may interrupt the speaker or the *Chair*. (i.e. “*Point of personal privilege due to audibility*”). The PPP referring to audibility may be as well used to have the speaker repeat a certain speech which has not been comprehended.

3.3 Motions

Motions are used to modify the standard course of action that occurs during discussions. If not otherwise specified, they must be seconded by at least two other *delegates* and not be objected by anyone: when proposed by a *delegate*, the other members of the house should state clearly whether they ‘*second*’ or ‘*object*’ the motion.

In RIMUN there are 10 different motions:

- **Motion to move directly into time against.**
- **Motion to move directly into voting procedures.** It may be presented only when *time in favor has elapsed* and discussion has already moved into time against the *resolution*.
- **Motion to extend debating time.** It may be presented either during time *in favor or against* the *resolution*; it is up to the *Chair* to decide upon the new time extension.
- **Motion to move into open debate.** It leads the discussion to Open Debate. It can be presented only during time against of the resolution. The *Chair* will set the time for such event.
- **Motion to table the resolution.** Its approval, decided by a simple majority of the present and voting (it is therefore voted on), interrupts the discussion at once, putting it off to the following meeting. *Abstentions are not allowed*.
If proposed by the Main Submitter of the resolution under discussion, the *Chair* may decide to entertain the motion without any vote.
- **Motion to divide the House.** Used in case the results of a voting procedure are not clear, it cannot be seconded nor objected: its approval depends solely on the *Chair*. If accepted, the *Chair* will proceed with a roll-call where *delegates* may vote *in favor or against*. *Abstentions are not allowed*.
- **Motion to explain the vote.** It is used when the vote casted by one delegate is not coherent with their attitude during the debate. The approval procedure mirrors the one just described above. If entertained, the *Chair* calls upon the *delegate* to explain their reasons for the vote they expressed.
A motion to explain the vote can involve the entire house only in exceptional circumstances.
- **Motion to adjourn the meeting.** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may propose the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In



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addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The *Chairs*, explaining their decision, may object the motion and shall put their veto on it. The *Chair* may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule. The adjournment of the debate is not allowed during the *Opening and the Closing Ceremonies*.

- **Motion to move into informal debate.** Only allowed in the *Security Council*, its main purpose is to discuss about the expressed will of one of the P5 nations to impose their veto on a voting.
- **Motion to appeal the decision of the Chairperson.** This motion occurs when the forum appeals against the *Chair's* decision. If the *Chair* considers his overruling inconsistent with the principles of the *Rules of Procedure*, the *Secretary-General* shall have the final decision to settle the conflict.

3.4 The Ambassador

The *Ambassador* is the main representative of the nation, upon which he/she has full powers, he/she is the person who has the ability to sign any negotiation and stipulate an international treaty on behalf of the state that he/she represents; moreover, he/she answers to the *Secretariat* for his/her delegation. Because of such features, the *Ambassador*:

- Is required to answer for any defections imputable to the delegation;
- Is the official link between the delegation and the *Secretariat*;
- By request of the *Chairperson*, can be summoned in any organ of RIMUN to express the official position of their own Government on any given subject;
- May be invited to hold a brief introductory speech, no more than a minute long, during the Opening Ceremony.

3.5 Basic formalities of the debate

The present paragraph wants to list all *main formalities* to be respected while in the process of debate.

- Delegates speak in third singular person (i.e. “My delegation thinks...”) while referring both to themselves and to other delegates; the use of first plural person is tolerated;
- Informal dialogue is not permitted, as well as offence to other delegations. In such circumstance, a request for formal apologies addressed to the Chair via a Point of Order is allowed;
- Entertaining dialogues among delegates is not permitted; this implies the following:
 - communication can only occur in written form through Official Notepapers, which are provided by the Ad. Staff during the session;



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- should the speaker not understand the question (answer) posed (given), they will ask the Chair to ask the speaker to state their question (reply) in a different form, or more simply to repeat it;
- Once the floor has been obtained, the speaker must address his/her speech to the presiding Chair and delegates. (I.e.: *Honourable Chairs, fellow delegates, etc.*) If the *Secretary General* (SG) and the *Presidents* of the plenary sessions (G.A. or ECOSOC) are present, the speech shall be addressed to them with priority on all others.
- At the end of the speech, the speaker will yield the *floor* back to the *Chair* (I.e: “*I yield the floor back to the Chair [President]*” - in alternative: “[*delegation name*] yields the floor back to the Chair [President]”); It is allowed to yield the *floor* to another *delegation*. Generally, the Main Submitter yields the *floor* to one of the co-submitters to ensure the priority of their speeches.
- The reading of the *operative clauses* of the *resolution* by the *main-submitter* must occur as follows:
 - the first line of the *resolution* is read out (i.e. *the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council etc.*);
 - the *operative points* are read out preceded by their progressive number (i.e. “*one*”, ... ; “*two*”, ... ; “*three*”, ...);
 - letters that identify a sub-clause and numbers identifying further specifications must be read out (i: “*first*”, ii: “*second*”, ...
- The *Chair* and the speaker are never to be interrupted as they speak, the only exception being a point of personal privilege due to audibility;
- All Points of Order are not in order while voting;
- Decisions made by the *Chair* (even if not shared by the house) are final after having raised a Point of Order.

3.6 Other formalities

3.6.1 Hierarchy

Inside RIMUN a hierarchy has been established:

1. Secretary-General
2. Conference Managers
3. PGA and PECOSOC
4. General Director
5. Main Chairs
6. Deputy Chairs
7. Ambassadors
8. Delegates
9. Staff

Adhering to such hierarchy suggests that any direction given by one hierarchic level is not to be contradicted by lower levels but only by upper levels of it (or, later by the same organ). Everybody, therefore, must attain to all dispositions given by the *Secretary-General*.



Rome International Model United Nations

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THE SECRETARIAT

3.6.2 Clothing (or dress code)

Clothes must be formal for all delegates, which means: a *suit* for men and a *tailleur* for women. Traditional and religious clothing are also tolerated (if used as a uniform for formal situations). It should be noted that the latter may be allowed only if they express the State religion as described by the local law.

Exaggerations are frowned upon, and however, it is advised not to wear clothes that are inconsistent with the event, like Evening or Ceremonial dresses.

3.7 Some Data

- Official Name: Progetto Urbs: RIMUN
- Motto: *Non sum uni angulo natus, patria mea totus hic mundus est.* (“I was not born in a corner, my home is this whole world”) *Seneca, Epistulae Morales ad Lucilium, liber III, epistula XVIII*
- Foundation: December 27th, 2005, somewhere between Trentino and Alto Adige-Sudtirol:
- Charter Members: F.D. L.M. F.C. E.G.
- Partners: L.A. F.S. L.C. P.P.F.