

DELEGATE PREPARATION GUIDE



RomeMUN
1-4 MARCH 2010



ROMEMUN TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

March 1, Regione Lazio building, Sala Tirreno Piazza Oberdan da Pordenone (C. Colombo)¹
2 pm Delegates Registration
3 pm Opening ceremony RomeMUN: How Youth and the UN can change the world, Workshop on Agenda Topics

Invited speakers*:

Filippo Formica, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs
Luigina di Liegro, Regione Lazio
Fabio Graziosi, UNRIC
Daniela Salvati, UNICRI
Demistura, WFP
Karim Mezran, Centre of American Studies
Carlo Carraro, University of Venice, Ca Foscari

7.30 pm Welcome Cocktail, Rouge et Noir Hotel, Via di Pietralata

March 2, Luiss Guido Carli, Aula Magna Viale Pola,
9 am/1 pm Workshop on Rules of Procedures
1 pm Light Lunch
2.30/5.00 pm GA Session I
5.00/5.30 pm coffee break
6.00/8.00 pm GA Session II

March 3, Luiss Guido Carli, Aula Magna Viale Pola
9:00/12:30 am GA Session III
12:30 am/2 pm Light Lunch
2.00/4.30 pm GA Session IV
4.45 pm transfer from Viale Pola to Luiss center in Viale Romania
5:30/8.00 pm Workshop “International Careers Guidance”

Invited Speakers*:

Elisabetta Belloni, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
David Thorne, US Ambassador in Italy
Alessandro Castellano, SACE
Silvio Fagiolo
Gen. Carlo Jean
Gaetano Pellicano, political advisor US embassy
Maurizio E. L. Serra, Ambassador
Sergio Vento, Ambassador
Luigi Ferrelli, ICE, Italian institute of foreign trade
Maria Clelia Ciciriello, Tor Vergata University
Ugo Villani, Luiss Guido Carli University

¹ RomeMUN plus delegates will meet our staff at 12 am in the hotel Rouge et Noir; at 2 pm the RomeMUN shuttle will bring them from the hotel to the Regione Lazio Building

Paolo Magri, ISPI

Gherardo Casini, Director UNDESA – HRIC (Italian Office)

11.00 pm Delegate dance party²

March 4, Palazzo Marini, Camera dei Deputati, Piazza San Silvestro (to be confirmed)

9:00/11:30 am GA Session V

11.30 am/1.00 pm Closing Ceremony/Award Assignment

*To be confirmed

² More information about delegate dance party will be available soon

Contents

RESEARCH AND PREPARATION FOR ROMEMUN 2010..... - 6 -

1. *Study the structure and history of the United Nations*..... - 8 -

2. *Understand what a Model United Nations conference is*..... - 9 -

3. *Study the structure and history of the GA Plenary*..... - 10 -

SEGMENT I: INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY Presented by Ambassador Ahmad Kamal - 10 -

SEGMENT III: INTERVIEW WITH AMBASSADORS TO THE GA Featuring Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom) and Ambassador Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)..... - 10 -

SEGMENT IV: INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE GA Featuring H.E. Mr. Han Seung-Soo, President of the 56th GA - 10 -

4. *Understand the politics of your assigned Member-State*..... - 11 -

5. *Focus on the agenda topics from what is written in the background guide and beyond* - 12 -

6. *Prepare a position paper outlining your Member State’s policies towards the agenda topics*- 12 -

Position Paper Example:..... - 14 -

Awards criteria for RomeMUN position papers:..... - 15 -

7. *ROMEMUN RULES AND PROCEDURES*..... - 16 -

GENERAL RULES..... - 16 -

RULE 1: SCOPE - 16 -

RULE 2: LANGUAGE..... - 16 -

RULE 3: DELEGATIONS - 16 -

RULE 4: CREDENTIALS - 16 -

RULE 5: PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS..... - 16 -

RULE 6: STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT - 16 -

RULE 7: GENERAL POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY STAFF..... - 16 -

RULE 8: QUORUM..... - 17 -

RULE 9: COURTESY..... - 17 -

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE..... - 18 -

RULE 10: AGENDA - 18 -

RULE 11: DEBATE..... - 18 -

RULE 12: UNMODERATED CAUCUS..... - 18 -

RULE 13: MODERATED CAUCUS	- 18 -
RULE 14: CLOSURE OF DEBATE.....	- 19 -
RULE 15: SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING	- 19 -
RULE 16: POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE	- 19 -
RULE 17: RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES.....	- 19 -
<i>RULES GOVERNING POINTS</i>	- 20 -
RULE 18: POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE	- 20 -
RULE 19: POINTS OF ORDER	- 20 -
RULE 20: POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY.....	- 20 -
<i>RULES GOVERNING THE PATH TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION</i>	- 21 -
RULE 21: WORKING PAPERS.....	- 21 -
RULE 22: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS	- 21 -
RULE 23: INTRODUCTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS	- 21 -
SEGMENT II: DRAFTING OF UN RESOLUTIONS & DECISIONS Presented by Mr. Jean Gazarian	- 21 -
RULE 24: AMENDMENTS.....	- 22 -
<i>RULES GOVERNING VOTING</i>	- 23 -
RULE 25: PROCEDURAL VOTING.....	- 23 -
RULE 26: SUBSTANTIVE VOTING	- 23 -
RULE 27: VOTING	- 23 -
<i>FORMAT OF A DRAFT RESOLUTION</i>	- 25 -
<i>SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION</i>	- 27 -
<i>ORDER OF PRECEDENCE</i>	- 29 -
<i>CONFERENCE OVERVIEW</i>	- 30 -
<i>The Role of Staff Members</i>	- 30 -
<i>GENERAL RULES</i>	- 32 -

RESEARCH AND PREPARATION FOR ROMEMUN 2010

The RomeMUN Conference is an educational project with the purposes of:

- 1) Increasing the practical and experience-based approach to college study in Italy;
- 2) Providing delegates from different countries worldwide the possibility to acquire skills and experience that will be useful both during and after college;
- 3) Making Youth closer to United Nations institutions and activities.

RomeMUN prides itself on realizing for the first time in Rome, an international meeting which makes hundreds of college-level students confronting with some of the most important and delicate issues of our time.

In this guide you will find all the guidelines useful in order to become a successful delegate but be aware that in order to achieve this goal your contribution is essential, as the main part is provided by delegates themselves through strong pre-Conference preparation.

[Please remind: the key to being a successful RomeMUN delegate is through your preparation before the final conference](#)

All MUN projects around the world are very complex particularly for those who are at the first experience as delegate, so in this guide we suggest you the best way to prepare yourself, especially we provide you a methodology to follow, a manual to use; but at the end to reach your goals it is essential to make your own contributions beyond this guide.

If you have any questions or doubts about the content of this guide, please feel free to contact RomeMUN staff for personal assistance, the following are the most useful contacts:

RomeMUN Secretary General (about the general organization)

Dr. Daniela Conte

presidente@romemun.org

RomeMUN Director of Programs (about RomeMUN Agenda Topics)

Dr. Manuela Sessa

orientamento@romemun.org

General Assembly Chair (about Rules of Procedures)

Tom Hormby

hormby@romemun.org

General Assembly Director (about Writing a Resolution)

Kate Francis

francis@romemun.org

A MUN preparation is also useful to learn how to manage your time at best using the easiest and smartest way to study, so first of all BE ORGANIZED. Do not start studying more subjects together but instead organize your work as follow:

There are six main areas of research which should be addressed in the preparation process, please use the order we suggest you:

1. Study the structure and history of the United Nations
2. Understand what a Model United Nations conference is
3. Study the structure and history of the GA Plenary
4. Understand the politics of your assigned Member-State
5. Focus on the agenda topics from what is written in the background guides and beyond
6. Prepare a position paper outlining your Member State's policies towards the agenda topics
7. Understanding Rules of Procedures

How to find sources about these six main areas of research?

RomeMUN provides the main resources for your preparation but others external sources are necessary as well.

1. Study the structure and history of the United Nations

Use as references the UN Charter; here we quote only the Preamble of the Charter for all chapters see <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/intro.shtml> :

“WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
- to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
- to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
- to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

- to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
- to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
- to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
- to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.”³

Other useful sources:

United Nations website: <http://www.un.org>

On the Web site of the United Nations you can access individual committee sites, links to specific issues on the UN's agenda and related information and data, links to Representations of Member States to the UN, etc.

United Nations Bibliographic Information System: <http://unbisnet.un.org/>

This source is one of the most basic and useful sources, including UN documents, resolutions of UN bodies, meeting and voting records or press releases.

United Nations WebTV: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/preamble.shtml>

This source is useful if you want to see with your eyes what really happens inside the UN bodies, the most important meeting of UN are recorded here. To see the videos it is necessary to download Real Player program.

³ Charter of the United Nations, UN official website, from <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/preamble.shtml>

2. Understanding what a Model United Nations conference is

Model UN Conferences are formative programs aimed to teach students the inner workings of the United Nations. Participants represent member countries in a simulation-game of multilateral diplomacy, reproducing the debate of one or more UN committees like real delegates. The aim of this experience-based program is to find common and effective solutions on the agenda topics by signing and approving a number of resolutions. Model UN conferences have been organized in many countries all over the world, the most prestigious ones are based in New York at the official UN building like the National Model United Nations. The history of the Italian participation to Model UN is recent, that is why an official international MUN has never taken place in Rome before.

In a MUN conference delegates reproduce two main aspect of the multilateral negotiations, the formal and informal debate. The first one is a simulation of the committee's meetings where Member States express their own positions in front of the entire Assembly through brief speeches (details on the rules of procedures section); the informal debate is a way to speed up the process of debating; also called with the parliamentary term "Caucus", the informal debate is a procedural "time out," where the committee can break down into smaller groups for discussing the topic, drafting resolutions, or debating the merits of various resolutions.

For a deeper look into MUN world see the video 1 Model United Nations for everyone.

3. Study the structure and history of the GA Plenary

RomeMUN 2010 conference will reproduce only the General Assembly Plenary, not other committees so it is necessary that everyone understand the role and the history of one of the most important bodies of the UN.

Let's start screening the video about the UN GA (video 2), focus on Segment I, III, IV:

SEGMENT I: INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Presented by Ambassador Ahmad Kamal

This tape is an excellent introduction to the UN General Assembly (GA), perfect for new students of the UN or Model UN. Amb. Kamal provides details and his personal insight on topics such as:

Main organs of the UN and their functions
Charter of the UN and rules of the GA
Use of the rules to achieve Representatives' goals
Rights of UN Member States
Mechanics of debates in the GA
And many more
Running time: 40 minutes

SEGMENT III: INTERVIEW WITH AMBASSADORS TO THE GA

Featuring Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom) and Ambassador Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)

Ambassadors Greenstock and Aboul Gheit engage in a moderated discussion about diplomacy in the UN GA. Topics of discussion include:
What is the real importance of the GA?
How important are individuals in molding GA resolutions?
How important is negotiation in the GA?
Can the UN learn any new procedures from Model UN students?
And many more
This Segment is an excellent resource on diplomacy for both beginning and advanced audiences.
Running time: 32 minutes

SEGMENT IV: INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE GA

Featuring H.E. Mr. Han Seung-Soo, President of the 56th GA

Ambassador Kamal and President Han discuss topics including:
What is the President role in reconciling the conflicting national interests represented at the UN?
How does the President provide leadership in the GA? How is this authority granted?
What is the relationship between the GA and the Security Council?
How did the events of 11 September 2001 impact the work and priorities of the GA?
This rare, taped footage of a General Assembly President is an excellent resource for any audience.
Running time: 16 minutes

For more information see GA Plenary website <http://www.un.org/ga/>

4. Understand the politics of your assigned Member-State

At the RomeMUN conference you are the representative of the Member state the research committee assigned you, **DO NOT FORGET IT!**

One of the scopes of the simulation is to represent your member states honestly and correctly trying to be as much close as possible to the reality, that is why it is so important that most part of your individual research focus on a general overview about your country (populations, main labour sectors, natural resources, forms of government, economy, position in the international arena like main alliances on political, economical and social issues), and particularly about what your country have done regarding the three agenda topics.

CIA world factbook <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/> provides you a general presentation about your country, instead your individual research has to focus more on the role and actions your country taken in the United Nations discussion.

5. Focus on the agenda topics from what is written in the background guide and beyond

As participant of the RomeMUN conference you have to present a position paper before the beginning of the conference. A position paper is a document in which you present the position of your member stated on the agenda topics. For carrying out your pp you have to study the topics at first and then your country position on each of them.

RomeMUN provides you the background guide with an introduction about each topics and an extensive annotated bibliography which represents your main source of information for understanding how the topic has been addressed in the last year at international level and particularly in the UN.

Our suggestion is to study topics one by one and then write down the position paper.

6. Prepare a position paper outlining your Member State's policies towards the agenda topics

The following are the main guidelines for writing your position paper at best (REMINDE THAT YOU MUST SEND YOUR DEFINITIVE POSITION PAPER BY FEBRUARY 25TH TO info@romemun.org) All position paper will be recorded on a CD, each delegations will receive a copy of this collection at the beginning of the RomeMUN conference.

The position paper has to be prepared by each delegation, it is the summary of your country positions on the topics set in the agenda. The position paper is one of the most important part of your preparation because it is the beginning point of your research, it is a way to present your political position on agenda topics, the best position paper are going to be awarded at the closing ceremony of the conference. All papers must be typed and formatted as following:

If printed, length must not exceed one double-side page or two single-side pages, font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt and 12 pt. country name clearly labeled on the first page, agenda topics labeled in separate sections, national symbols are inappropriate for RomeMUN papers.

The majority of your preparation time for the Conference will be spent researching your actual committee topics. **Search for speeches** made by your country on the topic, and also the **important resolutions** that were discussed and passed in your committee.

- **What are you looking for in your research?**

Basic Questions:

1. Which are the focus in each of the topics?
2. Why are these issues important internationally? And for your country?
3. If this issues has been addressed yet why does it remain unresolved?

4. What are the most important documents in your research of the topics?
5. What actions have various international bodies taken in the past regarding these issues?
6. What actions are they currently taking, or what committees exist to address them?
7. What should be done from the perspective of your State to solve the issues?

Remind that in your position paper you have to explain what the UN System and your country **have done previously** to address the matter, **what is currently** in place, and what **is planned** for the future.

Internal structure of the position paper:

Internal structure:

1. Introduction: *Historical excursus (in brief) and Focus on topic;*
2. Problem analysis: *Political relevance of the topic, actions taken in the past by your country or by UN agencies and committee, Statements of political representatives of your country (Head of State, Ministries), reference to previous agreements to implement or to modify;*
3. Solutions and proposals: *Possible solutions, Strategies proposals and actions to be taken, Proposing at least one resolution, recommendation or declaration of principles, Cooperation with regional or international organizations.*

The Position Paper must be coherent,

Internal coherence: logical evolvement of the essay, starting from the problem and ending with the solutions

External Coherence: declarations in line with the real politics of the represented country

Position Paper Example

Delegation from

Canada

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. We recommend Member States implement the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and, in cooperation with established diamond industries, increase controls for record keeping, spot checks of trading companies, physical inspections of imports and exports, and maintenance of verifiable records of rough diamond inventories. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with S/RES/1346, we support renewed targeted sanctions on Cote d'Ivoire, initiated under Paragraph 1 of S/RES/1782, and recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to offset illicit exploitation of diamond trading. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

Awards criteria for RomeMUN position papers:

1. Overall quantity of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
2. Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
3. General Consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
4. Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
5. Analysis of issue, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow this direction:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned country** should be sent by February 25th.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, AND ASSIGNMENT NAME (Example: GA_NAMIBIA)

7. ROMEMUN RULES AND PROCEDURES⁴

GENERAL RULES

RULE 1: SCOPE

These rules for the General Assembly are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretary General, and will be considered adopted in advance of session. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

RULE 2: LANGUAGE

English will be the official and working language of the General Assembly.

RULE 3: DELEGATIONS

Each member state and Accredited Observer will be represented by one delegation. Each delegation of a member state will be made up by one or two delegates. Each delegation shall have one vote.

RULE 4: CREDENTIALS

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary General. Any representative to whose admission a member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary General.

RULE 5: PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS

Representatives of Accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments. A representative of a state organization that is not a member of the United Nations or an Accredited Observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Secretary General.

RULE 6: STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her may at any time make either written or oral statements to the General Assembly.

RULE 7: GENERAL POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY STAFF

The Chair will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will also direct discussions, accord the right to speak, pose questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order and motions, keep time and ensure the liveliness of the debate. The Chair may temporarily transfer his or her duties to the Director, Assistant Director or Rapporteur.

The Director is responsible for overseeing the entire resolution process and approving draft resolutions.

⁴ Part of Rules of Procedures are used with permission from World Model UN

The Assistant Director is responsible for aiding the Director in the resolution process, specifically with resolution formatting and non-substantive questions.

The Rapporteur is responsible for keeping the General Assembly in order by maintaining the speakers' list, calling roll, and tracking all resolutions and votes.

General Assembly staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the General Assembly staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary General.

RULE 8: QUORUM

The Chair may declare the General Assembly open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-quarter of the members of the General Assembly (as declared at the beginning of the first session) are present.

A member of the General Assembly is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for the vote on any substantive motion. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum.

RULE 9: COURTESY

Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the General Assembly staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

RULE 10: AGENDA

The first order of business for the General Assembly will be consideration of the Agenda.

- A motion should be made to put a topic area first on the agenda. This motion requires a second.
- The only topic areas that may be proposed for the agenda are those listed in the preparation materials. The Chair may modify these topic areas at his or her discretion.
- A committee in which only one topic area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted that topic area without debate.
- A Speakers List will be established ‘for’ and ‘against’ the motion; speakers ‘for’ will speak in support of the topic area suggested, speakers ‘against’ will speak in favor of the other topic area.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the General Assembly has heard from two speakers for the motion and from two against, or all the speakers on one side and at least two on the opposite side. In accordance with the normal procedure described in Rule 14, the Chair will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure of debate on the agenda. If the Speakers List on setting the agenda is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order.
- When debate is closed, the General Assembly will move to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

RULE 11: DEBATE

After the Agenda has been determined, one continuously open Speakers List will be established for the purpose of general debate. This Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

RULE 12: UNMODERATED CAUCUS

A motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will immediately be put to a vote. A majority of members is required for passage. The Chair may rule the motion out of order.

RULE 13: MODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time

when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a majority of members required for passage. The Chair may rule the motion out of order. No motions are in order during a moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end.

RULE 14: CLOSURE OF DEBATE

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. The Chair may rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. If there are no speakers against the motion it automatically passes. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present. If the General Assembly is in favor of closure, the Chair will declare the closure of the debate, and move the committee to immediate voting procedure.

RULE 15: SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all General Assembly functions until the next meeting, or for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all General Assembly functions for the duration of the Conference. The Chair may rule such motions out of order. When in order, such motions will not be debatable but will be immediately put to a vote, barring any motions taking precedence, and will require a majority to pass. A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the General Assembly.

RULE 16: POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. If there is no speaker against, the motion automatically passes. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate. The Chair has discretion over postponement of debate.

RULE 17: RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, do not follow correct parliamentary convention or are otherwise discourteous. The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time-limit will be thirty seconds. When a delegate exceeds the time limit, the Chair may call the speaker to order.

RULES GOVERNING POINTS

RULE 18: POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in debate, he or she may rise to a point of personal privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A delegate may rise to a point of personal privilege at any point during debate. While the point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, the delegate should only do so with the utmost discretion.

RULE 19: POINTS OF ORDER

At any point during debate, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate improper parliamentary procedure. At this time, the delegate rising to the point of order may not speak on the substance matter in discussion. The Chair will immediately decide the point of order in accordance with the rules of procedure and may rule the point out of order if it is improper. A staff member or delegate may not be interrupted with a point of order.

RULE 20: POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Only when the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry. A point of parliamentary inquiry allows the delegate to ask the Chair any question regarding the rules of procedure. A point of parliamentary inquiry may never interrupt a speaker and cannot refer to the substantial issue under discussion. In the case of a substantive inquiry, the delegate may either send a note to the Chair during the debate or approach the Chair during an unmoderated caucus.

RULES GOVERNING THE PATH TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION

RULE 21: WORKING PAPERS

Delegates may propose working papers for General Assembly consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Assembly in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, but do require the signature of the Director to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number, but otherwise debated proceeds normally on the topic.

RULE 22: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Director and is signed by 20 members in the General Assembly. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in session. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions. A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members voting pass. Only one draft resolution will be passed per topic area. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Assembly will move directly into the second topic area.

RULE 23: INTRODUCTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarification points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

For a better explanation about how to draft a resolution see the UN Video, Segment II

SEGMENT II: DRAFTING OF UN RESOLUTIONS & DECISIONS
Presented by Mr. Jean Gazarian

This tape walks through the life of a UN resolution, from drafting to completion. Topics are covered which are appropriate for both beginning and advanced students, including:

- Definition of resolutions and decisions
- Construction and parts of a resolution
- Terminology and accuracy in resolutions
- Lending emphasis to resolutions
- The semantics of resolutions -- how to add emotion in clauses
- The importance of negotiation, compromise and consensus building on draft resolutions

Running time: 33 minutes

RULE 24: AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. An amendment must have the approval of the Director and the signatures of 12 members in the General Assembly.

Amendments to amendments are out order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments or friendly amendments.

Perambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is procedural.

- A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open.
- If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Director will read the amendment aloud, time permitting. General Debate will be suspended and a Speakers List will be established for and against the amendment.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the General Assembly has heard from two speakers for the amendment and from two speakers against or from all the speakers on one side and at least two on the other side.
- Following the normal procedure the Director will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure.
- When debate is closed on the amendment, the General Assembly will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass.

After the vote, debate will resume according to the general Speakers List.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

RULE 25: PROCEDURAL VOTING

Each delegation of the General Assembly, including observers, shall have one vote on procedural motions including votes on amendments. No abstentions are permitted on procedural matters.

RULE 26: SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

The only substantive question concerns the adoption of resolutions, where only full Member States may vote. Each vote may be a 'yes', 'no' or 'abstain'. Members present and voting will be defined as members casting an affirmative or negative vote only.

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present or present and voting. In this circumstance, a vote may be considered by the Chair and on the recommendation of the Chair an 'important question' under Article 18 of the UN Charter.

Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

A simple majority requires a greater number of 'yes' votes than 'no' votes. A tie will fail. A two-thirds majority requires at least twice as many 'yes' votes as 'no' votes.

RULE 27: VOTING

Voting shall normally be by a show of placards, except when the Chair has authorized a roll call vote or where a motion for a roll call vote has been passed by a simple majority of the General Assembly.

APPENDIX

FORMAT OF A DRAFT RESOLUTION

HEADING

The title should be centered, in capital letters, above the main body of the draft resolution. The title can be as simple as “DRAFT RESOLUTION.” On the left margin and two lines below the title should be the committee and topic name. NOTE: There are no sponsors of a draft resolution. The signatures are only there to show that the committee wants to discuss the draft resolution. The names of “authors” should not be included.

BODY

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- The draft resolution begins with The General Assembly for all GA committees.
- The next section, consisting of Perambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY/OPENING CLAUSES

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Bearing in mind
Believing
Cognizant of
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting

Keeping in mind
Noting further
Noting further
Noting with approval
Noting with deep concern
Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Seeking
Taking into account
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

SAMPLE OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts
Affirms
Approves

Expressing its appreciation
Expressing its satisfaction
Fulfilling
Fully alarmed
Fully aware
Fully believing
Further developing
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Having considered further
Having devoted attention

Authorizes
Calls for
Calls upon
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Declares accordingly
Draws attention
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope

United Nations

A/RES/58/314



General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 July 2004

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 59

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/58/L.64)]

58/314. Participation of the Holy See in the work of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Holy See became a Permanent Observer State at the United Nations on 6 April 1964, and since then has always been invited to participate in the meetings of all the sessions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also that the Holy See is a party to diverse international instruments, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations,¹ the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties,² the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees³ and the Protocol thereto,⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁵ and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁶ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁷ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁸ the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,⁹ the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property,¹⁰ the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹¹ the main disarmament treaties and the Geneva Conventions¹² and the Additional Protocols thereto,¹³

Recalling further that the Holy See enjoys membership in various United Nations subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies and international intergovernmental

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1155, No. 18232.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1189, No. 2545.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

⁵ Resolution 44/25, annex.

⁶ Resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.

⁷ Resolution 39/46, annex.

⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 828, No. 11851.

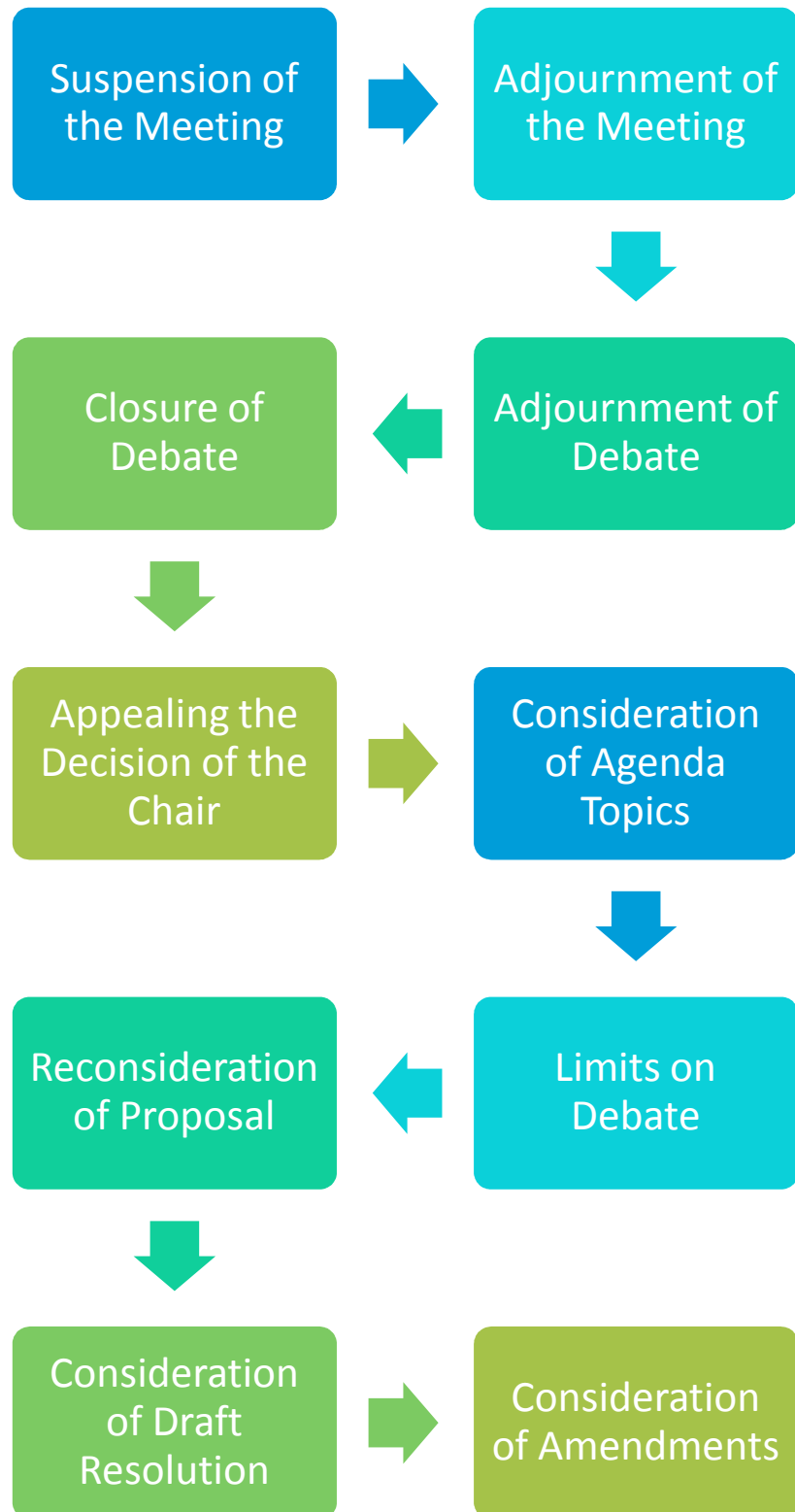
¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

2. Without prejudice to the priority of Member States, the Holy See shall have the right of inscription on the list of speakers under agenda items at any plenary meeting of the General Assembly, after the last Member State inscribed on the list;
3. The right to make interventions, with a precursory explanation or the recall of relevant General Assembly resolutions being made only once by the President of the General Assembly at the start of each session of the Assembly;
4. The right of reply;
5. The right to have its communications relating to the sessions and work of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly;
6. The right to have its communications relating to the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of those conferences;
7. The right to raise points of order relating to any proceedings involving the Holy See, provided that the right to raise such a point of order shall not include the right to challenge the decision of the presiding officer;
8. The right to co-sponsor draft resolutions and decisions that make reference to the Holy See; such draft resolutions and decisions shall be put to a vote only upon request from a Member State;
9. Seating for the Holy See shall be arranged immediately after Member States and before the other observers when it participates as a non-member State observer, with the allocation of six seats in the General Assembly Hall;
10. The Holy See shall not have the right to vote or to put forward candidates in the General Assembly.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE



CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

The Role of Staff Members

The RomeMUN Conference is organized thanks to a large number of people who serve to facilitate the running of the Conference.

Staff members

Staff members are the RomeMUN staff who work for the general organization of the conference. The first Rome Model United Nations conference edition has required an huge work which has involved dozens of young people in seven months of preparation. The central organization has been managed by *Giovani nel Mondo* association members, but it has been essential the cooperation of the following organizations: *John Cabot MUN club*, *Laureati Luiss All* association, *Università.it* web portal, *ESN Italy*, *Erasmus in Campus*, *Luiss Sostenibile* association.

Secretary-General (presidente@romemun.org)

The Secretary-General (SG), Daniela Conte, is the chief administrative officer of the Conference. The SG serves as coordinator of the member staff, particularly with Chair, Director, Chief-of-Staff regarding the main organization of the Conference. She works in conjunction with the rest of the staff in order to develops the Conference budget, provides country assignments for participating colleges, she is also the main link between the Conference, the Faculty advisors and the attending delegates. Questions regarding any of these aspects of the Conference can be directed to the Secretary-General.

Director-General (orientamento@romemun.org)

The Director-General (DG), Manuela Sessa, is the chief substantive officers of the Conference. The responsibilities of the DG are at first to work in conjunction with the SG for the above-mentioned competences and to review and approve committee and topic selections; editing the background guides and controlling procedural and substantive work of the general Assembly.

This year the Director-General is also responsible for the workshop sections scheduled for March 1 on “How youth and the UN can change the world”, and for March 3 about “International Careers Guidance”.

Any questions you may have pertaining to agenda topics or organization of workshop sections should be directed to the Director-General.

Chief of Staff (marketing@romemun.org)

The Chief of Staff (COS) organizes volunteer staff and partner associations throughout the course of the year, he also arranges delegate social events, such as the delegate dance, and is responsible for publicity and media outreach for the RomeMUN Conference.

At the Conference, the responsibilities of the COS include manage transportation of delegates and ensuring the committee chambers are properly supplied and maintained, as well as coordinating volunteer staff and hotel security.

Assistant for External Affairs (anna@romemun.org)

The Assistant for External Affairs (ASG), Anna Caputo, provides support and assistance to the Chief of Staff and Secretary-General. Particularly the ASG is responsible for publicity and media in Europe and worldwide, she supports foreign delegates in travel and accommodation.

Committee Officers

General Assembly will have a dais in charge of managing the assembly, consisting of chairperson, Director, Rapporteur, Assistant Director, Logistical Director, selected by the Secretary General and the Director General.

Delegates wishing to take an active leadership role in the committee, as well as delegates who may be interested in applying for staff positions in the future are encouraged to do it. Serving as a committee officer or staff members it is a way to view the Conference from the other side of the dais.

GA Chair (hormby@romemun.org)

The General Assembly chair, Tom Hormby, is responsible for the procedural functions of the committee. He works with the Director and the Rapporteur and controls the respect of procedural rules. GA Chair is in charge of ruling on points and motions, keeping time, and ensuring that the students have a lively debate. Chair applicants usually should have significant Model United Nations experience.

Rapporteur

Each MUN committee has a rapporteur who serves as an assistant of the Director and the chair. Often two rapporteurs assist in the management of large committees. The GA rapporteur, Hannah Wolkwitz, is responsible for administrative matter such as maintaining the speakers list, the order of the resolutions on the floor, amendments, verifying vote counts. The rapporteur also assists in the preparation of final resolutions.

GA Director (francis@romemun.org)

The GA Director, Kate Francis, serves as expert on committee decisions, she is responsible for overseeing the entire resolution process and approving draft resolutions. She makes sure that delegates are writing resolutions in the proper format and staying in character. In addition, the Director moderates proceedings when deemed necessary by the Chair.

Office & Network Manager

The Office Managers is responsible for overseeing the Administrative Assistants and various tasks with the USG for Conference Services. The Network Manager sets up and oversees the maintenance of computer services. She is responsible also for the production of all papers, resolutions, statements, and any other material printed throughout the Conference week

GENERAL RULES

Being a Diplomat

Remember that the most important aspect of being a RomeMUN delegate is to act as a foreign diplomat and/or expert. You are the representatives of the government and the peoples of the Member State to which you have been assigned and professional diplomats conduct themselves, and regard one another, with the utmost dignity and respect, regardless of foreign policy affiliation or personal feelings. Even if inside the committee it is possible to assist of strongly conflicting ideological perspectives all delegates must work closely together within the UN on diplomatic matters of mutual concern.

Delegate's personal opinions are entirely inapplicable during the course of the simulation.

Clothing

In keeping with the spirit of the simulation, delegates are *required* to wear formal dress, in a professional business style.

Further, national symbols of any kind are forbidden in committee chambers, in accordance with practices of the UN. Only symbols associated specifically with the United Nations (e.g., the seal of the UN) are allowed in committee chambers.

Decorum

Decorum is one of the most important rules for the days of the simulation. The ability to conduct normal business while in formal or informal session is very difficult when decorum is not maintained. Delegates will be asked for their assistance in this aspect.