

SOI
2024

DELEGATE'S
RULEBOOK



**UNIÃO NORTE-RIOGRANDENSE DOS ESTUDANTES DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL
SIMULAÇÃO DE ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS**

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ABBREVIATIONS LIST

MUN – Model United Nations

SOI – Simulation of International Organizations

UN – United Nations

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1 INTRODUCTION

The experience of simulating in a Model United Nations (MUN) is an enriching opportunity in various aspects, allowing participants to develop a wide range of skills, from good public speaking to the ability to draft official documents.

The Simulation of International Organizations (SOI) provides a comprehensive Rule Guide, which is a standard for all procedures used by this model during the simulation days. As such, this manual represents a compilation of the main rules and information for guiding the delegates, either beginners or experienced, regarding MUN procedures, with tips on how to ensure good participation during SOI activities. It is important to note that reading this document does not replace further studying and the SOI Rule Guide should be supplemented with the assistance provided by the committee directors.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION: DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE AND DRESS CODE

SOI aims to promote, as accurately as possible, the environment and atmosphere of negotiations in international organizations. Therefore, all delegates and directors must conduct themselves in a manner befitting the position of diplomats or area specialists, reflecting the seriousness of the debates.

Within the debate environment, it is expected that all delegations, directors, and secretariat treat each other with respect throughout the simulation, with the use of formal language and presenting a cordial and collaborative attitude towards other participants, even in the presence of differing positions.

Regarding dress code, delegates are advised to avoid wearing short skirts, caps, flip-flops, shorts, or accessories that differ significantly from the attire of a diplomat, head of state, or minister during the sessions.

Additionally, participants can enhance their outfits to match the simulation atmosphere. In doing so, delegates should consider whether real diplomats, heads of state, and ministers from the countries they are representing would wear such items at international organizations. The use of typical attire and accessories from the represented countries is also allowed, as long as the social and cultural aspects of each nation are respected.

If a delegate does not have formal clothing, the SOI Wardrobe will be available throughout the simulation, offering a borrowing system for those who wish to use it.

For more information on the topic, it is suggested to read the SOI Rule Guide in the General Information section.

3 PREPARING FOR THE SIMULATION: HOW TO START YOUR RESEARCH?

For the participation of delegates to significantly enhance the realism of the simulation, their preparation should focus on two main areas:

1) Understanding the Rules of Procedure of the SOI and the Organizational Structure of the United Nations or the Simulated Body: Delegates should familiarize themselves with the procedural rules of the simulation and the organizational structure of the relevant international body.

2) Prior Research on the Foreign Policy of the Represented Country or Organization: Delegates should pay special attention to the topics that will be debated, and the alliances held by each participating state in the international arena.

Research is the most crucial part of effective preparation. It is advisable to consult the bibliography provided in the Study Guide and Annex Guide prepared by the committee directors. Additionally, external resources such as bibliographies, the internet, and other official sources should be utilized.

Regarding the use of external sources beyond those provided by the committee, it is essential to verify the origin of the information. Delegates should prioritize reliable bibliographies, including the official website of the simulated international organization, research institutes, and the websites of foreign ministries. It is worth noting that information obtained from government bodies can sometimes be biased, so delegates should seek diverse perspectives on their research topic.

As a Research Outline, it is suggested that you read the official materials of the SOI (Study Guide, Annex Guide, and Rule Guide), as well as catalog information about the country's stance on the debated themes, as well as relevant facts about politics, economy, religion, and culture. These details can lead to building alliances with other delegations. Additionally, it is crucial to consult the internal regulations and official resolutions of the international organization to be simulated in SOI.

Once the research phase is completed, it is essential to organize the collected sources and documents for easy reference during the sessions, especially if you're participating in a historical committee where the use of devices incompatible with the present era is not allowed. In Annex I of this document, a list of essential questions has been prepared to guide delegates with their research.

4 GENERAL PROCEDURE RULES

In this chapter, a brief overview of “Section I: General Procedure Rules” from the SOI Rule Guide will be presented, highlighting the most basic information from the document. However, it is encouraged to read the complete set of procedure rules adopted by this simulation model.

4.1 DELEGATIONS’ DUTIES

During the simulation, delegations should only speak when recognized by the Table, except during Informal Debate. Delegates should also respect decisions made by the committee directors. When delivering speeches, delegates should maintain a formal, polite, and non-oppressive language.

4.2 COUNTRY REPORT

The Country Report succinctly outlines the position that the delegate will take in the discussions on each topic. Its content should contain organized ideas, facilitating the formation of alliances with delegations that share the same viewpoint on the discussed matters.

A Country Report typically spans one page for each topic and should include: 1) brief introduction to the country and its historical context regarding the topic and committee, explaining how the topic affects said country; 2) the country's policy on the topic and the reasons behind it, discussing the country's stance; 3) measures already taken by the country regarding the topic; 4) international conventions and resolutions signed or ratified by the delegated country; 5) suggestions on how the issue should be discussed during debates; and 6) topics the country would like to include in the draft resolution.

5 RULES APPLICABLE TO THE DEBATE

The debate is the most important mean of negotiation of multilateral organizations. It is on the debate that every nation will have the chance to express its vision about the subject of the debate, to comment on other countries' positions and, most importantly, propose solutions.

In this chapter there will be presented the most important rules used during the debates, more information on this topic can be found in the "Section II: Applicable Rules of Debate" of the SOI Rule Guide.

5.1 VOICE POWER AND VETO

Every delegate will have the voice power during the simulation, regardless of being effective members or observer members, since the main task of the committee is to promote the debate of individual and collective interests, with emphasis on exercising the power of persuasion of every participant.

In contrast of the voice power, the veto power has specific rules, which depends on the committee that will be simulated. Therefore, for procedural matters, every delegate will have the right to vote. But, regarding substantial matters, which includes voting procedures on Amendments and Resolutions, only the effective members will be able to vote.

5.2 FIRST SESSION: FORMAL DEBATE AND OPENING SPEECHES

The formal debate occurs only in the first session of the committee, which consists of a speech, in alphabetical order, of the delegations regarding the topics discussed in the committee, also known as Opening Speech.

It is recommended that: 1) begin with a acknowledgment to the president of the Chair for the speech; 2) greeting the fellow delegates; 3) a presentation of a historical background of the subject and the position of your delegation; 4) ideas that shall compose the Resolution Draft, always keeping in mind the interests of your delegation.

5.3 FORMAL-INFORMAL DEBATE AND INFORMAL DEBATE

After the Opening Speeches, the Formal-Informal Debate will begin. In this mode of debate, there is not a list of speakers, with the debate being moderated directly by the Chair. To exercise the speech power in this mode of debate, the delegation must raise their placard and wait for recognition by the President of the Session. On the other hand, the Informal Debate is characterized by the suspension of moderation by the Chair. The proposition of this mode of speech will be done by Informal Deliberation.

5.4 INFORMAL DEBATE

The Informal Debate is the mode of debate in which the moderation of the Chair is suspended. To change to this mode, there must be, between the speeches, a Motion for Informal Debate must be proposed when the Chair questions if there are any points or motions on the floor. The Motion must be proposed containing: the time of Informal Debate and the reason for the Informal Debate. After its approval, the moderation of the Chair is temporarily suspended, and the delegations are free to make speeches and gather the way they think is the best.

5.5 POINT OF ORDER

It is a resource that must be utilized when the procedural rules are not being followed correctly by the Chair or Directors. To make use of this resource, the delegation must raise their plaque when the Chair asks: "Is there any points or motions on the floor?" and state its point. The Point of Order does not need a majority to be recognized, thus being a discretionary matter for the Chair to decide.

5.6 MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSIONS AND DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

A motion for the adjournment of the session is for the adjournment of the current session of debate. Proposed during speeches, it can be accepted or not by the Chair, depending on the time of the proposal and the simulation schedule.

Furthermore, the Motion for the Division of the Question can be raised by the delegations when there is interest for separated voting of the operative clauses of the Resolution

Draft. This motion is valid only for paragraphs as a whole, not including subparagraphs, subheadings, sections or fragments of paragraphs. The proposal of this motion can only occur during the procedure of voting the Resolution Draft.

6 PREPARING A DRAFT RESOLUTION

A draft resolution must always aim to reflect what has been debated by the delegations during the sessions. For that, it is strongly advised for the delegates to elaborate working papers as a way to assist the debates materially, there being no specific format for such documents, it may be personally introduced by delegations.

The draft resolution must follow a standard format, which should necessarily contain: 1) the indication of the committee and discussion topic it refers to, 2) the preambular paragraphs or clauses, 3) the operative clauses or paragraphs, and 4) signatory countries.

The preambular clauses or paragraphs must be presented in the beginning of the draft resolution, which will be responsible for explaining the purpose of the resolution and point out the main reasons to support the following clauses. The preamble usually makes clear references to resolutions previously adopted by international organizations or actions taken on the matter at hand.

The preamble begins with the name of the international body to which the Draft Resolution has been submitted with a clarification of the activities and discussions. Each paragraph of the preamble must begin with an adjective or verb in the gerund (in italics and with the first letter capitalized) and end with a comma (,).

The operative clauses or paragraphs contain the decisions taken by the committee on the topic under discussion. The paragraphs should be numbered with Arabic numerals (starting with "1") and begin with a verb in the present action (in italics and capital first letter) and end with a semicolon (;), with a period (.) only being used in the last operative paragraph.

7 SOI AGAINST OPPRESSIONS

One of the main principles of the Simulation of International Organizations (SOI) is the democratization of simulation spaces. One of the outcomes of this Model United Nations is SOI Against Oppression, which aims to build a project that is diversified in its personal composition, promoting reflection and discussion on topics regarding Human Rights issues.

Throughout the year, various interventions and training sessions are held with SOI members to address issues involving minorities and the fight against any kind of oppression. During the simulation period, the approach and structure of SOI Against Oppression is increased. Therefore, conduct that expresses any form of oppression will not be accepted within this simulation model, and a physical and virtual ombudsman will be available to report complaints, which can be made anonymously.

8 CONCLUSION

The initial purpose of a good delegate is to accurately represent the position adopted by the country to which they have been designated. To achieve said mission, the participant is able to use official documents that express the State's position, as well as present a new perspective with creative ideas that confirm their nation's foreign policy.

Besides their knowledge of their delegation and the topic to be discussed in the simulated committee, SOI participants must also be familiar with the rules of procedure and conduct adopted by this Model United Nations. All these elements are essential for a good performance during the simulation days.

In addition to the individual preparation of the participants, SOI relies on the orientation provided by the committee's board of directors and the technical support of the Secretariat as other means of support for the delegates, all of whom are essential to the success of this edition.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: QUESTIONS TO GUIDE THE RESEARCH

1) GEOGRAPHICAL AND CULTURAL INFORMATIONS:

- a) Where is the country located?
- b) Which countries does it border?
- c) What is its level of development?
- d) What is its primary source of wealth?
- e) Which are its main natural resources?
- f) Is there a predominant religion or culture?

2) POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL INFORMATIONS:

- a) What kind of government does the nation have?
- b) Has there been a regime transition recently?
- c) What kind of economic system is it?
- d) Which international organizations does the country belong to? (OPEC, NATO, OAS, MERCOSUR, UNASUR etc.)?
- e) What are its most important Export and Import products?
- f) With which nations does the country maintain the closest relations?
- g) What kind of cooperation does the country have with other countries and/or organizations?

3) INFORMATION ON THE THEME OF THE COMMITTEE:

- a) How does the issue to be disputed affect the country?
- b) What has the country done to combat the problem?
- c) What are the various "sides" of the issue? Which countries will make other arguments? And what will their positions be?
- d) Which countries have the same position as the country?
- e) How can the position of other countries affect the country's position?
- f) Which aspects of the issue are most important to the country?
- g) How does the country intend to debate the issue at the conference?
- h) If the country is not involved with the issue, how can it be involved?

i) Is there any evidence or statistics to back up the country's position?

ANNEX II: OFFICIAL POSITION PAPER



RUSSIAN FEDERATION MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

United Nations Security Council

TOPIC A: The weaponization of technology in armed conflicts

TOPIC B: The Situation in Central Sahel.

Moscow, Russia, July 2nd, 2024.

As a legal representative of the former Union of the Socialist Republics and founding member of the United Nations Security Council the Russian Federation recognizes the need for imperative addressing of current scenery of international cooperation given the caused far-fetched shift on human environment.

A current new political and economic reality serves as the foundation for an emerging multilateral world order which becomes inevitable as it reflects on aspects of civilizational diversity undermining unlawful attempts at artificial unification.

Under that umbrella, Russia stands as a country of transcontinental geographical extension and wishes to be remembered and interpreted not as a political western target but as a cultural dissecting object and keen ally on all greater good affecting phenomena at best.

As much as it is a fantastic product of imagination to connect the rise of Artificial Intelligence to direct widespread nuclear damage, as a signatory of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, it is understood the need for further imposing consequences on the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missiles and missile technology as an external military danger proven by non-intrusive methods as such wrongdoing would be contradictory in itself.

When taken into consideration today's unpredictable conditions and the weaponization of technology with underway debates concerning the parameters of interaction between states and leaning towards fair research given the potential these developments have to ignore pillars of international security, strategic balance and positioning on the cutting-edge technology scale.

Work is demanded to revolve around initiative, tenacity, and abilities not only to respond to current challenges, but also to set our own long-term agenda discussing in an open and constructive manner.

As it could produce dual technology, provide technological solutions no longer available because of sanctions and increase internal GDP significantly by 2025 within the Era Technopolis, the Kremlin chose to prioritize AI and selected emerging and disruptive technology programmes. However, urges for cooperative and assisted development as Artificial Intelligence created in line with single nations' standards and patterns could be xenophobic and looking for preservation of cultural and spiritual heritage contributes to the stability of international relations.

Changes in technology have gladly led countries of the Global South and East to have a light shone on them as Africa and Latin America have had their presence recognized by the national government since the Soviet times.

Regarding the situation in Central Sahel, the African continent's historical strength and perseverance ensures not for military aid under disregarding power dynamics but monetary plan to maintain culture and increase infrastructure. On that note, Russia plans of keeping African states under a roof which extends itself as a temporary sheltering mechanism rather than identity erasing takeover technique.

While better imposing decisions are being conjunctly drafted and as orderly critical as this process is, the drastically evolving nature of conflict hardly waits for initial moderation. Protection comes as a part of the package of a solidified bond and nation with target planning systematic programs.

Ultimately, the Russian Federation is always committed to the closest cooperation and coordination to abide by a unified foreign policy course. As a main guarded interest, remains the establishment of relations whose results will always affect both parties positively.

Maria Eduarda de Melo Silva Nogueira

Representative of External Affairs of the Russian Federation

ANNEX III: MODEL – WORKING PAPER

Working Paper #01

Signatories: Republic of China, Republic of Cuba and Community of Australia.

Aiming to rule the activities of private agencies and mitigate the consequences of space exploration,

People's Republic of China, Republic of Cuba and Commonwealth of Australia:

1 *Recommends* the creation of a annual appointment in UNOOSA;

1.1 The first one must discuss about the development of the UNOOSA Charter;

1.2 Shall invite all the nations of the United Nations.

2 *Establishes* as a mandatory topic about taxes paid by private agents to explore space.

2.1 The taxes would be directed to:

2.1.1 Charity actions of UN;

2.1.2 Measures to deal with debris;

2.1.3 And initiatives to counter impacts from space exploitation.