

MUNAAL'25

Handbook of the Chamber of Deputies

1. Bills

As you know, the Chamber of Deputies is a house of the parliamentary system of the Kingdom of Italy. Preparing bills and legislation to serve the country properly is the main objective of deputies. Bills are to-be-proposed laws, and every deputy is meant to write bills. Deputies can make their thoughts become bills, and if the bill gains the approval of the chamber, it will become a law. The bill process is explained in the provided rules of procedure. Bills require a main submitter, alongside 3 members of parliament.

Lastly, there is no bill format other than the rough example below.

Title

Preamble - Short sentence to define the topic

Articles - Providing what shall be done on this matter

Main Submitter

Signatories

2. Directives

Directives are handwritten documents to affect and influence a certain event/person via the writer's contacts. There is no format for writing a directive, however, deputies shall keep

in mind that they may want to answer WH questions – what, when, where, how, why, and who– to provide your directive with more information and logic. All directives shall be handwritten, and are not meant to be written while the committee is not proceeding. There are 3 types of directives:

Personal (Individual) Directives

Ministerial Directives

Party Directives

Personal directives are used for deputies to use their influence on a concern, or to communicate with someone like their personal contacts. For instance, Angelica Balabanoff may contact her communist contacts to set up a kidnapping operation on one of Vittorio Emanuele Orlando's contacts, or she may set a march towards Rome. Deputies can not give orders but simply ask them to execute actions to the best of their ability, and since you can not command people, these actions to be executed by the writer of the directive can be refused partially or completely by the executor. Deputies can write joint directives, with multiple deputies working on the same directive. The action shall be taken regarding both their authority and contacts.

Ministerial directives can only be written by the ministers, to their ministries/offices.

Ministers can handle situations regarding the public with ministerial directives. For example, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce could write a directive to strengthen the industry in Mezzogiorno (Southern Italy). Multiple ministers can work on the same directive, making it a joint ministerial directive. For instance, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce can work on a directive with the Minister of Finance

to financially support and prevent the worsening consequences of workers on strike in Calabria.

Party directives will be written by the leader of the political party. This directive mainly aims to act as a whole, representing every member, and actions may be taken by every contact or influence that the members have, if mentioned in the directive. This directive requires; the party leader to be the main submitter, and a majority of the party members to be signatures to it. Every party directive must be considered a confidential/top-secret directive.

Both personal and ministerial directives can also be documented as top-secret.