MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SPORT AND YOUTH

FUTURE VOICES STAGE - DEBATE SESSION

7th February 2026
Organised by Youth Tech Fest Cyprus

Rule Book

RULES OF PROCEDURE & TOPIC MATERIAL

I - MUN DEBATE: RULES AND PROCEDURES

*As the winning delegates are offered to go to the FWWMUN NY Summer Edition conference, the rules will be as followed by the FWWMUN procedure with a few exceptions due to time constraints, those exceptions are stated under each section of the ROP (RULES OF PROCEDURE).

1. GENERAL RULES

1.1 LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Future We Want Model United Nations. A delegate wishing to speak in an official language where simultaneous interpretation is not provided will be required to provide their own interpreter.

1.2 DIPLOMATIC COURTESY

During formal sessions, all delegates are requested to exercise diplomatic courtesy while addressing other delegates, the Chairs, the members of the Secretariat and/or the members of the staff. All delegates represent countries in the committee and disrespectful attitude constitutes an insult towards an entire nation they represent.

The dais reserve the right to address diplomatic warnings towards the delegates who do not follow the aforementioned guidelines and the rules of procedure and take appropriate measures such as temporarily limiting the speaking rights of the delegate in breach of Rules or even temporarily suspending such a delegate from the session.

1.3 ETIQUETTE DURING SPEECHES

All speeches during the committee sessions need to be delivered in formal language. Typically, delegates will start by thanking the Chair(s) and committee members for being granted the floor to speak, before moving on to delivering their speech. They must also refer to themselves in the third person. This is because making statements in the 1st person singular (e.g. using words - "I" or "me") would imply that it is the speaker's personal opinion, which it is not during the committee sessions. They represent their country, their government specifically and they will therefore refer to themselves by the name of their assigned country (speaking in the 1st person plural, e.g. using the word "we", is in order; or speaking in the 3rd person singular, e.g. The People's Republic of China believes that [...]). The same applies to addressing fellow Delegates (e.g. The United States of America does not agree with Chile). Addressing fellow Delegates directly is not allowed (e.g.

The United States of America does not agree with you/him).

1.4 THE COMMITTEE DAIS

The Committee Dais consists of the Committee Chairs. Each committee session will be announced open and closed by the Chairs, who may also 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 direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and enforce adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the Chairs may choose to suspend the session in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The Chairs also have the right to interrupt the flow of debate in order to show a presentation or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness. Further, no handouts may be circulated to the committee body without the knowledge and explicit approval of the Chairs. In the exercise of these functions, the Dais will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

1.5 INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES

The Chairpersons, the Under-Secretary-General for Committee Management and the Secretary-General reserve the right to provide binding interpretation of the Rules of Procedure. The interpretation by the Secretary-General shall prevail. A rule of procedure may be amended, and/ or a new rule of procedure may be introduced on the motion of the Chairpersons of the given Committee and upon the consent of the Secretary-General.

1.6 PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS

A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is neither a member of the committee nor an accredited observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of

the Secretary-General.

1.7 ELECTRONIC AIDS
Delegates are permitted to use any type of electronic device, including laptops, phones, etc., in the committee room when the committee is in session. All laptop use must be relevant to the work of the committee.

FOR YTF SESSION: everything applies as stated above.

2. NOTE-PASSING

During sessions, delegates and chairpersons may pass notes to one another while in formal debate or moderated caucus. Notes can be used for questions, asking for support or coordinating negotiation strategies. During sessions there may be note-passers present to deliver the notes to the addressee(s). Note-passing shall be strictly for diplomatic purposes only. The Chairpersons reserve the right to read notes or suspend note-passing when they deem it necessary. It is prudent to keep the note passing to a minimum so as to not disturb formal sessions.

FOR YTF SESSION: everything applies as stated above.

3. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

3.1 QUORUM
During the first session of the Conference, the chairs shall establish the number of the present delegations. This established number shall be the reference point for establishing quorum at further stages of the debate.
The debate in any Committee may not start unless at least one fourth of the Committee's Delegates number (as established during the first session of the Conference) are present in the Committee room. A member of the committee is considered present if at least one delegate representing that member is in the committee chamber. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for a vote. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged by a point of order and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum.
 3.2 PRESENCE AND ROLL CALL

Usually, the first order of business is to do the roll call. A member is deemed present when they have declared their presence during a roll call. If a member joins the session or leaves the committee room without the Chairperson's consent, such a member has to submit a note to the chairpersons stating their presence. Otherwise, even if physically present in the committee room such a delegation is deemed absent and may neither speak nor raise points and motions in the debate.

When a roll-call is being conducted the Chairperson call upon each Delegate in English alphabetical order of their assigned country.

When called upon, each delegate shall raise their placards, stand up and answer in either of the following two ways:

• "[country represented] is Present": countries declared "present" may abstain on any substantive vote.

• "[country represented] is Present and Voting": Delegations who stated "Present and Voting" may not abstain during voting on substantial matters. If decided to be present and voting during one session, this preference cannot be changed in the following sessions.

3.3 AGENDA

If the committee has more than one topic area to discuss, tje second order of business for the committee will be the consideration of the agenda. If the committee has only one topic area, the agenda is automatically adopted. To set the agenda:

• A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the committee's topic areas as stated in the committee background guide.

• Two speakers' lists will be established: one in favour of the motion, and one opposed to the motion and in favour of the other topic. The committee will hear alternating speakers from these lists. No motions for moderated or unmoderated caucuses are permitted during this time. There will be an equal number of speeches from each list.

• A motion to close debate will be in order after the committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers' lists is exhausted. The chair will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate (if any delegate opposes closing said debate), and a two-thirds majority is required for closure of debate on the agenda.

• When debate is closed, the committee will proceed 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 before the committee.

• When voting procedure is complete on the first topic area, the second topic area is automatically placed before the committee.

• In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be

attended to immediately. Under such circumstances and only after approval by the Secretary-General, a delegate may motion to table the topic and temporarily set the agenda to the crisis situation. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis, the committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. Until a resolution has passed, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

3.4 DEBATE

After the agenda has been determined, one continuously open general speakers' list (GSL) will be established for the duration of the topic area, except as interrupted by procedural points or motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments, and introduction of draft resolutions. Speakers may speak generally on the topic area being considered and may address any working paper or any draft resolution currently on the floor. A draft resolution can only be referred to as such once it has been introduced to the committee.

3.5 UNMODERATED CAUCUS

An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. 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 the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately, and a simple majority is required for passage. The dais may rule the motion dilatory and its decision is not subject to appeal. The chair may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if the chair feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

3.6 MODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. 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 specify a topic, a speaking time, and an overall time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, for the caucus. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority required for passage. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory and her or his decision is not subject to appeal.

If the motion passes, the Chair will call on delegates to speak at her or his discretion for the stipulated time. There will be no speakers list. Delegates can signal their willingness to speak at the end of every speech by raising their placards. All actions and speeches from the committee members and the dais will be counted towards the total duration of the caucus. If no delegates wish to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus. The Chair may also decide, subject to appeal, to suspend the caucus early.

3.7 CLOSURE OF DEBATE

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The Chairs may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chairs may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. There will be no speakers in favour of the motion. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the committee is in favour of closure, the Chairs will declare the closure of debate, and the resolutions or amendment on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote. If the speakers' list is exhausted and no delegations wish to add their name to the list, debate on the topic at hand is immediately closed. If there is a remaining topic, the committee will move on to discuss the remaining topic.

3.8 SUSPENSION AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all committee functions until the next meeting, or for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all committee functions for the duration of the conference. A motion to adjourn will not be in order until three quarters of the time scheduled for the last session have elapsed. The Chairs may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.

3.9 POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE (TABLING)

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a resolution or amendment currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in favour and two opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any resolution or amendment on which debate has been postponed, and if debate on a resolution or amendment has not been resumed before debate is closed, that resolution or amendment may not be voted upon. A motion to resume debate on an amendment or resolution on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in favour and two opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

FOR YTF SESSION: Quorum and roll call will take place as per the guidelines, the Agenda will be pre-set and there will be no speakers list in the debate time, there will be no suspension, adjournment or postponement of debate, moderated or unmoderated caucus's will not be entertained, the closure of the debate will have to come from a motion. This is due to the limit time frame we have for the session.

4. SPEEECHES

4.1 GENERAL SPEAKERS' LIST
The committee will have an open general speakers' list for the topic area being discussed. Separate speakers' lists will be established as needed for motions to set the agenda and debate on amendments. A delegation present may add its name to the speakers' list by submitting a request in writing to the dais, provided that delegation is not already on the speakers' list and may similarly remove their name from the list by a similar request in writing. At their discretion (usually only when a new speakers' list is opened) the Chairs may solicit members to be added to the speakers' list by raising their placard.
The speakers' list for the second Topic Area will not be open until the committee has proceeded to that topic.

4.2 SPEECHES
No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairs. The Chairs may call a speaker to order if her or his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or offensive to committee members or staff. Delegates who are absent when recognized by the dais automatically forfeit their time, and debate will continue.

4.3 SPEAKING TIME
When any speakers' list is opened, the speaking time is automatically set to one minute. Delegates may also make a motion to set a new speaking time at any time when points or motions are in order during formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

4.4 YIELDS
A delegate granted the right to speak from a general speakers' list may, after speaking, yield in one of three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the dais. This applies only for speeches on the speaker's list and not on speeches during moderated caucuses or any other speakers list.
• Yield to another delegate: Any remaining time will be given to that delegate who may not, however, then yield any remaining time to a third delegate. Turning the floor over to a co-delegate is not considered a yield.
• Yield to questions: Delegates will be selected by the Chairs and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chairs. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

- Yield to the Chair: Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish to yield to another delegate or to questions, and further does not wish her or his speech to be subject to comments. The Chairs will then move to the next speaker. A yield to the Chair is in order, but not automatic, when a speaker's time has elapsed.

Yields are in order only on substantive speeches and not during a moderated caucus.

4.5 RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request in writing a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. The Chair's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply cannot be appealed, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee until requested to do so by the Chairs. There is no Right of Reply during a moderated caucus or during voting procedures.

FOR YTF SESSION: the speakers list will not take place due to time limitation. Speaking time is set to 1 minute, however motion to extend time up to 1 minute and 30 seconds will be allowed, but nothing more than that time. The rest applies as per guidelines.

5. POINTS

5.1 POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs her or his ability to participate in the proceedings, she or he may rise to a point of personal privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

5.2 POINT OF ORDER

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a point of order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The point of order will be immediately ruled upon by the Chairs in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Chairs may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision can be appealed only if approved by the Secretary-General. A representative raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

5.3 POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Chairs a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A point of parliamentary inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this point but should rather approach the committee staff at an appropriate time.

FOR YTF SESSION: everything applies as stated above.

6. SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

6.1 WORKING PAPERS

Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Chair but do require the signature of the Chair to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may consider that working paper introduced and begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number. Working papers do not require signatories or votes of approval. No document may be referred to as a "working paper" until it has been introduced.

6.2 RESOLUTIONS

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chairs and is signed by 20 members in the General Assembly, 10 members in the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, or 5 members in the Specialized Agencies. The number of required signatories for a draft resolution is subject to modification by the Committee Chair. Signing a draft resolution does not mean support for the draft resolution, and the signatory has therefore no further obligations. Draft resolutions must have at least one sponsor and maximum ten. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution. More than one resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one resolution may be passed per topic area. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move directly into the next topic.

6.3 INTRODUCING A DRAFT RESOLUTION

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, delegates may move to introduce the draft resolution. The Chair, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution and may answer any clarifying points on the draft resolution. Alternatively, the Chair may recognize a certain number of delegates (at the Chair's discretion) to come forward to read out the resolution and answer non-substantive clarification points on the resolution to which they were signatories. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Chair may end this 'clarifying question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. In addition, the Chair may also allow for an informal presentation of the resolutions.

No document may be referred to as a "draft resolution" until it has been introduced.

A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion receive the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a 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 refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

6.4 AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any resolution that has been introduced. An amendment must have the approval of the Chair and the signatures of 12 members in the General Assembly, 4 members in the Economic and Social Council & Regional Bodies, and 3 members in the Security Council and Historical Security Council. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments and all amendments on the floor must be debated and voted upon. There are also two types of amendments: friendly amendments and unfriendly amendments. Friendly amendments are agreed upon by the draft resolution sponsors, and require the signature of the sponsors. Amendments that are not agreed upon by the sponsors are unfriendly amendments, and require the voting of the committee.

- An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. Friendly amendments are announced and the change is immediately made. For unfriendly amendments, general

debate will be suspended, and two speakers' lists will be established, one for and one against the amendment. Debate will alternate between each list.

- A motion to close debate will be in order after the committee has heard two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers' lists is exhausted. In accordance with the normal procedure of closing debate, the chair will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a two-thirds majority is required for closure of debate.
- When debate is closed on the amendment, the committee will move to an immediate vote. Votes on amendments are substantive votes. After the vote, debate will return to the general speakers' list.

FOR YTF SESSION: there will be no working papers, or Lobbying (unmoderated caucus that creates them), the debate will deliberate on the predisposed draft resolution that is in this document under the TOPIC MATERIAL tab, where the debate will allow for amendments and speeches to be made under that resolution. The cause of this being the time limitation. (amendments will be entertained in order of submission.)

7. VOTING

When a motion for closure of the debate passes, the Committee shall enter into the voting procedure. All the introduced Draft Resolutions shall be put to a vote.

7.1 PROCEDURAL VOTING

Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. Each and every member of the committee, including representatives of Accredited Observers and of NGOs must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more "Yes" votes than "No" votes. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many "Yes" votes than "No" votes. If there is not the required number of speakers for or against a motion, the motion will automatically fail or pass.

7.2 SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and unfriendly amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic Area, it will move into substantive voting procedures. At this time, the chambers are sealed, and no interruptions will be allowed. The only motions and points that will be in order are: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft

Resolutions, Motion to Vote by Acclamation, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order.

If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. Each vote may be a 'Yes,' 'No,' or 'Abstain.' Abstaining members are not considered to be voting. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Abstentions are not counted in the total number of votes cast. A simple majority requires more "Yes" votes than "No" votes (i.e. more countries voting in the affirmative than the negative); a two-thirds majority requires twice as many "Yes" votes as "No" votes. Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one Resolution may be passed per Topic Area.

In the Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A "No" vote by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council is considered a veto.

NGOs, Observer Nations, and Third-Party Actors will not be able to vote on draft resolutions and/or amendments.

7.3 REORDERING RESOLUTIONS

The default order in which resolutions are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may motion to change the order in which resolutions on the committee floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order. Once such a motion has been made, the Chairs will accept alternative proposals for ordering. This motion takes precedence over a motion to divide the question on a resolution. Proposals will be voted on in the order in which they were received and require a simple majority to pass; once a proposal has been passed, all others are discarded, and resolutions will be voted on in that order.

7.4 DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate on a topic area or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move to divide the question on any item which is about to be voted on. Division of the question means that a specified set of operative clauses may be voted on separately from the rest. Preambulatory clauses may not be removed by division of the question. The motion may be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against. This motion requires a simple majority to pass:

- If the motion passes, the Chairs will accept proposals on how to divide the question. Such proposals may divide the question into two or more parts. After all proposals have been accepted, the Chairs will arrange them from most severe to least, and each will be voted on, in that order. If no division passes, the resolution or amendment remains intact.
- If any proposal passes, all other proposals are discarded, and the resolution or amendment is divided accordingly. A substantive vote must then be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. A simple majority is required for inclusion of each part. After all divided parts have been voted on, those that were voted to be included are recombined into the final draft resolution, which must then be voted upon under regular Rules of Procedure. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

7.5 ROLL CALL VOTING

After debate is closed on any topic area or amendment, any delegate may request a roll call vote. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive motions. The decision of the chair whether to accept the motion for a roll call vote may not be appealed. Such a motion may be made from the floor and must be seconded by twenty-five members in General Assembly committees and eight members in Economic and Social Council & Regional Bodies committees. All substantive votes are roll call votes in the Security Council and Historical Security Council. Voting will be at the discretion of the Chairs in all other committees.

- In a roll call vote, the Chairs will call all countries noted by the dais to be in attendance in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member.
- In the first sequence, delegates may vote "Yes," "No," "Abstain," "Pass," "Yes with rights," or "No with rights."
- A delegate may only request the right of explanation if her or his vote appears to constitute a divergence from her or his country's policy and if she or he votes "Yes with rights" or "No with rights" in the first round of voting. After all delegates have voted, delegates who stated their vote with rights will be granted 30 seconds each to explain their votes.
- A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote "Yes" or "No" during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right of explanation during the second round.
- The Chairs will then announce the outcome of the vote.

7.6 RECONSIDERATION

When a resolution has been adopted or rejected or when debate on a topic area has been adjourned, it cannot be reconsidered at the same session unless the committee decides so, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. This motion requires one speaker to speak in favour of the motion and one to speak against it. The motion is then immediately put to a vote.

FOR YTF SESSION: Procedural voting is as per guidelines, substantive voting will only happen about the resolution as a whole, however, for motions there will no voting procedure but it will be required to be seconded and no Objections to be present, (if there is an objection by a delegation they are offered the floor for a 30 second speech). There will be no reconsiderations, no reordering of resolutions, nor will there be roll call voting. Motions for diving a question will be accepted, and all voting matters will be decided by a two-thirds majority with no exceptions.

8. PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

1. Points:
    a. Point of Personal Privilege,
    b. Point of Order,
    c. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry;
2. Adjournment of the Meeting;
3. Suspension of the Meeting;
4. Unmoderated Caucus;
5. Moderated Caucus. If there is more than one motion for a moderated caucus they will be voted upon according to:
    a. The longer the total duration, the higher the precedence,
    b. In case of equal duration, the longer individual speakers time, the higher the precedence,
    c. At the discretion of the chair, other orders of precedence may be applicable;
6. Introduction of Draft Resolution;
7. Introduction of an Amendment;
8. Postponement of Debate;
9. Resumption of Debate;

10. Closure of Debate.

At the start of voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence:

1. Point of Personal Privilege;

2. Point of Order;

3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry;

4. Reordering Draft Resolutions;

5. Division of the Question;

6. Motion for a Roll Call Vote.

FOR YTF SESSION: Everything applies as stated above.

II - OXFORD DEBATE RULES AND PROCEDURES

1. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

1.1. The official language of the debate shall be English.
1.2. All remarks, speeches, questions, and procedural interventions must be made in English.
1.3. Participants must avoid slang, profanity, or language that undermines the formality of the session.
1.4. The Moderator(Presidency) may call any speaker to order for inappropriate language.

2. ETIQUETTE AND COURTESY

2.1. All participants must conduct themselves with respect toward:
- Opposing speakers
- The Moderator(The Presidency)
- The audience/judges

2.2. Personal attacks, insults, mockery, or derogatory remarks are strictly prohibited.

2.3. Applause is permitted only at:
- The beginning of the debate
- The end of each speech
- The conclusion of the debate

2.4. Speakers may not interrupt another speaker except when Points of Information (POIs) are permitted.
2.5. Electronic devices must remain silent; use for research is allowed only if approved in advance.

2.6. The Moderator's(Presidency's) instructions are final and must be respected at all times.

3. GENERAL RULES

3.1. The debate is conducted on a single motion phrased as:

"This House believes that the use of artificial intelligence during childhood does not significantly affect a child's psychological development."

3.2. There are two sides:
- Proposition (For the motion)
- Opposition (Against the motion)

3.3. Each side consists of one or more speakers as designated before the debate.

3.4. Time limits are strictly enforced. The Moderator(Presidency) may:
- Warn a speaker
- Stop a speaker
- Deduct points (if judged)

3.5. A speaker may not introduce new arguments during the closing statements.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE DEBATE

The debate follows the sequence below unless otherwise stated by the organizing committee:

4.1. Moderator's(Presidency's) Opening
- Welcomes participants
- Reads the motion aloud
- Introduces speakers
- Explains the sequence and timing

4.2. Opening Statements (Main Constructive Speeches)
- Proposition Speaker 1 (5–7 minutes)
- Opposition Speaker 1 (5–7 minutes)

Purpose: outline main arguments and establish the side's stance.

4.3. Second Arguments Round
- Proposition Speaker 2 (4–6 minutes)
- Opposition Speaker 2 (4–6 minutes)

Purpose: strengthen initial arguments and develop new lines of reasoning (within scope of the motion).

4.3.5. Third/Fourth/Etc. Argument Rounds
- Proposition Speaker (4-6 minutes)
- Opposition Speaker (4-6 minutes)

Purpose: to let the rest of the Speakers on each side speak and to further advance the debate.

4.4. Rebuttal Round
- Proposition Rebuttal (3–4 minutes)
- Opposition Rebuttal (3–4 minutes)

Purpose: address opposing points, refute claims, highlight weaknesses.

4.5. Floor Debate (Audience/Judge Questions)
- Total duration: 10–15 minutes
- Questions must be brief and direct.
- Speakers must answer within 30–45 seconds.
- Audience may specify whether the question is directed to Proposition or Opposition.

4.6. Closing Statements (Summations)
- Opposition Closing (2–3 minutes)
- Proposition Closing (2–3 minutes)

Purpose: summarize the strongest points, reinforce key contrasts, and appeal to the audience's final judgment.

5. MODERATOR(Presidency's) AUTHORITY

5.1. The Moderator(Presidency) ensures adherence to all rules.
5.2. The Moderator(Presidency) may:
- Enforce time limits
- Call speakers to order
- Reject inappropriate POIs
- Remove disruptive participants
- Modify procedures if necessary for fairness

5.3. All Moderator(Presidency) decisions are final.

6. JUDGING CRITERIA (If debate uses judges instead of voting)

Judges evaluate on five pillars:
6.1. Content – Strength, relevance, and originality of arguments
6.2. Logic & Analysis – Coherence, structure, causality
6.3. Rebuttal – Effectiveness in responding to the opposing side
6.4. Style – Delivery, confidence, clarity
6.5. Strategy – Prioritization, structure, audience persuasion

7. VOTING PROCEDURE

8.1. The audience votes before the debate begins.
8.2. The audience votes after the debate ends.
8.3. The winner is determined by vote swing — the side that gains the largest increase in support.
Example:
Before: Prop 30% — Opp 70%
After: Prop 55% — Opp 45%
→ Proposition wins (+25% swing)
8.4. If judges are used instead of audience voting, their scores replace the swing vote system.

III - TOPIC MATERIAL AND SUMMARY

Topic 1: PEACE THROUGH EDUCATION - MUN DEBATE

Can education be used as a catalyst for change in a divided world thus, promoting peace.

- It explores how educational systems can be used as a tool to reduce conflict, promote social cohesion, and prevent violence. In many regions experiencing instability, generations grow up with limited access to quality education, making them vulnerable to radicalization, manipulation, or cycles of poverty and conflict.
- Education is not just academic—it includes civic responsibility, tolerance, cultural understanding, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence. When implemented properly, education can transform societies, empower youth, encourage gender equality, and build stable, peaceful communities.

Description of the issue:

1. Global Context
- Over 250 million children worldwide lack access to quality education.
- Areas affected by conflict (Sahel, Middle East, parts of Asia) see schools destroyed or used militarily.
- Discrimination in education still exists based on gender, ethnicity, disability, or socioeconomic status.

2. How Education Builds Peace
- Promotes critical thinking → reduces susceptibility to extremist propaganda.
- Enhances tolerance and intercultural dialogue → reduces tribal/ethnic conflict.
- Provides economic opportunities → lowers poverty-related violence.
- Teaches conflict resolution skills → cultivates peaceful societies.

3. Challenges
- Attacks on schools and teachers.
- Inequality in access (girls, refugees, rural areas).
- Ideological control of schooling by extremist groups.

- Lack of funding for peace curricula or teacher training.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE MUN DEBATE WILL BE THE THIRD COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, GA3 – Social, Humanitarian & Cultural.

As stated in the ROP above due to time limitation, there will be a pre-made draft resolution that will be the content of the debate, you may find it below:

Draft Resolution
FORUM: General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)
QUESTION OF: Peace Through Education
MAIN SUBMITTER: The Presidency of the Youth Tech Fest 4th Annual Session 2026
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE THIRD COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSENMBLY,

Recognizing the importance of education as a fundamental human right and a key component of sustainable peace,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Article 26 concerning the right to education,

Deeply concerned that over 250 million children remain out of school due to conflict, poverty, displacement, or discrimination,

Acknowledging that quality education can prevent radicalization, reduce violence, and promote tolerance,

Emphasizing the role of teachers, youth leaders, civil society, and international organizations in building peaceful communities through education,

1. Encourages Member States to integrate peace education modules into national curricula, including:
    a. conflict resolution and mediation skills,
    b. cultural understanding and anti-discrimination training,
    c. digital and media literacy to prevent misinformation,
    d. human rights and global citizenship education;

2. Calls upon UNESCO to expand teacher-training programs focused on non-violent communication, classroom inclusion, and prevention of extremist narratives;

3. Requests governments to increase funding for schools in conflict-affected and rural areas through national budgets and international aid mechanisms;

4. Urges Member States to protect educational institutions by implementing the Safe Schools Declaration and prohibiting military use of schools;

5. Encourages public–private partnerships to provide digital tools, remote learning platforms, and safe online content for children affected by conflict;

6. Recommends the creation of Youth Peace Councils at the local level to promote dialogue between students of different backgrounds;

7. Calls for enhanced support to refugee-hosting countries to ensure uninterrupted schooling for displaced children;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UNESCO, to present an annual report on progress toward peace education globally.

Topic 2: YOUTH & AI - OXFORD DEBATE

The Motion is: "This House believes that the use of artificial intelligence during childhood does not significantly affect a child's psychological development."

This debate examines whether using AI tools—such as educational apps, chatbot companions, adaptive learning platforms, virtual assistants, or AI-generated content—has a measurable effect on a child's psychological, emotional, or cognitive development.

The Proposition argues that:
  a. AI is simply another technological tool, similar to the internet, calculators, or educational software.
  b. No strong evidence shows that AI alone alters psychological development.
  c. Proper parental guidance and school frameworks mitigate risks.

The Opposition argues that:
  a. AI can affect children's emotional responses, attachment patterns, learning habits, and socialization.
  b. AI might create dependencies or blur boundaries between human and non-human interaction.
  c. Overreliance on AI could weaken creativity, autonomy, or emotional reslience.

Description of the issue:
1. Cognitive Development
  - Does AI improve or weaken problem-solving and creativity?
  - Does adaptive learning make children too reliant on guidance?

2. Emotional Development
- Can children form emotional bonds with AI companions?
- Do AI responses affect empathy or emotional regulation?

3. Social Development
- Does AI reduce human-to-human interactions?
- Can AI support inclusion for children with learning disabilities?

4. Safety and Ethics
- Data privacy
- Exposure to biased or harmful content
- Misinformation from AI-generated answers

Useful concepts to mention:
- Cognitive load
- Attachment theory
- Digital literacy
- Algorithmic bias
- Emotional modellingP
- Dependency vs autonomy

TOP PRIZE - FWWMUN NEW YORK SUMMER 2026

The best students will participate in the Future We Want Model United Nation New York Summer 2026 that take place between 24 and 27th July.

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