

MUNual 2025



PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

State Board

Model United Nations is a student-led conference. If you have any questions, please remember that your state officers are always ready to serve you. Below is a listing of this year's officers, their school, and contact information.

Office	Name	School
Secretary General	Lincoln Trumps	Lafayette
ICJ President	David Russo	Haynes
Security Council PO	Mason Bond	Haynes
Security Council PO	Brinkley Bennett	St. Joseph's
Eco/Soc PO	Sydney Allmont	Country Day
Eco/Soc PO	Greta Bailey	LSU Lab
General Assembly PO	Jared Lane Jr.	West Feliciana
General Assembly PO	Riya Reddy	Haynes
General Assembly PO	Ujesh Chakravarty	Haynes
General Assembly PO	Ava Thevenot	St. Joseph's
General Assembly PO	Field Barba	Country Day
General Assembly PO	Barsha Debnath	Haynes

Program Staff

Model United Nations is supported by the Y&G Program Staff, who are all alumni of the program. You may contact the following volunteers with questions.

Position	Name	Email address
Program Director	Jeremey Miller	la.youthandgovernment@gmail.com
Academic Director	Julia James	
MUN Program Director	Grace Dube	

COUNCILS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations.

1. Summits will consist of represented countries compromising on issues for resolutions for approval.
2. At the beginning of the session, all countries who wish to present a one-minute position statement on their country's views of the topic presented in each General Assembly will be allowed to do so. These countries must notify the General Assembly Presiding Officers of their intent to deliver the policy statement.
3. Resolutions in the General Assembly may have up to three author countries.
4. Method of Voting: The General Assembly will vote on many substantive questions by roll call, others will be by voice vote. Roll calls will be taken in the English alphabetical order of members. When the name of a member is called, its delegate must reply either "aye", "nay", "abstain", or "pass". A "pass" reply means that the country will be referred back to after all others have voted. A delegate may pass only once during a roll call vote. Abstentions do not count as votes.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council studies problems that concern the way we live. It deals with such problems as economic development, human rights, international trade, narcotics, population, refugees, and transportation.

1. At the beginning of the session, all countries requesting to present a one-minute position statement on their country's views of the topic presented in the Eco/Soc Council will be allowed to do so. These countries must notify the Eco/Soc Presiding Officers of their intent to deliver the policy statement.
2. Resolutions in ECO/SOC may have up to three author countries.
3. Method of Voting: ECO/SOC will vote on many substantive questions by roll call, others will be by voice vote. Roll calls will be taken in the English alphabetical order of members. When the name of a member is called, its delegate must reply either "aye", "nay", "abstain", or "pass". A "pass" reply means that the country will be referred back to after all others have voted. A delegate may pass only once during a roll call vote. Abstentions do not count as votes.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The duties of the Security Council are to maintain international peace and security and oversee the international regulation of armaments.

1. The Security Council will consist of delegates from Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and delegates from other nations assigned to the Security Council.
2. At the beginning of the session, all countries requesting to present a one-minute position statement on their country's views of the topic presented in the

Security Council will be allowed to do so. These countries must notify the Security Council Presiding Officers of their intent to deliver the policy statement.

3. Resolutions in Security Council may have up to three author countries.
4. Method of voting: The Security Council will vote on all motions or resolutions by roll call. The roll call will be taken in the English alphabetical order of members. The name of each member will be called in any roll call, and its delegate shall reply "yes", "no", "abstain", or "pass". A "pass" reply means that the country will be referred back to after all others have voted. A delegate may pass only once during a roll call vote. Abstentions do not count as votes.
5. The Russian Federation, China, U.S., U.K., and France are the five permanent members of the Security Council and have veto powers. If any one of them votes NO on a resolution, it is killed. If the member does not wish to fail the resolution or vote yes, the member must abstain. *All vetoes must be presented with valid reasoning.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It exists to settle legal disputes submitted by states in accordance with international law.

1. The Court will be composed of 1 Chief Justice and 7 Associate Justices. Each case will have a complainant country (or countries) that initiates the case and a defendant country (or countries) that is responding to the charge.
2. The ICJ will feature predetermined cases involving the five superpower countries (US, UK, Russia, China, France). These cases will be created by the state board and made available in advance, allowing delegates time to prepare.
3. Outside of the five superpowers, other countries may challenge each other on disputes relevant to the topics of General Assembly, Eco/Soc, or Security Council topics. These cases must be submitted for approval and can only proceed if all parties consent to participate in the ICJ hearing.
4. Hearings will consist of opening statements by each party and a presentation of evidence by each party, with a period of questioning by the justices after each presentation. Justices will then deliberate and present a ruling, which must include a rationale based on legal arguments and the evidence reviewed.

COUNCIL PROCEDURES

RESOLUTION WRITING

- I. Roll Call – Presiding Officer
- II. Topic Presentation – Presiding Officer
- III. Questions on the Topic [1 minute] – Delegates
- IV. Position Statement Presentations and Idea Sharing [11 minutes] – Delegates
- V. Collaboration and Resolution Writing [22 minutes] – Delegates
- VI. Resolution Presentation [1.5 minute per Resolution] – Resolution Author
- VII. Resolution Ranking [1 minute] – Delegates

(resolution writing process is repeated for each topic)

GENERAL DEBATE

- I. Presentation of Docket – Presiding Officer
- II. Resolution Debate
 - a. Read Resolution – Presiding Officer
 - b. Opening Statement [3 minutes] – Resolution Author
 - c. Technical Questions [3 minutes]
 - d. Debate Round [12 minutes]- AMENDMENTS ARE IN ORDER FROM AFTER THE FIRST SPEAKER UNTIL THE LAST ROUND OF PROPOSITION
 - i. Alternates between
 1. Opposition [2 minutes]
 2. Proposition [2 minutes]

Amendment Process (only if deemed hostile)

- I. Amendment Presentation [2 minutes] – Author
- II. Technical Questions [1 minute]
- III. Debate Round [4 minute]
 - a. Alternates between
 - Opposition [1 minute]
 - Proposition [1 minute]
- IV. Comments [1 minute] – Proposal Author
- V. Amendment Summary [1 minute] – Amendment Author

- e. Closing Statement [2 minutes] – Resolution Author
- f. Country Caucus [1 minute]
- g. Country Vote (Aye, Nay, Pass, Abstain) -- One representative per country

RESOLUTION WRITING

- I. In council meetings the Presiding Officer will present the topic of debate.
 - II. There will be 1 minute for questions on the topic.
 - III. There will be 11 minutes for countries to present their positions on a topic and share ideas. Presentations will be 1 minute each. Countries are not required to present positions, but this is recommended for partnership with other countries in writing proposals. Presiding officers will display a list of the ideas shared for the chamber's reference.
 - IV. There will be 22 minutes for countries with similar ideas to collaborate to write proposal on the assigned topic. The proposed Resolution must have 4 country signatories before being submitted to the Chair. Signatories show support for a resolution but are not required to have contributed to its writing.
 - V. After Resolutions have been written, the Resolution Author(s) will have 1 and a half minutes for a brief Resolution summary.
 - VI. Each country will then rank the Resolutions for that topic. (Around 1 minute)
 - VII. Top-ranked resolutions for each topic will advance to the Docket for General Debate session on Friday. Dockets will be posted Friday morning.
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GENERAL DEBATE

- I. On Friday, each council will go into General Debate for all Resolutions on the Docket.
 - a. During debate of Resolutions, an Amendment may be submitted. Amendment procedures are to be followed.
 - b. Voting – The Presiding Officer will allow up to 1 minute for countries to “caucus,” or decide how the country will vote. Each country gets ONE vote.
 - Note: For Security Council, the Russian Federation, China, U.S., U.K., and France may veto any Resolution they come across.

COUNCIL OVERVIEW

Resolution Writing:

- Presiding Officer: calls roll
- Presiding Officer: presents topic
- Questions on Topic 1 minute
- Country Position Statements and Resolution Idea Sharing 11 minutes
- Country collaboration for Proposal writing 22 minutes
- Resolution Authors Summary Presentation 1.5 minutes per Resolution
- Ranking on the Resolutions 1 minute

General Debate:

- Presiding Officers will post the Docket for General Debate based off Resolution rankings
- Docket will comprise of Resolutions from all topics
- Debate per Resolution ≈ 26 minutes
- All passed resolutions are certified as official policy of the United Nations by the Secretary General.

GENERAL DEBATE PROCEDURES

If the council the Resolution was referred to ranks it favorably, and if the Presiding Officer places it on the Docket, the Sponsor(s) shall present the Resolution to the appropriate council.

PROCEDURES FOR RESOLUTION CONSIDERATION ON THE FLOOR

RESOLUTION SPONSOR'S OPENING STATEMENT 3 MINUTES

- Sponsor may use all three (3) minutes.
- Sponsor may use part and yield rest to technical questions, closing statements, or the Chair.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS 3 MINUTES

- The Presiding Officer will open the floor to Technical Questions (non-debatable, yes, no, or fact-based questions). The Presiding Officer will recognize members of the body to question the Resolution Sponsor(s) on any matter relating to the content of the Resolution in question, until time expires.
- The Presiding Officer has the authority to deem questions germane (relevant to the Resolution) or not germane.
- In the event the delegate wishes to ask more than one technical question, he/she will say the following: "Will the Author(s) yield to a series of questions?" The Sponsor(s) may refuse. Speaking after is not allowed in this round.

DEBATE 12 MINUTES

- The Presiding Officer will open the floor to General Debate on the Resolution in which members of the body may express their opinions on the Resolution.
- Each delegate may speak for a maximum of two (2) minutes.
- In the event a delegate does not use all two (2) minutes, they may yield to another delegate to speak or to the Sponsor's closing statements (the latter option is only available during propositional rounds). Time can only be yielded to another speaker once before it must be yielded back to the chair.
- The Presiding Officer will alternate between speakers in opposition and speakers in proposition of the Resolution. The first speaker recognized should be in opposition to the Resolution, and then the Presiding Officer will call for a propositional speaker until 3 rounds of opp/prop debate (12 minutes) have expired.
- The speaker may ask the Resolution Sponsor(s) a question or a series of questions upon being recognized by saying "Will the Author(s) yield to a question/series of questions?" The speaker may engage in debate before and/or after the question(s).
- Members of the body may also propose Amendments upon being recognized by the Chair. In the event an Amendment is deemed hostile, or not accepted, by the Resolution Sponsor(s), the following procedure will take place:

AMENDMENT DEBATE AND VOTE 9 MINUTES

Amendment Sponsor's Opening Statement	2 minutes
Technical Questions on the Amendment	1 minute

General Debate on the Amendment	4 minutes
Original Resolution Sponsor's Statements	1 minute
Amendment Sponsor's Closing Statements	1 minute

- For a full explanation of the Amendment process, see "Explanations of Parliamentary Motions and Points" below.

RESOLUTION SPONSOR CLOSING STATEMENT

2 MINUTES

- Once debate has closed on the Resolution, the Presiding Officer will recognize the Resolution Sponsor(s) to deliver their Closing Statement, or present their arguments for final passage, for the last time.
- In the event the Sponsor(s) have unused, yielded time from their Opening Statement, or a delegate, the total time available to the Sponsor(s) will be two (2) minutes plus the yielded time.

FINAL READING OF RESOLUTION AND VOTE

- The Presiding Officer will convene a vote for final action on the Resolution
- The Resolution will be read by title only for the final time by the Clerk.
- There will be a 1-minute country caucus to confer with countrymen to render a vote.
- The Presiding Officer will ask countries for a voice vote indicating an Aye, Nay, Abstain, or Pass towards the vote on the Resolution. Pass votes will be returned to after the initial roll call is complete. Voting is conducted by country roll call. Each country may only vote once. Votes may not be changed once they are given. A simple majority (1/2) is required for passage.

PLENARY COUNCIL PROCEDURES

1. The top-ranked resolutions from each council will make up the Plenary docket. The Presiding Officers and Secretary General will order the Plenary Docket.
2. Debate will proceed based on the order of the Docket.

Note: Amendments may not be submitted during the Plenary Session.

PLENARY SESSION OVERVIEW

- Presiding Officer calls roll
- Presiding Officer presents Docket
- Debate ≈ 26 minutes per Resolution

EXPLANATIONS OF MOTIONS

Only the following motions and points are allowed during debate.

For all motions, save motions to amend legislation, the following procedure will be used:

- A delegate may seek recognition from the Presiding Officer by rising and saying, "Sir/Mister/Madame Chair I move to..."
- If the Presiding Officer deems the motion appropriate, he/she will call for a second.
- If a second is given, the Presiding Officer will then ask for objections.
 - If there are no objections, the motion is immediately adopted.
 - If there is an objection or multiple objections, the Presiding Officer will convene a vote.
 - The required majority varies for each motion.

1. Amendments to Resolutions

- Motions to amend Resolutions are allowed at any point during the opp/prob debate portion, except before the second speaker and after the second-to-last speaker. They may not interrupt speakers.
- These motions change the language or purpose of Resolutions.
- When a delegate has an amendment for consideration, they must first bring the amendment form to the Presiding Officers desk, followed by raising their red card between speakers. After the Presiding Officer recognizes a delegate to speak, he/she will move to amend the Resolution. "I move to amend the Resolution" or "Madame/Sir Chair, I believe there is an amendment on the floor," in order to recognize the amendment.
- The Presiding Officer is empowered to deem Amendments germane (relevant) or not germane to the Resolutions in question. If it is not germane, the Amendment will not progress.
- The Presiding Officer will then ask the Resolution Sponsor(s) whether they deem the Amendment friendly or hostile to the Resolution.
 - In the event the Resolution Sponsor(s) deem the Amendment friendly, the amendment text will be immediately added to the Resolution without debate or a vote.
 - In the event the Resolution Sponsor(s) deem the Amendment hostile, the Presiding Officer will open debate on the Amendment.
 - The Amendment Sponsor will deliver an opening statement on the Amendment for a maximum of two (2) minutes.
 - The Presiding Officer will open the floor to technical questions from the floor for a maximum of one (1) minute.
 - The Presiding Officer will open the floor to Debate. Each recognized speaker may speak for a maximum of one (1) minute. Upon the conclusion of each speaker's speech, the Chair will immediately take back the floor in order to recognize another speaker. The total time for Debate shall not exceed four (4) minutes.
 - The Presiding Officer will then recognize the Resolution Sponsor(s) to deliver comments on the Amendment for a maximum of one (1) minute.

- The presiding officer will then recognize the Amendment Sponsor for a Closing Statement for a maximum of one (1) minute.
 - The Presiding Officer will then convene a voice vote on the Amendment.
 - A simple majority (1/2) is required for passage.
- If a hostile amendment is approved by the body, the Presiding Officer will resume General Debate on the Resolution as amended.
 - In the event a delegate wishes to amend the Amendment, the above process will take place with the secondary Amendment. Tertiary amendments are not allowed.
- All debate must remain relevant to the question at hand, whether it be the Resolution, an Amendment, or a secondary Amendment.

2. Point of Information

- Points of Information are allowed at any point during convened sessions of the councils. They may interrupt speakers.
- A Point of Information is a statement to correct or add a fact or statistic, clarify misinformation on the floor, or to provide additional insight relevant to the debate. It is not to make an additional argument for or against the instrument at hand.
- Any delegate may rise and say, "Point of Information!" The Presiding Officer will acknowledge the point by saying, "Rise and state your point."
- After the point of information has concluded, the recognized speaker may continue their remarks.

3. Point of Order

- Points of Order are allowed at any point during convened sessions of the councils. They may interrupt speakers.
- A Point of Order is used to alert the Presiding Officer of a perceived error in parliamentary procedure.
- Any delegate may rise and say, "Point of Order!" The Presiding Officer will acknowledge the point by saying, "Rise and state your point."
- Upon hearing the Point of Order, the Presiding Officer will either correct the action in question or explain to the delegate how the action in question was in order.

4. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- Points of Parliamentary Inquiry are allowed at any point during convened sessions of the councils. They may interrupt speakers.
- A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is used to ask the Presiding Officer for clarification on any portion of parliamentary procedure that causes confusion.
- Any delegate may rise and say, "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry!" The Presiding Officer will acknowledge the point by saying, "Rise and state your point."
- Upon hearing the Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, the Presiding Officer will explain the point in question to the delegate.

5. Point of Personal Privilege

- Points of Personal Privilege are allowed at any point convened sessions of the councils, but may not interrupt speakers.

- A Point of Personal Privilege is used to make a personal request during debate, including permission to vacate the chamber for a brief time.
- Any delegate may rise and say, "Point of Personal Privilege!"
- Upon hearing the Point of Personal Privilege, the Presiding Officer will either grant or deny it.

6. The Previous Question

- Motions for the previous question are allowed at any point during General Debate of Resolutions or Amendments. They may not interrupt speakers.
- Moving the previous question cuts off Debate and moves straight to the Closing Statement.
- In the event this motion comes during debate on an Amendment, the delegate must specify which question to move:
 - "I move the previous question on the Amendment."
This motion cuts off debate on the Amendment and moves straight into the comments from the Resolution Sponsor(s).
 - "I move the previous question on the Resolution."
This motion cuts off debate on both the Amendment and the Resolution and moves straight into the Resolution Sponsor's Closing Statement on the Resolution.
- The Presiding Officer will then call for a voice vote. A two-thirds (2/3) majority is required for passage.

7. Table/Remove from the Table

- Motions to table legislation are allowed at any point during convened sessions of debate. They may not interrupt speakers.
- Moving to table legislation defers consideration of the instrument (i.e. Resolution or Amendment).
- There are three (3) possible options with motions to table:
 - General Motion to Table: This motion simply lays the instrument on the table and may be removed from the table at any point.
 - "I move to table [insert Resolution name]."
 - An instrument laid on the table may be removed from the table with a corresponding motion.
 - "I move to remove [insert Resolution name] from the table."
 - The instrument will be returned to its original place on the Docket. If the chamber has moved beyond that point on the Docket, a motion to suspend the rules and rearrange the Docket may be used.
 - Motion to table for a specified amount of time: This motion defers consideration of legislation until a specified time.
 - "I move to table [insert Resolution name] for X minutes/hours."
 - Motion to table indefinitely: This motion effectively kills the instrument.
 - "I move to table [insert Resolution name] indefinitely."
- A simple majority (1/2) vote is required for passage.

8. Suspension of Rules

- Motions to suspend the rules are allowed at any point during convened sessions of debate. They may not interrupt speakers.
- These motions have the effect of adjusting rules in this handbook to satisfy the needs of the floor to properly execute debate.
- The Presiding Officer is empowered to initially deem these motions appropriate and admissible, or inappropriate and inadmissible.
- The following are common motions to suspend the rules:
 - Extend time: Delegates may use this motion to extend time for questioning or debate.
 - The motion must include a specific amount of time for extension.
 - These motions may only extend the general time for questions or debate; they may not extend times for individual speakers' speeches or subsequent questioning.
 - "I move to suspend the rules and extend the time for questioning by two minutes."
 - "I move to suspend the rules and extend the time for debate by two minutes."
 - Rearrange the Docket: Delegates may use this motion to adjust the order of consideration of Resolutions on the Docket.
 - These motions may move a single Resolution, move multiple Resolutions, or force immediate consideration of a particular Resolution.
 - "I move to suspend the rules and rearrange the Docket so that [insert Resolution number(s)] appear(s) before [insert Resolution number]."
 - "I move to suspend the rules and immediately consider [insert Resolution number]."
- All motions to suspend the rules require a majority for passage.

9. Recess

- Motions to recess are allowed at any point during either committee hearings or convened sessions of the councils. They may not interrupt speakers.
- These motions dismiss the session of a council for a specific duration of time, including a lunch break.
- The Committee Chair or Presiding Officer is empowered to not recognize a motion to recess should he/she feel it unnecessary.
- A specific length of time is required in the motion.
- "I move to recess for X min/hours."
- A simple majority (1/2) is required for passage.

10. Adjournment

- Motions to adjourn are allowed at any point during sessions of the councils. They may not interrupt speakers.
- These motions end a session of the councils.

- The Presiding Officer is empowered to not recognize a motion to adjourn should he/she feel it unnecessary.
- "I motion to adjourn."
- A simple majority (1/2) is required for passage.

DEBATE CHEAT SHEET

Motion	Vote	Debatable	Interrupting
To Amend	Majority	Yes	No
Point of Information	Chair	No	Yes
Point of Order	Chair	No	Yes
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Chair	No	Yes
Point of Personal Privilege	Chair	No	No
Previous Question	2/3	No	No
Suspend the Rules			
a. Withdraw a Motion	a. Majority	a. No	a. No
b. Table or Extend Debate	b. Majority	b. No	b. No
c. Change Calendar	c. Majority	c. No	c. No
To Recess	Majority	Yes	No
To Adjourn	Majority	Yes	No

MUN FLOOR DEBATE

PART A: RESOLUTION WRITING

- PRESIDING OFFICER: "The topic for Resolution is _____."
(Provide a brief summary of the topic)
"There will be 4 minutes for questions on this topic."
- PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will now move into position statements on the topic. Delegates will have up to 1 minute to share their position. Are there any countries that wish to present?"
(Write down a list of countries that wish to present. After the list is made, begin by calling on the first country and then continue down the list until all willing countries have had a chance to present. It should be noted that this is the only guaranteed time for a country to speak.)
- DELEGATE: The delegate begins presentation by stating name, delegation, and country before proceeding to explain their country's position on the topic.
- PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will move into idea sharing for proposals to address this issue. We will allow 10 minutes for this process. Are there any countries that wish to share their resolution ideas?"
(Write down country ideas on board/screen.)
- PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will now have 22 minutes for resolution writing to allow countries with similar views to collaborate. The proposed Resolution must have 4 country signatories before being submitted. Signatories show support for a resolution but are not required to have contributed to its writing."
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- PRESIDING OFFICER: "Each resolution author will now have 1 minute to present their resolution to the council for ranking. We complete ranking for each resolution after its presentation."
- DELEGATE: The resolution authors will summarize the purpose, actions, funding, and penalties of their resolution. Delegates will use the QR code at the front of their binder to rank the resolution. Authors may rank their own resolutions.

PART B: GENERAL DEBATE PART I

PRESIDING OFFICER: "Will the CLERK please read the Resolution by title only?"
(The Resolution Sponsors will go to the front of the council.)

CLERK: Reads the Resolution by title only.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "Author, you now have three minutes for your opening statements, please begin when ready."

AUTHOR/CO-AUTHOR: Begins presentation of Resolution by stating name, delegation, and country. The Author may share the floor with up to two co-authors, but not anyone else.
When the opening statement is finished, the Sponsor may yield their time to: 1) closing arguments, 2) technical questions, or 3) the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "Technical questions are now in order. The Chair recognizes (country)."

DELEGATE: States name, delegation, and country from seat and immediately address technical question to the Sponsor.

After the Author/Co-Author's reply, the Chair continues to recognize delegates until time is called (3 minutes).

PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will now move into 12 minutes of opp/prop debate, beginning with opposition. Once recognized, speakers will have 2 minutes for their argument. Is there anyone who wishes to speak in opposition to this Resolution?"
(The Presiding Officer recognizes a delegate. The 2-minute rounds will alternate between speakers in opposition and proposition).

DELEGATE: Rise and state name, delegation, and country. Within the 2-minute time limit, the delegate can:

1. Use all the time for their argument.
2. As the Author a question by saying "Does the author yield to a series of questions?"
3. Use part of the time and yield the remaining time to another delegate by stating "I yield my time to (delegate)."

(Time during each round may be yielded no more than once. If time is yielded to a second speaker, the second speaker must yield to the Chair. The first

speaker in a propositional round may also yield their time to the Author's closing statements.)

After the 1st speaker, the Presiding Officer announces AMENDMENTS ARE NOW IN ORDER.

The process continues until 12 minutes have elapsed. Debate takes place on an alternating basis (opponent/ proponent/ opponent), with 2 minutes for each round. Debate will always start with an opposition speaker, and end with an opposition speaker, if possible.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "The time for debate has elapsed. The Resolution Author now has 2 minutes (plus any yielded time) for their closing statements."

RESOLUTION AUTHOR: States name, delegation, and country and gives closing statements.
Time may be yielded only to Co-Sponsor or the Chair; no questions allowed.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "The Clerk will now read the Resolution by title only and any added Amendments in their entirety."

CLERK: Reads the Resolution by title, noting any Amendments passed and added to Resolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will now move to a 1-minute country caucus."
(Following the caucus.)
"We will now move to a country roll call vote on this Resolution. Each country will select 1 representative to vote for their country. We will vote by alphabetical country roll call. Please indicate your country's vote as Aye, Nay, Abstain, or Pass as your nation is called out. If you Abstain you will have no vote, and if you Pass we will return to you after all other countries votes have been recorded."
(Calls out each country in council and marks their vote to be tallied for the final outcome.)

PRESIDING OFFICER: Raps gavel and announces outcome of vote. "By a vote of XX, this resolution does pass/fail."

Note: Celebration is allowed when a Resolution has passed, but not when it has failed. Division is not recognized since it is a roll call vote.

HOW TO SUBMIT A FLOOR AMENDMENT:

While the debate described in Part B is underway, an Amendment may be submitted by following this procedure:

1. Locate the amendment form in the conference binder.
2. Complete the amendment form.
3. Have the Amendment recognized by the PRESIDING OFFICER.
 - This must be accomplished after the time that the Chair has declared that "Amendments are in order,"(after the first speaker in debate), and before the second to last speaker of debate (around 10 minutes in).
 - This is done by and turning the amendment form in to the Chair, raising your red placard, and being recognized by the Presiding Officer.

HOW AMENDMENTS ARE SELECTED FOR DEBATE:

1. Presiding Officers determine the appropriateness and relevance of Amendments.
2. The number of Amendments debated will ultimately be determined by the Presiding Officer based on relevance and time constraints.
3. After an Amendment is recognized, the Presiding Officer must ask the Resolution Author(s) if the Amendment is hostile or friendly.
 - If friendly, no debate ensues, and the Amendment is immediately added to the Resolution.
 - If hostile, the council must follow Amendment debate procedure:

PRESIDING OFFICER: Reads the Amendment in its entirety.
(Amendment Sponsor goes to the front of the Council.)

PRESIDING OFFICER: "The Amendment Sponsor has 2 minutes to present the Amendment, you may begin when ready."

AMENDMENT AUTHOR: States name, delegation, and country and gives presentation on Amendment.
When the opening statement is finished, Amendment Sponsor may yield their time to: 1) closing arguments, 2) technical questions, or 3) the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will now move into technical questions on the amendment. Are there any questions on the floor?"

DELEGATE: States name, delegation, and country from seat and immediately addresses the technical question to the Amendment Author. After the Amendment Author's reply, the Chair continues to recognize other delegates until time is called (1 minute).

PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will now move into 4 minutes of opp/prop debate. Once recognized, speakers will have 1 minute for their argument. Is there anyone who wishes to speak in opposition to this Amendment?"

(Refer to debate in Part A. The same order of events takes place for an Amendment, except the word "Amendment " is substituted for "Resolution" and each speaker only has 1 minute for their argument).

Following the last proponent's remarks, the Presiding Officer continues...

PRESIDING OFFICER: "The Resolution Author has 1 minute for their remarks on the Amendment."
(Sponsor moves to front.)

RESOLUTION AUTHOR: States name, delegation, and country and presents position on the Amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "The Amendment Author has 1 minute for closing remarks."
(Sponsor moves to front of chamber.)

AMENDMENT AUTHOR: States name, delegation, and country and makes closing remarks.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "Will the CLERK please read the Amendment in its entirety?"

CLERK: Reads the Amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER: "We will now move to a voice vote on the Amendment. A reminder there is only one vote per country. All countries in favor of this Amendment please signify by saying "Aye."
(Pauses for voice vote.) "All those opposed please signify by saying "Nay". (Pauses for voice vote.)
Raps gavel and announces outcome of Amendment vote.

**YMCA MODEL UNITED NATIONS
DEBATE WORKSHEET**

RESOLUTION # _____

TOPIC: _____

ACTIVITY	TIME ALLOWED	TIME USED	TIME LEFT & WHERE APPLIED
Read Resolution			
Opening Statement	3 minutes		
Technical Questions	3 minutes		
DEBATE (ALTERNATE OPP/PROP UNTIL TIME ELAPSES)			
AMENDMENTS IN ORDER FROM AFTER FIRST SPEAKER TO BEFORE LAST SPEAKER			
General Debate	12 minutes total		
Opposition	(2 minutes)		
Proposition	(2 minutes)		
Opposition	(2 minutes)		
Proposition	(2 minutes)		
Opposition	(2 minutes)		
Proposition	(2 minutes)		
Opposition	(2 minutes)		
Proposition	(2 minutes)		
Opposition	(2 minutes)		
Proposition	(2 minutes)		
Opposition	(2 minutes)		
Author Closing	2 minutes		
Country Caucus	60 seconds		
Vote	Pass – Fail (circle one)		

Amendment Process
Amendment Author..... 2 minutes
Questions..... 1 minute
Debate..... 4 minutes
Resolution Author..... 1 minute
Amendment Author..... 1 minute

Amendment (if applicable): Pass – Fail (circle one)

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Purpose: The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is tasked with resolving legal disputes between states based on the set cases provided by the state board and additional challenges from delegates. These disputes will include the participation of five superpower nations and additional countries debating each other on issues relevant to the provided topics of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, or Security Council. The ICJ will serve its purpose by providing delegates the ability to understand international law in the context of the United Nations, encouraging research and diplomacy in preparation for cases.

Roles:

- *Chief Justice (1)* - The Chief Justice will oversee all ICJ proceedings, ensuring procedural fairness and managing the court's decision-making process. Will serve as a point person for legal procedure.
- *Associate Justices (7)* - Associate Justices will be responsible for questioning the parties, reviewing evidence, and assisting in deliberation.
- *Complainant (Challenging Country)* - The country that initiates the complaint. Responsible for presenting a clear and concise argument and documentary evidence regarding the dispute.
- *Defendant (Challenged Country)* - The country which is defending itself against the complaint. This country will provide a counter-argument and evidence to support its position.

Case Selection and Preparation:

- **Set Cases from the State Board:**
The ICJ will feature predetermined cases involving the five superpower countries (US, UK, Russia, China, France). These cases will be created by the state board and made available in advance by the MUN State Board, allowing delegates from these countries to prepare. Documents will be created for countries to understand court proceedings
- **Other Country Challenges:**
Outside of the five superpowers, other countries may challenge each other on disputes relevant to the topics of General Assembly, Eco/Soc, or Security Council topics. These cases must be submitted for approval and can only proceed if all parties consent to participate in the ICJ hearing.
- **Consent and Rejection of Cases:**
All delegates must agree to participate in the ICJ hearing for a case to proceed. MUN State Board retains the authority to reject cases that do not meet the procedural or relevance criteria.

ICJ COURT PROCEDURES

1. Opening Statements (3 minutes each)

- *Challenging Country:* The challenging country will present a three (3) minute opening statement introducing the basis for the complaint. This will include a summary of the dispute, the legal grounds for the complaint, and the desired outcome.
- *Challenged Country:* The country being challenged will also present a three (3) minute opening statement. This will include a rebuttal to the complaint, key arguments defending the country's position, and its interpretation of the law.

2. Questions from the Bench (10 minutes)

- The Justices will have the opportunity to ask both parties questions for up to 10 minutes. Questions can clarify the arguments, explore legal precedents, or challenge evidence presented in the opening statements.
- Justices are encouraged to delve deeply into the implications of the arguments, testing the validity of claims and the interpretations of international law.

3. Presentation of Documentary Evidence (5 minutes each)

- Both the complainant and the challenged country will have 5 minutes each to present any relevant documentary evidence. This can include treaties, legal precedents, historical records, expert opinions, or other materials supporting their arguments.
- The evidence must be concise and relevant to the case, and Justices are permitted to ask for clarification during or after the presentation.

4. Questions from the Bench - Documentary Evidence (10 minutes)

- The Justices will have the opportunity to ask both parties questions for up to 10 minutes. Questions can clarify the arguments or explore documentary evidence from challenged or challenging countries.

4. Deliberation and Judgment (5 minutes maximum)

- After the evidence has been presented, the court will enter into a 10-minute deliberation period. During this time, both the complainant and the challenged country must vacate the room.
- Justices will discuss the merits of the case, examine the evidence presented, and come to a decision based on international law, fairness, and the case's global implications.
- Once a decision is reached, the Chief Justice will recall both parties into the courtroom and present the court's ruling. The ruling must include a rationale based on legal arguments and the evidence reviewed.

ELECTIONS & STATE BOARD

ELECTIONS

- All candidates wishing to enter an election must have participated in Model United Nations for at least one year prior to this year. Candidates for Secretary General must fill out an Intent-to-Run form, which is due at Pre-MUN. Forms can be found and submitted on the MUN page at layouthandgovernment.org. Candidates interested in all other positions may declare the Thursday evening of the conference.
- All candidates running for office will meet with a Program Staff Member designated in the conference schedule. We will then review the duties of the office and answer any questions about the qualifications and regulations in the Model United Nations program. The elected officers are responsible for planning and implementing the Model United Nations program for the following year.
- Each school can run candidates for a maximum of four leadership positions. Should there be positions sought by no candidate, students to fill those positions may be appointed by the State Director. Amendments to these rules can be made at the discretion of Program Staff.

ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD FOR THESE POSITIONS:

- Secretary General* (one representative per district)
 - Two candidates are allowed in districts where there are six or more schools participating in MUN in the district.
- General Assembly Presiding Officers
- ECO/SOC Presiding Officers
- Security Council Presiding Officers

*Election of Secretary General

- All candidates for the position of Secretary General are encouraged to produce a campaign video no longer than one minute in length to be played on their behalf at a General Session. Candidates should use this video as an opportunity to creatively reinforce their platform as outlined in the various speeches they will give throughout the conference. Successful candidates will not only demonstrate a seriousness of purpose that befits the position of Secretary General by demonstrating their knowledge and opinions of campaign issues, and will also reveal the charms of their personality through wit, feats of skill, or both. No endorsements from current State Board members of either conference are allowed in the video. Videos must be received prior to the conference.
- One student per district will be elected at Pre-MUN to represent their district as the candidate for Secretary General of the United Nations at the conference. (unless there are six or more schools in a district, in which case two candidates are allowed)
 - To be elected to represent their district, the candidate(s) must give a speech to their district about why they wish to run and why they are the best candidate to represent their district.

- Once all speeches are complete, each school will have 2 votes to elect who they wish to represent their district as the Secretary General candidate. Votes will be counted by alumni.
- The Secretary General selection at conference will be elected by the delegation council and a majority vote from the delegates. Both processes are outlined below:
 - The delegation council is comprised of one representative from each school. The council will meet with each candidate on Friday afternoon for an interview. After said interviews, the representatives will submit one name on a written ballot for secretary general. A candidate must receive 50% +1 votes to win the delegation council vote.
 - All other delegates will vote by ranking the candidates in order of preference.
 - If a candidate surpasses 50% of the delegates' first-choice votes, he/she will be the winner of this portion of the general election and account for 75% of the total vote.
 - If no candidate surpasses 50% of the delegates first choice votes, another round of voting analysis occurs:
 - The candidate with fewest first choice votes will be eliminated with her/his votes redistributed to the other candidates based on voters' second choice votes.
 - If a candidate surpasses 50% of the new vote tally, he/she will be declared winner of this portion of the general election and account for 75% of the total vote.
 - If no candidate surpasses 50% of the new vote tally, the process repeats.
- Both results will be combined to determine the elected candidate. Each vote is weighted as follows: the delegation council represents 25% of the vote; the conference-wide vote represents 75%.

STATE BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

ALL ELECTED OFFICERS ARE REQUIRED TO ATTEND THE STATE OFFICER TRAINING. All elected officers will be notified when the date is set, and the date will be posted on the YMCA Louisiana Youth & Government website (www.layouthandgovernment.org). Elected officers are also required to attend conference planning meetings in Baton Rouge.

ALL OFFICERS SHALL:

1. Attend the State Board Officer Training and **all** State Board meetings.
2. Attend Pre-MUN in the home district.
3. Facilitate debate at MUN.
4. Ensure the observation of rules set forth in this book.

Secretary General

The Secretary General is the Chief Executive of the conference. The delegates participating in the conference elect the Secretary General one year in advance. The Secretary General position requires a highly motivated candidate who demonstrates strong leadership characteristics and has a desire to empower and lead other delegates. The position requires dedication and the ability to plan and manage multiple tasks.

The Secretary General is responsible for:

- Presiding over Plenary Session
- Evaluate and set docket for Plenary Session, based on Presiding Officers recommendations
- Coordinating the efforts of the elected officers
- Mediating any and all international disputes
- Additional duties as necessary

Presiding Officers for all councils

1. Research and understand all topics. Also have a general understanding of Member Countries' political views of the topics.
2. Understand and be able to implement parliamentary procedure for all sessions.
3. Understand and be able to implement the resolution writing session for all sessions.
4. Ensure that all passed proposals (including amendments) are submitted to Secretary General for review.
5. Create debate dockets
6. Read resolutions to the council
7. Take roll call
8. Keep accurate records of all amendments and announce results
9. Keep time