



FerMUN 2025



YOUTH ASSEMBLY GUIDE

FERMUN Conference 2025 - Youth Assembly

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1. Introduction

The Youth Assembly is a specific branch of the FerMUN conference fostering a committee with specific vocabulary and precise perspectives that bring together young leaders from around the world to discuss critical issues and develop innovative and creative solutions. It is a space where young people can express their ideas, learn from one another, and work together to address global challenges.

1.1 Objective

The objective of the Youth Assembly is to discuss, collaborate, and work together to develop concrete solutions to pressing problems that need resolution. These solutions are then implemented in each delegate's own environment after the conference to build, brick by brick, a brighter future, laying each stone with small but meaningful steps toward progress.

2. Schedule

Here's a brief overview of how the conference will unfold,

First, before we meet, take some time to research the topic on your own and complete the tasks given to you by the organizing committee. Think about the key issue and possible solutions, and prepare a short presentation to share your insights with others. This initial step is crucial for laying a strong foundation for our discussions.

Once we come together in Geneva, each of you will present what you've prepared. This will be a great opportunity for us to learn from each other's perspectives, gain new insights, and start thinking critically about the issues from multiple angles.

After presentations, we'll begin discussing the initiatives you found most interesting or impactful. This is where you'll get to exchange ideas, ask questions, and refine your thoughts. Then, in small groups, you'll work together to draft initial action plans based on these discussions.



With these drafts in hand, we'll come together as a full assembly to amend and debate the proposed action plans. This stage is about collaboration and critical thinking—making sure that the solutions we propose are realistic, well-rounded, and can make a real difference.

Finally, once the conference wraps up, the real work begins! Your challenge will be to take these action plans back to your own communities and start putting them into practice. Think of this as a chance to apply what you've learned and make a positive impact in your environment.

Together, we can transform ideas into actions and create meaningful change. Let's get started!

3. Conference procedure

The youth assembly procedure emphasizes informal interactions and extended icebreakers and lobbying, as delegates represent youth in their country of residence.

Before each session, the Chair sets a maximum time for each phase and confirms the required votes for a majority. A designated lobbying period precedes the debate, where select delegations introduce the issue and delegates discuss ideas for the Action Paper. Debate involves discussing individual action proposals, which are voted on separately and then compiled into a final Action Paper. Each proposal's debate includes open debate (for amendments) and closed debate (for speeches for and against).

Standard procedures for points, motions, and amendments apply. Voting also follows standard procedure, with substantive and roll-call voting options. In crisis situations, an unprepared debate follows the standard rules, unless it's the Security Council handling the issue.

3.1 Extract from the official FerMUN code of procédure:

“IV.4 Youth Assembly Procedure

Article 104: The following section concerns procedure which is only to be applied in the Youth Assembly. The particularity of this Assembly is the fact that delegates represent youth in their country of residence. For this reason,



the Chairs of the Youth Assembly will put more emphasis on informal interactions and discussions between delegates. Icebreakers and lobbying will generally last longer in this Assembly than they would in a more classic assembly.

IV.4.1 Debate Procedure

Article 105: Before the first session of debate, the Chair will announce a maximum time for each phase of the session. Before each session of debate, the Chair will proceed to take the register, subsequently confirming the number of votes required for an absolute majority during the session.

Article 106: A set amount of lobbying time shall be entertained before the debate. In order to introduce the issue, the lobbying phase is introduced by speeches by certain delegations chosen by the Chairs before the conference. This initial lobbying time is used to discuss the issue informally and to find proposals for the Action Paper. The Chair has an obligation to be active during lobbying and to encourage productive discussion.

Article 107: Debate on a specific issue shall consist of debate on a series of independent action proposals, each voted separately. Proposals approved by vote will form a single Action Paper, which will be voted at the end of the debate.

Article 108: At the beginning of debate on an action proposal, the Chair invites its submitter to address the House with regards to their proposal.

Article 109: Following the submitter's address, the Chair will announce a set amount of time for open debate. During open debate, delegates may submit amendments to the proposal in question (cf. IV.4.2).

Article 110: Once time for open debate has been exhausted, the Chair will announce a set amount of time for closed debate. During closed debate, speakers in favor of the proposal, followed by speakers against it, shall be recognized. The Chair will strive to entertain as many speakers as possible and to split time equally between speakers in favor and against.

Article 111: Procedure relating to Points of Information is the same as standard procedure (cf. Articles 38 and 39; IV.1.3.1.2).

Article 112: Once all speeches have been entertained, the House will move on to voting procedures before starting debate on the following proposal.

IV.4.2 Amendments



Article 113: Standard procedure concerning the presentation, debate and voting of amendments (cf. IV.1.2) also applies to the Youth Assembly.

IV.4.3 Points and Motions

IV.4.3.1 Points

Article 114: The same Points as those included in standard procedure also apply to the Youth Assembly (cf. IV.1.3.1).

IV.4.3.2 Motions

Article 115: All standard procedure motions (cf. IV.1.3.2) are allowed in the Youth Assembly (cf. IV.1.3.2.4).

IV.4.4 Voting Procedure

IV.4.4.1 Substantive Voting

Article 116: Standard procedure rules apply here (cf. IV.1.4.1).

IV.4.4.2 Roll Call Voting

Article 117: Roll Call Voting follows standard procedure rules (cf. IV.1.4.2).

IV.5 Emergency Situation Procedure

Article 118: In the case of a Crisis Situation, an assembly will hold an unprepared debate. The debate will follow the rules of procedure of a standard assembly, except in the case of the Security Council. The issue of the crisis will be decided by the Presidency.”

[Link to standard procedure](#)

4. Difference with standard Committees

4.1 Procedure – While traditional MUNs follow strict and formal procedural rules, the Youth Assembly encourages open debates and dynamic discussions, where participants can freely exchange ideas without being constrained by rigid protocols. The sessions allow delegates to collaborate on creative solutions rather than merely represent political positions.



4.2 Expected Solutions/Outcomes – The Youth Assembly focuses on more concrete, innovative, and creative solutions that can be implemented on a local scale, rather than solutions based solely on existing policies and state positions.

4.3 Role Representation – Participants do not represent randomly assigned states but instead speak in their own name or on behalf of the youth of their country of origin.

4.4 Atmosphere and Tone – The atmosphere is more informal and participatory, with an emphasis on idea-sharing, personal engagement, and collaboration among young leaders. In contrast, traditional committees are more formal and institutionalized. In the Youth Assembly, delegates represent the youth of their country of residence, with a focus on informal interaction and discussions. To foster this, icebreakers and lobbying time are extended compared to a standard committee.

5. Terminology

traditional MUN	Youth assembly
resolution	action paper
preambulatory clause	pledge
operative clause	action proposal
position paper	action statement

6. Preparation tips

6.1 Research the topic well– Familiarize yourself with the subjects that will be discussed by reading articles, watching documentaries, or listening to podcasts.

6.2 Practice debating – Engage in discussions with your peers to refine your arguments and learn how to listen to different perspectives.



6.3 Prepare action proposals – Work in small groups to develop concrete proposals that you can present during the Assembly.

6.4 Stay open-minded – Approach discussions with curiosity and a willingness to learn. The Youth Assembly is an opportunity to explore new ideas.

6.5 Engage your community – Think about how your solutions can be implemented locally and how you can involve other young people in the process.

7. Closing remarks

As we come to the end of this guide, I'd like to thank you for your commitment to the Youth Assembly and to creating positive change. This conference is more than just a chance to debate—it's an opportunity to collaborate, learn from each other, and take meaningful steps toward addressing the issues that matter to our generation.

Remember, the ideas we discuss here don't end with the assembly. They're seeds for action that you can bring back to your own communities. I encourage you to stay inspired, keep challenging yourselves, and, above all, continue working toward a more just and inclusive world. Let's make this an unforgettable experience and use it as a foundation for real impact. Thank you, and I look forward to seeing the great things you will accomplish!