



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

PROPOSAL AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Delegates will serve as Youth Ambassadors in their respective Summits. A youth ambassador's duty is to debate proposals from the perspective of their country, and to impact the diplomatic process by voting either for or against various proposals. In summits youth ambassadors have the opportunity to exchange ideas and express their nation's opinion. No votes are taken on proposals in Summits. In the General Assembly, ambassadors have the opportunity to participate in similar ways, and to set UN policy by voting on the proposals under consideration.

Youth Ambassador Limits and Requirements

- A. Each delegate that is not serving in a specified role will serve as a youth ambassador. The Kentucky YMCA will assign these delegates to their summits.
- B. Each youth ambassador must understand and practice debate procedures. Please study and be familiar with Parliamentary Procedure.

Proposal Author Limits and Requirements

- A. Each country may have up to four authors for its proposal. Please study and be familiar with the Proposal Author Presentation Guide.
- B. Each delegation must submit one proposal for each country represented. The Kentucky YMCA staff will assign every proposal to a Summit.
- C. Delegations should encourage each participant to be involved in the proposal writing process and then select proposals from those written within their delegation for the conference. The Kentucky YMCA Staff reserves the right to return proposals which do not concern current in-depth issues appropriate for such a highly regarded assemblage of young people as KUNA. Late proposals will not be added to the docket at the conference (unless they are from a first-time delegation).

Youth Ambassador Procedure:

- A. Ambassadors ask questions of authors during debate and represent the views of their country by giving speeches for or against the proposal during pro/con debate. During General Assembly, ambassadors vote on proposals.
- B. After each Proposal's debate, ambassadors will be given time for a brief caucus with their country members. During this time, ambassadors will rank the proposal, one time as a country. The highest ranked proposals will be presented in General Assembly. Debate in General assembly follows the same procedure as summits, except countries will vote on the proposal's passage after debate rather than rank.

Proposal Author Procedure

- A. On the second day of the conference, ambassadors will participate in Summit Sessions. During this time, authors will present their proposals. When presenting their proposal, Authors will have three minutes to divide between their opening A. and summation speeches. This means that authors have a total of three minutes and that time may be divided in any way the Author team sees fit between the two speaking times. Authors will be asked to stop if their presentation runs longer than 3 minutes. This speech should highlight the main points of the proposal, as well as explain why it is an important idea and how it would benefit the world and their country in specifically.
- B. After each Proposal's debate, ambassadors will be given time for a brief caucus with their country members. During this time, ambassadors will rank the proposal, one time as a country. The highest ranked proposals will be presented in General Assembly. Debate in General assembly follows the same procedure as summits, except countries will vote on the proposal's passage after debate rather than rank. Proposals will be ranked according to the following criteria:
 - 1) Authors' Presentation and Preparation: How effective and convincing were the authors in their speeches? Is there evidence of substantial preparation and effort put forth by the authors?
 - 2) Debatability: Are there multiple viewpoints on this issue worthy of discussion in General Assembly?
 - 3) Creativity: Is it an original idea?
 - 4) Feasibility: Is the proposal's suggested action really possible? Could it be enacted by the United Nations?
 - 5) Global Impact: Does passage of this proposal benefit the world, as a whole, or create a great enough impact on the global community to justify its passage?

PREPARING A PROPOSAL

Each country submits one proposal that pertains to an issue relevant to the United Nations from the perspective of that country. Each proposal contains a SUBJECT, JUSTIFICATION CLAUSE, and SECTIONS.

SUBJECT: brief statement summarizing the purpose of the bill

JUSTIFICATION CLAUSE: All proposals contain a justification clause. This consists of a passage of no more than 100 words that gives facts, figures, and other information relevant to the proposal. This provides delegates with background information before debate begins. An example of a proposal with a justification clause is shown at the end of these guidelines.

SECTIONS: Explain in detail what the bill proposes that the United Nations do,

additional facts, and any other relevant aspects of the bill. The last section should be the enactment section which begins with BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, and contains details of how the proposal would function.

Proposals should be typed in 12pt Times New Roman font and not exceed one page.

HOW TO DEVELOP PROPOSAL IDEAS

Identify several members of the KUNA delegation whose responsibility it will be to author proposals that will be due before KUNA to be included in the proposal book. Several meetings may be necessary to brainstorm ideas and determine the best possible topics. Suggested topics for United Nations Assembly proposals:

International peace and security issues

- Peace-making and peace-keeping
- Disarmament
- Outer space
- Law of the sea

Human rights Issues

- Racial discrimination
- Torture
- Putting an end to violations
- Women's rights

Economic and social development issues

- Trade
- Aging and the elderly
- Science and technology for development
- Disabled persons
- Natural resources and energy
- Refugees
- Protection of the environment
- World food problems
- Disaster relief and special economic assistance
- Over-population
- Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders
- Assistance to children
- International control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances