



DIAMUN
2024

SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

Innovating Towards a Sustainable Future



16th Annual Dubai International
Academy Model United Nations



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DEBATE IN COMMITTEE

Committee debate is relatively similar to normal MUN and THIMUN procedure conferences, where speakers give speeches to which other delegates ask points of information and debate the content of the resolutions and the clauses that make it up.

It's very important to submit amendments to the resolutions that are covered because it will develop you as a delegate and also keep you more competitive in the eyes of the chairs and other administrative leadership, helping your chances of being rewarded for your subjective efforts. You may refer to the official delegate handbook for more in depth detail but, essentially participation and valid points are key for success here.

You should come prepared with persuasive statistics that can be applied in a range of contexts for the topic you have at hand. Also, take special care in making your arguments in line and coherent with logic so that other delegates won't easily be able to deconstruct your points and you will be almost indirectly forced to think more critically about the solutions that can truly make a difference

LOBBYING

This, like any other committee, is a great opportunity for delegates to come together and consolidate the views and opinions of other countries. This is an especially effective tool because, sometimes, the bureaucracy of normal debate might make it too time consuming to understand the opinions of all member states and delegations. This unmoderated and open discussion time allows for you and the other delegates to establish boundaries and improve your solutions before the committee begins to debate them.

During this time, resolutions are formed from the clauses that should ideally be prepared previous to the conference date so that at the time of lobbying the fine touches are more emphasized. This would allow for a more effective set of solutions within your resolutions and also increases the chance of your resolutions passing the committee.

In other words, it's a good time to think about the inconsistencies that perhaps might be missed out on when the clauses were written, or implicate certain changes before the debate that might make the clauses inside the resolution a bit stronger in terms of content and argument.

CRISIS

Most committees at DIAMUN could potentially have a crisis. This is when an unplanned event occurs, such as a cyberattack from one nation to another, and all the committee's resources and time are spent on coming up with solutions to the issue.

Delegates will be required to quickly come up with clauses within their blocs while considering all information provided by the chairs. Once the clauses have been made, the chairs will set a closed debate time for each of the clauses, which will then be proceeded with voting procedures.

The chairs will introduce 3 updates to the situation, and delegates will be required to create new clauses for each update, considering the "plot twists" in each update. Once all 3 updates have been given, delegates will vote on the final clauses, and hopefully, solve the issue.

UN Women + UNCSTD

At DIAMUN 2024, a range of specialized committees are offered, allowing delegates to focus their debate on specialized interests, fields, and areas. This year, one of our newly added specialized committees is the first ever United Nations Women committee. UN Women plays a crucial role in emphasizing gender equality and women empowerment.

This committee will aim to discuss some of the most pertinent issues regarding women and girls, that will therefore allow delegates to initiate fruitful debate on topics like pink tax, coerced sterilization against minority groups, and domestic violence in rural areas. This committee will help nurture strong diplomacy and advocacy skills amongst the delegates, and allow them to strive towards taking action for what they have been able to learn about.

In addition, we will have the inclusion of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD). Based on the UN Summit Of The Future, the committee the paramount importance of harnessing these forces for sustainable development, justifying its inception. Discussions in the topics involve the weaponization of space, artificial intelligence in medicine, and telecommunicational privacy.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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GA LEADERSHIP

All DIAMUN GAs will have a head/president chair and at least one (often two) deputy chairs. These chairs will take turns in fulfilling the responsibilities of the committee. Each chair would write a research report on one of the topics discussed in committee and usually that chair conducts the debate while that topic is being debated upon. This is because the chair is considered to be the “expert chair” for that particular topic and therefore would be in the most suitable position to answer and clarify any inconsistencies in debate for the house.

Overall, all the general assemblies are under the position of the President of the General Assembly. In the real United Nations, the PGA's role is mostly symbolic but they do have the job of ensuring the correct procedure is followed across all the general assemblies. In DIAMUN's case, the PGA is responsible for the success of all these committees and their authority reigns supreme over all the GAs. They also chair a final debate in which all general assemblies come together and debate as one cohesive unit.

THE GA: A COLLECTIVE APPROACH

When understanding what to expect from a UN GA, one must understand the effects it has on the UN organization and its duties along with the limits of its responsibilities. This should allow delegates and staff to have a greater understanding of the GAs and allow for you to make a contextual framework during the conference. According to a handbook prepared by the Swiss permanent UN mission, the main responsibilities, and limits of the UNGAs are:

- Considering any issue within the scope of the Charter but may not take decisions on international situations or disputes that the Security Council is considering
- Discussing the powers or functions of any UN organ established by the Charter and of any of the subsidiary bodies of the GA
- Receiving and discussing reports issued by the other principal organs established under the Charter as well as reports issued by its subsidiary bodies
- Approving the budget of the UN and decides on the scales of assessment, i.e., each Member State's share of the budget
- Electing and Appointing its officers, the members of the other principal organs, the members of some of its subsidiary bodies and, – based on the recommendation of the Security Council – the Secretary-General

GA1

GA1 or the first general assembly is one of the 6 general assemblies in the United Nations. Its mandate is to deal with disarmament and international security. In terms of a conference standpoint, this committee will probably be the most numerous in terms of delegates, which provides a fantastic opportunity for all to showcase their MUN knowledge and solutions.

As a delegate in the first GA, your main objective, like in the entire conference, is to apply your country's views and reflect themes in solutions you formulate based on the issues that are given to you. It is also good to keep in mind that sometimes GA1 can be referred to as the “First Committee ” because of its position on the ascending list of other general assemblies.

Being in this committee, you might want to check out some of the important resolutions that are integral to your understanding of GA1. These resolutions include Resolution 1 (I), the first resolution passed in the committee about “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy”, resolution 1378 (XIV) which is the first resolution co-sponsored by all delegations. Apart from these which you can view within the UN website, it's important to familiarize yourself with the previously passed resolutions in case you should choose to reference them in your resolutions or avoid similar solutions that may not have been effective.

GA2

GA2 is the second out of 6 general assemblies in the United Nations. The official name of the second general assembly is the Economic and Financial Committee but is also referred to as the "Second Committee" due to its position in the number of GAs.

This committee discusses topics like tax evasion, implementing microcredit systems for the poor, questioning the policies implemented by governments, evaluating tax rates, providing solutions to fixing economic instability across nations around the world etc. The purpose of this committee is to provide delegates who like intriguing topics such as economics and finance with a platform in a model united nation conference to discuss the implementation of policies on a global scale.

GA3

The official name of the third general assembly is the Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Issues committee and is also referred to as the “Third Committee ” due to its position in the number of GAs.

In this committee, things like equal rights, fairness and, development would be discussed with application on specific issues around the world. Delegates need to keep in mind the purpose of the committee they are debating in to guide them into a certain framework so that they come up with topics and solutions that are more related to the purpose of solving the issue in that context of the committee. Cohesively presenting ideas is therefore very important to success as a delegate in general and the GAs are no exception.

GA4

The fourth general assembly is called the Special Political and Decolonization Committee. The main point of this committee is to cover the 6 broad decolonization-related agenda items.

They are namely; the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, Israeli Practices and settlement activities affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories, and International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

As far as intrigue is concerned, this committee is one that is very high on that list. This is because the GA4 committee focuses on colonization and its impacts which made up such a large part of major problems today and therefore its a very captivating and broad topic that delegates can specify down upon using the assigned topics as their templates.

PLENARY

The Plenary is the culmination of 3 days and is the result of the fruitful debate that has taken place in the General Assemblies. All resolutions that had passed in the individual General Assemblies will be debated upon in the plenary. The plenary involves a summarized debate between all the delegates from the 3 committees.



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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WHAT IS THE ICJ?

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the UN and began work in April 1946. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands).

Of the six principal organs of the UN, it is the only one that is not located in New York (United States of America). The role of the court is to settle legal disputes between states in accordance with international law and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorised United Nations organs and specialised agencies.

The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office for nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French.

The Court has two main functions:

1- To settle legal disputes submitted by States, in accordance with international law. An example where this type of case has been settled includes the LaGrand Case between Germany and the United States.

2- To act as advisory council on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN bodies and specialized agencies. An example of a case where this type of council is necessary was the Ukraine vs Russia Case.

MEMBERS OF COURT

1. PRESIDENT in the ICJ shall function as a Chairperson does in most committees of a MUN conference. The President shall be in charge of overseeing debate and thus, shall preside over all meetings in the court. Furthermore, he/she must ensure that the committee functions smoothly and appropriately.

2. REGISTRAR is part of the administrative body of the ICJ. They are in charge of documentation and record keeping in the court and oversees the oath-taking of the witnesses. They conduct fact checks and aid in referencing of documents as they will have a list of all UN resolutions and previous ICJ cases. They will aid the President during the course of the debate if necessary to assist or help and will be in charge of the council if the President is not present.

3. JUDGES are a panel of experts that are essential to the final ICJ judgment. They sit in for the whole duration of the conference and are elected to adjudicate and deliberate each case that is presented before the Court. They are to ask questions to advocates and witnesses, along with analysing each side's evidence and arguments. At the conclusion of arguments, they present a refined judgment on the case, detailing what the final solution should be for the dispute.

4. ADVOCATES are representatives of the countries involved in the case. They must provide the necessary documents to the Court. The Advocates function as representatives or 'lawyers' of their country. They prosecute or defend a case within the court. Each team will have two advocates representing their country.

5. WITNESSES can be called in by the advocates in order to help support a case through or drive a point through their statement. They are required to take an oath before presuming with questions and the formalities of the court

DOCUMENTS

1. MEMORANDUM: A collation of documents presented to the court by both parties and must be completed and submitted prior to the commencement of the debate. A memorandum is used to effectively communicate the party's view on the case as well as an overview and relevant facts. It cannot be debated after and is the initial way for Advocates to research about the topic and their country's involvement in the case. It must be submitted prior to the commencement of the debate. It includes four parts: The Dispute, Timeline, Legal Claims, and The Prayer of Relief.

The Dispute is background information on the case from the point of view of the party's country. The Timeline includes events which are relevant to the case and supports arguments made. The Legal Claims include legal events or incidents which have occurred by/between either country or relevant organizations that may be important in providing perspective. Finally, there should be a Prayer of Relief which is a testimony of the advocates' position in the case and what they hope to achieve.

The Format:

- Single Spacing
- Font Style: Times New Roman - Font Size: 11/12
- Paragraph form
- 1-inch margins on all sides

2. STIPULATIONS: A document containing mutually agreed facts on the case prior to the commencement of the conference. Stipulations are used in order to progress through the case without being stuck on basic aspects of the case. This is considered evidence in Court. These facts can include statistics/other facts or events. During the course of the conference, these facts cannot be objected or changed; they are set in stone.

DOCUMENTS

3. EVIDENCE LIST: The Evidence List supports and proves the arguments made by the parties. A second Evidence List is permitted towards the end of the conference in which more pieces of Evidence can be added as well any pieces of Evidence required to rebut points made by the opposition. This can be presented during the statement made by witnesses as well as during the time spent reading out the evidence lists; the initial one which should be submitted prior to the conference. The Evidence List must be formatted as followed:

- Title of the Document - Author
- Date of the Publication
- Source / Links

4. WITNESS LIST: A document outlining the representatives that the party would like in Court to support their arguments. They must be relevant to the case or argument. The President and the judges should receive a copy of the Witness list at the beginning of the day on behalf of both parties. A new witness list should be given in every

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

1. OPENING STATEMENT: A period of 20 minutes each for both parties to present their case. They must mention general facts, prayer of relief, and cause for the case. The order for this is Applicant, Respondent, Applicant; the Applicant can split their time.

2. READING OF STIPULATIONS

3. EVIDENCE: Both parties will read out their Evidence Lists. Each piece of evidence is also justified and explained as to how it is directly related to the case. The evidence mentioned can be brought up at any time during the course of the conference by either party.

4. DELIBERATION #1: This is a period in which Advocates leave the debate to allow the Judges to discuss opinions about points brought up by the Advocates as well as the Evidence. The time for these periods can vary and there are three main deliberation periods through the conference. Judges often formulate questions to ask advocates during the examination period.

5. WITNESS EXAMINATIONS: Both parties are to present witnesses in Court in order to support their case. The preparation for the witnesses must be done during deliberation periods. Witnesses are obligated to take an oath. During this period, there are three types of examination which occur. Witnesses first go through direct examination where the advocates of the party that called them in have a chance to ask questions to support their arguments. Then, cross examination will occur which is when the opposition gets a chance to question the witness. However, the witness is only allowed to answer with the responses of 'Yes' and 'No' to questions asked during Cross or Panel examination. Finally, panel examination occurs in which the Judges can raise questions and clarify doubts. The Presidency may also raise questions.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

6. DELIBERATION #2

7. QUESTIONING OF ADVOCATES: This is a time for judges to raise any questions they may have noted during the course of the conference. The judges will get time for a one- on-one session with the advocates of both parties in which the other party waits outside.

8. REBUTTALS: Both parties must submit a second Evidence List which further supports their points and rebuts the points put forward by the opposition.

9. CLOSING STATEMENTS: A period of 30 minutes for both parties to make their final statements. The order will be the same as the Opening Statements: Applicant, Respondent, Applicant. The purpose of the closing statements is to summarize all points made throughout the Conference, clarify questions that may have been raised, and make a final attempt to convince the panel of ruling in their favour for the verdict of the case.

10. DELIBERATION #3

11. VERDICT: The judges will declare the winner of the case during this time and that will mark the end of the debate.

ICJ DICTIONARY

Advocate - A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer in a Model UN committee for a weekend.

Applicant - An Applicant is the party/individual (country or organisation) that appeals to the court in hopes of resolving a particular issue that has adversely affected them. The Applicant party is the one that file a case in the court.

Case - A Case is a dispute between opposing parties resolved by a court, or by a legal process equivalent to this. In each case there is an applicant/applicant party and a respondent party.

Caucus - A break in formal debate - there are two types: moderated and unmoderated. During a moderated caucus delegates or representative have the opportunity to easily and informally discuss a topic of debate to either formulate new ideas or understand the issue. An unmoderated caucus is one in which members can take an in-house break.

Decorum - The order and respect for others that all members at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair/President will call for decorum when he/she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Judge - The position of Judge in the ICJ is a panel of experts headed by the Chief Justice. The Judges are taken to adjudicate and deliberate each case that is presented before the ICJ. They must not have any prior knowledge of the case so as to eliminate any chance of bias.

ICJ DICTIONARY

Member State - A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Currently, there are 191-member states.

Memorandum - A memorandum is a legal document that is submitted by both, the Applicant and Respondent parties. It must outline all general aspects of the case, provide a timeline for events that took place in relevance to the dispute, legal claims made relating to the topic, and finally, a 'prayer' stating the party's stance and their demands for what should take place in the court. The the panel of Judges rely on this to make any decision in court.

Motion - A request, made by an advocate/judge to the Presidency, that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into the next part of court procedure.

Objection - An objection is a formal declaration of disapproval of any event, statement, procedure, etc that has taken place in the court. There are three types of objections that parties can raise in court: Authenticity, Relevance and Reliability.

Point - A request raised by a member for information action. In the ICJ, formal Points accepted are: Point of Information to the President, Point Order, Point of Parliamentary Procedure, and Point of Personal Privilege.

President - The President in the ICJ functions as a Chairperson does in most committees of a MUN conference. The President is in charge of overseeing debate and ensuring that the committee functions smoothly and appropriately. The President is also in charge of grading all the Advocates.

ICJ DICTIONARY

Respondent - The party/individual (country or organisation) that responds to the claims made by the Applicant's in the court. The Respondent is tasked with making sure (for their party's benefit) that the case fails in the court. They must also formulate a memorandum that counteracts the Applicant's memorandum.

Roll Call - The first order of business in this Model UN committee, during which the President reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a member's name is called, he/she may should respond with "present".

Rules of Procedure - The rules by which a Model UN committee is run.

Second - To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretary-General - The leader of a Model UN conference.

Simple majority - The amount needed to pass most votes. In this ICJ committee, 8 Judges from a panel of 15 Judges must vote in favour of the case for it to pass.

Stipulations - A set list of claims that both, the Applicant and Respondent parties, mutually agree upon and decide prior to debate in the Court.

Vote - A time at which judges in the ICJ indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action for the committee. **Witness** - A representative of a country/organisation that parties can bring in to support their case. In this committee, it is required to have a minimum of 2 witnesses.

EXPECTED BEHAVIOUR OF ADVOCATES AND JUDGES

Advocates: It is expected of all Advocates of the Court to stay faithful to their nation 's perspective throughout the debate and not to bring personal opinions and/or views into the debate room. Advocates must all be respectful to the other members of the court and adhere to all the orders from the President and the Registrar.

Judges: It is expected of all Judges of the Court to maintain a sense of professionalism throughout questioning and other operations. Judges must also ensure that there is no bias in their perspectives and maintain a fair order to both sides of the case. Judges must all be respectful to the other members of the court and adhere to all the orders from the President and the Registrar.



Code of Conduct

Expectations of Conduct

The intention of this is to create an encouraging environment that supports our educational mission. Delegates are the simulating bodies of the United Nations. Hence, for the duration of the conference, they are to be regarded as diplomats and the official representative for their assigned countries and organizations as well as the representatives of their own school. Constant professionalism in speech, actions, and appearance by all participants (delegates, Student Officers, MUN-Directors, guests, secretariat, staff, and board members) is a requirement at all times during the DIAMUN conference. For this reason, the following guidelines are provided to establish clear expectations.

All Participants Must:

- Always be respectful in both spoken and written language
- Have a courteous behavior towards Student Officers, advisors and other assisting in the programme
- Ensure that they are quiet during moderated debating procedures or when another participant is speaking
- Not use music or audio recordings during lobbying and debate
- Respect the participant dress code, portraying professionalism as expected in real diplomatic settings
- Participate in positive and constructive chats on the DIAMUN web application. All chats on this platform can be reviewed at any time by moderators/admin staff/ MUN - Directors and can also be made available to MUN Directors and DIAMUN Staff upon request
- Be aware that media may take photos or videos throughout the duration of the conference, and all materials used are the property of DIAMUN, and will only be used for the purposes for which they were intended
- Remain in character by consistently advocating the interests and representing the policies of the country/organization assigned. To act in character also entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideas of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideas conflict with a given delegate's own country's priorities

Code of Conduct

MUN-Directors Must:

- Make consistent efforts to ensure that students maintain a positive and professional approach to the conference and help them understand the skills of diplomacy as practiced
- Help their students during the preparation period, as students are the responsibility of the designated MUN - Director
- Expected to be available during conference hours to supervise their students and to be available as their advisor

THIMUN AFFILIATED CONFERENCES

The THIMUN Foundation Affiliation Program is designed to develop and simulate high quality MUN conferences throughout the world. A THIMUN Affiliated conference are conferences that hold to high standards, have been evaluated by an external party, and are committed to providing a quality educational experience for their participants.

DIAMUN is one of the selected few THIMUN - affiliated Model United Nations Conferences in the Middle East Region. It was made to give the youth, for whom coming to a THIMUN conference would be difficult, the opportunity to experience and enjoy the benefits of Model United Nations. It is, therefore, a primary goal of all THIMUN - Affiliated MUNs to reach out to the local communities in which they are situated and to encourage participation by local schools in their region.

A complete list of all THIMUN - Affiliated conferences can be found on the following website: <http://foundation.thimun.org/affiliation-programme/affiliated-conferences/>

General Terms and Conditions

Included in the purchase for the Services are digital versions of documentation materials. Further, the Services may include access to, but is not limited to, lectures, recordings, visual and audio aids, content, copyrights, trademark rights and other intellectual property rights. Your access to and use of Digital Materials and Content is subject to these terms and conditions.

To the extent you need to download software or documentation to access services or materials in connection with our Programme, DIAMUN grants you a limited, non-exclusive, non assignable, nontransferable right and license solely for use with the purchased Services, and only for your personal, non-commercial use. All Content and Digital Materials that you will receive or to which you will have access to in relation to the programme are the exclusive property of DIAMUN.

The Registered school gives DIAMUN the permission to use photos, audio, and video footage of the student both during the programme and thereafter for any lawful purpose, including educational and promotional purposes. Customer hereby assigns all intellectual property rights to DIAMUN.

All intellectual property rights, including copyrights, patents, patent disclosures and inventions (whether patentable or not), trademarks service marks, know-how and other confidential information, trade names, logos, corporate names and domain names, together with all of the goodwill associated therewith, in and to all documents, work product and other materials that are delivered to Registered School or Student under this Agreement or prepared by or on behalf of DIAMUN in the course of performing the Services shall be owned by DIAMUN.

General Terms and Conditions

PAYMENTS, CANCELLATION AND REFUND POLICY

In consideration of the provision of the Services by DIAMUN and the rights granted to the registered schools and or participants, shall pay the fees set forth stated in the registration handbook. Upon registration to the DIAMUN Online programme the registered school shall pay all amounts in full to DIAMUN.

After the registration deadline for the programme has passed, all fees paid by the registered school or participants will be considered full, final, and non-refundable. At DIAMUN's sole discretion and subject to terms and conditions, DIAMUN can offer to transfer fees to another programme.

General Terms and Conditions

ACCEPTABLE USER ACTIVITY ON THE WEBSITE

To the maximum extent permitted, you acknowledge and agree that all right, title, and interest in any content or information you submit, irrespective of the manner of such submission to DIAMUN will remain the exclusive property of DIAMUN at no additional fee, charge, cost, or expense to us. You are solely liable for any User Submissions you transmit, In no event shall DIAMUN be responsible in any manner or capacity from any User Submissions. Additionally, you agree that DIAMUN accepts no liability whatsoever from declining, denying or not accepting any of your User Submissions or from removing, deleting, altering or modifying any User Submissions for any reason at any time.

YOUR REPRESENTATIONS

You hereby represent and warrant to DIAMUN that:

1. You
 - a. are over the age of sixteen (16) or
 - b. received the appropriate legal parental or guardian approval or consent to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement;
2. The information you provide to DIAMUN or the Website is truthful, accurate and complete in all material respects;
3. If applicable, you agree that your registration details with DIAMUN will remain complete and accurate, including, without limitation, your legal name, email address and any other information;
4. Your performance of your applicable obligations will not be considered a violation of any other obligation you are bound by or required to comply with;
5. You will immediately inform DIAMUN if you know or have reason to know that the confidentiality of your registration detail have been compromised; and
6. If you act on behalf of anyone other than yourself, you ensure that you have all rights, approvals and/or permissions necessary to do so in connection with any activity with DIAMUN

RELEASE/INDEMFICIATION

You hereby unconditionally agree to release DIAMUN, and its respective officers, directors, members, managers, employees, from any and all liability in connection with or arising from your use of the Online Platform, use of User Content provided by you or breach of any policies, procedures, terms, conditions and guidelines on the Platform.

PRIVACY POLICY

USE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

DIAMUN considers that the proper handling of personal data is vitally important and is aware of the privacy legislation (General Data Protection Regulation). The school is responsible for the careful handling of your and your student's personal data.

Personal information submitted will not be transferred to any non-affiliated third parties unless otherwise stated at the time of collection. When a user submits personally identifiable information, it is used only for the purpose stated at the time of collection.

Registration for participating in one of our programmes, allows us to communicate with those interested in our Conference. Once the school is registered in our system it gives DIAMUN the consent to communicate via email by providing monthly newsletters, and information about upcoming conferences. If, at any time, you wish to be removed, please email us with this request.

CONSENT

Where consent for the use and disclosure of personal information is required, DIAMUN will seek consent from the appropriate person. If the student has not yet reached the age of sixteen, his or her legal representative's consent is required which falls within the responsibility of the school registering for DIAMUN events. Therefore, students at the age of sixteen or older must give consent themselves. Consent may be withdrawn at any time.

PRIVACY POLICY

The Information we collect is given to us via the school registered and the responsible MUN - Director at the time of registration. In order to register you for our conferences, we collect the following personal information (this may vary for the different events):

- School Name and Contact Information
- MUN Director and Contact Information
- Name
- Email Address
- Gender
- Phone Number
- Address
- School Grade/Class
- Nationality
- Date of Birth
- Emergency contact information during event
- Pictures of registered participants (For badges)

WHO HAS ACCESS TO YOUR INFORMATION

DIAMUN's Directors and Staff will have access to your information. If you register on third party platforms that DIAMUN will be using, these entities will also have your submitted information for example the DIAMUN web application. The DIAMUN Foundation will not share your information without your prior, express approval.

SECURITY

The DIAMUN website and web-application takes every precaution to protect our users' personal information. Whenever users submit personal information (such as contact information) via online forms, registration, upon submission that information is encrypted via the highest level of SSL (Secured Sockets Layer) available. Servers that store personally identifiable information are in a secure environment.

DRESS CODE

For the DIAMUN conferences, the dress code must be appropriate formal attire.

We want all the participants to be dressed formally that would accurately simulate the atmosphere of the real United Nations. Examples of such formal attire for men and women are listed below.

FOR MEN:

- A suit
- Matching vest (optional)
- Formal buttoned up shirt
- A tie
- Dark Socks
- Dress shoes

FOR WOMEN:

- A suit
- Matching vest (optional)
- Formal Skirt
- Formal dress (blazer optional)
- Formal shirt with dress pants
- Heels/Ballet flats /Loafers

