

DIAMUNTHLY NEWSLETTER



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Who are we?

Dubai International Academy's Annual Model United Nations (DIAMUN) stands at the forefront of fruitful and impactful debate that aims to bring students from all over the world to cooperate, dispute, and debate pertaining to world concerns to find efficient solutions. DIAMUN encourages creative thinking and cooperation, all whilst serving as an exceptional platform for students to develop skills such as public speaking, critical thinking and many more! We are also known to be the largest student lead MUN in the MENA region, with over 15 diverse committees that stimulate the mechanisms prevalent within The UN.



@dia_modelun



@diamun2023



<https://www.diamun.org/>

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DIAMUN 2024



“Innovating Towards A Sustainable Future”

DIAMUN 2024 is the 16th annual DIAMUN conference. The DIAMUN conference welcomes delegates from all over the world to engage in rigorous debates on current economic, social, and political problems. This year we're back stronger and better, dedicated in delivering the greatest MUN experience to all. We will be discussing the theme, “Innovating towards a sustainable future”, which reflects the urgent need for innovative solutions to address global sustainability challenges. This theme can prompt meaningful discussions that contribute towards the development and safety of our planet for future generations. Don't miss out, join us at DIAMUN 2024!

MARCH

2024

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Opening Ceremony - 29th February						①	②
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
31							

DIAMUN 2024 Dates

29th February - Opening Ceremony
1st to 3rd March - Conference
3rd March - Closing Ceremony



Anoushka Rose
Secretary General



Neeraj Shah
Deputy Secretary General

Comittees

The General Assembly

The First Committee of the General Assembly (GA1) deals with weapons control and nuclear disarmament as part of its focus on disarmament and international security. The Second Committee of the General Assembly (GA2) is responsible for financial and economic affairs, including the eradication of poverty and sustainable development. Gender equality and the protection of vulnerable people are among the social, humanitarian, and human rights issues that are addressed by the Third Assembly Committee (GA3) of the General Assembly. Last but not least, the Fourth Assembly Committee of the General Assembly (GA4) deals with political concerns pertaining to non-self-governing territories, self-determination, and indigenous rights, as well as peacekeeping and decolonization.

UNSC

The Security Council is one of the principal committees of the United Nations which addresses the most pressing issues of international security and peace of our time, having the highest level of debate, one for the most experienced delegates.

ECOSOC

ECOSOC is responsible for the social and economic aspects of the organization and is in charge of several commissions, responsible for the promotion of heightened economic wellbeing and identifying solutions to international financial, cultural, and educational problems.

Comittees

WHA

WHA is the health arm of the UN. With the COVID-19 pandemic and ethical implications of health-related topics, this committee looks to be full of engrossing and debatable topics that look towards the past, present, and future of world health.

HRC

HRC strives to promote human rights, amend and develop international human rights laws, address violations, review records of human rights for member states, respond to emergency situations, prevent abuses, and serve as a platform to discuss human rights issues.

UNEP

The United Nations Environment Program is the committee that is responsible for coordinating all of the UN's environmental activities and assisting developing nations in implementing environmentally sound technologies.

UNESCO

The United Nations Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization is a specialized agency of the UN. It is aimed at contributing to the aiding of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development, and intercultural dialogue, offering a holistic view of the building blocks of modern society.

Comittees

Arab League

A council to speak about the social, economic and political problems in the region. Now renamed as the Arab League and with 22 members, the reach of this committee has only grown as it seeks to debate the issues which link to the ever-present theme.

ICJ

The International Court of Justice also known as the World Court is one of the six principal bodies of the UN. The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

HSC

Unlike any committee in DIAMUN ever, the Historical Security Council will be debating in Crisis Procedure, with the topics being focused on Post-WWII to Pre-Cold War events. The same basic structure of the Security Council will be found in HSC, with the P5 Nations wielding veto powers, and the ten other non-permanent nations which are relevant to the topics being debated

YA

The Youth Assembly was founded on the 24th of August 1949. It works towards establishing a unique platform that promotes dialogue between exceptional youth, and private companies. At DIAMUN this committee is for our younger delegates where a large variety of issues are discussed.

Comittees

UNCSTD

The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) at DIAMUN 2024, based on the UN Summit Of The Future, recognizes the paramount importance of harnessing these forces for sustainable development, justifying its inception.

UN Women

With the continuous rise of unfair and unethical treatment of women around the world, DIAMUN aims to foster debate of these sensitive yet impactful issues among the younger generations, to create a more peaceful and equal environment.

For more information visit:
<https://www.diamun.org/>

October 4, 2024 marks world UN day, celebrating the anniversary of the entry into force in 1945 of the UN charter. The United Nations came into existence when its founding document was ratified by majority of its signatories, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, China, France, Russia, UK and USA.

DIAMUN celebrated this momentous occasion by hosting an assembly. educating years 7, 8 and 9 about the importance of this day. The assembly began with a speech from the Secretariat General of DIAMUN, Anoushka Rose, followed by an inspiring video from an alumni, Siddhant Tandon. Moreover, the DIA Wolves dance team presented a wonderful performance. Right after, the Executive Presidents of DIAMUN displayed a passionate debate between USA and China. Then came the flag bearing ceremony. Members of DIAMUN staff walked in holding flags of countries that are part of the UN, including the 5 founding members. It was an honor to hear inspiring words from our guest of honor, as well as our CEO, Poonam Bhojani. At last, the assembly came to an end with a Q&A session with the audience.

UN DAY



COP 28

COP28, Conference of the Parties, was the 28 annual climate meeting, hosted by the United Nations (UN) in Dubai. In this summit, governments inquired upon how to limit and prepare for future climate change from 30 November to 12 December.



This is the first time countries at the UN climate summit are specifically addressing the production and consumption of fossil fuels. The Dubai deliberations seemed to be on the edge of collapse when countries decided to "transition away" from gas, oil, and coal in a striking turn of events. This was due to the different regions that were being severely impacted by climate change. Many nations, such as the US, UK and EU, advocated for phasing out of fossil fuels. There was close to 200 nations that gathered in the United Arab emirates to make progress on addressing climate change after months of extreme weather fluctuations.

While the summits may not always result in global agreements, they do have the potential to go beyond national actions.

A prime example of this is the conference of COP21, which was held in 2015 in Paris. The main objective of this summit was to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C. The UN says it has prompted nearly all countries to take action against climate change. This has contributed to lowering the expected level of global warming, even though we're not moving as quickly as necessary to meet the goals set of COP21.