DIAMUN 2024

DELEGATE HANDBOOK

Innovating Towards a Sustainable Future

16th Annual Dubai International
Academy Model United Nations

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates

This delegate guide consists of everything you will need to know and understand to become the best delegate you can. Reading through the entirety of this guide, or specific sections, will help you accumulate larger MUN knowledge while refining the existing understanding you have. All of this information, tips and advice is coming from experienced MUN delegates, chairs and secretariat members, and the strategic advices that will be provided will certainly help you throughout the conference.

This handbook will go through 2 integral and main aspects of being a successful delegate. These would be the preparation before the conference, and what you do while in committee. Both are equally important. Read through this guide as thoroughly as possible, or skim through it just to gather some general pointers. If the guide helps you in any way, then you have used it correctly.

MUN, and Why We Do It/Encourage It

Model United Nations can be defined as a simulation of the United Nations, where delegates come together to represent their assigned country, and debate to find solutions on relevant global issues. However this is just the tip of the iceberg when evaluating to what occurs at a MUN conference. You personally may be the strong, inspired MUN delegate, who loves to speak and debate and actively take part in committee, or you may be the delegate who loves to meet and socialize with new people from around the world to create a great experience to remember. MUN is brilliant as it caters to all types of delegates making it increasingly popular around the world.

The beauty of the Model United Nations conference in Dubai International Academy is the sheer devotion and spirit the school and the secretariat has for it. MUN opens doors to a number of different opportunities such as, finding the leadership qualities in you, showcasing your handwork and dedication and can truly help you succeed in the future endeavors you may have.

Many people have different reasons for doing MUN. It could be to practice their debate skills, to rise through the ranks and eventually lead the club, or simply because their friends are doing it. It could easily be just for your CV too. For our current Secretary General, Yagiz Ozenci, his motivation is "Its a great way for me to apply my knowledge in a real world context towards finding solutions to real world problems". Any of these reasons are completely valid, however it is important to understand that no matter what MUN is to you, always consider yourself as an MUNer.
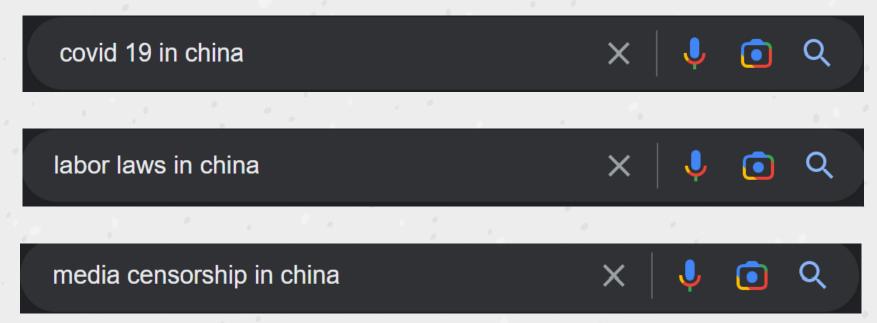
PREPARATION

Researching

As soon you receive your delegation and committee, the first thing you should do is begin your research on your committee's respective topics.

1. Start researching on topics most relevant to your delegation
2. There are many ways research can be started however in our opinion it is best to start by doing a few google searches on the topics:

covid 19 in china

labor laws in china

media censorship in china

3. Whichever of the 3 topics would seem the most relevant should be the topic you begin your research on. There are many methods of research that would be suitable for a MUN conference, however nothing beats primary research. A good way of getting a feel for the problem and situation is trying to find a person who knows a lot about the issue and discussing with them the various factors and perspectives of the issue. For example, the media censorship issue, you may know or have a Chinese friend who can give you an insight into the scale of censorship in China. However, this may not be feasible, hence other more conventional research methods are also appropriate.

Here is what you should look out for when researching:

- Stance and perspective of the country you are representing
- Causes and effects of the issue(s)
- Statistics and facts
- Factors affecting the issue
- Previous action
- Current policies in place that combat the issue by your country, other countries and or organizations
- Public's outlook on the issue
- Consequences of the issue on the country you are representing, allies, enemies and other bordering countries
- Constitutional Policy (https://www.constituteproject.org/)

It is good practice to have all of your findings, or the important facts and statistics listed as bullet points on a document. In all other conferences apart from DIAMUN, these would have to be printed out.

Showing you have done research and that you are actually knowledgeable about the issue shows to your chairs and the rest of your committee that you have put in a lot of effort. You should always make sure to do your research, as it will boost your confidence in the committee and is very valuable to your speeches and points.

POSITION PAPERS

At DIAMUN, to be considered for the best delegate award it is imperative that you submit position papers for all the topics in the committee. Completing the position paper to the best of your abilities is the best thing you can do to boost your chances of success in committee. A position paper is a one page essay that demonstrates a delegate's knowledge on a particular issue from the perspective of the country the delegate is representing. However in reality it does so much more:

- Puts you in contention for the Best Position Paper award
- Requirement for the Best Delegate Awards
- It is a document that has information on:
  - Facts, statistics and logical arguments about the issue for speeches and Points of Information
  - The country's stance towards the issue
  - Existing policies in place (Can be used for preambulatory clauses)
  - Potential solutions that can be implemented (Can be used for operative clauses)
- Fully written out speech

Try to complete a position paper per topic.

The format of a position paper goes as follows:
- Can only be a maximum of one page long
- Structured in paragraphs (usually between 4 to 5)
- Font size 11 or 12
- Times New Roman
- Single Spaced

The structure of an ideal/exemplary position paper:
- General Information
  - Committee
  - Topic
  - Delegation
  - Name

POSITION PAPERS

- Paragraph 1:
  - Introducing the issue from a general standpoint
  - Considering the history and development of the issue
  - Logical facts and statistics pertaining to the effects of the issue
  - Why the issue needs to be solved
- Paragraph 2/3:
  - Country's perspective on the issue
  - How the issue has affected the country
  - Steps taken in the past by the country
  - Steps taken in the past by the world (other countries/organization)
  - Evaluation of these steps (Whether they were effective or not, if they were then what made them effective)
- Paragraph 4
  - Ideal solutions that should be implemented (2 to 3 discussed in detail)
  - Do not have to be limited to what the country can do, it can be implemented by other countries and organizations as well
  - The correct approach and plan to implementing these solutions
  - Mention the specific UN organizations and committees that are linked to solving the issue, if there are any
- Paragraph 5:
  - Mention the stance of the country
  - Summarize the solutions to the issue
  - Consider reiterating the need to addressing the issue

Sample Position Paper:

Committee: GA6

Country: Chile

Topic: "Reworking the legal framework of online protection and its implementation into fundamental human rights"

Name of the delegate: John Doe

In August of 1962, J.C.R. Licklider Introduced his idea of the "Galactic Network" while studying at M.I.T. The Galactic Network was a concept that envisioned a connection of computers that would work globally where people could easily access data provided by other users. Without knowing it, Licklider conceptualized what is now the Internet, something that is used regularly by 51.7% of the world. This connects person to person, software to device, and information to minds. Yet all great things have complications. The internet connects criminal to victim, malware to device, and can even restrict a human being of his rights. This is a problem that must be addressed, as the internet now affects the daily lives of people, meaning that anything done on the internet is the same as doing it in real life.

Chile, although situated in the South-American continent which is generally seen as a less economically developed region, has excelled in terms of internet penetration. 77% of all people living in Chile have access to the internet, making Chile the country with the highest internet usage rate in all of South America. This makes Chile a modern powerhouse, meaning that internet usage is a very big contributing factor to its economic state. However, Chile does also have the most internet crime in South America. Being an MEDC, internet crime is expected, but that does not mean it's not wrong. 4% of all online transactions in Chile and Brazil were fraudulent, which is the highest rate in all of South America.

However, the delegation of Chile has been participating in the overcoming of cyber crime. The Public Ministry of Chile has been actively fighting against internet crime since 1999, when they acknowledged crimes on the internet. The Chilean government has also created a public system of prevention and reaction, which allows citizens to report internet fraud cases to the Ministry of Interior.

The delegate urges other member states to create an international online platform to report internet crimes and to give guidelines to support citizens with advice on how to keep themselves safe online. The Chilean delegation strongly feels that the use of illegal and highly unsafe websites should be banned universally, and has created a legislation in 2003 to ban the use of such websites. Therefore the delegate also encourages making basic firewalls mandatory, to restrict the usage of these websites, that violate basic human rights.

Chile is firmly against all instances of cyber-crime, and believes that internet safety is an unimpeachable right. The delegation believes that by empowering citizens to report violations of this right, the right in itself remains preserved. In today's online world, cyber-safety is one of the most prevalent domestic concerns, therefore it is imperative that those who use the internet are protected.

RESOLUTION/CLAUSES

The resolution or the clause is the foundation of debate at any Model United Nation conference around the world. These consist of the actual solution to the issues that your committee discusses and debates about. The first that a delegate must do is to clarify and differentiate whether your committee is Adhoc or Non-Adhoc.

AdHoc Committee: An AdHoc committee is a committee where clauses are debated individually. Each clause would be submitted by a delegate, and the delegate would give a speech for the clause when it's debated. One important difference between an AdHoc committee and a Non-AdHoc committee is that it does not require people to be signatories. Each clause can be amended by another committee member and that can also be amended to the 2nd degree. It is a common practice that once all clauses have been debated, the chairs themselves will compile all of them into a single resolution, which would then be debated as a whole. AdHoc is often used in more advanced committees, with more experienced delegates such as the Security Council.

Non-AdHoc Committee: A Non-AdHoc committee is a committee where clauses are debated as groups in resolutions. Each resolution would be main submitted by a delegate, who would give a speech for the resolution when it's debated, along with co-submitters, who would work on the resolution. In a Non-AdHoc committee there must be signatories, and the minimum quantity of them would be dependent on the size of the committee. Each clause would be amended by another committee member, and that can also be further amended to the 2nd degree. These are often used in less advanced committees such as the General Assemblies or the Human Rights Council.

For AdHoc committees, it is advised for delegates to come with 2 to 4 extremely well thought out and detailed clauses. Do not expect any mroe than that number to be debated in committee. Although you will have more time during lobbying to write more clauses, it is better to use this time to form alliances and strategies with other delegates.

For Non-AdHoc, the amount of preparation would depend on what kind of a role you would want to play in the conference. Usually, the person who provides the most to the resolution would end up being the main submitter. If your goal is to be the main submitter then it is up to you how you want to approach it, although it would make it much easier for yourself to write as much of a resolution as possible and then use the lobbying time to get your co submitters to add more detail and go through he resolution.

When writing a clause, keep these points in mind:
- Does the clause present a clear, valid solution
- Is this clause really achievable (in terms of funding and feasibility)?
- Would this clause violate any country or organization's policy or sovereignty?
- Is the clause detailed enough to remove the possibility of confusions and excess questions?
- What resources will this solution need for it to be correctly implemented?

Answering and putting this into practice will ensure that the clauses you make will be of better quality and more feasible to be implemented in the real world. There are some formats and structures that work effectively in ensuring that these requirements are fulfilled. Let's analyze this next clause.

Sample Operative Clause:

1. Calls upon (1) the establishment of educational facilities that will be executed in all sectors to ensure the implementation of both article 3 and article 26 (the right to education) in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (2)
   a. Students (3) in schools will be educated about cyber safety and other issues relating to the Internet,
      i. These subjects must be taught at least once a year, to reinforce the fact that cyber safety is something that must be achieved,
      ii. Students must be taught on a global scale, in LEDC's as well as MEDC's,
      iii. It will be mandatory for all students to learn this if they live in an MEDC, however in LEDC's it will be emphasized, as the teaching standard would not be as high and not all students have access to the internet, (4)
   b. Workers (3) in offices and factories must also participate in internet safety seminars that teach them basic cyber security skills,
      i. This will be done to protect their personal information, as well as the company's
      ii. The training should take place every 2-3 years, to ensure employees do not forget about internet safety, (5)
   c. Awareness about online protection and safety should be implemented in areas to make the general public (3) aware, and would include such as but not limited to:
      i. Social media,
      ii. News publications,
      iii. Public service announcements on television,
      iv. Other stationary means such as billboards; (6)

1. Choosing the appropriate and suitable operative phrase is extremely integral. This is because if a wrong one is chosen then the clause would lose its entire meaning. When writing a resolution, it is recommended to avoid using the same one twice. A list of all the operative phrases can be found below
2. Introducing the solution in a way that enables further detail in the subclause is a smart strategy as it gives delegates a clear idea of what the solution is, and helps to avoid any confusion
3. It makes it easier for delegates to understand what they are dealing with if you remain detailed and specific. By catering the solution to a certain group of people, it avoids confusion and enables further detail to be present in the clause
4. By talking about the solution can and will be implemented in both MEDCs and LEDCs, it avoids delegates making comments on the lack of global feasibility mainly how this can be implemented in LEDCs. It is best to answer the questions delegates would likely have in the clause itself
5. Goes into detail where it is possible which is very important. Delegates often find themselves asking questions about missing details. Hence in order to avoid any issues, making the clause as detailed as possible is a smart way to increase support for the clause. Sub-sub clauses are extremely useful in adding information.
6. Small details work to make the clause seem more uniform. Making the clauses longer impresses chairs and other delegates

Operative Phrases:

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

Format of an operative clause:
- Operative Phrase: choose the most appropriate one from the list above. It should be underlined and in bold
- Each clause must be numbered
- Each sentence in the clause must end with "," or ":"
- The last sentence in the clause must always end in ";"
- The last sentence of the last clause of the resolution must end with "."
- Sub clauses and sub-sub clauses are permitted, but no further than that
Preambulatory clauses are clauses that are in the beginning of a resolution that only state facts and or statics, these do not propose any new solutions

Sample Preambulatory Clause:

Alarmed by increasing world hunger with the issue affecting nearly 10% of people globally,

The preambulatory phrase must go at the beginning of a preambulatory clause, must be italicized and must be one of the following:

Affirming	Expecting	Having examined
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Having received
Approving	Expecting	Keeping in min
Bearing in mind	Expressing it's	Noting with deep
Believing	appreciation	concern
Confident	Fulfilling	Nothing with
Contemplating	Fully aware	satisfaction
Convinced	Emphasizing	Noting further
Declaring	Expecting	Observing
Deeply	Expressing it's	Reaffirming
concerned	appreciation	Realizing
Deeply	Fulfilling	Recalling
conscious	Fully aware	Recognizing
Deeply	Further deploring	Referring
convinced	Further recalling	Seeking
Deeply	Guided by	Taking into
Disturbed	Having adopted	consideration
Deeply	Having considered	Taking note
Regretting		Viewing with
Desiring		appreciation
Emphasizing		Welcoming

Sample Resolution with Correct Formatting:

Committee: General Assembly Six
Main Submitter: Chile
Co-Submitters: Canada, Sweden, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Bolivia
Topic: "Reworking the legal framework of online protection and its implementation into fundamental human rights"

The General Assembly,

Acknowledges the fact that social media accounts are hacked by cyber criminals, such as the United States Central Command's Twitter account being hacked by ISIS sympathizers in early 2015,

Noting with regret that the number of social media accounts being hacked has risen by 12% in the past year,

Taking into account that 2 billion of the world's internet users live in LEDC's,

Keeping in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still in effect, and that includes rights such as article 3, which states "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person," and article 17 which states "(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others and (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property,"

1. **Endorses** the appointment of internet moderators on social media who have the power to report the IP addresses and names of people who restrict the human rights of other users which include such as but not limited to:
    a. The right to life, liberty and security of person,
    b. The right of being able to own property,
    c. The right of freedom of speech,
    d. The right to be safe online;

2. **Recommends** the creation of an online platform to help report online scammers, hackers and malware,
    a. This platform would be able to record the evidence provided by victims and can send the information to their local police stations, which includes:
        i. Screenshots,
        ii. Emails from scammers,
        iii. Money transactions,
    b. The platform should also include information on how to avoid scammers and how to protect people from malware;

3.Emphasizes the creation and implementation of a law that makes having a basic firewall mandatory for all internet users,

    a. This firewall should block articles such as but not limited to:
        i. The 'dark web,'
        ii. Piracy websites,
        iii. Malware,
    b. Any breach of this legislation would make the offender pay a fine,
    c. Repeat offences would result in jail time;

4. Encourages MEDC's and P5 nations to donate funds to organisations such as the Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG), The National Anti-Hacking Group (NAG) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (EAFO),

    a. This will provide funding to the actions stated in this resolution,
    b. The full cooperation of these organisations is requested;

5. Designates the creation of an organisation known as the United Nations Anti-Hacker Agency, or UNAHA,

    a. This organisation will be in charge of the removal of breaches within social media accounts or websites of important public figures,
    b. The organisation will target accounts that have been hacked that can cause public confusion and revolt with whatever has been sent or posted on the account,
    c. This organisation will employ a team of Internet Technology specialists which will help take down malware from accounts similar to a bomb defusal squad;

COMMITTEE

Lobbying

In a THIMUN Conference, lobbying is one of, if not the most important part of committee session that sets a delegates standards for the rest of the conference. This is the time where alliances are made, solutions are formed, and enemies are made. Whether committee session is successful or not can have a lasting impact on your performance during the conference.

Objectives of Lobbying:
- To draft resolutions/ clauses
- To prepare main speeches
- To make allies
- To identify opposition

While the chairs may make it seem that resolution writing is the main objective, that's only the case for an unprepared delegate. In fact, one of the best ways to ensure that you end up as main submitter is by preparing a resolution beforehand. If that is your goal, then prepare as much of a resolution as possible. 6+ clauses are preferable. If that isn't your intention, it is always great to prepare a handful of clauses to be able to get the resolution part done fast. In terms of creating resolutions, if there are people in your group that are not as good as you, help them out, and pay close attention to what they do. Likewise, don't be ashamed to ask a more experienced delegate for help.

Step by Step Plan for Creating a Resolution:
1. Find delegates who have the same/ similar stance as your delegation and form a group
2. Work together with the group to create a list of possible solutions to address the issue
3. Once there are 7-10 ideas, designate each idea to a person to create operative clauses
4. Decide on main submitter during this time
5. Format the clauses as you go, spend time ensuring each clause has a high amount of detail
6. Start working on preambulatory clauses, try for 6-8 of them, ensure that they are relevant and have a decent amount of detail

SPEECHES

When in a conference, it is crucial to speak on the topic multiple times so the delegates will understand your stance on the topic and the chairs will understand your knowledge and understanding. Since MUN follows the procedures of an official United Nations conference, there are some requirements in order to keep the conference professional.

- Delegates must speak in third singular person (example: "the delegate of …. thinks…"). When referring both to themselves and to other delegates, the use of the first plural person is tolerated (example: "us delegates…").
- Informal dialogue is not permitted, as well as offence to other delegations: in such circumstances, a request for formal apologies addressed to the Chair via a Point of Order is allowed.
- Entertaining dialogues among delegates is not permitted; this implies the following:
  - Communication can only occur in text form through the DIAMUN application (or through note form in other conferences), which are moderated by the Admin Staff during the session.
  - Should the speaker not understand the question/answer posed/given, they will ask the Chair to ask the speaker to state their question/answer reply in a different form (rephrase), or more simply to repeat it.
- Once the floor has been obtained, the speaker must address their speech to the presiding Chair and delegates. (example: Honourable Chair, fellow delegates…)If the Secretary General, PGA or conference directors are present, it is good practice to address them in the beginning as well.
- At the end of the speech, the speaker will yield the floor back to the Chair, or to another delegate. It is important to get permission of the delegate you plan to yield to in order to make sure the speeches run smoothly

Rules and regulations:

- The Chair and the speaker are never to be interrupted as they speak, the only exception being a point of personal privilege due to audibility.

- It is crucial to keep all speeches within the given timeframe. Failing to do so will result in the chair allowing you to finish the sentence, and thus speech prematurely.

Veto:

The "Power of Veto" refers to the power that the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council have which enables them to prevent adoption of any draft resolution presented by another nation. It can be used no matter the level of international support the resolution has gained. The Veto is used whenever a negative vote is cast on a draft resolution by a permanent member of the United Nations and automatically causes the resolution to fail. In MUN, upon casting a veto, the delegate must provide a sufficient speech about the reason they decided to fail the resolution, then all P5 members, along with a chair will leave the room to discuss the terms of the veto.
If you are a P5 member in the Security Council, make sure to use your Veto power only when it is conflicting with the interests of your country and provide evidence to make your claim more valid. Also it is necessary to inform the chair beforehand, otherwise it is not considered valid.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments are changes to the resolution proposed by delegates. Once an amendment has been submitted, it is then debated upon for a period of time set by the Chair, is voted upon, and if it passes, is included in the original resolution. If it fails, no changes are made to the resolution. Amendments are submitted in written form to the Chair, and can either change, strike or add a part of the resolution ("Modify," "Strike," or "Add"). Amendments can manifest themselves in two ways:

Amendment to the First Degree:
- A change proposed to the original resolution to make it more beneficial for the council or/and the delegates stance on the topic.
- When a delegate submits the amendment to the Chair, and when the Chair calls for speakers on the resolution, the delegate should raise their placard to be recognized. Once recognized, they must then state "The delegate has submitted an amendment."
- Amendments are debated in the order they are submitted in, but Chairs will prioritize more constructive amendments – amendments that aim to modify/add to a resolution rather than striking something.
- Once the delegate's amendment is recognized, this is the sequence of events:
  - The Chair will set a debate time on the amendment, e.g. 20 minutes.
  - Debate will only be open to that amendment – speeches/Points on the general resolution are not permitted
  - The submitter of the amendment will make a speech on the amendment, and will then answer Points of Information.
  - The Chair will then open the floor up to any other delegates wishing to speak for/against the amendment.
  - Once debate time has elapsed, the house will vote on the amendment – delegates may vote for, against or abstain

Amendment To the second degree:
- A change proposed to an amendment being debated at the time
- The house then moves into debate on the Amendment to the Second Degree - the same process as above then takes place
- If an Amendment to the Second Degree passes, changes will be made to the original amendment.
- If an Amendment to the Second Degree fails, no changes will be made to the original amendment, and the house moves back into debate/voting on the original amendment.

Amendments are extremely important as it shows the chairs that you have an understanding of the topic and are willing to be more constructive on the resolution to make it more suitable for implementation.

POINTS

Point of Order

- Refers to procedural matter only, for example if the chair makes an error in the order of debate or in the setting of debate time
- Can never interrupt a speaker
- Is not debatable
- Can only refer to something that has just happened, direct referral, otherwise out of order
- If it used by delegate, sipe to cause disorder, call it out of order
- Take your time to explain your decision clearly so that all delegates understand your arguments. For example: "Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to another delegation since the floor was previously yielded to him/her by Saudi Arabia?" "No, that is not order, because you cannot yield a previously yielded floor."
- Delegates should remain standing when the Chair is replying to your Point of Order

Point of Information to the Speaker:

- Should be in the form of a clear short question to save time repeating and rephrasing the point
- If the point has been rephrased twice and is still unclear, the chair should be able to reformulate succinctly
- A question directed to the delegate having the floor, and who has indicated that he/she is willing to yield to points of information
- Speaker asking the Point of Information may only speak if recognized by Chair
- Must be formulated in the form of a question, i.e. "Is the speaker aware that.." A short introductory statement may precede the question
- Only ONE question by the same questioner. There will be no dialogue between the speaker and the questioner on the floor. There are NO "follow-ups" at THIMUN!
- It is crucial to be fair and treat all delegates equally when recognizing Points of Information to a speaker
- Example: "Could the honourable delegate, as he/she is the main submitter of this resolution, please explain to the house what he/she intends with clause 3?"

Point of Information to the Chair:

- A question to the chair
- May NOT interrupt a speaker
- Question referring to anything that does not fall under a Point of Parliamentary Enquiry, Point of Order or Point of Personal Privilege
- ALSO: Question asking for a statement by the Chair or clarification on a issue (from the expert Chair on the issue)
- Example: "Could the Chair please explain to the house whether the Darfur Liberation Army has signed the Darfur Peace Agreement?" - be aware, however, as some delegates might use this in order to get their opinion across
- The respective Chair should hold a short statement and swiftly in order to continue with the process

Point of Information to the Speaker:

- Point of information to the chair concerning Rules of Procedures
- May NOT interrupt a speaker
- Delegates are to always remain standing when the Chair is replying to your Point of Parliamentary Enquiry
- Example: "Could the Chair please explain to the house what is meant by closed debate?"

MOTIONS

Motion to move to the previous question

Motion to move to the previous question (formerly: Motion to move directly into voting procedures)

- Calls for the closure of debate and a vote to be taken on the motion (resolution/amendment) pending
- When discussing an amendment, in time in favor, this motion means to move to time against the amendment.
- May be moved by the Chair, may not interrupt a speaker
- Requires a "second" by the house, if there are objections, the motion is overruled and debate proceeds in time in favor, if there are no objections the chair will proceed without voting - as it slows down debate
- May be overruled by Chair if time needs to be filled
- Although delegates like to say "Motion to move directly into voting procedure." The correct expression is "Motion to move to the previous question." Remind the delegates of this wording
- The chair needs to ask for objections

Motion to Adjourn the Debate

- Calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution
- The submitter of this motion to table a resolution will give a short speech on why the item should be adjourned
- The Chair will then recognize two speakers in favor and two against this motion, the chair may limit the time of the speakers but please be consistent The forum will then put the motion to vote If the motion fails, debate will continue, if the forum passes the motion, debate on the resolution will come to an immediate end but can be restarted by any member of the forum, if a two thirds majority of the forum supports this (practically, however, means the death of a resolution, due to lack of time as it can only be rediscussed after all other resolutions have finished being debated) For this motion to pass, a simple majority is needed. Tied results, mean that motion has failed

NOTE: A passing of a motion to adjourn debate may cause distress and havoc in the committee, and therefore if you are feeling that the debate is starting to become stale, give the committee a caucus to provide delegates with thinking time.

Motion to Reconsider a Resolution

- Calls for a re-debate and a re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed
- Done at the end of all other business
- Only necessary if no other draft resolutions on the issues are present
- Needs 2/3 majority (abstentions are not in order)
- Not debatable

Motion to refer a resolution to another forum (for example the Security Council

- Can be avoided by urging the house to amend clauses such as: "Demands…" to "Strongly Urges the SC to demand"
- Is debatable
- The Expert Chair can hold a speech for the forum preceding the vote, in which he strongly discourages passing this motion.
- Needs simple majority
- Should be discouraged, as SC has enough business for the week (chair should encourage rewording or amendments) and it can easily be avoided.
- This motion can be expected when a resolution includes operative phrases, such as: "Condemns, Demands, Imposes, Decides, Authorises, Deploys, etc" with no reference to the mandate of the forum. For example: A) "The General Assembly decides to send peacekeeping troops into Kosovo" This is out of order as it is not within the mandate of the GA. B) "The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty first session the item entitled 'Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty'" is in order as it is within the GA's mandate.
- This motion can also be expected if the resolution takes actions that can only be issued by the Security Council, such as imposing sanctions, embargoes, sending peacekeeping troops (military force).
- Amendments to the Charter will at no point be allowed.

Objection to the Main Motion

- Only in exceptional circumstances in order, refuse if only destructive and without arguments, or only for tactical purposes
- Delegate proposing the Objection has one minute to explain his/her proposal if the submitter of the resolution is then accorded a right of reply of equal length
- Needs objection to be put to a vote, needs 2/3 majority (abstentions are not in order)
- Mostly will be proposed if delegation feels the issue is an infringement of national sovereignty, e.g. China/Taiwan, Falkland Islands, etc
- Once a resolution has lost to an objection to its consideration, it cannot be reconsidered at any time

Motion to withdraw a resolution

- Can be done at any time before voting has commenced if all submitters and co-submitters agree on withdrawal
- Can be reconsidered by any member of the forum.
- Unless the withdrawal is due to plagiarism and is a disciplinary measure at the initiative of the chairs/Secretariat

Motion to extend debate time

- At the chairs' discretion/ not voted upon.
- Needs a second, if proposed from the floor.
- Unless denied by the chair (e.g. due to lack of time or a guest speaker)

COMMITEE ISSUES

GA1 - Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1-DISEC)

- The question of regulating the use of UAVs in the military
- The question of the government funding of militia groups
- Measures to mitigate the threat of nuclear proliferation posed by the disintegration of the Iranian Nuclear Deal

GA2-Economic and Financial Committee (GA2-ECOFIN)

- The question of preventing tax evasion globally
- The question of the implementation of microcredit systems
- The question of the economic instability

GA3-Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Issues Committee (GA3 - SOCHUM)

- Measures to ensure the safety of Eastern European residents post declaration of war by the Russian Federation
- Implementing measures to foster economic development and protect human rights in the rural Sahelian region.
- Measures to protect loss of indigenous culture across the world from globalization

GA4-Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4 - SPECPOL)

- The question of regulating commercialised space travel through sustainable development
- The question of determining the ownership of colonial artifacts post decolonization
- Measures to mitigate the risks posed by the Israel-Palestine war to their neighboring countries and the rest of the world

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

- The situation in Yemen
- The situation in Sudan

Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC)

- Measures to minimize economic shock in a globalized economy
- The question of regulating the global market for NFTs
- Measures to reduce the global negative economic implications of the war in Ukraine

World Health Assembly (WHA)

- The question of combating the global obesity epidemic through innovation
- Measures to industrialise and integrate generic drugs for critical diseases through sustainable development
- The question of the Regulation, Production, and Industrialization of Medicinal Marijuana

COMMITEE ISSUES

1. **GA1 - Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1- DISEC)**
   a. The question of strengthening peacekeeping forces in harsh political climates
   b. Evaluating the applications of artificial intelligence in cyber security
   c. Tackling illicit foreign trade of arms and ammunition across borders
2. **GA2 - Economic and Financial Committee (GA2 - ECOFIN)**
   a. Addressing the issue of tax evasion by multinational corporations
   b. Evaluating the risks to global trade routes around the world
   c. Measures to mitigate the risks of the China-Taiwan conflict on the semiconductor industry
3. **GA3 - Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Issues Committee (GA3 - SOCHUM)**
   a. Implementing means to eradicate instances of ethnic cleansing in the MENA region
   b. Preventing human trafficking and the migrant smuggling
   c. Measures to integrate refugees into society from war-torn countries
4. **GA4 - Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4 - SPECPOL)**
   a. The question of the Kashmir territorial conflict
   b. The question of evolving space technologies and its application in the exploration of outer space
   c. The question of the territorial claims in Antarctica
5. **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**
   a. Measures to mitigate planned obsolescence in products around the world
   b. Addressing the regulation of wildlife trade in Southern Africa
   c. Exploring sustainable forms of energy to ensure energy security in LEDCs
6. **Security Council (SC)**
   a. The situation in Afghanistan
   b. The situation in Libya
7. **Human Rights Council (HRC)**
   a. Methods to protect religious and ethnic minorities in China
   b. The question of advancing legislation on digital privacy
   c. Enforcing equitable labor laws to combat fast-fashion and the proliferation of sweatshops
8. **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**
   a. Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)
9. **Youth Assembly (YA)**
   a. The question of ensuring food security and sufficient nutrition in Central Africa
   b. Methods to promote cultural diversity in universal education systems
   c. The question of reducing xenophobia and intolerance toward foreign nationalities
10. **Historical Security Council (HSC)**
    a. The Suez Crisis
    b. The Yugoslav War
11. **World Health Assembly (WHA)**
    a. Addressing the de-stigmatisation of mental health and access to related healthcare
    b. Measures to safely implement nanotechnology in healthcare practices
    c. The question of mitigating poor irrigation systems to avoid rapid spread of disease
12. **United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)**
    a. Implementing systems to tackle rising sea levels and flooding in southeast Asia
    b. Addressing the prevention of habitat loss as a result of human activity
    c. The question of the application of geoengineering to combat climate change
13. **United Nations Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**
    a. The question of the preservation of cultural heritage and the repatriation of cultural artifacts
    b. Methods to improve education and employment opportunities for people of determination
    c. The question of ethical medical practices in human trials
14. **Arab League (AL)**
    a. The question of funding extremist and militia groups in the Middle East
    b. Promoting forms of higher education for underdeveloped communities in the Arab world
    c. The question of liberation in journalism and freedom of speech in the region
15. **United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD)**
    a. The question of safeguarding against the weaponization of space
    b. Promoting the ethical integration of artificial intelligence in healthcare and medicine
    c. Regulating the invasion of privacy from satellite telecommunication
16. **UN Women (UNW)**
    a. The question of the pink tax and women's access to hygiene products
    b. Minimizing coerced sterilization as a form of discrimination against female minority groups
    c. Methods to reduce domestic violence against women in rural areas

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

23

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/

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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

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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 particiapnts 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