



# 27<sup>th</sup> DSAMUN

**DEUTSCHE SCHULE ATHEN Model United Nations**

**18-20 October 2024**

## ADMINISTRATIVE HANDBOOK



### **German School of Athens**

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## **Acknowledgements**

DSAMUN is proud to be a THIMUN (The Hague International Model United Nations) Affiliated Conference. Being a member to the THIMUN, which is the biggest and most famous Youth Conference in the world, provide us the opportunity to contribute as DSAMUN Conference in promoting awareness of international relations and issues for young people in an open-minded atmosphere in which students can develop and refine their communication skills, where they can gain insights to further their understanding of and learning about, politics in a global and international manner. Therefore, we would like to thank the Board of THIMUN, especially Linda Dubock and Irwin Stein for their permission to use their Instructional Guide.

We also thank our school administration and all the other DSA teachers, administrative personnel, students, parents, and alumni who have made this conference possible.

We wish you all a pleasant conference. Let this DSAMUN be as successful as the previous ones!

The DSAMUN Board of Directors

DSAMUN Secretariat, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all to the 2024 DSAMUN conference. This year, our theme, "Conflict Realities," challenges us to confront some of the most pressing issues affecting our world today.

Around the globe, there are conflicts that affect millions of lives. In Ukraine, the war is still destroying many communities. In Sudan, the civil war left many displaced. Across the Middle East from Palestine, through Syria to Yemen— violence continues. In the South China Sea, simmering geopolitical tensions also threaten stability.

But conflict is not only about wars and boundaries. It may take different forms like inequalities, discrimination, and environmental degradation— challenges that create tension within and between societies. These are complicated problems but doable, as they are not beyond human ingenuity.

Here at DSAMUN, you are called not only to understand but to engage with these realities, to grapple with finding solutions. And in doing so, you will be discussing and debating the very issues that today's world is embroiled with by learning the art of finding solutions, which is to be built through diplomacy, cooperation, and critical thinking.

As we open this conference, I encourage you to seize every single minute of the days that lie ahead with a sense of curiosity, empathy and the pursuit of common ground. Together, we can explore the paths to peace and solutions that promote justice and equality.

Thank you, and I look forward to seeing the inspiring ideas that will emerge from your debates!

Annedore Dierker, Headmistress of the Deutsche Schule Athen

Your Excellencies, Honourable Guests, Distinguished Directors and Advisors, Fellow Student Officers, Dear Delegates,

It is my honour to welcome you to the 27th session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations conference. DSAMUN is one of the largest and most prestigious conferences, not only in Greece but also internationally. Throughout its long history of success, DSAMUN has set the stage for establishing international relations, engaging in debates on some of society's most pressing issues, and above all—providing the necessary platform for young people to be heard.

This year's conference theme is "Conflict Realities." It reflects the stark acknowledgment of the harsh and distressing consequences associated with conflict. "Conflict realities" is a term that encapsulates the unsettling yet crucial truth of the world we live in today, where violence, destruction, and war persist in various regions.

If one were to examine a current global conflict tracking map, a mosaic of stigmas emerges, scattered across the continents: from conflicts in Venezuela and Haiti, to the challenges in Asia, the civil war in Myanmar, and ongoing strife in Africa, such as in Libya and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the Middle East, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict continues, alongside the War in Ukraine. What remains evident is that violence continues to overshadow the pursuit of peace and prosperity. These conflict realities are not just geopolitical concerns but humanitarian crises that leave behind deep scars—death, destruction, displacement, and social upheaval. It is through understanding these realities that we begin to comprehend the true cost of war.

The role of the United Nations, especially within the framework of the Model United Nations, is fundamental to addressing these issues. The UN's mission to maintain international peace and security directly aligns with the goals of this conference. In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal 16—Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions—takes on added significance in this era of heightened conflict. Therefore, achieving Goal 16 becomes not just a priority but a necessity, as it represents the foundation upon which all other goals, including sustainable development, rest. This conference will serve as a platform for exploring how diplomacy, collaboration, and innovative solutions can foster peace and contribute to global stability.

As Benjamin Franklin aptly remarked, "There never was a good war, or a bad peace." Wars leave behind a legacy of destruction, and no matter the victor, all suffer the consequences. Peace, though challenging, brings with it the opportunity for growth, healing, and prosperity, a truth we must hold onto as we strive to build a better future.

The theme "Conflict Realities" serves as an urgent call to action. It compels us to enhance our understanding of the harsh truths associated with conflict, not to dwell on the destruction but to replace it with efforts aimed at sustainable development, justice, and prosperity. As young leaders and future diplomats, it is imperative that we not only reflect on the current realities of conflict but actively seek solutions that promote lasting peace. Let this conference be a reminder that the international

community must be prepared to respond effectively to crises, to rebuild trust among nations, and to create a world where peace is not just an aspiration but a reality.

Kindest regards,

Vasiliki Mamitsa, Secretary General

Your excellencies, Honourable guests, Distinguished Directors and Advisors,  
Dear DSAMUN participants, Friends of MUN,

My name is Stergios Stivaktakis, and it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 27<sup>th</sup> session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations Conference, which will be held from Friday, October 18th to Sunday, October 20th on the premises of the German School of Athens.

Since its inception 27 years ago, our conference has welcomed more than 300 delegates from around the world to discuss current topics of the utmost importance. In our current day and age, conflict has become increasingly common. Conflict now takes many forms, from armed combat, to cyberattacks and disinformation on social media platforms. People and nations alike now have access to the tools to start (or end) conflicts.

“Conflict Realities”, this year’s theme, is one that can be interpreted in a multitude of ways. Though armed conflict still is at the epicentre of the topic, everyone experiences conflict daily. Solving them, however, is easier said than done. The international community needs people who - through their commitment - will address, discuss, and seek to find a solution to this issue. This is also the role of Model UN. Through it, students are given a platform to acquire useful skills, important knowledge, and evolve into more involved, global citizens.

Let our dedication to achieving long-lasting peace guide us, as we discuss the reality we live in and the conflicts that are part of it, armed or not, at this MUN conference—one that helps to create a more just, caring, and united world. Though we cannot see the future, nor predict it, we can look at the errors and successes of our past to build strong foundations for peace, justice and international cooperation.

I hope that, by being a part of this year’s DSAMUN Conference, you will learn about and form an opinion on the important affairs of our time, evolving into a citizen of this global society. May this year’s DSAMUN become a memorable experience for everyone.

Sincerely,  
Stergios Stivaktakis, President of the General Assembly,

## Programme

### Thursday 17 October

16.00-18.00 Chair workshop at DSA (mandatory for all Student Officers)

### Friday 18 October

09.00-10.00 Registration (Foyer)  
10.00-10.30 Lobbying  
10.00-10.30 Advisors Meeting (Atrium)  
10.30-11.00 Seating (Auditorium)  
11.00-12.30 Official Opening Ceremony  
12.30-13.30 All committees in session  
13.30-14.30 Lunch  
14.30-18.30 Approval Panel in operation  
14.30-18.30 Lobbying, final Draft of Resolutions

### Saturday 19 October

08.30-10.00 Lobbying  
08.30-15.00 Approval Panel in operation  
10.00-12.30 Committees, SC and ICJ in session  
12.30-13.15 Lunch  
13.15-13.30 Group photo (all together)  
13.30-17.00 Committees, SC and ICJ in session

### Sunday 20 October

09.00-10.45 Committees in session  
09.00-12.00 Approval Panel in operation  
09.00-15.30 SC, ECOSOC, Special Conference, ICJ and Youth Assembly  
09:00-10:30 GA committees in session  
10.45-12.45 General Assembly in session  
12.00-14.00 Lunch available for SC, ECOSOC, Special Conference, ICJ and Youth Assembly  
12.45-13.30 Lunch available for GA committees  
13.30-15.30 General Assembly in session  
15.30-16.30 Closing Ceremony

# Agenda

## **GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)**

### **Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)**

- Monitoring the role of Social Media in conflicts and armed actions
- Preventing terrorist acquisition and utilization of biological weaponry
- Combating piracy in the region of Somalia

### **Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)**

- The issue of maternal mortality in developing countries
- Eliminating criminal violence in Mexico
- Discussing the ethical implications of mandatory conscription

### **Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)**

- The question of self-determination in West Papua
- Tackling the issue of peace building in the conflict in the Central African Republic
- Evaluating the rise of far-right movements in Europe

### **Legal Committee (GA6)**

- Reevaluating the right to veto in the Security Council
- Establishing legal framework to protect intellectual property rights and cultural heritage of indigenous people
- Ensuring accountability and transparency in the use of algorithms, especially in decision-making processes

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

- Measures to regulate the production and consumption of synthetic meat products
- Social inclusion of the elderly
- The problem of sexual harassment by people in power
- Designing strategies to reduce the wealth gap between nations

### **Environmental Committee (EC)**

- Devising sustainable strategies to promote a green tourism industry
- Estimating the environmental impacts of the war in Ukraine
- Prevention of the deforestation of the Amazon and mitigation of its current effects
- The impact of rising sea levels in the Asia Pacific zone

## **SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)**

- The situation in Palestine



- The threat of illicit international production and distribution of 3D printed weapons
- Addressing DPRK's Activities in Arms Control and Proliferation

### **SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON CONFLICT REALITIES**

- Enhancing protection, reintegration and resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in conflict zones
- Addressing artificial intelligence-powered disinformation in conflict settings
- Supporting the physical and mental well-being of children affected by armed conflict
- Assessing the capacity of early warning systems for targeted conflict response

### **YOUTH ASSEMBLY**

#### **Action Paper I on Active Citizens**

- The importance of activism
- The social relevance of volunteering

#### **Action Paper II on Youth Empowerment**

- Promoting comprehensive sexuality education
- Strategies to tackle the challenges of global youth unemployment

### **INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)**

Jadhav (India v. Pakistan)

## **Student Officer List**

### **Secretariat**

Secretary General	Vasiliki Mamitsa (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Deputy Secretary General	Christos Liosis (Geitonas School)
Deputy Secretary General	JeanClaud El Ghoul (Sagesse High School)
President of the GA	Stergios Stivaktakis (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Deputy President of the GA	Stella Athanassoglou (Deutsche Schule Athen)

### **General Assembly**

#### **Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)**

Chair	Emmanuela Sykianaki (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair	Ileanna Geroulanou (St. Catherine's British School)
Co-Chair	Abdallah El Dessouky (British International School Cairo)

#### **Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)**

Chair	Christina Palamidi (Byron College)
Co-Chair	Faye Fragkaki (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair	Christina Charitaki (George Zois School)

#### **Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)**

Chair	Marios Pasoglou (American College of Greece)
Co-Chair	Georgianna Mitsia (Platon School)
Co-Chair	Evelina Stathi (Deutsche Schule Athen)

#### **Legal Committee (GA6)**

Chair	Maria Artopoulou (Ekpaideftiki Anagennisi)
Co-Chair	Christos Arvanitis (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair	Jo Anagnostopoulou (Ekpaideftiki Anagennisi)

### **Specialized Agencies**

#### **Special Conference on Conflict Realities (SPECON)**

President	Virginia Genitsaropoulou (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Deputy President	Yannis Sakellariou (Campion School)
Deputy President	Aspasia Gianniri (St. Catherine's British School)
Deputy President	Yannis Gkoudis (Deutsche Schule Athen)

### **Security Council**

President Christiana Giouchas (Deutsche Schule Athen)  
Deputy President Angelos Talpa (HAEF Athens College)  
Deputy President Kalliopi Vareli (Costeas Geitonas School)

### **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

President Kristi Efstathiou (Ekpaideftiki Anagennisi)  
Deputy President Elena Protonotariou (Costeas Geitonas School)  
Deputy President Charidimos Styliaras (Deutsche Schule Athen)  
Deputy President Theodoros Dimitras (Deutsche Schule Athen)

### **Environmental Committee**

Chair Leandros Bremer (Deutsche Schule Athen)  
Co-Chair Bill Derpanopoulos (Moraitis School)  
Co-Chair Katerina Mitrousi (Lyceé Française)  
Co-Chair Sofia Papadaki (Athens College)

### **Youth Assembly**

#### **Action Paper I**

Head Konstantina- Anna Apostolopoulou (Campion School)  
Co- Head Isabella Papatheodorou (Leonteios School)  
Co- Head Antigoni Douvou (Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki Sxoli)

#### **Action Paper II**

Head Eleni Genitsaropoulou (Deutsche Schule Athen)  
Co -Head Eleftheria (Ellie) Agrolampou (8o Lykeio Amarousiou)  
Co- Head Rafaella Boutzoulgian (Deutsche Schule Athen)

## **ICJ Participants**

President	Lukas Voigt- Vozanas (Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki)
Deputy President	Aristidis Bakamitsos (American Community Schools of Athens)
Registrar	Mariza Michalaki (Athens College)
Advocate (Appl)	Dimitrios Gkimpiritis (Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki) Lukas Kargiotis (Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki)
Advocate (Resp)	Aikaterini Pierrakou (Deutsche Schule Athen) Christos Tomasso Kefaleas (Deutsche Schule Athen)

## **Judges:**

Yanran Cao	Campion School
Gabriele Castrica	Liceo Ginnasio Torquato Tasso
Eirini Chrysovalantou Roussou	Arsakeia Tositseia Schools Psychiko
Giulia De Vita	Liceo Ginnasio Torquato Tasso
Antonios Doumouras	Athens college
Spyridoula Rallou Georgopoulou	Athens College
Natalia Konti	Athens College
Petros Kossonakos	Deutsche Schule Athen
Foteini Kourousi	Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki Sxoli
Francesca Giovanna La Torre	Liceo classico Torquato Tasso
Paraskevi Malamou	B Arsakeio Tositseio Lyceum of Ekali
Sara Maria Maspes	Liceo Ginnasio Torquato Tasso
Klio Patsiou	Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki Sxoli

## **ICJ PROGRAMME**

### **Friday 18 October**

- 10.00 - 10.45 Brief Meeting
- 10.45 - 11.00 Seating (Aula)
- 11.00 - 12.30 General Assembly: Official Opening Ceremony
- 12.30 - 13.30 Opening Statements, Stipulations & Admission of Applicant Party's Evidence
- 13.30 - 14.30 Lunch
- 14.30 - 17.30 Presentation of the case by the Applicant party- Examination of Witnesses and Deliberation

### **Saturday 22 October**

- 08.45 - 09.00 Brief Meeting
- 09.00 - 09.30 Deliberation
- 09.30 - 12.30 Admission of Respondent Party's evidence & Examination of Witnesses and Deliberation
- 12.30 - 13.15 Lunch
- 13.15 - 13.30 Group photo
- 13.30 - 14.30 Deliberation
- 14.30 - 15.15 Rebuttal
- 15.15 - 16.15 Deliberation
- 16.15 - 17.00 Questions by Judges

### **Sunday 23 October**

- 09.00 - 09.45 Questions by Judges
- 09.45 - 11.00 Closing Arguments
- 11.00 - 14.15 Deliberation/Lunch
- 14.15 - 15.00 Writing of the Verdict
- 15.00 - 16.30 Closing Ceremony/Presentation of the Verdict

The Respondent Party should be fully prepared for the first day, as changes in schedule may occur. The advocates of both Parties should inform their witnesses beforehand about the time of their examination.

## Assembly and Meeting Rooms

General Assembly	Aula	ground floor
Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)	112	1st floor
Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)	212	2nd floor
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)	207	2nd floor
Legal Committee (GA6)	107	1st floor
Environmental Committee (EC)	116	1st floor
ECOSOC	117	1st floor
Security Council	214	2nd floor
Special Conference	216	2nd floor
International Court of Justice	115	1st floor
Action Paper I	110	1st floor
Action paper II	108	1st floor
Computer rooms	com 1, com 2	ground floor
Photocopying (for delegates)	library	ground floor
Photocopying (for staff)	main entrance hall	ground floor
Approval panel	computer room 1	ground floor
Press	computer room 2	ground floor
Staff Room	Lehrerzimmer	ground floor
Information desk	main entrance hall	ground floor

## Country Assignments sort by country represented

1. Afghanistan	Geitonas School
2. Algeria	Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi
3. Amnesty International	Ekpaideftiria Athina
4. Argentina	Deutsche Schule Athen
5. Austria	Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School
6. Belarus	Mandoulides
7. Belgium	Lyceum Of Psychiko
8. Brazil	Moraitis School
9. Canada	Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School
10. China	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki
11. Colombia)	Athens College Gymnasium
12. Costa Rica	Pierce American College of Greece
13. DPR Korea	Costeas Geitonas School
14. Ecuador	Platonschool
15. Egypt	4th Lyceum of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos"
16. Finland	Despoina Fragkia
17. France	Ekpaideftiria Athina
18. Germany	G. Zois Schools
19. Greece	Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi
20. Guyana	Anatolia High School
21. India	Platonschool
22. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mandoulides
23. Iraq	Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi
24. Israel	The Rimun Group ( Network Of Roman Schools)
25. Italy	Kessariss Private School
26. Japan	The Rimun Group ( Network Of Roman Schools)
27. Lebanon	Costeas Geitonas School
28. Malta	Athens College - Psychico
29. Mozambique	Geitonas School
30. New Zealand	Kessariss Private School
31. Nigeria	Pierce American College Of Greece
32. Norway	4th Lyceum Of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos"
33. Pakistan	Deutsche Schule Athen
34. Palestine	Kessariss Private School
35. Peru	Yannopoulos School
36. Republic of Korea	Ursuline Greek-French School
37. Russian Federation	Leonteios School Of Athens
38. Saudi Arabia	Pierce American College Of Greece
39. Sierra Leone	Deutsche Schule Athen

40. Slovenia	Deutsche Schule Athen
41. Sweden	Anatolia High School
42. Switzerland	Moraitis School
43. Turkey	Platonschool
44. Ukraine	Lyceum Of Psychiko
45. United Arab Emirates	Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School
46. United Kingdom	Athens College Lykeion
47. United States of America	G. Zois Schools
48. Uruguay	Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi
49. World Trade Organization (WTO)	Ursuline Greek-French School



## Country Assignments sort by School

School	Country
1. 4th Lyceum Of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos"	Egypt
2. 4th Lyceum Of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos"	Norway
3. Anatolia High School	Guyana
4. Anatolia High School	Sweden
5. Athens College - Psychico	Malta
6. Athens College Gymnasium	Colombia
7. Athens College Lykeion	United Kingdom
8. Costeas Geitonas School	Lebanon
9. Costeas Geitonas School	Dpr Korea
10. Despoina Fragkia	Finland
11. Deutsche Schule Athen	Slovenia
12. Deutsche Schule Athen	Sierra Leone
13. Deutsche Schule Athen	Pakistan
14. Deutsche Schule Athen	Argentina
15. Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	China
16. Ekpaideftiria Athina	France
17. Ekpaideftiria Athina	Amnesty International
18. Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Algeria
19. Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Greece
20. Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Uruguay
21. Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Iraq
22. Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School	Canada
23. Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School	United Arab Emirates
24. Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School	Austria
25. G. Zois Schools	United States Of America
26. G. Zois Schools	Germany
27. Geitonas School	Mozambique
28. Geitonas School	Afghanistan
29. Kessariss Private School	Italy
30. Kessariss Private School	New Zealand
31. Kessariss Private School	Palestine
32. Leonteios School Of Athens	Russian Federation
33. Lyceum Of Psychiko	Belgium
34. Lyceum Of Psychiko	Ukraine
35. Mandoulides	Belarus
36. Mandoulides	Iran (Islamic Republic Of)
37. Moraitis School	Switzerland

38. Moraitis School	Brazil
39. Pierce American College of Greece	Saudi Arabia
40. Pierce American College of Greece	Nigeria
41. Pierce American College of Greece	Costa Rica
42. Platonschool	Ecuador
43. Platonschool	Turkey
44. Platonschool	India
45. The Rimun Group (Network Of Roman Schools)	Japan
46. The Rimun Group (Network Of Roman Schools)	Israel
47. Ursuline Greek-French School	Republic Of Korea
48. Ursuline Greek-French School	World Trade Organization (WTO)
49. Yannopoulos School	Peru

## **Important Information**

### **Conduct**

Standards of conduct for all students are expected to be maintained at a high level. Those not willing to assume the responsibility for conducting themselves in such a manner will be asked to leave.

### **Dress Regulations**

Delegates should be reminded that the conference is a formal conference and that formal dress is required. For example, jeans, denim or cloth jackets, open-necked shirts, T-shirt etc. or sneakers will not be permitted.

### **Photocopying**

Each delegation will be responsible for supplying its own, headed notepaper and for bringing enough copies for each committee.

### **Resolutions**

Students may register at the computer room. Do not install any programs on your USB or use any system discs. Normally the use of the computers will be restricted to 30 minutes. At least ten co-submitters are required to present a resolution to the Approval Panel (see resolution processing).

### **Opening speeches**

Each delegation will have the opportunity of obtaining the floor of their committee for one minute, before the committee commences with lobbying for a policy statement/opening speech. This should be treated as a serious occasion. The delegation's opening speech must be representative of their nation's policy on each of the committee's topics. Following the delivery of seven opening speeches, two rights of reply will be entertained by the President.

### **DSAMUN Badge**

Always wear your badge! Without your badge you will not be permitted into the meeting. If lost, the issuing of the new badge will cost 5 EURO.

### **Flags, Country signs, Placards**

Flags and country signs are property of the DSA. They may not be removed or defaced. Schools will be charged for the loss or damage of country signs or flags. Delegation signs may not be removed from the room. Placards are provided on the basis of one per delegate. You need the placards for being recognized and for voting.

### **Poster and Notices**

No posters or notices are allowed on any walls, doors, or other areas in the school, except for the notice boards provided in the entrance hall.

### **Smoking and Alcohol:**

Smoking and alcohol are not permitted on the school premises.

## Procedure For Processing Resolutions

The Procedure for processing resolutions through Approval Panel:

1. **Delegates will discuss** their draft resolution with other delegates during Lobbying and agree on additions, deletions or mergers.
2. They will obtain a **co-submitter sheet** from their Chair and have it signed by a minimum number of delegates; you need **at least 10 signatures of different countries**.
3. Delegates will have to **deliver a final version** of the alliance's resolution before the lobbying time elapses to the presidency of the committee, which will be then sent out to the approval panel by the president.
4. The **approval panel** will then **correct the draft resolution with a D-Number** in regards to **grammar, spelling mistakes, plagiarism** and if it **follows the mandate of the Committee**.
5. If the Resolution is **not up to standard** it will be **sent back to the presidency**
6. The then once again corrected resolution will be formatted correctly and be formally approved. Further, the Resolution will receive an **A-Number (approved)**.
7. The approved resolution will be sent to the Presidency via email.
8. **Computer staff** will print out enough copies of each resolution, for the committee, the presidency and the secretariat.
9. The Presidency will be informed by the Approval Panel and Secretariat regarding the status of each submitted resolution. Once approved the Presidency will receive the approved version both via email as well in physical form.

### **Please observe the following rule:**

A delegate may **submit** or **co-submit** only **one resolution** on any **one issue**, i.e. they may sign altogether 3 resolutions, but on three different topics.

**FORUM:** Disarmament and International Security Committee  
**QUESTION OF:** Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

**SUBMITTED BY:** Russian Federation

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** France, Portugal, Australia, Spain, Poland, Germany, Finland, Togo, Ireland, Italy, Croatia, Venezuela, Denmark, Slovakia, Syria, Cuba, Peru, Ghana

**THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,**

*Recognizing* Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) as the devices such as nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, radiological or biological weapons that can cause explosions of large magnitude and pose a great threat to humanity as a whole,

*Recalling* the UN Security Council Resolution 1540/2004 which banned all Member States of the UN from providing any form of support to non-state actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery,

*Emphasizing* the need that all UN Member-States sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) and The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Biological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction,

*Alarmed* by the nuclear weapons projects of Iran and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) which could possibly supply the black market with weapons grade uranium and deliver technology,

*Realizing* the fact that there have been 18 incidences of theft or loss of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium as confirmed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

*Fully alarmed* by many indications of Pakistan's nuclear stockpile instability, such as but not limited to: the study of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs titled "Securing the Bomb 2010," found that Pakistan's stockpile "faces a greater threat from Islamic extremists seeking nuclear weapons than any other nuclear stockpile on earth.",

*Recognizing* that black markets are a source of uncertainty regarding the transfer of WMD,

*Noting with deep concern* that radiological weapons containing reactor grade uranium (low enriched) with the aim of dispersing it and creating a nuclear fallout and vast amounts of radiation are far more dangerous than any other conventional weapons,

*Pointing out* that nuclear terrorism might not only be achieved by means of a nuclear weapon, but also by attacking a nuclear power plant near a major city and causing a meltdown,

*Welcoming* the entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 7 July 2007,

*Noting with approval* that the former Soviet states Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan transferred all of the nuclear warheads they inherited after the separation of the USSR to the Russian Federation and as result are not armed with WMDs,

*Further noting* the threat that could be posed by dual-use activities concerning biological and chemical research and the one of a possible seizure of any stored toxic substances by terrorists,

1. Authorizes the construction of a special uranium converting and storing facility under the auspices of the IAEA to be built on international ground in order to convert weapons grade uranium to reactor grade uranium (down-blending) and then safely store it, thus inverting the enrichment process and rendering it useless for the construction of nuclear weapons, as well as the designation of this area as "out of bounds" for everyone except for specific UN personnel, its safeguarding from UN military personnel at all times and the authorization of the use of firearms in a case of emergency;
2. Invites every nation currently on a nuclear disarmament phase, especially the Russian Federation and the United States of America, to transport under extremely strict security measures highly enriched uranium from the dismantled weapons to the facility mentioned in operative clause 1 for its:
  - a) conversion to low enriched uranium,
  - b) safe storage under the auspices of the IAEA and the UN,
  - c) later donation with the consensus of the IAEA to states lacking in nuclear fuel on condition of its use for peaceful purposes, such as but not limited to:
    - i. nuclear medicine,
    - ii. clean energy,
    - iii. biomedical research;
3. Calls upon all states possessing nuclear weapons that are not allowed to possess them by the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to declare their complete nuclear warhead capacity to the UN, and to safely dismantle 70% of their nuclear warhead capacity over a period of three years and 100% over 5 years, while fully complying with the terms stated in operative clause 1;
4. Further calls upon every nation that is a member of the BWC and the CWC to accelerate the process of destruction of every bacteriological or chemical agent they may have created, developed, stockpiled or purchased in the past and every nation-member of the UN that has not signed these conventions yet to do so as soon as possible;
5. Calls for the establishment of mandatory automatic shutdown systems in all nuclear power plants, which can bypass the commands given by the control center and cool the reactor if the temperature climbs at dangerous levels, thus preventing a deliberate or even accidental meltdown that could be caused by terrorists, a human or mechanical fault or malfunction or a natural disaster;
6. Recommends the installation of an international surveillance network composed of three satellites and the establishment of emergency link systems with this network in every WMD storage facility in order to:
  - a) monitor the movements of suspects of international terrorism that are on the watch list of Interpol,
  - b) reveal terrorist training camps through the tracking of their movements and coordinate surgical attacks on them to prevent the loss of any civilian life and maximize the terrorist casualties through the element of surprise,
  - c) follow and track down a potential attacker on a WMD storage facility that might escape from the facility with material needed to construct WMDs and therefore make him unable to escape from a satellite and be easily caught later,
  - d) impose surveillance on suspicious cargo or personnel shipments headed to or from

terrorist camps and coordinate military action on them;

7. Suggests the foundation of an executive bureau incorporated to the satellite network mentioned in operative clause number 6, which will gather all information received by the satellites, consider and confirm these and then authorize the military action;
8. Urges every member state to implement all SC and GA resolutions concerning the topic of international terrorism and to cooperate fully with the UNODA and the counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies of the Security Council in the fulfillment of their tasks;
9. Further urges all member States and especially the ones mostly affected by terrorism to urgently take steps towards the discovery and elimination of all illegal markets within their territory that may supply terrorists with technology and elements capable to develop WMDs by:
  - a) maximizing as much as possible their police forces vigilance,
  - b) setting up specialized detective organizations under the authorities of their national intelligence services with the specific target of suspicious black market;
10. Further recommends that stricter punishments such as, but not limited to harsh economic and military sanctions and embargoes are imposed on the countries which are proved to support or approve in any manner an illicit market of WMDs and impeding the work of UN bodies and the implementation of SC resolutions concerning the topic of terrorism, as well as stricter penalties to individuals;
11. Congratulates all nations-members of the UN that have contributed a lot to the hindering of terrorist activities and to the suppression of acts of religious or social terrorism and expresses its hope that all others will follow their example and aid the war on terrorism with their full potential;
12. Congratulates also all nations that have recently signed the CWC and the BWC and therefore declared their WMD stockpiles, if existing, and initiated their destruction process, thus further reducing terrorists' chances of acquiring their stockpiles and making the world safer;
13. Proposes the prevention by all means of any civilian access to disclosed governmental documents concerning WMDs and technology that could be used in dual use activities and their full disclosure to the public, in particular regard to the CWC and BWC, which ban all the nations that have signed them from providing any information or material at all concerning biological and chemical weapons;
14. Further suggests that all laboratories treating dual material must have improved security to prevent terrorists from acquiring any of that materials as well as scientists being under appropriate supervision to deal with any potential internal leak of material which could be sold on the black market;
15. Confirms that it will remain actively seized on the matter.

## Useful Phrases to be used by members of the house

When starting to speak dear guests...	Honourable Chairs, fellow delegates and
When asking for permission to speak	We request the floor / We wish to have the floor
When wishing to ask a question	We rise to a point of information / point of order
When asking a question	Is the Chair/ the speaker (not) aware that...  Does the speaker (not) agree with us that...  The speaker stated in their speech ..... Does the delegate not realise that...
When pausing to answer questions information.	We yield the floor to points of
When concluding a speech	We urge the house to give us its support by voting for/against this motion / resolution/ amendment
When moving an amendment	We move to amend the resolution by striking/ inserting/ adding the words....
When giving up the right to speak	We yield the floor (to the Chair)



## **Debating Terms**

### **The Chair (Chairman, Chairperson)**

The chair's role is very important. It is his job to conduct the debate and to maintain order, while remaining totally impartial.

### **The House**

All participants, e.g. the members of the class/General Assembly except the Chairs.

### **The Proposer or Submitter**

The delegate who is proposing the motion for debate.

### **The Motion**

The proposal for debate, which will eventually be voted upon.

### **Resolution**

In its draft form, a resolution is a long, complex motion, or series of motions, for debate. Once it has been voted on and adopted, it becomes the decision and policy of the forum which has debated it.

### **Point of Information**

A question directed either to the speaker who has the floor or to the Chair by a member of the house who has been duly recognized by the Chair. It may not interrupt the speaker.

### **Point of Order**

A question directed to the Chair by a member of the house who feels that a mistake has been made in the order of debate or who requires clarification of the rules or procedure. It may not interrupt the speaker.

### **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

A question about the rules of procedure directed to the Chairs.

### **To have the floor**

To have been given the right to speak during open debate.

### **To yield the floor**

To give up one's right to the floor, either finally, or temporarily for a point of information to be asked.

## General Rules of procedure

1. The decisions of the Chairs are final.
2. Only the Chair, a member of the house recognized by the Chair for a point, or the speaker holding the floor has any right to speak.
3. All speakers, including those rising to points, must stand when speaking and address the Chair first.
4. The Chair may, if circumstances warrant it, extend or reduce debate times or speaking times and limit the number of points of information.
5. Except by a decision of the Chair, there will be no suspension of the rules or changes in the order of debate.

## Amendments

The purpose of making an amendment is to improve the resolution in such a way that you will feel able to vote in favor of the resolution once it has been so amended. Amendments, therefore, should always be constructive in intent, which is not to say that they will be non-controversial. This is why amendments are debated separately from the main motion, which is the draft resolution.

If you have not been successful in the lobbying and merging process, in getting all your proposals included in the draft resolution under discussion, you should try to obtain the floor in the formal debate time in order to move an amendment.

Amendments should only be made to one clause at a time and should only seek to make a single change. If you try to change too many things in one amendment, it is possible that other delegates might be in favor of some parts and against others. The usual ways to change a clause are "to strike", "to insert" or "to strike and insert" a word or phrase.

### AMENDMENT SHEET

**COMMITTEE:** Disarmament  
**QUESTION OF:** Ending the embargo on Cuba  
**RESOLUTION NUMBER:** *A 043*  
**SUBMITTED BY:** Angola  
**PROPOSED AMENDMENT:**

( state clearly the clause to be amended and the nature of the amendment, e.g. to **strike** in Operative Clause Number .... the words ....., to **insert** ....., to **add** a new clause which reads .....)

**CLAUSE NUMBER**   9   :

To strike in Operative Clause 9 the words

“fund raising committee monitored”

and insert the word

“fund”

so that the clause would read:

“Further encourages the establishment of a fund by the World Bank etc..”

You can see that the delegation of Angola thinks that the establishment of a fund is a good idea but that a fund-raising committee is unnecessary.

Most conferences require that delegates who wish to propose an amendment send a written copy to the Chair beforehand. Remember that you must have the floor before you can propose any amendment.

## **General Rules**

All delegates should be aware that the rules are intended to facilitate debate and to accord to all members their democratic right to voice an opinion. The Student Officers will apply the rules to this end and will not tolerate the abuse or misuse of the rules for obstructive or restrictive purposes.

### **United Nations Charter**

Delegations should, at all times, act in accordance with the articles and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

### **Diplomacy**

Each delegate must act according to diplomatic norms, including the duty to:

- respect the decisions of the Chair at all times;
- obtain the floor before speaking;
- stand when speaking;
- yield the floor when the Chair requests it;
- be courteous at all times;
- avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.

### **Opening Speeches**

Each delegation will have the opportunity of obtaining the floor of their committee for one minute, before the committee commences with lobbying for a policy statement/opening speech. This should be treated as a serious occasion. The delegation's opening speech must be representative of their nation's policy on each of the committee's topics. Following the delivery of seven opening speeches, two rights of reply will be entertained by the President.

### **Parliamentary Procedure**

Except where otherwise adapted or limited by conference by-laws, Robert's Rules of parliamentary procedure are used.

In general, the Student Officers will know the proper procedure, how to apply the rules. They are available to give help and information and delegates should not be afraid to ask for clarification or explanation of the rules. This is most easily done by rising to a point of order, a point of information to the Chair or a point of parliamentary enquiry. At most conferences, such points are not allowed to interrupt a speech.

### **Powers of the President / Chair during Formal Debate**

The President/Chair will propose the limitation of debate time for each motion. When debate time has been exhausted, the President/Chair will propose either the extension of debate time or the closure of debate and subsequent vote on the question being considered (the Previous Question).

Since a high degree of consensus is aimed at, open debate is the norm except on really contentious issues, where the President / Chair may propose closed debate.

The President/Chair may, in the interest of debate or in order to work towards consensus, call upon a particular delegation to speak, even if they have not requested the floor. The President/Chair may also, for the same purposes, restrict the speaking time of an individual delegate. The limitations of debate time will include the time taken for replies to points of information but will not include the time taken for questions put to the speaker or for other interruptions.

The President / Chair will announce the guillotine time (the absolute maximum debate time for any resolution) to the Assembly.

The President, Chair may call recesses or adjournments. A two-thirds vote against the Chair's decision is required for such an appeal to be upheld.

### **Quorum**

A majority of the total membership of each forum shall constitute a quorum

### **Amendments to the Agenda and to Resolutions**

Amendments can only be submitted by a speaker who has the floor.

Proposed amendments to the agenda may be submitted in each forum at the start of business.

The purpose of proposed amendments to resolutions is to improve the resolution with the object of achieving a wider consensus.

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment is voted on before the vote is taken on the main motion. If a second amendment (amendment to the amendment) is moved, it will be voted on before the vote is taken on the main amendment. If the adoption of the second amendment necessarily implies the acceptance or rejection of the first amendment, the first amendment is not put to the vote.

### **Referring a Resolution or Question**

A resolution or question may be referred to another Council, Commission or Committee e.g. to the Security Council. The desirability of referral is debatable. It requires a majority vote.

### **Reconsideration and Tabling**

Once a resolution has been formally adopted or rejected by a vote of the assembly concerned, it may only be reconsidered after all business on the agenda has been dealt with, and normally requires a two-thirds majority in favor of reconsideration.

Tabling, or laying a resolution on the table temporarily disposes of it. A motion to table a resolution is not debatable and requires only a simple majority in favor. A two-thirds majority is needed to take matters from the table, however.

### **Yielding the Floor to other delegations**

The floor may be yielded by one delegation to another only once consecutively.

### **Rising to Points**

A Point of Personal Privilege must refer to the comfort and well-being of the delegate. It may not refer to the content of any speech and may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is inaudible.

A Point of Order may relate to procedural matters only.

A Point of Information may be directed to the Chair or to the speaker who has the floor if he has indicated that he is willing to yield to points of information. A point of information must be formulated as a question, although a short introductory statement of reference may precede the question. A follow-up question or series of questions from the same questioner are usually not in order.

A Point of Parliamentary Enquiry is a point of information directed to the Chair concerning the rules of procedure.

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