



20th D S A M U N

DEUTSCHE SCHULE ATHEN Model United Nations

20-22 October 2017

CONFERENCE 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. THIMUN is the biggest and most famous Youth Conference in the world. 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 all our colleagues, parents, alumni, students and sponsors who have made this conference possible.

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

The Board of DSAMUN Directors

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

I am pleased to welcome you to the 20th DSAMUN conference here in Athens. Looking before me, I can see hundreds of young and aspiring diplomats who have gathered here to discuss and debate some of the most urgent and vital issues that our world is facing today. Our world is changing rapidly and profoundly and many fear the consequences of the policies of other countries. What the leaders of this world seem to have forgotten is that they should be creating a world for tomorrow, a world for the young people like you. In times of crisis, diplomacy is a very important tool to keep this world a peaceful one.

Our 20th conference is dedicated to the young people of the world, and therefore, I would like to start with a quotation from one of the study guides that our students have written on the Special Conference about YOUTH:

*"In the world of the 21st century, humanity, having already experienced several conflicts, political, social and economic instability, calls for a messiah to find solutions to all our problems, to lead us into an era of prosperity and security. This new messiah is for many the **youth**. We all have heard expressions like "the youth is our future", or "the new generation will have to deal with it, since they've learnt from our mistakes and they are more informed than we were". However, people under the age of 35 are rarely found in formal political leadership positions. It is a fact that in one-third of the countries, eligibility for the national parliament begins at the age of 25. Consequently, the young people are not represented adequately in formal political institutions and processes."*¹

As we all know, we are here today to promote youth civic engagement and participation in politics. Where else but at this MUN conference can we promote the encouragement of young people to become involved in political affairs? Where else but at this MUN conference can young people show that they can put themselves in the position of another country to debate issues that will change the world of tomorrow?

In times of crisis we can see that it is often young people who lose confidence in politics and themselves, as they find it hard to see how they can thrive and contribute to the world. They feel excluded. That is what we want to change through this 20th MUN conference at the DSA and similar Modell of United Nations conferences across the world. The topics that the young people will have to deal with here are problems that are current and pressing and will change the world. A song by REM has the lyric: "It's the end of the world as we know it" and it was meant in a negative way; they were frustrated with a world in which there were catastrophes, raging wars and the lack of care for humanity. We want to change that line into a positive one: It's the end of the world as we know it because we will change it and make a better one. Let's never forget the power that young people have if they think that their views are virtuous, commendable and worthy. I have followed the MUN club at our school. I have seen that young people who are involved in politics and change, and who debate with others about issues that are of great importance to them, can make

¹ Committee/Council: Special Conference on Young People. Issue: Enhancing youth civic engagement and participation in decision-making and political processes and institutions by Aikaterina Mouzaki

changes, not only at our school but also far beyond its boundaries. Make yourself be heard. That is what I would urge you to take with you from this school and from this conference.

"The first ingredient of political stability is an informed citizen. The first ingredient of economic progress is a skilled worker. And the first ingredient of social justice is an enlightened society. Education is thus the key to global peace and prosperity"
- Kofi Anan

The aims of an MUN conference are to encourage debate and the sharing of views between students from different schools and of different ethnicities. The ultimate goals of a MUN Conference are to promote awareness of international relations and issues for young people, to inspire global mindedness and an understanding of the problems of the world and to suggest a way to combat them. All this can be done 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.

Young people have to be included in decision-making in all levels and this conference will help them to understand different countries and their backgrounds which influence their politics. Changing the world involves knowing where everyone comes from and is aiming towards. Let this MUN conference be a step to enlightenment awareness and global mindedness.

Make this world a better one!

Thank you for your attention and I wish you good luck in your debates.

Annette Brunke – Kullik, Headmistress of the Deutsche Schule Athen

Your Excellencies, honorable guests, esteemed directors, fellow student officers, dear delegates,

It is my profound honor and great pleasure to welcome you all to the 20th session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations conference. The fact that more than 500 participants have gathered here with the sole aim of actively engaging in various debates about pressing global issues over the course of the next three days is, in itself, a very strong statement. Three days may seem like a relatively short period of time, but they can feel like an eternity when one is constantly preoccupied with challenging and controversial topics of international range, diverse opinions within a complex political spectrum, captivating arguments and sometimes seemingly insurmountable obstacles. In my experience, Model United Nations has never failed to provide any of this. Our team will do its best to ensure that this conference is no exception, by facilitating your efforts to face the challenges ahead.

When engaging in such efforts, one usually discovers that there is no distinct line between black and white, good and evil. Diplomacy requires the navigation of a complicated grey zone, and when discussing issues such as internet censorship by national governments, the elimination of enforced disappearances, the question of Syria or combating discrimination against transgender workers, you will be called upon to efficiently represent starkly contrasting opinions. Opinions contrasting either with those of other nations, or with your personal beliefs.

Some issues, such as the cultural and educational integration of refugees into new societies, which may at first appear to be more policy-oriented, are in truth a test of whether we are willing to implement basic principles put forth by documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions. Some issues may seem almost impossible to solve: recent events have constituted the renegotiation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement on climate change more urgent than ever, but also more difficult. Despite the consensus among the majority of the scientific community about the existence of climate change and its irreversible consequences, we are still very far from taking the necessary measures. Those fighting for their implementation will face a double enemy: The stubborn refusal of certain forces to accept reality in order to protect short-term private interests, and the ceaseless ticking of the clock.

But, even if the global balance of power is shifted heavily in favor of some, the United Nations is a democratic institution, a practical application of the belief that each voice is equal and has the right to be heard, the right to one single vote. Citizenship is not only local and national, but also international, and the very existence of this forum relies on your ability and willingness to engage in discussions with one another. It is this ability and privilege that we should never take for granted, and that we should always fight for, regardless of our nation and our title and our place in any given social hierarchy. It is this ability, too, that our conference this year attempts to promote: on Sunday, you will all have the chance to step out of your roles as delegates and voice your own thoughts on issues that concern you. You will also have the chance to advantage of the presence of multiple Non-Governmental Organizations in this year's conference, whose dedicated representatives are waiting to inform you or even draw you into the world of volunteering and active citizenship.

This year's topic of the Special Conference is Young People. But why do we differentiate between young people and people in general? Again, our presence here today is the answer. MUN is different from the real institution of the United Nations not only because it is an educational simulation, but because it is realized by young people for young people, and its very energy is therefore different: It is characterized by the restless pursuit for a perfect world that can only be found in people yet mostly unburdened by the harshness of reality and defeat. We often hear that we will be the leaders, diplomats and pioneers of the future; I believe there is only one thing that we are all guaranteed to be, and that is citizens of the future. We must not underestimate this ordinary-sounding honor and right, but live up to it, for without it, we are nothing. We will all undoubtedly face defeat and disappointment, but for the time being we have the necessary momentum to propel us into a future lying open ahead of us, and it is this momentum that pushes the world forward. I believe that this conference will assist you in doing just that. I wish you all a creative and fruitful debate.

Thank you.

Eirini Sotiropoulou, The Secretary General

Your Excellencies, honorable guests, esteemed directors, fellow student officers, dear delegates,

It is my honor to welcome you in the 20th session of DSAMUN. I hope that you will all enjoy these three days while engaging in fruitful debates, expressing your critical opinions and meeting people from all around the world, thus exploiting this MUN experience to the maximum.

Our school, the German School of Athens, is one of oldest ones to host Model United Nations conferences under the affiliation of the Hague International MUN. This year we are proud to organize our 20th session and, after reviewing the past years' experiences, we are confident to say that MUN offers young people a unique experience by giving them the opportunity to feel they have a say, a respectable voice in the "loud" world we live in. In a society where young people have no voice, MUN can offer them the privilege of being prepared to become conscious and active citizens of this world. I strongly believe that, since we should seek for the root causes of each issue, proper education is the key to more informed and sensitive citizens. It is our strongest card concerning the changes we wish to make in our society, and by being here we all state our wish to contribute to that change. DSAMUN, in its 20 years, has helped thousands of participants to broaden their understanding and way of thinking and most importantly to develop the ability to realize the motives and the real reasons behind our world's crises.

This year, our conference emphasizes this exact need for the empowerment of youth. Amongst other crucial issues on the agenda, such as the situation in Syria and the DPRK, this year's Special Conference deals with young people, their right to freedom, to proper information and most of all their engagement in the political and social decision-making processes. This year we decided that this conference will not be just another country-representing experience. Although examining a topic from the point of view of a country other than your homeland can undeniably make you question what is presented as facts and reality, this year we have decided to put our own theme into practice and, besides the lobbying and the interesting debates, include an experiment in our program. This year we ask you to put your roles as delegates aside for a while and represent yourselves by examining one of your committees' topics from the point of view of a teenager from any part of the world, and propose solutions that will not be implemented by any organization but rather yourselves in your everyday life. This way we hope to extend the influence of MUN outside the limits of a three-day diplomatic simulation and turn it into an experience that will not only help you learn, but which will also make an actual impact, even a small one, in the real world.

All in all, I would like to personally thank you for attending this year's conference and ensure you that we, the Secretariat, and the Student Officers' team will do our best to make this MUN experience one to remember. I wish you all a great session and hope that in three days we will all have come a step closer to understanding and changing our world.

Thank you,
Sofia Kopsacheili, President of the General Assembly

Programme

Thursday	19 October
10.00-13.00	Acropolis Museum – guided tour, cost: 5 Euros for advisors - 3 Euros for from non-EU countries, with current identification card to confirm age - free for students from EU countries, with current identification card (optional, register per email), meeting point metro station Acropolis at 10.00 o'clock
15.00-18.00	Chair workshop at GSA (mandatory for all Student Officers)
Friday	20 October
08.00	Shuttle buses leave from Hotel President for GSA
08.30-09.30	Registration (Foyer)
08.30-10.00	Lobbying
09.30-10.00	Advisors Meeting (Atrium)
09.45-10.30	Seating (Auditorium)
10.30-12.00	General Assembly: Official Opening Ceremony
12.00-18.00	All committees in session
13.00-14.00	Lunch
15.00-18.00	Approval Panel in operation
15.30-18.00	Lobbying, final Draft of Resolutions
18.00	Buses leave for Hotel President from GSA parking site close to "Avenue" shopping mall
Saturday	21 October
08.00	Shuttle buses leave from Hotel President for GSA
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
17.00	Buses leave for Hotel President
09.00-16.00	Optional for Advisors (register per email): Excursion to Nemea, Korinthos, Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea , lunch included, free
Sunday	22 October
08.30	Shuttle buses leave from Hotel President for GSA
09.00-10.45	Committees in session
09.00-15.30	SC, ECOSOC, Special Conference, ICJ and Youth Assembly 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
16.30	Buses leave for Hotel President

Final Agenda

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

Disarmament and International Security Committee

- Measures towards better intelligence coordination for the prevention of terrorist attacks within Interpol
- Combating maritime terrorism in Somalia
- Preventing non-state actors from gaining access to weapons of mass-destruction

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

- Eliminating enforced disappearances
- The use of drones for humanitarian relief in conflicts and natural disasters
- Achieving the cultural and educational integration of refugees into new societies

Special Political and Decolonization Committee

- The question of Cyprus
- Achieving long-term political stability in Colombia
- The issue of internet censorship by national governments

Environmental Committee

- Re-evaluation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement on climate change in a shifting political landscape
- The issue of animal cruelty in the exotic skins business
- The question of overfishing in Antarctica

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

- The situation in Syria
- The question of the disputed Western Sahara territories
- Towards the de-escalation of the situation in the DPRK

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

- Preventing the erosion of farmers' seeds sovereignty
- Coordinating an international response to the issue of asteroid mining
- Combating discrimination against transgender workers
- The promotion of sustainable tourism for the protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous people

SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON YOUNG PEOPLE

- Enhancing youth civic engagement and participation in decision-making and political processes and institutions
- Bracing and improving educational systems to combat the effects of misinformation
- Strengthening youth engagement in resilience building
- The issue of early pregnancy and childbirth

YOUTH ASSEMBLY

- Action paper I on Gendered Language
- Action paper II on Multiculturalism and Diversity

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Aerial Herbicide Spraying (Ecuador vs Colombia)

Student Officers

Secretary General: Eirini Sotiropoulou (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Deputy Secretary General: Eren Şerbetci (Hisar School)
President of the GA: Sophia Kopsacheili (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Deputy President of the GA: Lida Arapogianni (Deutsche Schule Athen)

- **General Assembly**

Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Chair: George Kantzis (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair: Ellie Mantziou (Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki)
Co-Chair: Nicholas Papandreou (Hellenic American Educational Foundation)

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Chair: Christina Gousi (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair: Jason Singer (St. Catherine's British School)
Co-Chair: Sofia Christoforidou (Deutsche Schule Athen)

Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Chair: Ioulia Sampani (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair: Asterios Dougalis (ACS Athens)
Co-Chair: George - Evangelos Laios (Deutsche Schule Athen)

Environmental Committee

Chair: Nicolas Stamatopoulos (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair: Eirini Vyzirgiannaki (Anavryta Model Lyceum)
Co-Chair: Nikolas Papadimitriou (Deutsche Schule Athen)

- **Security Council**

President: Niki Katsara-Antonakea (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep.Pres.: Danae-Evangelia Zolota (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep.Pres.: Panagiotis Themelis (Anavryta Model Lyceum)

- **ECOSOC**

President: Danae-Maria Karantanou (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep. Pres.: Fonie Mitsopoulou (St. Catherine's British School)
Dep. Pres.: Leonidas Ntoulos (Pierce- The American College of Greece)
Dep. Pres.: Katerina Seni (Deutsche Schule Athen)

- **Special Conference**

President: Marianina Papadi (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep.Pres.: Umar Ziam (Eastern Mediterranean International School)
Dep. Pres.: Alkmini Laiou (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep.Pres.: Aikaterini Mouzaki (Deutsche Schule Athen)

- **Youth Assembly**

Action Paper 1

Head: Chrysa Pierakea (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Head: Christos Antonopoulos (Ekpaideftiki Anagennisi)

Action Paper 2

Head: Irena Tamaresi (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Head: Angelos Petrovas (Deutsche Schule Athen)

- **International Court of Justice**

President: Ioannis Reulos (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep. President: Stefanos Arvanitakis (Anatolia College of Thessaloniki)
Registrar: Thaleia Gavrogou (Deutsche Schule Athen)

ICJ Participants

President:	Giannis Reklos	– Deutsche Schule Athen
Deputy President:	Stefanos Arvanitakis	– Anatolia College of Thessaloniki
Registrar:	Thaleia Gavrogou	– Deutsche Schule Athen
Advocates (Appl.):	Lydia Koulouri	– Deutsche Schule Athen
	Michael Sarantellis	– Deutsche Schule Athen
Advocates (Resp.):	Hana Hassanein	– Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule
	Ganna Moharram	– Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule

Judges:

1. Marianthi Kotsi – German School of Thessaloniki
2. Charis Kamarianou – Deutsche Schule Athen
3. George Tsolakis – Deutsche Schule Athen
4. Themis Chatzi-Sotiriou – German School of Thessaloniki
5. Konstantinos Konstantinou – Deutsche Schule Athen
6. Kassiani Beleri – Model Lyceum of Anavryta
7. Anastasia Ariadne Prodromidou – Model Lyceum of Anavryta

8. Alessandro Fazio – Deutsche Schule Athen
9. Evangelia (Evi) Tsakali – HAEF Athens College
10. Eleni Derveni – Deutsche Schule Athen
11. Marianthi Kousentou – Deutsche Schule Athen
12. Eleni Karamali – Deutsche Schule Athen
13. Antonis Petroglou – Deutsche Schule Athen
14. Nikolas Athanassiadis – Deutsche Schule Athen
15. Vassilis Tatsios – Deutsche Schule Athen

ICJ PROGRAMME

Friday 21 October

- 09.00 - 09.45 Brief Meeting
- 09.45 - 10.30 Seating (Aula)
- 10.30 - 12.00 General Assembly: Official Opening Ceremony
- 12.00 - 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

Assembly and Meeting Rooms

General Assembly	Aula	ground floor
Political Committee	Aula	ground floor
Social , Humanitarian and Cultural Committee	210	2nd floor
Special Conference	G203	New building, 2nd floor
Environmental Committee	112	1st floor
Disarmament and International Security Committee	G204	New building, 2nd floor
ECOSOC	117	1st floor
Security Council	116	1st floor
International Court of Justice	115	1st floor
Action Paper I	110	1st floor
Action paper II	113	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

DSAMUN Country Assignments sort by country represented

	Country represented	School Name	Country Origin
1.	Afghanistan	L.S.S.Augusto Righi	Italy
2.	Algeria	L.S.S. Augusto Righi	Italy
3.	Amnesty International	Anatolia College	Greece
4.	Argentina	I.M.Panagiotopoulos School	Greece
5.	Australia	Costeas Geitonas School	Greece
6.	Belgium	Hisar School	Turkey
7.	Bolivia	Rosary Sisters High School	Israel
8.	Brazil	Mun Club Arsakeia Schools	Greece
9.	Canada	Rosary Sisters High School	Israel
10.	Chile	Deutsche Schule Moskau	Russia
11.	China	Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	Egypt
12.	Colombia	Rimun Group	Italy
13.	Cuba	Rizareios Parochial High School	Greece
14.	Cyprus	Deutsche Schule Moskau	Russia
15.	Czech Republic	Ekpaideytiria Athina	Greece
16.	Djibouti	Rizareios Parochial High School	Greece
17.	DPR Korea	Byron College	Greece
18.	Ecuador	St Cathrines British School	Greece
19.	Egypt	Rimun Group	Italy
20.	Eritrea	Avgouleia-Linardatou School	Greece
21.	Estonia	Ekpedeytiki Anagenissi	Greece
22.	Ethiopia	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
23.	France	A' Arsakeio Geniko Lykeio Psychikou	Greece
24.	Germany	American International School Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
25.	Greece	Rimun Group	Italy
26.	Greenpeace	Rimun Group	Italy
27.	Human Rights Watch	The American College Pierce	Greece
28.	Hungary	Rosary Sisters High School	Israel
29.	India	Leonteio Lykeio Patission	Greece
30.	Interpol	Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	Egypt
31.	Iran	Rimun Group	Italy
32.	Iraq	The Moraitis School	Greece
33.	Israel	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Greece
34.	Italy	The American College Pierce	Greece
35.	Japan	Doukas School	Greece

36.	Jordan	Rome International School	Italy
37.	Kazakhstan	B´ Arsakeio Tositseio Lykeio Ekalis	Greece
38.	Lebanon	Athens College Junior High School	Greece
39.	Mauritania	Costeas Geitonas School	Greece
40.	Netherlands	Enka Schools	Turkey
41.	Pakistan	Anatolia College	Greece
42.	Palestine	HAEF Athens College Lykeion	Greece
43.	Peru	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
44.	Republic of Korea	Rimun Group	Italy
45.	Russian Federation	Anavryta Model Lyceum	Greece
46.	Saudi Arabia	Sagesse High School	Lebanon
47.	Senegal	CATS College Cambridge	United Kingdom
48.	Serbia	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
49.	Somalia	The Friends School	Palestine
50.	Spain	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Greece
51.	Sweden	American International School Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
52.	Syrian Arab Republic	14th General High School of Thessaloniki	Greece
53.	Turkey	Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	Egypt
54.	Ukraine	Anatolia College	Greece
55.	United Kingdom	Hellenic American educational Foundation, Psychico College	Greece
56.	United States of America	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
57.	Uruguay	HAEF Athens College Lykeion	Greece
58.	Viet Nam	Anavryta Model Lyceum	Greece
59.	World Bank	Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	Egypt
60.	Yemen	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece

DSA – MUN Country Assignments sort by School

School Name	Country represented	Country Origin
1. 14th General High School of Thessaloniki	Syrian Arab Republic	Greece
2. A' Arsakeio Geniko Lykeio Psychikou	France	Greece
3. American International School Riyadh	Germany	Saudi Arabia
4. American International School Riyadh	Sweden	Saudi Arabia
5. Anatolia College	Amnesty International	Greece
6. Anatolia College	Pakistan	Greece
7. Anatolia College	Ukraine	Greece
8. Anavryta Model Lyceum	Russian Federation	Greece
9. Anavryta Model Lyceum	Viet Nam	Greece
10. Athens College Junior High School	Lebanon	Greece
11. Avgouleia-Linardatou School	Eritrea	Greece
12. B´ Arsakeio Tositseio Lykeio Ekalis	Kazakhstan	Greece
13. Byron College	DPR Korea	Greece
14. CATS College Cambridge	Senegal	United Kingdom
15. Costeas Geitonas School	Australia	Greece
16. Costeas Geitonas School	Mauritania	Greece
17. Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	China	Egypt
18. Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	Interpol	Egypt
19. Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	Turkey	Egypt
20. Deutsche Evangelische Schule Kairo	World Bank	Egypt
21. Deutsche Schule Athen	Ethiopia	Greece
22. Deutsche Schule Athen	Peru	Greece
23. Deutsche Schule Athen	Serbia	Greece
24. Deutsche Schule Athen	United States of America	Greece
25. Deutsche Schule Athen	Yemen	Greece
26. Deutsche Schule Moskau	Chile	Russia
27. Deutsche Schule Moskau	Cyprus	Russia
28. Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Israel	Greece
29. Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Spain	Greece
30. Doukas School	Japan	Greece
31. Ekpaideytiria Athina	Czech Republic	Greece
32. Ekpedeytiki Anagenissi	Estonia	Greece
33. Enka Schools	Netherlands	Turkey
34. HAEF Athens College Lykeion	Palestine	Greece
35. HAEF Athens College Lykeion	Uruguay	Greece

36. Hellenic American educational Foundation, Psychico College	United Kingdom	Greece
37. Hisar School	Belgium	Turkey
38. I.M.Panagiotopoulos School	Argentina	Greece
39. L.S.S.Augusto Righi	Afghanistan	Italy
40. L.S.S.Augusto Righi	Algeria	Italy
41. Leonteio Lykeio Patisision	India	Greece
42. Mun Club Arsakeia Schools	Brazil	Greece
43. Rimun Group	Colombia	Italy
44. Rimun Group	Egypt	Italy
45. Rimun Group	Greece	Italy
46. Rimun Group	Greenpeace	Italy
47. Rimun Group	Iran	Italy
48. Rimun Group	Republic of Korea	Italy
49. Rizareios Parochial High School	Cuba	Greece
50. Rizareios Parochial High School	Djibouti	Greece
51. Rome International School	Jordan	Italy
52. Rosary Sisters High School	Bolivia	Israel
53. Rosary Sisters High School	Canada	Israel
54. Rosary Sisters High School	Hungary	Israel
55. Sagesse High School	Saudi Arabia	Lebanon
56. St Cathrines British School	Ecuador	Greece
57. The American College Pierce	Human Rights Watch	Greece
58. The American College Pierce	Italy	Greece
59. The Friends School	Somalia	Palestine
60. The Moraitis School	Iraq	Greece

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 **format 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. Extra photocopying will be charged at **0,05 Euro** per copy.

Registration Fees

If not earlier, then at your registration on Friday, 21 October 2016, you will be required to pay your total fees).

Resolutions

Students may register at the computer room 2. **Please be patient and do not provoke Security staff there!** Your USB stick has to be checked by the computer staff first. Do not install any programs 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 floor of his/her committee for one minute, before the committee commences with lobbying. 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. The Ambassador of each delegation is responsible for the flag and should hand it in at the closing of the conference. 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 poster or notices are allowed on any walls, doors or other areas in the school, except for the notice boards provided in the entrance hall.

Lunch tickets

Every delegate/advisor will be provided with three lunch tickets. Do not lose them if you don't want to go hungry. There is a school canteen selling snacks.

Smoking and Alcohol:

Smoking and alcohol are not permitted on the school premises.

Housing:

Student staying in hotels must be reminded that they have a great deal of responsibility towards their own school, their teachers, their hosts and their fellow residents. Special financial agreements have been made for your benefit. Your MUN Director is responsible for your conduct, and your cooperation is needed to ensure the ongoing success of this programme.

PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING RESOLUTIONS

The Procedure for processing resolutions through Approval Panel:

1. **Discuss** your draft resolution with other delegates during Lobbying and agree on additions, deletions or mergers.
2. Obtain a **co-submitter sheet** from your Chair and have it signed by a minimum number of delegates, you need **at least 10 signatures of different countries**.
3. **Type up** the merged resolutions in the **computer room**. You have to register for a computer, register with the computer staff, type the resolutions (only **2 delegates per resolution**), register it again with the computer staff. They will give the resolution a **D-Number**.
4. The **computer staff** will print out **2 copies**, one for your **Chair**, one for **you**.
5. Go to your **Chair** and have it **approved**. Chairs will check the draft resolutions for consistency with the UN Charter and for plagiarism (copying from previous resolutions). If approved, the Chair will sign the draft resolution. He will keep one copy for himself.
6. Go with the signed draft resolution to the **Approval Panel** (next computer room). **Register** with the **computer staff**. One teacher will correct grammar and spelling of the resolution **together with 1 delegate per resolution**.
7. **Computer staff** will **register** the corrected version and give it an **A-Number (Approved)**.
8. **Computer staff** will **print out 3 copies**, one for **you**, one for the **computer staff**, one for photocopying for the committee.
9. Go back to your committee, inform your Chair that your resolution has been approved and wait for it to be discussed,

Please observe the following rule:

You may **submit** or **co-submit** only **one resolution** on any **one issue**, i.e. you 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, Bulgaria, China, DPRK

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	Mr./Madam Chairman...
When asking for permission to speak	I request the floor / I wish to have the floor
When wishing to ask a question	I 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 me that... The speaker stated in his speech Does he not realise that...
When pausing to answer questions	I yield the floor to points of information.
When concluding a speech	I urge the house to give me its support by voting for/against this motion / resolution/ amendment
When moving an amendment	I move to amend the resolution by striking/ inserting/ adding the words....
When giving up the right to speak	I 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 Chair.

The Proposer or Submitter

The person who is proposing the motion for debate.

The Motion

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

A 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.

A 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.

A 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.

A Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

A question about the rules of procedure.

To have the floor

To have been given the right to speak in 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 Chair 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:	<i>Disarmament</i>
QUESTION OF:	<i>Ending the embargo on Cuba</i>
RESOLUTION NUMBER:	<i>A 043</i>
SUBMITTED BY:	<i>Angola</i>
 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 NUMBER9...:	
<i>To strike in Operative Clause 9 the words</i>	
<i>“fund raising committee monitored”</i>	
<i>and insert the word</i>	
<i>“fund”</i>	
<i>so that the clause would read:</i>	
<i>“Further encourages the establishment of a fund by the World Bank etc..”</i>	

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 floor of his/her committee for one minute, before the committee commences with lobbying. 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.

Right of Reply to Opening Speeches

Following the delivery of seven opening speeches, two rights of reply will be entertained by the President. Such replies must refer to one of the preceding opening speeches.

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 Chairs 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 ore 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.

A speech may not be interrupted by any point except a point of personal privilege referring to audibility.

All other points are dealt with only when the speaker yields the floor either to points of information to another delegate, or to the President/Chair.

The Previous Question

Moving the Previous Question calls for the closure of debate and for a vote to be taken on the motion pending. It may be moved by the President/Chair or a speaker who has the floor.

Voting

Only member states of the United Nations may vote. In the event of a close result, the President/Chair may institute a roll-call vote, in which each member's name is called in turn and its vote recorded.

After the President/Chair has announced the start of voting procedures, no interruptions will be allowed except for points of order connected with the actual conduct of the voting.

Abstentions - Abstentions do not count either for or against the adoption of a motion, i.e. a resolution will pass if the number for exceeds the number against regardless of the number of abstentions.

Veto Rights - The Security Council will apply the special provisions concerning voting as stated in the UN Charter.

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We thank all the other DSA teachers, staff, MUN advisors, parents and alumni for their active support.

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