# 29th DSAMUN

## DEUTSCHE SCHULE ATHEN Model United Nations

## 16-18 October 2026

# ADMINISTRATIVE HANDBOOK

Affiliated to
The Hague International Model United Nations

**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

Honorable guests,
Dear Delegates,
Dear Teachers,

It is a profound honor to welcome you to the opening ceremony of this year's DSAMUN annual conference. We meet at a critical moment for our world, guided by a theme that is both urgent and deeply necessary: "Rediscovering diplomacy in an era of political instability."

An old Chinese proverb says, "May you live in interesting times." But today, we must ask ourselves: is this a wish or a curse?

Look around the world in 2026. The headlines challenge us daily. We are witnessing a global landscape fractured by geopolitical tension. The framework of international peace is being tested like never before. From devastating conflicts that shatter lives to the quiet erosion of democratic norms, instability has become the defining feature of our era.

We see nations retreating into isolation. We see populism replacing real debate, and confrontation blocking cooperation. From the immediate horrors of war to the borderless threat of climate change, these crises leave many wondering: are the international systems built last century still strong enough to hold us together?

In such troubled times, it is easy to become cynical. It is easy to look at the paralysis of global institutions and conclude that might makes right—that power is the only currency that matters, and dialogue is a luxury we can no longer afford.

But that is precisely why we are here. We are here to reject that cynicism. We are here to prove that when the world becomes unstable, the answer is not to abandon the negotiating table. The answer is to reinvent it.

Diplomacy is not a relic of the past; it is the absolute requirement for a sustainable future. It provides the only real alternative to the catastrophic costs of war. History shows us that while weapons can force a temporary silence, only diplomacy can build a lasting peace.

True diplomacy is not about weak compromises or empty statements. It is a grueling, courageous process. It means sitting across from those you fundamentally disagree with, listening intently for common ground, and having the patience to build a bridge where others only see a chasm.

Over the next few days, you will step into the shoes of the world's leaders. You will inherit the complex, messy realities of the nations you represent. You will grapple with the tough balance between national sovereignty and global responsibility.

As you enter your committee rooms, look beyond rigid rivalries. Challenge yourselves to find new pathways for cooperation. Debate fiercely, but negotiate empathetically. Remember: the goal of diplomacy is not to win an argument, but to solve a problem.

The instability of our world is undeniable, but it is not permanent. The future is unwritten, and it will be shaped by the choices of your generation. Let this conference be the place where we begin to turn the tide. Let us rediscover the power of our words, the strength of collective action, and the enduring necessity of diplomacy.

Thank you, and I wish you all an inspiring, productive, and transformative conference.

Dirk Stüber, Headmaster of the Deutsche Schule Athen

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

It is my great honour, as Secretary General, to welcome you to the 29th session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations Conference.

For nearly three decades, DSAMUN has brought together young people from all over the world to engage with the challenges that influence our society today. It has given the opportunity to young people to exchange different perspectives, engage in fruitful dialogue, and not only to speak, but to listen, negotiate and learn how to lead and cooperate with others.

This year, we gather under the theme "Rediscovering Diplomacy in an Era of Political Instability." Diplomacy is most of the time associated with negotiations, treaties and carefully chosen words. Yet, at its core, diplomacy represents something far more fundamental: the belief that even when nations disagree, communication must remain possible and is actually the key to success. It is the conviction that conflict does not have to become war, while rivalry does not have to become hostility. Most importantly differences do not have to make cooperation impossible.

As former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan once said, "You have to be able to disagree without being disagreeable." These words capture the essence of diplomacy: the ability to defend our principles while still respecting those who stand on the other side of the table.

Today, that role of diplomacy is being actively tested. We live in a world marked by growing geopolitical tensions and prolonged conflicts. Deepening divisions and wars have become a reality, that no one can escape. The war in Ukraine continues to cause immense human suffering and instability in its various forms across Europe. Another example are the conflict and humanitarian crises In the Middle East, which continue to challenge the international and national community. In Sudan, the devastating war has caused millions of displacements. At the same time, borders are being transcended owning to challenges created by rising tensions between major powers as well as economic uncertainty, climate-related crises and rapidly developing technologies.

In such an environment, diplomacy is not a luxury. It is a necessity. It creates a table where nations can meet and negotiate before they come on a "battlefield", and provides them the opportunity to search for common ground even when their interests seem irreconcilable. However, rediscovering diplomacy does not mean returning to the past. It means adapting diplomacy and changing it so that it follows the realities of a changing world. The challenges we face today are increasingly interconnected, seeing as a conflict can disrupt global food security, while a humanitarian crisis can cross borders through displacement. At the same time technological developments can transform international relations within years rather than decades. No nation can address these challenges alone and no nation should address them alone

This is where we all, as young people, as the younger and future generation have a role to play. Model United Nations is more than a simulation of international politics. It is an exercise in diplomacy itself. Every debate, negotiation, amendment and resolution reminds us that meaningful solutions are rarely achieved by one voice alone. In these conferences, we learn that listening can be just as powerful as speaking, that compromise is not weakness, and that understanding another perspective does not require abandoning our own principles.

I hope that the 29th DSAMUN will remind us that, even in an era of political instability, dialogue remains possible, cooperation remains necessary, and diplomacy remains indispensable.

May these days challenge you to think critically, listen openly, negotiate courageously and lead responsibly.

Let us rediscover diplomacy. Let us rebuild dialogue. And let us prove that, even in times of instability, cooperation remains possible.

Sincerely,

Vasiliki Lentoudi

Secretary General

Your Excellencies, Honorable guests, Distinguished Directors and Advisors, Fellow Student Officers, Dear Delegates,

My name is Filippos Moysidis, and it is my great honour to welcome you to the 29th session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations Conference. Over nearly three decades, DSAMUN has established itself as one of the most prestigious Model United Nations conferences, not only in Greece but internationally, providing young people with a platform to express their ideas, challenge one another, and experience the true meaning of diplomacy.

This brings us to this year's official conference theme: "Rediscovering Diplomacy in an Era of Political Instability." Today, diplomacy is being tested from every direction. Wars and political division continue influencing our world without any efforts for peace negotiations. International institutions face growing criticism, geopolitical rivalries are intensifying, and much needed dialogue is too often replaced by confrontation. At the same time, challenges such as climate change, mass displacement, artificial intelligence and global inequality cannot be solved by any country acting alone.

In such a world, it is easy to view diplomacy as ineffective. Diplomacy requires patience, compromise and, perhaps most difficult of all, the willingness to listen to those with whom we fundamentally disagree. Diplomacy does not mean that nations suddenly abandon their interests or their differences, much rather it means finding a way forward despite them. Even though confrontation might seem easier or division appears to be inevitable, choosing dialogue along with compromise is what is important. And perhaps this is what needs to be rediscovered.

The purpose of diplomacy has never been to create a world without disagreement. Such a world has never existed and never will. Its purpose is to prevent disagreement from becoming destruction. At its best, diplomacy transforms conflict into conversation and competing interests into compromise.

This is also what makes Model United Nations so valuable. Over the next few days, delegates will represent countries whose policies they may personally disagree with, defending interests that are not necessarily their own. They will negotiate with delegates who see the same issue from an entirely different perspective. And somewhere between speeches, points, and resolutions, it might become clear, that diplomacy is not about proving that you are right. It is about finding common ground and what can still be achieved when everyone believes they are right.

As President of the General Assembly, I therefore encourage you to debate passionately, but listen, if not more carefully, just as carefully. Challenge one another but remain willing to compromise. And make sure you keep in mind that the best solutions rarely belong to one side, but much rather they appear when different opinions are competing. The challenges facing our world are real, and political instability will not disappear overnight. But neither should our belief in dialogue.

Over the course of this conference, I hope that we do more than simulate diplomacy. I hope we rediscover why it matters.

I wish you all three days of meaningful debate, ambitious resolutions, new friendships and, above all, diplomacy worthy of the challenges we are brave enough to address.

Welcome to the 29th DSAMUN Conference.

Sincerely,

Filippos Moysidis, President of the General Assembly

## Programme

**Thursday 15 October**

| | |
|---|---|
| 16.30-18.30 | Chair workshop at DSA (mandatory for all Student Officers) |

**Friday 16 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 17 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 18 October**

| | |
|---|---|
| 09.00-10.45 | Committees in session |
| 09.00-12.00 | Approval Panel in operation |
| 09.00-15.30 | SC, ECOSOC, SpeCon, EC, WHO, 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, EC, WHO, SpeCon, 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)

- Addressing the proliferation of conventional and asymmetric weapons in strategic maritime chokepoints
- Confronting the emerging security vacuum in the Horn of Africa
- Containing the militarization and missile escalation on the Korean Peninsula

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

- Tackling the global increase of hate crimes and xenophobia against migrants and minority groups
- Ensuring the safety and reintegration of children recruited by armed groups in South Sudan
- Safeguarding the protection of refugees affected by Al-Shabaab-related conflicts in Somalia

### Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

- Examining the political status and self-determination claims of Kurdish populations in the Middle East
- Evaluating the political future and prospects for dialogue in Northern Cyprus
- Assessing regional stability and sovereignty disputes in the South China Sea

### Legal Committee (GA6)

- Establishing international legal frameworks regulating state surveillance and the protection of digital privacy
- Developing legal measures to eliminate discriminatory practices in global education systems
- Strengthening international legal protections for scientific autonomy and academic freedom

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

- Protecting humanitarian aid workers operating in protracted and frozen conflict zones
- Empowering women’s economic participation in developing economies
- Mitigating the socioeconomic consequences of financing paramilitary groups
- Regulating algorithmic bias in automated global employment markets

**Environmental Committee (EC)**

- Restoring the ecological balance of the Aral Sea basin
- Mitigating conflict-related damage to energy infrastructure and its impact on sustainable development
- Reducing the effects of industrial pollution in the Ganges River basin in India
- Preserving biodiversity in the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System

**SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)**

- The question of North Korea's nuclear program
- The situation in Ethiopia
- The Impact of Iran's Proxy Forces on Regional and International Stability

**SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON** Rediscovering Diplomacy in an era of political instability

- Countering the influence of populist narratives on democratic discourse
- Enhancing diplomatic engagement in forgotten crises neglected by mainstream media
- Promoting electoral confidence and democratic participation in Belarus
- Managing the diplomatic implications of state fragmentation in the Levant

**World Health Organization (WHO)**

- Combating maternal mortality and inadequate prenatal care in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Providing mental health support for victims of sexual violence
- Advancing equitable access to healthcare services and vaccines in LEDCs
- Responding to the rise of non-communicable diseases linked to urban air pollution in China

**YOUTH ASSEMBLY**

**Action Paper I**

- Preventing the increasing rates of violence among adolescents
- Promoting the ethical use of artificial intelligence

**Action Paper II**

- Encouraging youth engagement in active citizenship
- Limiting the environmental impact of overtourism

**International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

- Questions relating to the obligation to prosecute or extradite (Belgium vs Senegal)

# Student Officer List

## Secretariat

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretary General | Vasiliki Lentoudi (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Deputy Secretary General | Evita Panagiotopoulou (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Deputy Secretary General | Abdallah El Dessuky (The British International School of Cairo) |
| President of the GA | Filippos Moysidis (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Deputy President of the GA | Rea Karvouni (Deutsche Schule Athen) |

## General Assembly

### Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chair | Marialena Sarimvei (Pierce-The American College of Greece) |
| Co-Chair | Effrosyni Christidou (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Co-Chair | Stathis Giannis (Costeas – Geitonas School) |

### Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chair | Nikitas Stamatopoulos (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Co-Chair | Niccolò Roncaccia (Anatolia College) |
| Co-Chair | Bahar Mohammadi (Byron College) |

### Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chair | George Skourletos (Costeas – Geitonas School) |
| Co-Chair | Marina Tsilouni (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Co-Chair | Sophia Albani (Politropi Private School) |

### Legal Committee (GA6)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chair | Cecilia Passa (St. Catherine's British School) |
| Co-Chair | Ioanna Marossi (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Co-Chair | Vasilis Fragkos (Costeas – Geitonas School) |

## Specialized Agencies

### Special Conference on Conflict Realities (SPECON)

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Athanasios Theodorou (Ionios School) |
| Deputy President | Maria Louisa Komninou (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Deputy President | Maria Andriana Bartzoka (Pierce-The American College of Greece) |
| Deputy President | George Trakas (Pierce-The American College of Greece) |

**Security Council**

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Diminiki Koutroumpousi (Pierce-The American College of Greece) |
| Deputy President | Ilias Sporidis (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Deputy President | Philip Voultsos (Byron College) |

**Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Alexandra Piperaki (The Moraitis School) |
| Deputy President | Giannis Bakopoulos (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Deputy President | Charalampos Bampalis (Moraitis School) |
| Deputy President | Panagiotis Kamsaris (1st General Senior High School of Nea Smyrni) |

**Environmental Committee**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chair | Alexandra–Theodora Santaintidi (Leonteios School of Athens) |
| Co-Chair | Elga Sevrani (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Co-Chair | Iris Divari (Psychiko College) |
| Co-Chair | Christos Gondek Argyropoulos (Byron School) |

**World Health Organization Committee (WHO)**

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Evangelia Maragaki (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Deputy President | Athanasios Papaspyrou (Athens Psychiko College) |
| Deputy President | Victoria Vytogianni (Pierce-The American College of Greece) |
| Deputy President | Maria Eleonora Mavrommati (Anatolia College) |

**Youth Assembly**

**Action Paper I**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head | Malek Zahran (The British International School, Cairo (BISC)) |
| Co- Head | Georgios Kokkinakis (Politropi Private School) |
| Co- Head | Georgia Danai Kotsatou (St.Lawrence College - The British School of Greece) |

**Action Paper II**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head | Ak Panagiotis Christos Anterriotis (1st Senior Highschool of Metamorfosi) |
| Co -Head | Alex Panagiotopoulos Vanger (Saint Joseph's Gr/Fr School) |
| Co- Head | Kleoniki Kipourou (Pinewood American International School) |

## ICJ Participants

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dimitris Begioglou (Politropi School) |
| Deputy President | Stavrina Dimopoulou (Deutsche Schule Athen) |
| Registrar | Thodoris Voidonikolas (Pierce-The American College of Greece) |
| Advocate (Appl) | Ilias Sotiriou (Politropi Private School) |
| | Christos Zisimos (Politropi Private School) |
| Advocate (Resp) | Angela Vasilakou (Ursulines Greek – French High School) |
| | Foteini Kourousi (Erasmeios Greek German School) |

**Judges:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Chrysi Papadomichelaki Lu** | Pierce - The American College of Greece |
| **Elisavet Karipsiadi** | Deutsche Schule Athen |
| **Vasileios Pantelias** | A' Arsakeio Gymnasium of Psychiko |
| **Charalampos Kourkoutas** | 2nd Middle School of Melissia |
| **Evangelia Sofia Karasavva** | Ekpaideftiki Anagennisi School |
| **Panagiotis Konstantatos** | A Arsakeio Gymnasium of Psychiko |
| **Nikoleta Stoltidou** | Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki |
| **Filippos Psimaras** | Politropi Private School |
| **Evangelos Thomaidis** | George Zois School |
| **Artemis Diamantopoulou** | Ursulines Greek French School |
| **Vasilis Kapetis** | A Arsakeio Gymnasium of Psychiko |
| **Aggeliki Kazerou** | Politropi Private School |
| **Panagiotis Karkalis** | Politropi Private School |
| **Andreas Sarimveis** | Pierce - The American College of Greece |
| **Ermis Thanos** | Pierce - The American College of Greece |

## ICJ PROGRAMME

**Friday 16 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 17 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 18 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) | 002 | ground floor |
| Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3) | 107 | 1st floor |
| Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4) | 113 | 1st floor |
| Legal Committee (GA6) | 207 | 2nd floor |
| Environmental Committee (EC) | 116 | 1st floor |
| ECOSOC | 213 | 2nd floor |
| Security Council | 214 | 2nd floor |
| Special Conference | 216 | 2nd floor |
| World Health Organization | 119 | 1st floor |
| International Court of Justice | 206 | 1st floor |
| Action Paper I | 106 | 1st floor |
| Action paper II | 109 | 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. Austria | Saint Lawrence Collage |
| 2. Bahrain | Deutsche Schule Athen |
| 3. Belgium | 4th Lyceum of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos" |
| 4. Canada | Byron College |
| 5. China | Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki |
| 6. Colombia | The Experimental School of the University of Thessaloniki |
| 7. Costa Rica | Ekpaideftiria Athina |
| 8. Cyprus | Byron College |
| 9. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Politropi private school |
| 10. Democratic Republic of Congo | Pierce -The American College of Greece |
| 11. Denmark | Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School |
| 12. Djibouti | George Zois School |
| 13. Ethipia | Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School |
| 14. France | HAEF Psychico College High School |
| 15. Germany | Athens College Lykeion |
| 16. Greece | Deutsche Schule Santa Cruz de Tenerife |
| 17. India | Ekpaideftiki Anagennisi |
| 18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Leonteios School |
| 19. Italy | Campion School |
| 20. Japan | Ekpaideftiria Athina |
| 21. Latvia | Deutsche Schule Athen |
| 22. Lebanon | St Lawrence Collage |
| 23. Liberia | Deutsche Schule Athen |
| 24. Malta | Politropi Private School |
| 25. Pakistan | 4th Lyceum of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos" |
| 26. Panama | Pierce -The American College of Greece |
| 27. Republic of Korea | ACS Athens |
| 28. Russian Federation | Ursuline Greek French School |
| 29. Senegal | Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki |
| 30. Serbia | 6th General High School of Kavala |
| 31. Somalia | Pierce -The American College of Greece |
| 32. Spain | Ekpaideftiki Anagennisi |
| 33. Switzerland | Ionideios Model High School |
| 34. Syria | Byron College |
| 35. Türkiye | Deutsche Schule Athen |
| 36. United Arab Emirates | Politropi private school |
| 37. United Kingdom | Athens College Lykeion |
| 38. United States of America | George Zois School |
| 39. Vietnam | Politropi Private School |

## Country Assignments sort by School

| School | Country |
|---|---|
| 1. 4th Lyceum Of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos" | Pakistan |
| 2. 4th Lyceum Of Nea Smyrni "Dimitris Glinos" | Belgium |
| 3. 6th General High School of Kavala | Serbia |
| 4. ACS Athens | Republic of Korea |
| 5. Athens College Lykeion | Germany |
| 6. Athens College Lykeion | United Kingdom |
| 7. Byron College | Canada |
| 8. Byron College | Cyprus |
| 9. Byron College | Syria |
| 10. Campion School | Italy |
| 11. Deutsche Schule Athen | Bahrain |
| 12. Deutsche Schule Athen | Latvia |
| 13. Deutsche Schule Athen | Liberia |
| 14. Deutsche Schule Athen | Türkiye |
| 15. Deutsche Schule Santa Cruz de Tenerife | Greece |
| 16. Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki | China |
| 17. Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki | Senegal |
| 18. EKPAIDEFTIKI ANAGENNISI | India |
| 19. EKPAIDEFTIKI ANAGENNISI | Spain |
| 20. EKPAIDEFTIRIA ATHINA | Costa Rica |
| 21. EKPAIDEFTIRIA ATHINA | Japan |
| 22. Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School | Denmark |
| 23. Erasmeios Ellinogermaniki School | Ethiopia |
| 24. George Zois School | Djibouti |
| 25. George Zois School | United States of America |
| 26. HAEF - Psychico College High School | France |
| 27. Ionideios Model High School | Switzerland |
| 28. Leonteios School of Athens | Iran |
| 29. Pierce -The American College of Greece | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 30. Pierce -The American College of Greece | Panama |
| 31. Pierce -The American College of Greece | Somalia |
| 32. Politropi private school | Democratic People's Republic of Korea |
| 33. Politropi private school | Malta |
| 34. Politropi private school | United Arab Emirates |
| 35. Politropi private school | Vietnam |
| 36. Saint Lawrence Collage | Austria |
| 37. Saint Lawrence Collage | Lebanon |
| 38. The Experimental School of the University of | Colombia |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Thessaloniki | |
| 39. | Ursuline Greek French School | Russian Federation |

## 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.

### 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 | Honourable Chairs, fellow delegates and dear guests… |
| 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 | We yield the floor to points of information. |
| 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 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 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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