



**18<sup>th</sup> D S A M U N**  
**DEUTSCHE SCHULE ATHEN Model United Nations**  
**23-25 October 2015**

**CONFERENCE HANDBOOK**

**German School of Athens**  
**Dimokritou 6& Germanikis Scholis**  
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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 18<sup>th</sup> DSAMUN conference here in Athens. When looking at our auditorium, 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. The fact that you have come here - from different nations around the world - to exchange your thoughts, to discuss your ideas, to make propositions as to how to make this world a better place, is evidence enough that you are aware of the challenges that we have to meet and that you do care.

One of the topics to be debated in the Security Council is an issue we have come to encounter on a daily basis: The humanitarian crisis in the Mediterranean due to the influx of refugees. No matter which street we take, no matter which newspaper we read or news show we follow, we cannot escape the stories of families who have come thousands of miles to get away from war, persecution, famine and starvation, hoping for a better and more peaceful life in Europe. The pictures of sobbing wives and crying children haunt us. Hence, we count on you, dear delegates, to propose innovative and effective measures to help these refugees in their host countries, but also to suggest steps to bring stability and peace to the regions of conflict which the refugees are fleeing from.

Many other important topics will be debated in the next two days, however, one theme shall be at the heart of this year's DSAMUN conference: the situation of persons with disabilities. The battle for equality has been fought by many groups, in many countries. Some groups have been successful at establishing equal rights, others are still in the middle of being recognized.

According to statistics published by the United Nations, approximately one billion people around the world are disabled - this accounts for 15% of the world population. And this number is increasing - partly because we live longer, partly because chronic conditions are increasing or environmental factors contribute to this rise.

The term "disability" covers a great variety of situations and it reveals significant inequalities, as people with disabilities are not a homogeneous group. For instance, poor people, women and old people are more likely to experience disability than others, statistics say. While disability correlates with disadvantage, not all people with disabilities are equally disadvantaged: women with disabilities, for example, may experience gender discrimination as well as disabling barriers. In school, children with physical impairments may have different, yet equally challenging problems than those with intellectual or sensory impairments. Those most excluded from the labor market are often those with mental health difficulties.

Dear delegates, ladies and gentlemen, this was merely a glimpse of the manifold disadvantages a disabled person may have to face. Unfortunately, when examining the living conditions in the different parts of the world, the complexity of the matter gets even greater. In some countries, disabled persons completely lack adequate housing, water and sanitation. Basic medical care is often not accessible and, if it is, persons with disabilities are confronted with extra costs which increase their risk of becoming even poorer. Therefore, poverty rates for people with disabilities are often higher than for those who do not have disabilities. In low income countries, people with disabilities are 50% more likely to experience

catastrophic health expenditures than non-disabled persons. What is more, persons with disabilities are often excluded from social life, as they do not have access to public spaces or, in some countries, persons with disabilities are shunned by society.

Dear delegates, as you can see, a lot still needs to be done! It is stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that "People with disabilities have the same rights as any other person". You, dear delegates, are called upon to think about ways as to how we, as responsible citizens, can make a contribution to help solving this tremendously important issue. It is you, dear delegates, who can make a difference and make this world a better, a more equal world for everyone.

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

Thomas Fischer, Headmaster of the Deutsche Schule Athen

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

It is my honor and great pleasure to welcome you all to the 18<sup>th</sup> session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations conference. More than 500 participants have come together here, in our auditorium, for the common purpose of discussion, debate and exchange of views on vital global issues that we face today. Together we will try to find new solutions to these, problems. Keeping in mind that we are young, one could say that we are inexperienced, but we have one advantage over adults that are in charge of politics and diplomacy now. We can think outside the box, we don't value money and profit above anything else sacrificing our environment for it, maybe we're romantic, but we're open minded, compassionate and ready to bring active solutions and development to our world. We don't shut our eyes in front of painful truths neither from the past like the Holocaust nor from the present and future like climate change or the refugee crisis in the Mediterranean. This is what makes me the most optimistic: Our goal isn't to get enough people to vote for us in the next elections, we won't make empty promises. We are the future and care more than anybody else about it.

Day by day, secularization is advancing in our world and with it, equality, human rights and worldwide peace. Relatively to the past we seem to find our selves in one of the most peaceful periods in human history. However our world isn't perfect. There are still some black sheep especially in less economically developed countries, taking advantage of the bad state of the people and using it to radicalize the masses in order to forcefully spread their ideology, religion or nationalism. Groups such as Boko Haram or The Islamic State, claim to be fighting for the establishment of a global caliphate, but instead of being a religious movement, in reality these terrorist organizations violate the very same religion they're allegedly claim to be following, committing massive human rights atrocities and bringing their own countries back to medieval-like conditions. Ethnic cleansing, rape and violence against women, beheading of journalists and the usage of children as soldiers are only few of the crimes against humanity committed by these groups. Enemies of democracy, freedom, and innovation as some like to call them.

In discussions about brining development to troubled countries often there are debatable options in the energy sector like fracking. Is this method poisoning the population's water supply with natural gas and causing more earthquakes or is it an efficient and profitable way to supply a country with energy? Is it a possibility to decrease CO2 emissions and move forward against climate change? There are numerous new theories on how climate change could possibly be reduced. The most debatable one is Geoengineering. On the one hand it sounds appealing to act against manmade greenhouse effect and artificially lower our planets temperature, but on the other hand we are completely unaware about the possible after effects on the environment and our experience with human intervention in natural processes tells us that we usually tend to make things worse.

The next bullet point on our agenda, which is of utmost importance, is taking care of people with disabilities. This is why the secretariat decided to make it this year's issue of the special conference. Hence, I'd like to quote the preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "[...] recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world [...]" and article 25: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,

sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control." Right, disability isn't a choice somebody takes. Accidents that cause disability unfortunately can happen quickly and to anyone. It is therefore our duty to create the right circumstances for people that weren't as lucky as others and give them the opportunity to be safe, enjoy equality and live a normal life.

Remember delegates, a chain is only as strong as its weakest links. This does not only apply to society, but also to humanity as a whole. And for this exact reason the UN declared in the UN Millennium Declaration of the year 2000, the attempt to eradicate extreme poverty. In this conference our target will be Nicaragua, a country that has enormous potential and resources and at the same time ranks amongst the poorest countries in the Western hemisphere.

Lastly, we've got an issue that in light of recent events cannot under any circumstance remain untouched: The refugee crisis in the Mediterranean. Syrian refugees, trapped between an oppressive regime, rebel groups and religious extremists, are paying entire fortunes to traffickers in the hope of a better life in Europe. Masses of them are being packed on old overloaded fisher boats that are short of sinking. Almost on a weekly basis new shocking images reach us. Some show refugees drifting around in the middle of the ocean, shortly before they are being rescued from drowning. However most shocking of all was the image of the corpse of three year old Syrian boy called Aylan which was washed ashore on a Turkish island which went viral on the internet and put great pressure on many governments like the UK for example to loosen their strict policies on immigration. Even more horrifying is the thought of how many more are drowning in this ocean, never reaching land, and their bodies lost in the depths of the sea.

As you can see we've got some extremely serious issues to discuss. I hope that you'll be able to find effective solutions and put all of your energy, creativity and ideas into your resolutions. I wish you all a fruitful debate.

Thank you.

Jannis Giavridis  
Secretary General

Honourable guests, esteemed MUN directors, distinguished student officers, dear delegates,

As the President of the General Assembly, it is my profound honour and a great pleasure to welcome you all to the 18<sup>th</sup> annual session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations conference.

Over the past years, DSAMUN has assembled more than 600 participants every year, whose main goal it was to discuss and propose measures concerning the world's most crucial issues. In the light of the previous 17 DSAMUN conferences, which were accomplished with success, we have all gathered here with the exact same goal; solving some of the world's most important problems through productive discussion and proposing specific, efficient, realistic and long-term measures.

Although our world is based on equality and gives the same opportunities to all of its members, an accountable group of people still seem not to be fully accepted by many societies. Therefore, this year's DSAMUN Special Conference focuses on the People with Disabilities, and deals with issues such as establishing the equality of disabled persons in the field of education and work, providing them with healthcare and insurance while promoting their participation in physical activities and sports. It is also crucial to foster the integration of disabled persons in social life and reduce the risks they face in emergency situations. It is obvious that the abovementioned topics are of great importance and for this reason they need to be solved by any means. Only if specific measures are taken, the majority of those people will have the chance to feel secure and have a normal life.

Equally important and of great interest are the other topics of the agenda of this year's DSAMUN conference.

One of the most important issues is the rehabilitation of the Syrian refugees and their assimilation into the hosting countries. Everyone has noticed the huge waves of refugees that, due to the war that is taking place in their countries, flee to their neighbouring ones with only one purpose; to survive. However, this phenomenon has raised a huge conflict in many countries of Southern Europe like Greece and Italy, but also in countries such as Turkey, Israel and the Lebanon. Hence, the members of the DSAMUN' Security Council have to propose measures that not only protect the lives of the abovementioned refugees, but also ensure political stability in the hosting countries.

It is easy to understand that every one of you, participants of the 18<sup>th</sup> DSAMUN, has been assigned a specific position in order to play a specific role in this conference. For my part, I wish that there is going to be a fruitful and productive debate, always based upon respect and diplomacy, and that new progressive ideas will be launched, ideas that will be moderated in the form of long-term solutions. However, this is up to you, dear student officers and delegates. Paraphrasing what the great philosopher Karl Marx once said, the point is not only to interpret the world, but to change it. Following this, I urge you all to try as hard as you can and contribute to this 18<sup>th</sup> DSAMUN conference in every way you can, making it successful one.

I wish you all the best and may your debates be crowned with the success in the conference,

Jannis Psilopoulos,  
President of the General Assembly

## PROGRAMME

<b>Thursday</b>	<b>22 October</b>
10.00-13.00	Acropolis – guided tour, cost: about 15 Euros for advisors, free for students with students' identity cards (optional, <b>register per email</b> ), meeting point metro station Acropolis at 10.00 o'clock
15.00-18.00	Chair workshop at GSA ( <b>mandatory</b> for all Student Officers)
18.30-19.30	Early Registration at Hotel President (optional, for out of town participants; meet your DSAMUN organizers)
<b>Friday</b>	<b>23 October</b>
08.00	Shuttle buses leave from Hotel President for GSA
08.30-09.30	Registration (Foyer)
08.30-10.00	Lobbying
09.30-09.45	Ambassadors Meeting (Auditorium)
09.30-10.00	Advisors Meeting (Atrium)
09.45-10.30	Seating (Auditorium)
10.30-12.00	General Assembly: Official Opening Ceremony
12.00-13.00	General Assembly: Opening Speeches
12.00-18.00	SC, ECOSOC, Special Conference, ICJ and Youth Assembly in session
13.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-15.30	General Assembly: Opening Speeches
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
<b>Saturday</b>	<b>24 October</b>
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 ( <b>register per email</b> ): Excursion to Heraion, Sanctuary of Hera at Loutraki, lunch included, free
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>25 October</b>
08.30	Shuttle buses leave from Hotel President for GSA
09.00-11.00	Committees in session
09.00-15.00	SC, ECOSOC, Special Conference, ICJ and Youth Assembly in session
11.00-15.00	General Assembly in session
12.00-14.00	Lunch available, no adjournment of GA
15.00-16.30	Closing Ceremony
16.30-17.00	Reception
17.00	Buses leave for Hotel President



## Final Agenda

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ( GA )

#### Political Committee

- The question of Boko Haram
- Ensuring a balance of power in Asia-Pacific
- The issue of government surveillance

#### Disarmament and International Security Committee

- Measures to combat narcoterrorism
- The issue of the privatisation of wars
- Developments in the fields of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

#### Social and Humanitarian Committee

- Providing access to adequate sanitation
- Violence against women as weapon of war
- The safety of journalists in war-torn areas

#### Environmental and Cultural Committee

- The question of Geoengineering
- Finding long term solutions to food security and the restoration of arable lands
- Efforts to protect heritage languages

### SECURITY COUNCIL ( SC )

- The question of the Islamic state of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)
- Ending the Darfur war
- The humanitarian crisis in the Mediterranean due to the influx of refugees

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ( ECOSOC )

- The case of Nicaragua: access to resources that support economies
- The question of tax heavens used by MNCs
- Defining governmental intervention in the pharmaceutical industry
- Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the UN
- The question of fracking

### SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

- Establishing the equality of disabled persons in the field of education and work
- Providing persons with disabilities with healthcare and insurance
- Promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in physical activities and sports
- Fostering the integration of disabled persons in social life
- Reducing the risks for persons with disabilities in emergency situations

### YOUTH ASSEMBLY

- Action paper I on the world drug problem
- Action paper II on children in conflict areas

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ( ICJ )

- Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)

## Student Officers

- **Secretariat**

Secretary General:                      Giannis Giavridis (DSA)  
Deputy Secretary General:            Areti Angeliki Bessi (DSA)  
President of the GA:                     John Psilopoulos (DSA)  
Deputy President of the GA:         Yaish Hamza (Amman Baccalaureate School)

- **General Assembly**

Political Committee

Chair:                      Constance Tsoutsou (DSA)  
Co-Chair:                 Argyris Biskinis (Anavryta Experimental Lyceum)  
Co-Chair:                 Nour Safadi (Rosary Sisters' High School)

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Chair:                      Dimitris Bousoulas (Doukas School)  
Co-Chair:                 Thomas Joseph Lynch (ACS)  
Co-Chair:                 Alikistis Giavridis (DSA)

Social and Humanitarian Committee

Chair:                      Nicholas Beltsos (Anavryta Experimental Lyceum)  
Co-Chair:                 Maritina Pareraki (DSA)  
Co-Chair:                 Foivi Megalofonou (DSA)

Environmental and Cultural Committee

Chair:                      George Panopoulos (DSA)  
Co-Chair:                 Marita Hadjitheodorou (DSA)  
Co-Chair:                 Lampiri Lydia (ACS)

- **Security Council**

President:                 Vassilia Marolachaki (DSA)  
Dep.Pres.:                Samuel Gang (Jerusalem School Bethlehem)  
Dep.Pres.:                Jason Markatos (DSA)

- **ECOSOC**

President:                 Jason Stemshorn (DSA)  
Dep. Pres.:                Konstantina Nathanail (Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki)  
Dep. Pres.:                Eirini Sotiropoulou (DSA)

- **Special Conference**

President:                 Marietta Pagona (Costeas Geitonas School)  
Dep.Pres.:                Eda Karaoglu (Koc School)  
Dep. Pres.:                Alma Abuleil (Rosary Sisters' High School)  
Dep.Pres.:                Aliki Aivatidou (DSA)

- **Youth Assembly**

Action Paper 1

Head:                      Christina Goussi (DSA)  
Co-Head:                 Niki Katsara (DSA)

Action Paper 2

Head:                      George Kantzis (DSA)  
Co-Head:                 Ioulia Sampani (DSA)

- **International Court of Justice**

President:                 Konstantinos Primikyris (DSA)  
Dep. President:         Giorgos Koutsonasios (DSA)  
Registrar:                Giannis Reklos (DSA)

## ICJ participants

**President:** Konstantinos Primikyris – DSA

**Deputy President:** George Koutsonasios – DSA

**Registrar:** Giannis Reulos – DSA

**Advocates (Appl.):** Lida Arapogianni – DSA

Alexandros Zannos – DSA

**Advocates (Resp.):** Evangelia- Ioanna (Evana) Pliakou – Costeas Geitonas School

Nicholas Short – St Lawrence College

### Judges:

El Shhorbagy Malak – Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule Kairo

Abbas Abdelrahman – Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule Kairo

Vasileios Tatsios – Deutsche Schule Athen

Stelios Spyroglou – Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki

Dafni Giakoumaki – Greek-French School "Saint Joseph"

Marianina Papadis – Deutsche Schule Athen

Demos Kladis – PIERCE - The American College of Greece

Panos Maniatis – PIERCE - The American College of Greece

Marianna Embeoglou – HAEF

Constança Almeida – Deutsche Schule Lissabon

Lea Berger – Deutsche Schule Lissabon

Konstantinos Oikonomou – Deutsche Schule Athen

Mohamadou Bah Dubai – Dubai American Academy

## ICJ PROGRAMME

### **Friday 23 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 24 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 25 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
Political Committee	Aula	ground floor
Social and Humanitarian	210	2nd floor
Special Conference	215	2nd floor
Environmental and Cultural Committee	112	1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Disarmament and International Security Committee	214	2nd floor
ECOSOC	117	1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Security Council	116	1 <sup>st</sup> floor
International Court of Justice	115	1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Action Paper I	110	1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Action paper II	113	1 <sup>st</sup> 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

**DSA – MUN Country Assignments sort by country represented Athens 23-25 October 2015**

<b>Country represented</b>	<b>School name</b>	<b>Country origin</b>
1. Afghanistan	St. Catherines British School	Greece
2. Amnesty International	Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule,	Egypt
3. Angola	Rosary Sisters' High School	Israel
4. Argentina	Deutsche Schule Moskau	Russian Federation
5. Australia	Rosary Sisters' High School	Israel
6. Bagladesh	Internationale Schule Frankfurt	Germany
7. Belgium	Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Germany
8. Bolivia	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Greece
9. Botswana	Dubai American Academy	United Arab Emirates
10. Brazil	American International School	Hong Kong
11. Bulaaria	The Enalish School	Cyprus
12. Canada	Rosary Sisters' High School	Israel
13. Chad	Lycée Franco-hellénique Euaène	Greece
14. Chile	Campion School	Greece
15. China	Pierce, The American Colleae of Greece	Greece
16. Colombia	St. Catherines British School	Greece
17. Croatia	Ekpaideftiria Athina	Greece
18. Cuba	Tashkent International School	Uzbekistan
19. DPR Korea (North)	Jerusalem School Bethlehem	Palestine
20. Egypt	Tashkent International School	Uzbekistan
21. France	American International School	Hona Kona
22. Germany	DoukasSchool	Greece
23. Ghana	American International School	Hong Kong
24. Greece	American International School	Hong Kong
25. Greenpeace	HAEF Athens College	Greece
26. Guatemala	A' Arsakeio Lykeio Psychikou	Greece
27. India	Lycée Franco-hellénique Euaène	Greece
28. Iraq	Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Greece
29. Ireland	Deutsche Schule Belgrad	Serbia
30. Israel	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
31. Italy	Byron College	Greece
32. Jordan	The Moraitis School	Greece
33. Kiribati	Anavryta Model Experimental Lyceum	Greece
34. Lebanon	Mary Raptou School	Greece
35. Lithuania	B' Tositseio Arsakeio Lykeio Ekalis	Greece
36. Luxemburg	Anavryta Model Experimental Lyceum	Greece
37. Malaysia	St. Catherines British School	Greece
38. Marshall Islands	Costeas Geitonas School	Greece
39. Mexico	HAEF Psychico College	Greece
40. Morocco	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
41. Nepal	Ionios School	Greece
42. Netherlands	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
43. New Zealand	Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule,	Egypt
44. Nicaragua	Hisar	Turkey
45. Nigaria	Friends Boys School	Palestine
46. Pakistan	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
47. Palestine	Anavryta Model Experimental Lyceum	Greece
48. Panama	Pierce, The American College of Greece	Greece
49. Peru	Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Germany
50. Poland	HAEF Athens College	Greece
51. Portuaal	Tashkent International School	Uzbekistan
52. Republic of Korea	A' Arsakeio Lykeio Psychikou	Greece
53. Russian Federation	Costeas Geitonas School	Greece
54. Saudi Arabia	Dubai American Academy	United Arab Emirates
55. Singapore	The English School	Cyprus
56. Somalia	Internationale Schule Frankfurt	Germany
57. South Africa	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
58. Spain	Platon School	Greece
59. Sudan	Jerusalem School Bethlehem	Palestine
60. Switzerland	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Greece
61. Syrian Arab Republic	Othisi	Greece
62. Tunisia	Deutsche Schule Lissabon	Portugal
63. Turkey	Deutsche Schule Lissabon	Portuaal
64. Ukraine	HAEF Psychico College	Greece
65. United Arab Emirates	Deutsche Schule Moskau	Russian Federation
66. United Kingdome	Doukas School	Greece
67. United States of America	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
68. Venezuela	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
69. Viet Nam	Tashkent International School	Uzbekistan
70. World Bank	Pierce, The American College of Greece	Greece
71. World Trade Organization	Lycée Franco-hellénique Eugène	Greece

## DSA – MUN Country Assignments sort by School Athens 23-25 October 2015

	School name	Country represented	Country origin
1.	A' Arsakeio Lykeio Psychikou	Guatemala	Greece
2.	A' Arsakeio Lykeio Psychikou	Republic of Korea	Greece
3.	American International School	Brazil	Hong Kong
4.	American International School	France	Hong Kong
5.	American International School	Ghana	Hong Kong
6.	American International School	Greece	Hong Kong
7.	Anavryta Model Experimental Lyceum	Kiribati	Greece
8.	Anavryta Model Experimental Lyceum	Luxemburg	Greece
9.	Anavryta Model Experimental Lyceum	Palestine	Greece
10.	B' Tositseio Arsakeio Lykeio Ekalis	Lithuania	Greece
11.	Byron College	Italy	Greece
12.	Campion School	Chile	Greece
13.	Costeas Geitonas School	Marshall Islands	Greece
14.	Costeas Geitonas School	Russian Federation	Greece
15.	Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Cairo	Amnesty International	Egypt
16.	Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Cairo	New Zealand	Egypt
17.	Deutsche Schule Athen	Israel	Greece
18.	Deutsche Schule Athen	Morocco	Greece
19.	Deutsche Schule Athen	Netherlands	Greece
20.	Deutsche Schule Athen	Pakistan	Greece
21.	Deutsche Schule Athen	South Africa	Greece
22.	Deutsche Schule Athen	United States of America	Greece
23.	Deutsche Schule Athen	Venezuela	Greece
24.	Deutsche Schule Belgrad	Ireland	Serbia
25.	Deutsche Schule Lissabon	Tunisia	Portugal
26.	Deutsche Schule Lissabon	Turkey	Portugal
27.	Deutsche Schule Moskau	Argentina	Russian Federation
28.	Deutsche Schule Moskau	United Arab Emirates	Russian Federation
29.	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Bolivia	Greece
30.	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Switzerland	Greece
31.	Doukas School	Germany	Greece
32.	Doukas School	United Kinadom	Greece
33.	Dubai American Academy	Botswana	United Arab Emirates
34.	Dubai American Academy	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
35.	Ekpaideftiria Athina	Croatia	Greece
36.	Ekpedeftiki Anaqennisi	Iraq	Greece
37.	Friends Boys School	Nigeria	Palestine
38.	Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Belgium	Germany
39.	Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Peru	Germany
40.	HAEF Athens College	Greenpeace	Greece
41.	HAEF Athens College	Poland	Greece
42.	HAEF PSYCHICO COLLEGE	Mexico	Greece
43.	HAEF PSYCHICO COLLEGE	Ukraine	Greece
44.	Hisar	Nicaragua	Turkey
45.	Internationale Schule Frankfurt	Baqlandesh	Germany
46.	Internationale Schule Frankfurt	Somalia	Germany
47.	Ionios School	Nepal	Greece
48.	Jerusalem School Bethlehem	DPR Korea (North)	Palestine
49.	Jerusalem School Bethlehem	Sudan	Palestine
50.	Lycée Franco-hellénique Eugène	Chad	Greece
51.	Lycée Franco-hellénique Eugène	India	Greece
52.	Lycée Franco-hellénique Euaène	World Trade Oraanization	Greece
53.	Mary Raptou School	Lebanon	Greece
54.	Othisi	Syrian Arab Republic	Greece
55.	Pierce, The American College of Greece	China	Greece
56.	Pierce, The American College of Greece	Panama	Greece
57.	Pierce, The American College of Greece	World Bank	Greece
58.	Platon School	Spain	Greece
59.	Rosary Sisters' High School	Angola	Israel
60.	Rosary Sisters' High School	Australia	Israel
61.	Rosary Sisters' High School	Canada	Israel
62.	St. Catherines British School	Afghanistan	Greece
63.	St. Catherines British School	Colombia	Greece
64.	St. Catherines British School	Malaysia	Greece
65.	Tashkent International School	Cuba	Uzbekistan
66.	Tashkent International School	Egypt	Uzbekistan
67.	Tashkent International School	Portugal	Uzbekistan
68.	Tashkent International School	Viet Nam	Uzbekistan
69.	The English School	Bulgaria	Cyprus
70.	The English School	Singapore	Cyprus
71.	The Moraitis School	Jordan	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, 23 October 2015, you will be required to pay your total fees (80 Euro per delegate/advisor, 90 Euro per delegation).

### **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 one minute during the opening session of the General Assembly. This should be treated as a serious occasion. The delegate's speech must be representative of his nation's concern about the state of the world. Following the delivery of ten opening speeches, two rights of reply will be entertained by the President. They may refer only to the previous ten speeches.

### **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 beginning a speech	I wish to speak in favour of/against the motion/resolution/amendment because...
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.

### 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 to 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.

<b>COMMITTEE:</b>	<b>AMENDMENT SHEET</b>
<b>QUESTION OF:</b>	<i>Disarmament</i>
<b>RESOLUTION NUMBER:</b>	<i>Ending the embargo on Cuba</i>
<b>SUBMITTED BY:</b>	<i>A 043</i>
	<i>Angola</i>
<b>PROPOSED AMENDMENT:</b>	
(state clearly the clause to be amended and the nature of the amendment, e.g. to <b>strike</b> in Operative Clause Number .... the words ....., to <b>insert</b> ....., to <b>add</b> a new clause which reads .....	
<b>CLAUSE NUMBER</b> ....9..:	
<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 in General Assembly (Ambassador Speeches)**

Opening policy statements given at the first session of the General Assembly are usually restricted to one minute

### **Right of Reply to Opening Speeches**

The right of reply to an opening speech will usually be accorded to a limited number of delegations after a specified number of opening speeches. 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.

## **DSAMUN BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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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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