



19th D S A M U N
DEUTSCHE SCHULE ATHEN Model United Nations
21-23 October 2016

CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

German School of Athens
Dimokritou 6& Germanikis Scholis
Athinon
15123 Amaroussion – Athens
Greece

Tel: +30-210-6199261
Fax: +30-210-6199267
email: mun@dsathen.gr
Homepage: www.dsamun.gr



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 19th 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.

Since 1997, our school has been offering students the opportunity to engage in a constructive dialogue about contemporary issues affecting our modern society. As every year this year's conference is about topics that are important to all of us and will become more important in the future.

However, this year's Special Conference is on the topic of slavery: a topic that seems to belong to another era, another century. The transatlantic slave trade has been abolished 200 years ago. So why should we talk about slavery? There are contemporary forms of slavery such as: traditional slavery, forced labour, debt bondage, serfdom, children working in slavery or slavery-like conditions, domestic servitude, sexual slavery, and servile forms of marriage. The list seems endless. The majority of those who suffer are the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalised social groups in society. Fear, ignorance of one's rights and the need to survive do not encourage them to speak out.

In order to effectively eradicate slavery in all its forms, the root causes of slavery such as poverty, social exclusion and all forms of discrimination must be addressed. In addition, we need to promote and protect the rights of all, especially the most vulnerable in our society.

Though it was the first human rights issue to arouse wide international attention it remains a grave and persistent problem. Article 4 of the UDHR states that 'No one shall be held in slavery or servitude: slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms'. The UN estimates that there are 21 million people worldwide who are victims of forced labour, 5.5 million of whom are children. Other ambassadors note that according to the Global Slavery Index there are 36 million people enslaved in 167 countries, even in countries like the UK. That's why it is so important that we acknowledge the misery of slavery and all its forms.

As Ban Ki-moon said in one of his speeches:

"Modern slavery is a crime. People who perpetrate, condone or facilitate it must be brought to justice. Victims and survivors have a right to remedies and reparations. For more than 20 years, the Fund has helped restore human rights and dignity to tens of thousands of children, women and men. I urge continued support for this vital initiative."

Therefore, dear delegates, ladies and gentlemen, putting slavery on the agenda of our Special Conference was for us of utmost importance.

Many other important topics will be debated in the next two days, and one issue remains on the agenda that will keep us alarmed for the next decade: the increase of the amount of migrants, immigrants, and refugees that exist on our planet and the way we tackle the issue. So the Economic and Social Council will deal with the topic of how to counter migrant smuggling, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee will deal with the issue of

combating social conflicts and the growing far right ideology in refugee-hosting countries. And these are just a few of the topics that pose a threat to our international security.

You, dear delegates, are called upon to think about ways as to how we, as responsible citizens, can make a contribution to help solving these tremendously important issues. 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.
Annette Brunke – Kullig, Headmistress of the Deutsche Schule Athen

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

It is my honor to welcome you all to the 19th session of the Deutsche Schule Athen Model United Nations conference. My honor and profound pleasure it is, as well, that individuals in the ages of fourteen to seventeen from all over the world have gathered in the premises of our school to provide a fresh, unbiased and transparent opinion about current social and political affairs. Unfortunately, there has been a widespread phenomenon observed in the global society that we live in: The tendency towards violence, hatred, conflict and callousness. This year in DSAMUN we are determined to fight those tendencies by offering knowledge, provoking the exchange of opinions and giving all 500 participants the chance to contemplate and discuss on a multifaceted agenda. What makes our agenda unique in this 19th session is the fact that we decided to approach the aforementioned tendencies in all of their stages under the scope of contemporary social, economic and political issues. Their birth, their rise, their development and their break-out.

This brings us to the first question that delegates are to deal with: How are far-right ideologies born? How can we eliminate their existence and create a mentality of acceptance and compassion in refugee-hosting countries? It is more than unfortunate that nowadays mentalities and ideologies against basic human values emerge. Pro far-right parties and presidential candidates gradually acquire more influence, and hatred is a growing way of thinking and acting in refugee-hosting countries. As Kenneth Roth, the executive director of Human Rights Watch, correctly observed "The individuals that favor far-right ideologies exploit the fear of change in the cultural landscape of a country and create the illusion of danger, while consequently initiating bigotry, hate and fanaticism". Yet, change is what drives the world forward and it is our duty to make such a change beneficial for our global society. It is our duty to respect those misplaced and either properly integrate them in our society or create a safe and prosperous environment in their homeland to which they can return to.

Using as a cornerstone the last two notions, delegates of the Disarmament and International Security Committee, and the Economic and Social Council will be proposing solutions as to how international cooperation to combat ISIS can be achieved, how Less Economically Developed countries can be integrated into global trade and how jobs and expertise can be created in post-conflict countries. Our goal is to help delegates understand the fundamental basis upon which countries can re-build their economy and society, while simultaneously eliminating the factors that can be detrimental to the very creation of such a basis.

What happens, though, when countries have established this basis? How can relapse into violence and conflict be avoided? The answer is simple. Through the creation of an educated civil society. Through the abolition of medieval mentalities and through inter-human respect towards Human Rights. This is why this 19th session of the DSAMUN conference, is dedicated to the abolition of Modern Slavery. We believe that freedom is the key for development, and that without child-soldiers, without bonded labor, without sexual exploitation, without violence and without conflict, the notion of a civil society can be 'crafted' and molded into prosperous and well-developed global unity.

In fighting for the greatness of such a society, one must understand that this society is, in our times, at conflict. The contemporary indicators of this predicament can be named by everyone, but resolved by few. The growth of radical Islam and terrorist groups in Syria, Iraq and Pakistan. The situation in the Republic of Turkey and the threat of democratic values. The possession of nuclear weapons by totalitarian regimes. How can we enhance cooperation

and collective action in order to address those issues? Once again the answer will be given by the main body of this conference: The delegates.

All of you that are to deal with those questions and discuss them carry a great responsibility. The responsibility to simply stay...human. None of the resolutions crafted here will be discussed in the United Nations and none of the 193 member states of the UN will act according to our proposals. What we do here, though, is, I believe, far greater. We develop this mentality of acceptance and compassion. We, as the generation that is to bring change, learn to act against discrimination. To resolve, not fight. To accept, not exclude. To discuss, not kill.

It is my outmost honor to stand here, and be one of the hosts of an institution that has the capability of passing on those values. I do certainly hope that you will make the most of this conference. I wish you a fruitful debate and three unforgettable days.

Thank you all for your attention,
George Panopoulos, The Secretary General

Dear delegates, honorable advisors, ladies, and gentlemen,

It is with utter pleasure to welcome you in the 19th DSAMUN session. I hope you have a tremendous time, engaging in fruitful debates, meeting new people from all around the world and exploiting this MUN experience to its maximum.

The German School of Athens is one of the oldest schools to have the honor to host such a unique institution as the Model United Nations under the affiliation of the Hague International Model United Nations. The significance of this institution can easily be comprehended. MUN has the power to make informed citizens out of young and naïve children and imbue values such as open-mindedness, acceptance, responsibility, and compassion. It goes without saying that MUN is the best experience one could have in his/her formative high school years. Not only does one learn how to use the English language properly and be diplomatic-two traits essential for our modern society- but also how to stand up for one's self and be able to structure a valid argumentation to support one's thesis even if it concerns the most ambivalent issue. I do believe I speak for the whole MUN community when I say that MUN can change personalities and shape views and perspectives.

This year, delegates are being asked to face and discuss matters of international significance. Terrorism, child abuse, genocides, migration flow, and fascism are just some of those harsh issues that make up this year's agenda. You, delegates are being trusted with an arduous task: compose resolutions in order to come up with ideas for solving these issues, issues which are too complex to be solved ,even by the International Community. You are being asked to debate and use your passion, willingness, and creativity as your weapons to combat the aforementioned questions in the most effective and efficient way possible. These three days you will have to work hard, take part in lobbying procedures in which you will only have restricted time to compose a resolution and present it in the best way possible. While those three days will undoubtedly try your limits, the reward is beyond measure and let's not forget that the love for MUN has no limits.

All in all, I would like to personally thank you for attending this year's conference and ensure you that we, the Secretariat, and the Student Officers' team will do our best to make this MUN experience one to remember. I wish you all a great time and a great MUN session in which heated debates will prevail, and I am sure this will be the case.

Thank you

Jason Markatos, President of the General Assembly

PROGRAMME

Thursday 20 October

- 10.00-13.00 Acropolis Museum – guided tour, cost: 5 Euros for advisors - 3 Euros for from non-EU countries, with current identification card to confirm age - free for students from EU countries, with current identification card (optional, **register per email**), meeting point metro station Acropolis at 10.00 o'clock
- 15.00-18.00 Chair workshop at GSA (**mandatory** for all Student Officers)

Friday 21 October

- 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

Saturday 22 October

- 08.00 Shuttle buses leave from Hotel President for GSA
- 08.30-10.00 Lobbying
- 08.30-15.00 Approval Panel in operation
- 10.00-12.30 Committees, SC and ICJ in session
- 12.30-13.15 Lunch
- 13.15-13.30 Group photo (all together)
- 13.30-17.00 Committees, SC and ICJ in session
- 17.00 Buses leave for Hotel President
- 09.00-16.00 Optional for Advisors (**register per email**): Excursion to Nemea, Korinthos, Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea , lunch included, free

Sunday 23 October

- 08.30 Shuttle buses leave from Hotel President for GSA
- 09.00-10.45 Committees in session
- 09.00-15.00 SC, ECOSOC, Special Conference, ICJ and Youth Assembly in session
- 10.45-12.45 General Assembly in session
- 12.00-14.00 Lunch available for SC, ECOSOC, Special Conference, ICJ and Youth Assembly
- 12.45-13.30 Lunch available for GA committees
- 13.30-15.30 General Assembly in session
- 15.30-16.30 Closing Ceremony
- 16.30-17.00 Reception
- 17.00 Buses leave for Hotel President

Final Agenda

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

Special Political and Decolonization Committee

- Eliminating the funding of ISIL via anti-money laundering strategies
- The question of the alleged Tamile genocide in Sri Lanka
- Achieving border security and provision of quotas to political asylum seekers and refugees within the premises of the European Union (EU)

Disarmament and International Security Committee

- Reestablishing the criteria under which a country engages into war (jus ad bellum) and the Laws of War (jus in bello)
- The issue of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula
- Strengthening international cooperation to counteract terrorist action of ISIS

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

- Combating social conflicts and the growing far right ideology in refugee - hosting countries
- Establishing global minimum working condition standards
- Tackling the issue of child marriage and child grooming

Environmental Committee

- Bio application of nanomaterials and their consequences on human health and the environment
- Preventing the degradation of maritime environment due to off shore oil mining
- Finding long term solutions for waste management in LEDCs

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

- The threat of the Taliban militia in the region of Afghanistan and Pakistan
- The question of an autonomous Kurdistan
- The situation in the Republic of Turkey

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

- Disrupting organized criminal networks through intelligence and financial investigations
- Countering migrant smuggling
- Integrating LEDCs into global trade
- Job creation and training in post-conflict countries
- The issue of an ageing population in MEDCs and its impact on economic prosperity

SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN SLAVERY

- Fighting the sexual exploitation of minors in pornography
- The issue of bonded labor
- Eliminating domestic servitude
- Eradicating the military use of children in war-torn areas
- Measures to foster emancipated former slaves

YOUTH ASSEMBLY

- Action paper I on the dangers of the internet world
- Action paper II on body confidence and self-esteem

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v. Serbia)

Student Officers

• Secretariat

Secretary General.:	Georgios Panopoulos (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Deputy Secretary General:	Lara Kocoglu (ISTEK IB Schools)
President of the GA:	Iason Markatos (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Deputy President of the GA:	Maria Christina Pateraki (Deutsche Schule Athen)

• General Assembly

Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Chair:	Eirini Sotiropoulou (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair:	Konstantina Karkavitsa (Anavryta Model Lyceum)
Co-Chair:	George Kantzis (Deutsche Schule Athen)

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Chair:	Vangelis Arapis (The American College of Greece- Pierce)
Co-Chair:	Eda Karaoğlu (The Koc School)
Co-Chair:	Christina Gousi (Deutsche Schule Athen)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Chair:	Vasiliki Aivatidou (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair:	Niki Katsara – Antonakea (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair:	Dionysios Fotopoulos (Anavryta Model Lyceum)

Environmental Committee

Chair:	Lida Arapogianni (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Chair:	Dafni Paraschi (Costeas Geitonas School)
Co-Chair:	Dimitris Keramidas (Deutsche Schule Athen)

• Security Council

President:	Alkistis Giavridis (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep.Pres.:	Sophia Kopsacheili (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep.Pres.:	Monika Patriarchea (Arsakeio School of Patras)

• ECOSOC

President:	Lydia Lampiri(ACS Athens)
Dep. Pres.:	Ioulia Sampani (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep. Pres.:	Irene Panagiotopoulou (Costeas Geitonas School)
Dep. Pres.:	George Laios (Deutsche Schule Athen)

• Special Conference

President:	Oğuzhan Çölkesen (The Koc School)
Dep.Pres.:	Katerina Seni (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Dep. Pres.:	Chrisiida Tzortzi (The American College of Greece- Pierce)
Dep.Pres.	Danae Karantanou (Deutsche Schule Athen)

• Youth Assembly

Action Paper 1

Head:	Marios Tsoukis (Campion School)
Co-Head:	Nicolas Stamatopoulos (Deutsche Schule Athen)

Action Paper 2

Head:	Marianina Papadi (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Co-Head:	Alkmini Laiou (Deutsche Schule Athen)

• International Court of Justice

President:	Evangelia Ioanna Pliakou (Costeas Geitonas School)
Dep. President:	Ioannis Reulos (Deutsche Schule Athen)
Registrar:	Konstantinos Oikonomou (Deutsche Schule Athen)

ICJ Participants

President:	Evangelia Ioanna (Evana) Pliakou	– Costeas Geitonas School
Deputy President:	Giannis Reklos	– Deutsche Schule Athen
Registrar:	Konstantinos Oikonomou	– Deutsche Schule Athen
Advocates (Appl.):	Thaleia Gavrogou George Tsolakis	– Deutsche Schule Athen - Deutsche Schule Athen
Advocates (Resp.):	Jacqeline Kassinaki – Baty Georgios Koutsonasios	– Athens Community School – EKPA

Judges:

1. Kerim Bali – Hlsar School
2. Ziad El Tabbakh – AISWEST
3. Charis – Georgia Kamarianou – German School of Athens
4. Antigone Karamani – HAEF- Psychico College
5. Sofia-Zoi Paraschou – Doukas School
6. Zeeshan Kunnummal – Dhahran High School
7. Panagiota Stoltidou – German School of Thessaloniki
8. El-Din Tarraf Seif – Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule Kairo
9. Marianna Zambeli – Costeas Geitonas School
10. Riana Leah Byrne – Costeas Geitonas School
11. Ioannis Sokos – German School of Athens
12. Garen Kazarian – Sagesse High School
13. Nikos Aksamoglou – German School of Athens
14. Maria Nefeli Skotori – International School of Athens

ICJ PROGRAMME

Friday 21 October

- 09.00 - 09.45 Brief Meeting
- 09.45 - 10.30 Seating (Aula)
- 10.30 - 12.00 General Assembly: Official Opening Ceremony
- 12.00 - 13.30 Opening Statements, Stipulations & Admission of Applicant Party's Evidence
- 13.30 - 14.30 Lunch
- 14.30 - 17.30 Presentation of the case by the Applicant party- Examination of Witnesses and Deliberation

Saturday 22 October

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

Sunday 23 October

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

Assembly and Meeting Rooms

General Assembly		Aula	ground floor
Political Committee	Friday 21 October, 08:30-10:00 Sunday 23 October 09:00-10.45	G203	New building, 2nd floor
	Friday October 15:30-18:00 Saturday 22 October 08.30 – 17:00	Aula	ground floor
Social , Humanitarian and Cultural Committee		210	2nd floor
Special Conference		215	2nd floor
Environmental Committee		112	1st floor
Disarmament and International Security Committee		207	2nd floor
ECOSOC		117	1st floor
Security Council		116	1st floor
International Court of Justice		115	1st floor
Action Paper I		110	1st floor
Action paper II		113	1st floor
Computer rooms		com 1, com 2	ground floor
Photocopying (for delegates)		library	ground floor
Photocopying (for staff)		main entrance hall	ground floor
Approval panel		computer room 1	ground floor
Press		computer room 2	ground floor
Staff Room		Lehrerzimmer	ground floor
Information desk		main entrance hall	ground floor

DSAMUN Country Assignments sort by country represented

	Country represented	School Name	Country Origin
1.	Afghanistan	Ekpaideffiria Athina	Greece
2.	Algeria	European School Karlsruhe	Germany
3.	Amnesty International	The American College of Greece, Pierce	Greece
4.	Angola	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
5.	Argentina	RIMUN Schools Network	Italy
6.	Australia	Model Lyceum Anavryta	Greece
7.	Bangladesh	HAEF Athens College High School	Greece
8.	Belarus	Ekpedeffiki Anagennisi	Greece
9.	Belgium	Dhahran High School	Saudi Arabia
10.	Brazil	Rizareios Parochial High School	Greece
11.	Bulgaria	European School of Brussels III	Belgium
12.	Burkina Faso	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
13.	Cameroon	Deutsche Schule Belgrad	Serbia
14.	Canada	Rosary Sisters' High School	Israel
15.	Chile	Ekpedeffiki Anagennisi	Greece
16.	China	Costeas Geitonas School	Greece
17.	Colombia	14th General High School of Thessaloniki	Greece
18.	Congo	Ekpedeffiki Anagennisi	Greece
19.	Croatia	I.M.Panagiotopoulos School	Greece
20.	Cuba	Hisar School	Turkey
21.	DPR Korea	Rosary Sisters' High School	Israel
22.	DR Congo	Dhahran High School	Saudi Arabia
23.	Egypt	Doukas School	Greece
24.	Finland	Anatolia College	Greece
25.	France	HAEF Psychico College	Greece
26.	Georgia	The Moraitis School	Greece
27.	Germany	American International School-Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
28.	Ghana	St Catherines British School	Greece
29.	Greece	Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	Italy
30.	Greenpeace	Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Kairo	Egypt
31.	Guatemala	The Moraitis School	Greece
32.	India	Doukas School	Greece
33.	Indonesia	Deutsche Schule Moskau	Russia
34.	Iran	Sagesse High School	Lebanon
35.	Iraq	The American College of Greece, Pierce	Greece
36.	Ireland	European School of Brussels III	Belgium
37.	Israel	Model Lyceum Anavryta	Greece
38.	Italy	Doukas School	Greece
39.	Japan	Leonteios Patision	Greece
40.	Kyrgyzstan	The American International School in Egypt- West Campus	Egypt
41.	Lebanon	Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	Italy
42.	Libya	Costeas Geitonas School	Greece
43.	Lithuania	Rosary Sisters' High School	Israel
44.	Malaysia	Platon School	Greece
45.	Mexico	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Greece

46.	New Zealand	B' Tositseio Arsakeio Lykeio Ekalis	Greece
47.	Nigeria	Deutsche Schule Moskau	Russia
48.	Norway	Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Germany
49.	Pakistan	Costeas Geitonas School	Greece
50.	Palestine	Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Kairo	Egypt
51.	Panama	European School of Brussels III	Belgium
52.	Peru	The American International School in Egypt- West Campus	Egypt
53.	Republic of Korea	HAEF Junior High School	Greece
54.	Russian Federation	The American College of Greece, Pierce	Greece
55.	Rwanda	Anatolia College	Greece
56.	Saudi Arabia	European School Karlsruhe	Germany
57.	Senegal	RIMUN Schools Network	Italy
58.	Serbia	St Catherines British School	Greece
59.	Somalia	Hisar School	Turkey
60.	South Africa	Model Lyceum Anavryta	Greece
61.	Spain	Campion School	Greece
62.	Sri Lanka	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
63.	Sudan	Rosary Sisters' High School	Israel
64.	Sweden	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
65.	Syrian Arab Republic	RIMUN Schools Network	Italy
66.	Thailand	Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	Italy
67.	Turkey	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
68.	Ukraine	American International School-Riyadh	Saudi Arabia
69.	United Arab Emirates	Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Greece
70.	United Kingdom	Deutsche Schule Athen	Greece
71.	United States of America	Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Kairo	Egypt
72.	Uruguay	A' Arsakeio Lykeio Psychikou	Greece
73.	Venezuela	Dhahran High School	Saudi Arabia
74.	Viet Nam	Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Germany
75.	World Bank	HAEF Athens College High School	Greece
76.	World Trade Organization	Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	Italy
77.	Zimbabwe	European School Karlsruhe	Germany

DSA – MUN Country Assignments sort by School

School Name	Country represented	Country Origin
1. 14th General High School of Thessaloniki	Colombia	Greece
2. A' Arsakeio Lykeio Psychikou	Uruguay	Greece
3. American International School-Riyadh	Germany	Saudi Arabia
4. American International School-Riyadh	Ukraine	Saudi Arabia
5. Anatolia College	Finland	Greece
6. Anatolia College	Rwanda	Greece
7. B' Tositseio Arsakeio Lykeio Ekalis	New Zealand	Greece
8. Champion School	Spain	Greece
9. Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	Greece	Italy
10. Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	Lebanon	Italy
11. Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	Thailand	Italy
12. Civico Liceo Linguistico A. Manzoni	World Trade Organization	Italy
13. Costeas Geitonas School	China	Greece
14. Costeas Geitonas School	Libya	Greece
15. Costeas Geitonas School	Pakistan	Greece
16. Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Kairo	Greenpeace	Egypt
17. Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Kairo	Palestine	Egypt
18. Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, Kairo	United States of America	Egypt
19. Deutsche Schule Athen	Angola	Greece
20. Deutsche Schule Athen	Burkina Faso	Greece
21. Deutsche Schule Athen	Sri Lanka	Greece
22. Deutsche Schule Athen	Sweden	Greece
23. Deutsche Schule Athen	Turkey	Greece
24. Deutsche Schule Athen	United Kingdom	Greece
25. Deutsche Schule Belgrad	Cameroon	Serbia
26. Deutsche Schule Moskau	Indonesia	Russia
27. Deutsche Schule Moskau	Nigeria	Russia
28. Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	Mexico	Greece
29. Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki	United Arab Emirates	Greece
30. Dhahran High School	Belgium	Saudi Arabia
31. Dhahran High School	DR Congo	Saudi Arabia
32. Dhahran High School	Venezuela	Saudi Arabia
33. Doukas School	Egypt	Greece
34. Doukas School	India	Greece
35. Doukas School	Italy	Greece
36. Ekpaideftiria Athina	Afghanistan	Greece
37. Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Belarus	Greece
38. Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Chile	Greece
39. Ekpedeftiki Anagennisi	Congo	Greece
40. European School Karlsruhe	Algeria	Germany
41. European School Karlsruhe	Saudi Arabia	Germany
42. European School Karlsruhe	Zimbabwe	Germany
43. European School of Brussels III	Bulgaria	Belgium
44. European School of Brussels III	Ireland	Belgium
45. European School of Brussels III	Panama	Belgium

46. Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Norway	Germany
47. Gymnasium Ernestinum Celle	Viet Nam	Germany
48. HAEF Athens College High School	Bangladesh	Greece
49. HAEF Athens College High School	World Bank	Greece
50. HAEF Junior High School	Republic of Korea	Greece
51. HAEF Psychico College	France	Greece
52. Hisar School	Cuba	Turkey
53. Hisar School	Somalia	Turkey
54. I.M.Panagiotopoulos School	Croatia	Greece
55. Leonteios Pafision	Japan	Greece
56. Model Lyceum Anavryta	Australia	Greece
57. Model Lyceum Anavryta	Israel	Greece
58. Model Lyceum Anavryta	South Africa	Greece
59. Platon School	Malaysia	Greece
60. RIMUN Schools Network	Argentina	Italy
61. RIMUN Schools Network	Senegal	Italy
62. RIMUN Schools Network	Syrian Arab Republic	Italy
63. Rizareios Parochial High School	Brazil	Greece
64. Rosary Sisters' High School	Canada	Israel
65. Rosary Sisters' High School	DPR Korea	Israel
66. Rosary Sisters' High School	Lithuania	Israel
67. Rosary Sisters' High School	Sudan	Israel
68. Sagesse High School	Iran	Lebanon
69. St Catherines British School	Ghana	Greece
70. St Catherines British School	Serbia	Greece
71. The American College of Greece, Pierce	Amnesty International	Greece
72. The American College of Greece, Pierce	Iraq	Greece
73. The American College of Greece, Pierce	Russian Federation	Greece
74. The American International School in Egypt- West Campus	Kyrgyzstan	Egypt
75. The American International School in Egypt- West Campus	Peru	Egypt
76. The Moraitis School	Georgia	Greece
77. The Moraitis School	Guatemala	Greece

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Conduct:

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

Dress Regulations:

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

Photocopying

Each delegation will be responsible for supplying its own, **headed notepaper** and for bringing enough copies for each committee. Extra photocopying will be charged at **0,05 Euro** per copy.

Registration Fees

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

Resolutions

Students may register at the computer room 2. **Please be patient and do not provoke Security staff there!** Your USB stick has to be checked by the computer staff first. Do not install any programs or use any system discs. Normally the use of the computers will be restricted to 30 minutes. At least ten co-submitters are required to present a resolution to the Approval Panel (see resolution processing).

Opening speeches

Each delegation will have the floor 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 wishing to ask a question	I rise to a point of information / point of order
When asking a question	Is the Chair/ the speaker (not) aware that... Does the speaker (not) agree with me that... The speaker stated in his speech Does he not realise that...
When pausing to answer questions	I yield the floor to points of information.
When concluding a speech	I urge the house to give me its support by voting for/against this motion / resolution/ amendment
When moving an amendment	I move to amend the resolution by striking/ inserting/ adding the words....
When giving up the right to speak	I yield the floor (to the Chair)

Debating Terms

The Chair (Chairman, Chairperson)

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

The House

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

The Proposer or Submitter

The person who is proposing the motion for debate.

The Motion

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

A resolution

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

A Point of Information

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

A Point of Order

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

A Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

A question about the rules of procedure.

To have the floor

To have been given the right to speak in debate.

To yield the floor

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

General Rules of procedure

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

Amendments

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

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

Amendments should only be made to one clause at a time and should only seek to make a single change. If you try to change 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.

AMENDMENT SHEET	
COMMITTEE:	<i>Disarmament</i>
QUESTION OF:	<i>Ending the embargo on Cuba</i>
RESOLUTION NUMBER:	<i>A 043</i>
SUBMITTED BY:	<i>Angola</i>
PROPOSED AMENDMENT:	
(state clearly the clause to be amended and the nature of the amendment, e.g. to strike in Operative Clause Number the words, to insert, to add a new clause which reads	
CLAUSE NUMBER9...:	
<i>To strike in Operative Clause 9 the words</i>	
<i>"fund raising committee monitored"</i>	
<i>and insert the word</i>	
<i>"fund"</i>	
<i>so that the clause would read:</i>	
<i>"Further encourages the establishment of a fund by the World Bank etc.."</i>	

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

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

GENERAL RULES

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

United Nations Charter

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

Diplomacy

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

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

Opening Speeches 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 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.

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

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

The Previous Question

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

Voting

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

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

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

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

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

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