



Dear all,

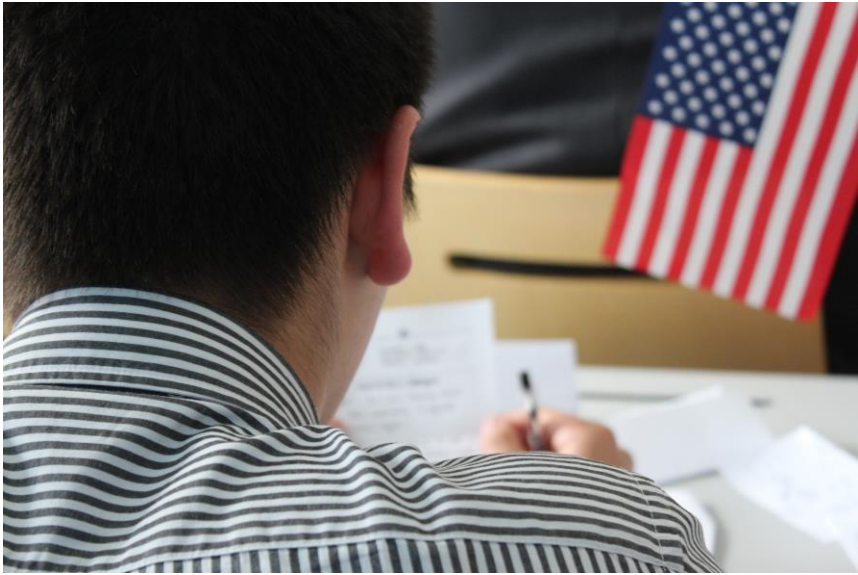
Thank you to those who participated as delegates, staff and administration team during this first Lycée Français de Shanghai Model United Nations conference, the first of many, I hope.

Thank you to the press team: Mathieu Trigueros, Capucine Garnier, Minha Siriex, Domitille Chaussade and Michel Tian, students from middle and high school. And thank you to the photographers, Mathieu (again), and Tanguy Fourchon, who assisted to the conference.

A special thanks to the chairs, and a huge round of applause for Ilya Bañares for organizing this event!

Sydney Paris
Director of Communications

LFS Model United Nations





SECURITY COUNCIL

In the Security Council, the two topics that were debated were : Coordinating international efforts to combat terrorism, and Addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, perfectly chair by the honourable Maria Gillin !

While the first topic proved to be the most popular one, given the number of Member States working on writing a resolution for it, the second one was definitely subject of much controversy. Nevertheless, both resolutions passed.

The resolution tackling the first subject mainly proposed to increase the control on the borders, monitor Internet websites more, take people's fingerprints at the borders, and urge Member State to take harsher measure against newly discovered terrorists. The 16 clauses were main submitted by the French Republic, Ukraine, the United States of America, the Republic of Senegal, Malaysia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

The one tackling the second subject was more or less partial to both parties, by reminding that violent means to achieve the goal were not to be considered, to stop pursuing a one-state solution, calling for religious tolerance and the cessation of educational propaganda. The 8 clauses were main submitted by the People's Republic of China, the Kingdom of Spain, the State of Israel, and the Russian Federation.

The debate brought the P5 Members (namely the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the French Republic, and the United Kingdom) to host several caucus that were very boring to the rest of the delegates staying in the committee.

Some clauses of the second resolution were challenged by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who proposed to stop the recognition of Israel by the United Nations (an amendment that was highly supported by the Sunni-majority Member States, such as Malaysia, but that was finally vetoed by all of the P5 Members.) The delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also had a heated discussion with the delegate of the United States, a discussion that quickly evolved to blackmail concerning Saudi Arabia's oil.

The House was also thrilled by the presence of Matthieu Gillin, who shortly appeared on screen ! While some delegates revelled by going to the toilets (wink wink Spain), others, such as the delegate of France, chose to animate the online discussion by pretending to be the delegate of Israel. Promiscuity can be so useful ! The delegates of Russia and Saudi Arabia lead us to think that the accuracy of the Quincy Pact was perhaps undermined by a new friendship. Meanwhile, Uruguay tried to convince everyone that the next home for the Jewish people should be in its country. Congrats to the United States for trying to maintain the whole thing a least bit serious.

And, cheers to Israel's socks, they seemed yummy. ☺


Capucine Garnier



EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL

Leaded by the chair and captain Gabriel Meuter, the boat of the European council had to navigate throughout sensitive topics to finally find the best agreements, over the three resolutions that were proposed on this council. Going from the economic crisis to the immigration crisis, the 28th delegates didn't have any trouble to pass all the resolutions.

Even if the journey wasn't eventful, the boat had some issues and controversies with the crew itself; at some point that the council looked more like a chess game than a UN simulation. But generally the atmosphere was joyful and most delegates were enjoying being in a meeting all day.



Proposed by the Greek delegation, this resolution finally passed without many modifications, showing the agreement between most delegates.

On the deck of this magnificent boat, we've also seen on debate time some interesting episodes such as the delegate of Romania sending lovely messages to his fellow delegates but also to the chair; mostly writing about how much love he had for his mates.

Over this meeting, the delegates also had a beautiful intervention of the Latvian Delegation that clearly described on stage the last amendment as « a donut » by saying; « my fellow delegates, this resolution is like a donut, it's sweet and pretty on the outside but empty on the inside ». After some opposition between the delegations that submitted this resolution and the delegate of Latvia, the resolution passed without any other intervention of what we could qualified as « trouble makers ».

Also, one of the main controversies of this council was delivered by the fellow delegate of France that clearly said that *France didn't want any immigrants on it's territory*; which is very controversial because the delegation was actually supporting the integration of migrants with other countries, this kind of error and misunderstanding shows that sometimes the delegates don't think for their country but unfortunately for themselves. After these issue, the chair didn't want to speak and give his point of view, explaining that a leader of a council must keep his *objectivity on this sensitive intervention*.

Mathieu Trigueros



AD HOC COMMITTEE

In the forum of the Ad Hoc commission, the debates were amongst the most fruitful and the delegates were very passionate about it. The process was well organized and time schedules were respected. The present delegates were each representing a different country, and all of them generally participated to the discussions and solving of problems.

First of all, from 8:00 to 11:00, lobbying and merging took place. They needed to come up with a resolution which they would then have to present to the other delegates for judgment and modifications. Three groups were made, two protecting the right to peaceful protests, and one combating religious intolerance.

The second step was the formal debates, where the main submitter of the presenting group would read the operative clauses and introduce their resolution for one given problem. The first group, presented their resolution for peaceful protests, with a speech from their main submitter, delegate of the United States of America, explaining that this is only a sort of freedom of speech, essential to protecting the voice of people and to avoid violence, which is not a better solution. They suggest limiting police offices but do not intend to protect or facilitate violence. Ensuring the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and expression, the previous delegate then leaves the floor to the delegation of the Russian Federation, who affirms that this is an effective solution for the countries and they will move towards a safer way. This resolution wants to reinforce one of the foundations of the democratic society, freedom of speech. They also say that tear gas allows orderly conduct and will not have to be necessary anymore if the rules are respected. Along with a lot of Personal Points of Inquiries from numerous delegates, three amendments with the intention to add to this resolutions, respectively from Venezuela, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia, the last and only one of which passes, wish to limit these protests. Finally, the resolution is voted with 18 against 5, along with only clause 4 restricted to no blasphemy or disrespect religion or national leader during the protest. The second group, whose topic was protecting the right to peaceful protests as well, proceeded in a similar manner. And even with 4 amendments, and a few open discussions, which all pass, this resolution does not pass, with a vote of 15 against 10.

The last question to pass concerned the combating of religious intolerance. The delegate of Indonesia submitted the resolution with the help of a speech insisting on the fact that the countries would like to be able to have their populations understand and tolerate other people's different and all kinds of religion, especially through education with the help of civics lessons in schools for example. Five amendments are made, respectively from the delegates of Iran, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, France and Russian Federation of which 3 out of 5 pass. The last amendment even attempts to strike the resolution but fails to pass. During the voting procedures for this resolution as a whole, the majority against a minority votes for, making it pass. In the end, two resolutions out of three managed to be voted, with very active and dynamic debates.

From the start until the end, we could all notice everyone had remarkably progressed in terms of not only experience and ease but also passion. With delegates like these, the world can undoubtedly be changed for the better! It was astounding to see these transformations among such young delegates and only keeps us impatient for the next MUN! See you next year!

Domitille Chaussade



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

On April 22th, 2016 the MUN (Model United Nations) conference took place in the Lycee Francais De Shanghai for the first time.

In the economic and social forum, every student was a beginner. The chair of this committee was named Nelly Chow and the delegates were Adrien Daniere, the delegate of Argentina, Arthur Hamelin, the delegate of Spain, Aure Raffy, the delegate of Russia, Basile Candelon, the delegate of the United States, Basile Gourgues, the delegate of Colombia, Eloise Mechin, the delegate of South Africa, Emma Fiastre, the delegate of Romania, Eugenie Stutz, the delegate of Ukraine, Marie Devries, the delegate of France, Marion Choury De Lavigerie, the delegate of People's Republic of China, Mathis Grefeuille, the delegate of United Kingdom, Mathieu Gillin, the delegate of DPRK, Morgane Picard, the delegate of Republic of Korea they are all in 9th grade.

They first had three hours from 8:00 to 11:00 to find resolutions on two subjects in two groups it's called lobbying and merging. The first subject is about combating youth unemployment with the main submitter the delegate of Russia and with the co-submitters the delegate of Ukraine, Republic of Korea, South Africa and the United States. The second subject is about addressing industrial pollution in urban area with the main submitter the delegate of People's Republic of China with the co-submitters the delegate of Romania, United Kingdom, Colombia, France, Argentina and Spain.

When the formal debate started, each submitters had to read their resolutions to the whole assembly. Then the debates started. There were arguments everywhere. Everyone wanted to show their enthusiasm through the debates, all the delegates took it very seriously and were very focused on those big questions, "how can we reduce youth unemployment?" and "how can we reduce the pollution?". In the middle of the conference, there were a little fight between two delegates when they didn't argue on the same thing.

For the youth unemployment, there was a lot of arguing with each other but at the end they found all together good resolutions about helping them by reaching their dreams and hobbies it may not help 74.5 million of youth unemployment but it could help a good part.

Then for the pollution subject they all decide it would come by taxes to build renewable energy stations to decrease the pollution. There would be taxes for industries who would have a higher pollution level emit in the air because of the regulation they would give to determine the level.

When the debates ended, everyone had talked much, they were all proud of them as they should be because for a first MUN conference it was quite amazing to see all of them arguing with each other on real world problems. The MUN debating conference was an excellent experience to everyone, they were all very happy to participate to this forum."

Minha Siriex



HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

The Human Rights Council was composed of 13 delegations. Those 13 delegates were students ranging from 13 to 15 years old. They were all from the L.F.S. and as Sophie Smars first said and later on all delegates revealed, this was their “first time as delegates” in M.U.N. Yet that had not kept the delegates from writing innovative resolutions and improving them with thoughtful amendments.

Furthermore, even though they were all “first timers”, most of the delegates were very enthusiastic, came highly prepared, and were ready to debate extensively for their ideas. During the *lobbying and merging*, a spark of leadership could be seen within Zoe Bocquillon, Elise Lenoir, and Sophie Smars who lead the discussion regarding *violence against women*. Dedication and passion could be felt radiating from Esther Devillers and Jessy Marrin, who already started to debate on the *humanitarian situation in Syria* with Salome Iff and Yuna Valade. Lastly, cleverness could be seen within Lise Gillin regardless of her silence, as whenever she broke her silence, it was to point out interesting ideas or to defend them skillfully.

The delegate of Mexico, Marie Albin, had proposed the first resolution; it dealt with *violence against women*. It took into account all changes that could be made in developed countries as well as under-developed countries, such as but not limited to: reforming laws to ensure appropriate punishment for aggressors and companies that fail to prevent sexual harassment of employees within, and outside of, its property; the creation of “Justice Centers” women who seek shelter, and as the name indicates, justice; and offering educational programs that seek to reduce domestic violence. Regarding the resolution’s impact on a few religious beliefs and cultural ideas, the delegates all agreed that assuring human rights should be a priority and therefore, bypassing a few religious and cultural principles should be done if it affects society’s view on women.

The resolution passed with 10 delegations voting for, and 3 delegations voting against. In a short interview, the most humanitarian delegate, or the delegate of France, Lise Gillin, said that she was “quite entertained” and “happy about the resolution that passed.” This proves that the Human Rights Council was off to a very good start and also that, even though M.U.N. focuses on the ability to be diplomatic, it also encourages a certain sense of enjoyment.

The delegate of the United States, Salome Iff, then proposed the second approved resolution, which dealt with the *humanitarian situation in Syria*. It could be said that it was an improved version of the resolution that was submitted by the delegate of Syria, Esther Devillers. The delegate of Syria had suggested, through her resolution, to concentrate on the terrorists in order to halt all acts of terror and violence. Through intense debating, the Council then decided not to pass the resolution, as the delegates believed that it was a matter better to be left in the hands of the Security Council.

After a short break, the Council then came back together to discuss the resolution submitted by the delegate of the U.S.A. At first, it seemed to be a rather simplistic and resolution that: recommended the opening of all borders for refugees; urged the creation of associations that gave free medical assistance; and the demand for the “implementation of educational facilities by N.G.O.s”.

Yet after an hour session of Q&A (Questions and Answers), the delegate succeeded in convincing the Council of its potential. All thirteen delegates then proceeded to make amendments to further improve the resolution. Through the cooperation of the great majority of the delegates, the resolution passed with 10 approvals, 1 disapproval, and one abstention.