LE MUN DES LYCÉENS

18 et 19 mars 2026

Le MUNL

Topic 1 - How to protect cultural heritage from armed conflicts ?

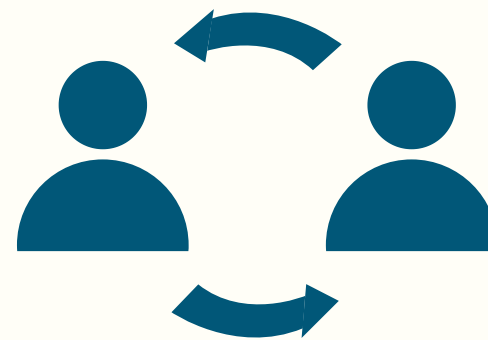Topic 2 - Guaranteeing women the right to education in developing countries.

Stakeholders

Chairperson

Head of your committee

Rules the debate and makes sure all MUN rules are respected

Delegation

2 delegates

Represent the interests of their country

Page

Makes sure notes are efficiently sent and received by all delegations

From The delegation of Spain
To ....

....

Chronology

Before the MUNL

During the MUNL

Research
+
Position Paper

→

Before debates

→

Debates

→

Voting procedure
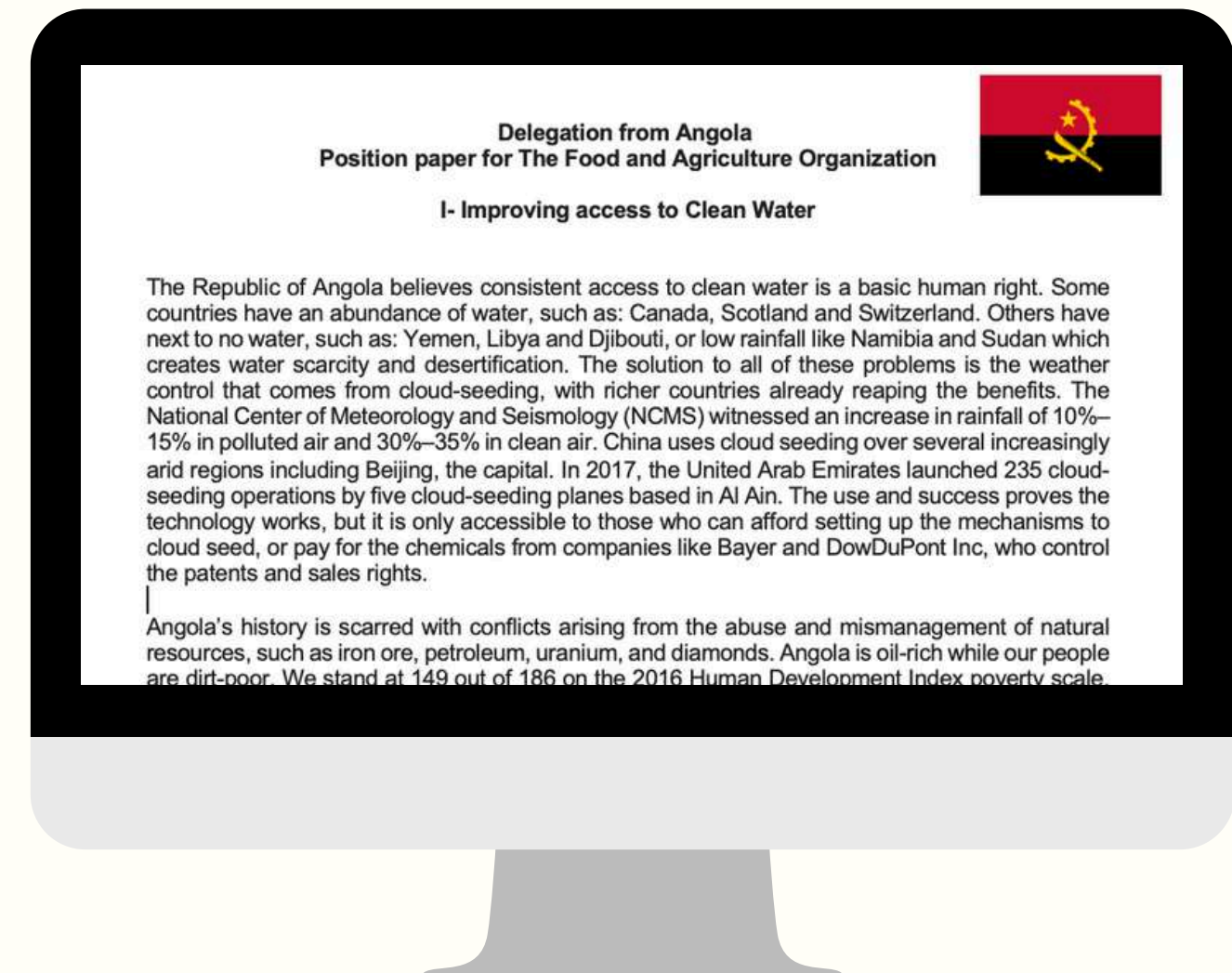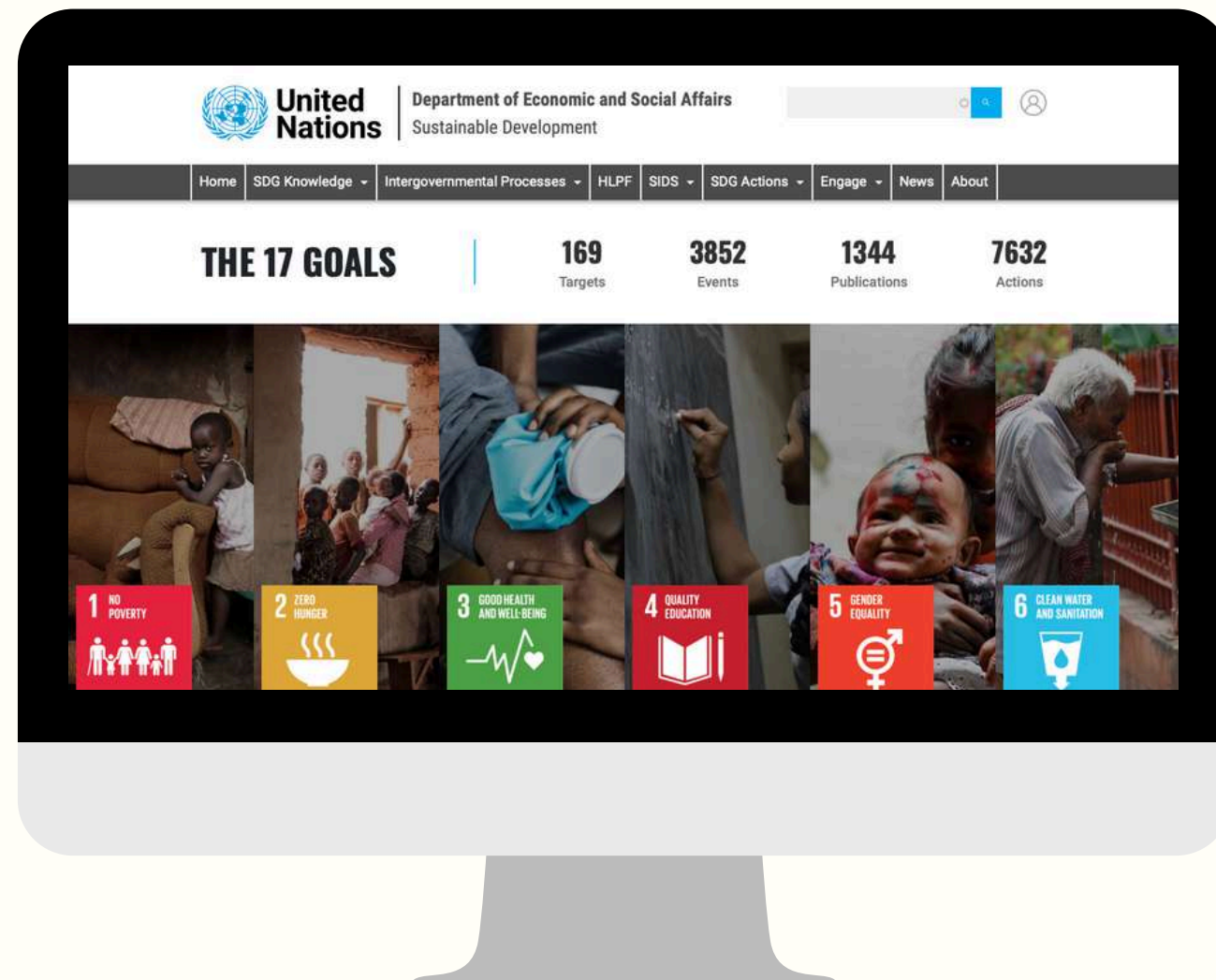
Roll Call

Opening the debate

Setting the agenda

GSL + Caucuses

Writing a resolution

Intoducing your resolution

Vote

Before the MUNL

Delegation from Angola
Position paper for The Food and Agriculture Organization

I- Improving access to Clean Water

The Republic of Angola believes consistent access to clean water is a basic human right. Some countries have an abundance of water, such as: Canada, Scotland and Switzerland. Others have next to no water, such as: Yemen, Libya and Djibouti, or low rainfall like Namibia and Sudan which creates water scarcity and desertification. The solution to all of these problems is the weather control that comes from cloud-seeding, with richer countries already reaping the benefits. The National Center of Meteorology and Seismology (NCMS) witnessed an increase in rainfall of 10%–15% in polluted air and 30%–35% in clean air. China uses cloud seeding over several increasingly arid regions including Beijing, the capital. In 2017, the United Arab Emirates launched 235 cloud-seeding operations by five cloud-seeding planes based in Al Ain. The use and success proves the technology works, but it is only accessible to those who can afford setting up the mechanisms to cloud seed, or pay for the chemicals from companies like Bayer and DowDuPont Inc, who control the patents and sales rights.

Angola's history is scarred with conflicts arising from the abuse and mismanagement of natural resources, such as iron ore, petroleum, uranium, and diamonds. Angola is oil-rich while our people are dirt-poor. We stand at 149 out of 186 on the 2016 Human Development Index poverty scale.

Research

Before the MUNL

During the MUNL

Research
+
Position Paper

→ **Before debates**

→ **Debates**

→ **Voting procedure**

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GSL + Caucuses

Writing a resolution

Intoducing your resolution

Vote

Research

GUIDELINES IAEA

MUN DES LYCÉENS
9e édition - 2024

IAEA Guidelines

- **United Nations**: https://www.un.org/en/
- **Official website of your committee**: example with IAEA (https://www.iaea.org/)
- **Your country's position on your topic**: https://www.un.org/en/library/unms
- **Sustainable development goals**: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/
- **Official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs** of the country you represent: example with the United States of America (https://www.state.gov/)
- **Permanent mission** of the country you represent to the UN: example with Inda (https://pminewyork.gov.in/)
- **The UN News Centre**: https://news.un.org/en/
- **The UN's Meetings Coverage and Press Releases website**: https://press.un.org/en
- **Media**: The Economist, BBC News, The New York Times, The Guardian
- **NGOs**: Oxfam International, Amnesty International, and many others

Position Paper

Before the MUNL

During the MUNL

**Research
+
Position Paper**

**Before
debates**

→

Debates

→

**Voting
procedure**

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Position Paper

Originality

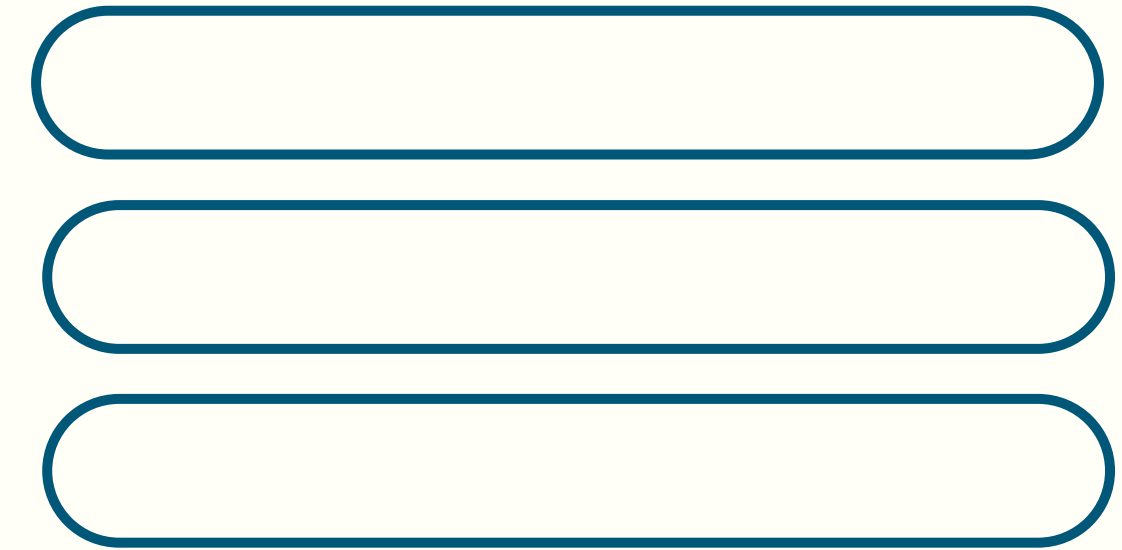Proposals imagined by your delegation, based on reality

Not a Wikipedia Copy/Paste

Length

2 pages

1 topic on the front
1 topic on the back

Structure

3 paragraphs

Position Paper

1) Establish the importance of the topic

2) Tell us about the international and national precedents
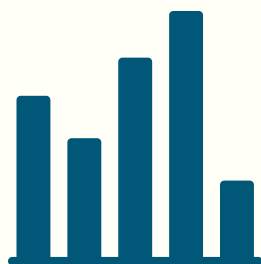
3) Propose solutions and recommendations

Position Paper

1) **Establish the importance of the topic**

🌍 Why is it a global challenge?

👁 View & interpretation of your delegation on the issue

📊 Be concrete: statistics, real issues

Position Paper

2) Tell us about the international and national precedents

What has been done to address the issue (worldwide & nationwide)

Past conferences/conventions/resolutions/programs/treaties involving your country (part of the UN, a regional organisation or your committee)

Successes/failures of laws/programs implemented by your country in the past

Position Paper

3) Propose solutions and recommendations

S
M
A
R
T

Specific - Subtopic to improve

Measurable - Indicator of progress

Actionable - Actions this policy will do

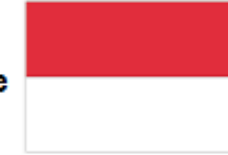**Realistic** - Given resources & committee mandate

Timely - When to measure the results

Position Paper

Delegation from Indonesia
Position paper for The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

I- Maritime tensions and conflicts : discussing, cooperating and securing.

The Republic of Indonesia believes that it is essential to have international rules toward the exploitation and the use of seas and oceans. Those maritime areas represent around 70% of our planet. Therefore, we estimate that this space has to be for a good part common but it's also important to have exclusive economic zone for countries. Not only, in the past, we've seen some country controlling a large part of it, which led to an incalculable power but also to a lot of conflicts. Which explains the desire of maritime areas. We are an archipelago composed of over 1700 islands. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic state in the world with a maritime area of 5.8 million square kilometres. For a matter of fact, we believe that our maritime policy is one of the most important. Today, we have a willing to rebuilt our maritime culture as well as to expand the economy. We believe the waters surrounding our country have an enormous economic potential. Moreover, Indonesia is so well situated, in the equator, between the Indian and Pacific oceans. Around 40% of the worldwide traffic go through our waters. But all of this also means vulnerability to illegal logging and fishing, smuggling and piracy. It is also a zone suffering of a lot of conflicts. In the South China Sea, the tensions includes China,Taiwan,Vietnam,Malaysia,Brunei and Philippines. But since most maritime routes go through this sea; it becomes an international problem.

Today, Indonesia is the largest emerging market economy in the Southeast Asia. Thanks to our resources we've become major exporter of a lot of products all around the world such as petroleum and natural gas. In 2021, we've exported 228 billion USD. But our maritime economy still relies a lot on sectors like fishing and aquaculture. In order to develop, Indonesia has cooperated with countries like China. But there are tensions about the Natuna sea which are suppose to be Indonesia's but China keep occupying and exploiting it. This conflict affects our economical and political relationship. So we try our best to keep China at bay. We can compare this conflict with China to the South China Sea dispute. Because in both, China revendicates marine areas that aren't officially theirs. In 2016, the Vietnam Association of Maritime Environment and Nature and the Union of Science and Technology Associations of the city of Hai Phong organized a seminar in order to debate on the security of the South China maritime zone. But solutions proposed didn't take in consideration the political aspect that much. We also struggle a lot against piracy, even more in waterways like the Malacca strait. It is such an important strait but also vulnerable. In order to fight against those pirates and robberies, we've gradually stepped up our maritimes presence. But the lack of resources for the national defence and security haven't work in our favor. And even though, Indonesia does not take part in the South China Sea dispute, we are still a vulnerable country and our maritime concerns about security don't stop to piracy, we are also concerned about illegal fishing , logging and smuggling. The Indonesian Navy has an agreement with Malaysia and Singapore in order to have an aerial surveillance on the Malacca strait. This respects the UN Convention on the Law of Sea of 1994 which gave the safety administration to those three countries.
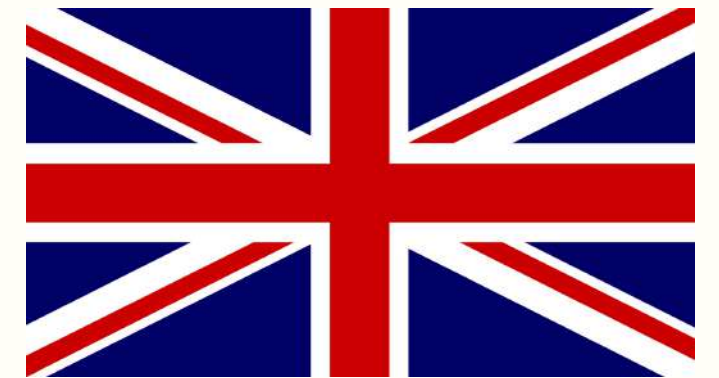
Indonesia advocates that an agreement with all the countries of South Asia is much needed. Because if the tensions keep going, a war could break out which would be a disaster for everybody. This should take for example the Montego Bay Convention but with the idea to make it much more specific. We propose to share fairly and proportionally this zone. An another idea would be to make the zone of claim a common maritime area for all of those countries. This would includes limited right to exploit the resources of the zone and to admit the right for all to cross this region. This would take form of the promise of all to respect the convention. The point would also be to showcase a partnership for all those countries that would equally benefit everyone. In order for it to be efficient, it is important for every country to agree and to take part in the debate. If an agreement of this type is concluded, it would bring back some peace in the zone, and would have almost instant effects because the area really needs organisation. This would help bringing back peace, stability ,safety, security and freedom of navigation in the South China Sea. It would also allowed countries to focused on others subject such as piracy and smuggling. So, they could all corporate in fighting against those and developing their economy. To conclude, it is important to establish an organisation based on the model of the United Nation, but which would be specific to the South China Sea. Their main mission would be to focus on keeping peace in the area.

Position Paper

- 2 pages: one page for each topic
- Margins: 2.50 cm
- Header:

Delegation from [Name of your country]

Position paper for [Name of your committee]

I - Topic 1

- Font: Arial, 11 pt., justified
- Header and topics in bold letters and centred

Position Paper

During the MUNL

Basic rules

Language

The only accepted language during debates is **ENGLISH**

1 committee in French

Technology

No computer/tablet/phone allowed during debates

Bring any paper documents you need !

Speak

Never say " I "

" **We** " or
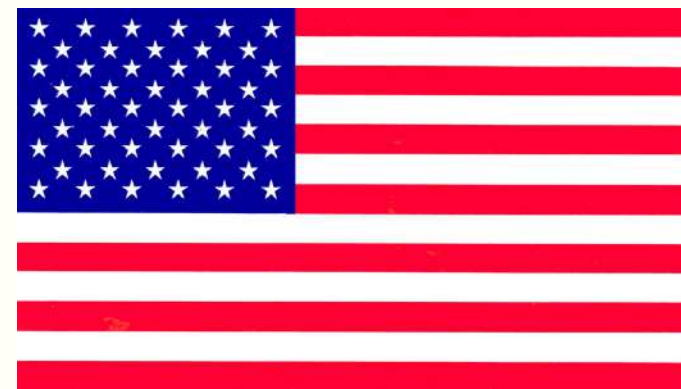"**The delegation of** [your country]"

Rules of speech

Formulas

"**Honourable chair, fellow delegates,** ... **Thank you**"

Your country

Refer to the **entire name**

e.g.: United States of America

Time

Respect the allocated time

The chair will let you know when you have 5sec left

Roll Call

During the MUNL

Research + Position Paper → **Before debates** → **Debates** → **Voting procedure**

Roll Call

Opening the debate
Setting the agenda

GSL + Caucuses
Writing a resolution

Intoducing your resolution

Vote

"The delegation of [your country] is present and voting."

Roll Call

Quorum

- Number of votes a motion or a resolution needs to pass
- Absolute majority = 50% + 1

Opening the debate

During the MUNL

**Researches
+
Position Paper**

**Before
debates**

Debates

**Voting
procedure**

Roll Call

Opening the debate

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GSL + Caucuses

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Intoducing your resolution

Vote

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of [your country] motions to open the debate."

Setting the agenda

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of [your country] motions to set the agenda as follows: [name of the topic] **first,** [name of the topic] **second.**"

General Speaker's List

Before the MUNL

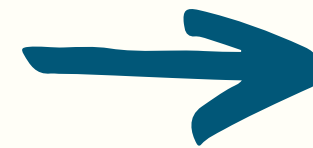**During the MUNL**

Researches + Position Paper → **Before debates** → **Debates** → **Voting procedure**

Roll Call

Opening the debate

Setting the agenda

GSL + Caucuses

Writing a resolution

Intoducing your resolution

Vote

General Speaker's List

What is it?

- Default mode
- Countries deliver speeches about the general topic

How to speak?

- Raise your placard gently
- (Send a note to the chair)

Stand up and deliver your speech

General Speaker's List

⚠️ You cannot appear twice on the GSL

⚠️ The GSL must never be empty

💡 Prepare your 1st speech

How to change the speaking time?

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of [your country] motions to extend/reduce the speaking time to [duration]."

Caucuses

During the MUNL

Researches
+
Position Paper

Before debates

Debates

Voting procedure

Roll Call

Opening the debate

Setting the agenda

GSL + **Caucuses**

Writing a resolution

Intoducing your resolution

Vote

Caucuses

General Speaker's List

Moderated caucus   Unmoderated caucus

General Speaker's List

Moderated caucus   Unmoderated caucus

General Speaker's List

Caucuses

Moderated Caucus

- **Formal** debate on one specific subtopic

- Limited time: between 15' & 30'

- To deliver a speech: same way as during the GSL

- Extension possible (additional time < initial time)

Unmoderated Caucus

- **Informal** session of debate

- Limited time: between 15' & 30'

- Goal: find allies & write your resolution

- Extension of 10' possible

Moderated caucus

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of [your country] **motions for a moderated caucus on the following issue:** [subtopic]**; speaking time:** [how long each delegation will speak]**; overall time:** [how long the moderated caucus will last]**."**

Moderated caucus

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of Colombia motions for a moderated caucus on the following issue: the illegal work of children in diamond mines.
Speaking time: 45 seconds.
Overall time: 20 minutes."

Unmoderated caucus

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of [your country] **motions for an unmoderated caucus of** [how long the unmoderated caucus will last]**."**

Unmoderated caucus

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of Italy motions for an unmoderated caucus of twenty minutes."

Caucuses

Order of distruptivness

- **Nature** of the caucus: an unmoderated caucus will be voted before a moderated one
- **Length** of the caucus: a longer caucus will be voted before a shorter caucus

1. **Unmoderated** caucus of **30 min**
2. **Unmoderated** caucus of **15 min**
3. **Moderated** caucus of **25 min**
4. **Moderated** caucus of **15 min**

Caucuses

Extension

Moderated Caucus	Unmoderated Caucus
• Raise your placard when the Chair asks	• Reach the Chair during the last 5' to ask for an extension
• Time: Additional time < initial time	• Delegations don't need to go back to their seats but need their placard to vote.
	• Time: 10 minutes
	⚠ Keep your placard with you

Extension of a moderated caucus

"**The delegation of** [your country] **motions for an extension of the moderated caucus, overall time:** [how long the moderated caucus will last]**.**"

Writing a resolution

Before the MUNL

During the MUNL

Researches + Position Paper → **Before debates** → **Debates** → **Voting procedure**

Roll Call

Opening the debate

Setting the agenda

GSL + Caucuses

Writing a resolution

Introducing your resolution

Vote

Writing a resolution

A4 sheet of paper

- Your **committee**
- The **topic**
- Names of **Sponsors**:
  - Delegations in charge of writing the resolution
  - Deliver a speech to defend their resolution
- Names of **Signatories**:
  - Delegations that agree to sign the draft resolution
  - Not forced to vote for it or to completely agree with its ideas

Writing a resolution

⚠️ A delegation can sponsor only **one** resolution

⚠️ A delegation can sign **several** resolutions

⚠️ Sponsors + Signatory **≥ 25%** of "present and voting" delegations

Writing a resolution

Pre-ambulatory clauses

- State **all the issues** that the committee wants to resolve on this topic
- Be concrete: past **UN resolutions/treaties**, past **regional/non-governmental/national efforts**, references to the **UN Charter**, general background information
- Always start with a verb in the **gerund form (-ing)**

Writing a resolution

Operative clauses

- **Ideas** you and your allies have to address the topic
- Explain **concrete actions** suggested by delegates
- Always start with a verb at **the third-person singular** ("s" en fin de verbe) and finish with a **semicolon ";"**

Writing a resolution

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Writing a resolution

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

Writing a resolution

General Assembly
Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"
Sponsors: United States of America, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organisations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. *Encourages* all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. *Urges* member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. *Requests* that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. *Calls* for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in runding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. *Stresses* the continuing need for impartial and oblective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries:
6. *Calls* upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian Assistance
7. *Requests* the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

Introducing your resolution

During the MUNL

**Researches
+
Position Paper**

→

**Before
debates**

→

Debates

→

**Voting
procedure**

Roll Call

Opening the debate

Setting the agenda

GSL + Caucuses

Writing a resolution

Intoducing your resolution

Vote

Introducing your resolution

Vote

During the MUNL

Researches + Position Paper → **Before debates** → **Debates** → **Voting procedure**

Roll Call
Opening the debate
Setting the agenda

GSL + Caucuses
Writing a resolution

Intoducing your resolution

Vote

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of [your country] motions to move to voting procedure."

"The delegation of [your country] votes in favour/against this resolution".

At the end of the MUNL

Closing the debate

"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"

"The delegation of [your country] motions to suspend the session until next year!"

Nous contacter

Wandrille Thuillier
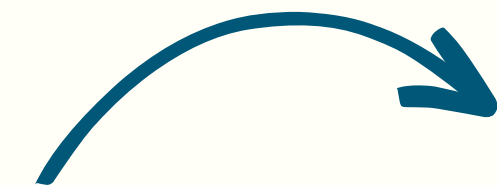Président
wandrille.thuillier@edhec.com

Camille de Bouillé
Responsable du pôle Formation
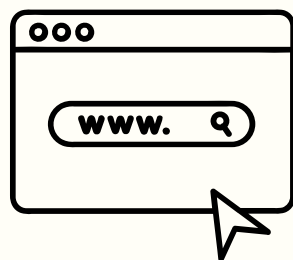camille.debouille@edhecnationsunies.com

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Nous suivre

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Participation et organisation de MUNs et décryptage de l'actualité.
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🔗 linktr.ee/ENU_Edhec
Followed by quentintin_dcrs_, bde_edhec, annapottier + 54 more

MUNL2023   MUN EDHEC   Actu géopo   Règles MUNs   MUNL 2021   Flash Info   Café géopo

⊞ POSTS   ⧉ REELS   ⊞ GUIDES   ⊡ T

🌐 02.10 - 08.10   🌐 25.09 - 01.10

7X7 - Octobre 2023   7X7 - Septembre 2023

L'actu géopolitique de la semaine   **L'actu géopolitique de la semaine**

▶ 7 jours, 7 faits   ▶ 7 jours, 7 faits
que tu ne devrais pas rater !   que tu ne devrais pas rater !

28 septembre 2023
CORÉE DU NORD

Révision constitutionnelle préoccupante en Corée du Nord
Kim Jong-un a annoncé l'inscription permanente de « la politique de construction de la force nucléaire » en tant que « loi fondamentale de l'Etat », dans la constitution.

Pyongyang justifie cette mesure en invoquant la menace que feraient peser la Corée du Sud et les Etats-Unis sur son intégrité territoriale. Kim Song, l'ambassadeur nord-coréen envoyé à l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, a dénoncé « l'hystérie continue des États-Unis et de leurs alliés en termes de confrontation nucléaire », conduisant, selon lui, la péninsule « vers une situation militaire au bord d'une guerre nucléaire ». Un nouvel essai nucléaire pourrait avoir lieu prochainement, éloignant la perspective de toute dénucléarisation du pays.