



2026 北京国际模拟联合国大会
Beijing International Model United Nations 2026

文件政策
Paper Policy

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Paper Policy for UNICEF, UNMAS and WHA

(Position Paper)

The committees of UNICEF, UNMAS and WHA in BIMUN2026 will adopt Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-Oriented), requiring each country to submit **ONE** position paper. Position Papers clarify national stances and act as good guidelines for further research. Feedback from the Directors and papers of other countries will help delegates figure out the flow of the committee in advance. A good Position Paper should consist of the following basic sections:

- A brief introduction to the current situation of the topic;
- Degree of importance of the agenda pending discussion;
- Current mechanism for addressing the issue, be it domestic, regional, or international conventions, organizations, treaties, or resolutions;
- Country's position on the topic and constructive and concrete proposals for the coming conference in further addressing the issue.

The Directors highly encourage delegates to include in their position papers as many specific measures as possible to substantively advance our progress in sessions, such as domestic policy suggestions and proposals for international cooperation.

All references, materials, and statistics must be properly and correctly cited in Chicago Citation Style; otherwise, the delegate is considered to have contravened academic integrity. If the original rate and/or non-AI-generated content rate of the Position Paper is **less than 80%**, the delegate will be equally disqualified from any awards.

The detailed format and submission information of Position Papers are listed below:

- The length of Position Paper should be no more than **THREE pages**;
- The font must be **Times New Roman sized 12 pt**;
- Delegate's name, representing country, the name of the committee, and its topic must be shown on the top of the page;
- Please submit your files as **DOC/DOCX documents**.
- Please name your Position Paper as "**Committee Name-Country Name**" (e.g. UNICEF-USA);
- The file of the Position Paper must be attached to the appendix of the mail; **DO NOT** put Position Paper directly in the message body;
- The Position Papers **MUST** be submitted to committees' mailboxes (listed below) **before 23:59 GMT+8, May 10, 2026. NO EXTENTION is permitted.**

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

unicef@bimun.org.cn

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

unmas@bimun.org.cn

World Health Assembly (WHA)

wha@bimun.org.cn

Should delegates have any questions concerning the conference, please submit your questions to the e-mail addresses listed above or ask directly in the WeChat group. Feedback on Position Papers will be delivered to delegates around **May 13, 2026**.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Topic (A): Combating New Forms of Terrorism

Country: The United States of America

Delegate: Groot

Terrorism nowadays constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace. In the past few years, the casualties caused by terrorist attacks around the world have been soaring, and the situation worsening. Combating terrorism has been a long-standing goal around the world which has become a driving force to enrich and preserve human society. As the world faces the dark effects of endless terrorist attacks, the United States of America urges every country to develop an action plan to pave the way for opposing the new waves of terrorism.

The United Nations and other sides altogether have been fighting terrorism for decades, and tons of achievements and progress have been made. Apart from the success of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism strategy in 2006, the international legal instrument developed under the guidance of the United Nations and related agencies. The legal instrument includes specific measures and details to deal with terrorism, which includes physical protection of nuclear materials, suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, and so on. All the efforts the United nations accomplished have offered a comprehensive understanding and instructive solutions to the world. What's more, many major countries involved in the terrorist attacks made constructive contributions. America is no exception.

The call towards solving the terrorist actions has inspired America to become a leader in making this goal not just paper policies, but words accompanied with quick action and implementation. Examples of the United States' devotion to counter-terrorism are countless. Firstly, in various agencies and teams, all-rounded improvements and enhancements have been fulfilled in the face of terrorist actions. For example, the Joint Terrorism Task Force, Field Intelligent Group, and Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force all assume responsibility for collecting terrorist information and tracing terrorists' whereabouts. Also, all the intelligence agencies' annual budget is more than that of the diplomacy. The high technology, experienced personnel, and new management used in those agencies are the priority in the country's developing strategy. Secondly, the law systems against terrorism were implemented. Just one month after the "9.11", the USA Patriot Act was established and later revised to fit the current situation in America. This action provides a solid lawful foundation for the United States when it comes to terrorism. What's more, the daily routine to fight against terrorism has also been put into effect in America. Take the airport as an example, the security check is stricter and taken more seriously. With all the efforts Americans have been made in the past few years, the world is able to notice the improvements and successes.

In order to combat new forms of terrorism, the United States of America firmly upholds that domestic efforts as well as worldwide cooperation are the keys to achieving a sustainable and secure future. Therefore, Member States should attach special importance to the following issues:

I. Domestic Policies of Defense and Combat

With the globalization of terrorism and the targets of terrorist attacks expanding, no country could escape from the threat of terrorism, as well as the responsibility to combat it. After 9.11, the United States established the Department of Homeland Security. By cooperating with other departments like the CIA and FBI, it effectively reduced the number of terrorist attacks. America believes that every Member State should build or advance its defense system, enact stricter laws and regulations, improve border inspection, better identity registration and verification system, and establish a national database for counter-terrorism information and relevant emergency response mechanisms.

Most extreme terrorism is influenced by extreme religious beliefs. Meanwhile, incorrect religious or ethnic policies might as well provoke extreme terrorism. Countries with a stable political situation should take suitable educational policies and provide efficient guidance to protect their people from extreme terrorism. However, those policies should respect the freedom of religion and ethnic groups. During the period of dictatorship or tyrant, the basic human rights are deprived and the gap between the poor and the rich is widened. Without the stability of society, terrorism occurs. Therefore, every member country should spare no effort in building democratic political systems and protecting basic human rights.

II. Regional and International Cooperation

With the expansion of terrorism, new forms of terrorism are committed across borders, which brings huge challenges to preventing crimes and tracing and arresting criminals. So regional cooperation is of great necessity and efficiency to combat terrorism.

Regional organizations like OAS, AU, ASEAN, and LAS successfully coordinated together to combat terrorism from various perspectives. Meanwhile, agreements and treaties should be signed to better define the responsibilities and regulate the tasks. On the other hand, Member States should cooperate with different international organizations such as the UN, IAEA, or OPCW for better implementation of anti-terrorism actions. What's more, these organizations could play roles as supervisors over detailed procedures of contracted agreements.

The United States observes that a global information database or an information-sharing mechanism is necessary to improve the efficiency of data exchange and international cooperation. The database could be established either under the UN or an individual organization led by major countries in combating terrorism.

The international society must also pay extra attention to cracking down on black-market transactions, money laundry and individual donations, drug exportation, and illegal trade of oil. Only by vigorously cutting off terrorists' financial resources can we finally hit the needle of terrorist groups.

III. High-tech Terrorism

The United States expressly recognizes the importance of high-tech terrorism, which has become a potential danger in the evolution of new forms of terrorism. High-tech terrorism is mainly composed of the usage of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), the spreading and conducting of terrorism through the Internet, and other new forms of terrorism such as space terrorism.

The United States seeks to maintain a reliable, safe, and secure arsenal so that high-tech weapons including nuclear warheads, biochemical weapons, and advanced firearms can be prevented from being acquired by terrorists. Key to this enterprise are the laboratories and facilities that research, design, produce, and maintain nuclear weapons and other high-tech aggressive weapons. All Member States should combat terrorism by prioritizing the Stockpile Surveillance Program to assess the reliability, safety, and security of the arsenal, minimizing risks of storing plutonium, highly enriched uranium, and other weapon-related resources, and ramping up research on the dismantlement of high-tech weapons.

As for the Internet part, the United States has already launched a campaign through cooperation to diminish the influence of terrorist and extremist propaganda. Intelligence agencies have worked with companies like Google and Facebook to acquire information about the functioning, activities, and even targets of terrorist organizations and to send messages that may demonstrate empathy with the underlying issues that contribute to radicalization, such as political and social conditions, and highlight alternatives to violent means of achieving the desired outcomes. For the sake of preventing space terrorism and ensuring space security, the United States encourages every Member State to develop military space systems. The US is also willing to take the lead in general

capabilities to detect rocket launches and the development of advanced technologies to detect direct attacks on satellites.

In general, the United States of America holds that multilateral agreements and cooperation will definitely help address the current problems. However, on the other hand, maintaining its own military deterrence is deemed as a guarantee that it can play a leading role in all counter-terrorism activities. Thus, the United States of America would like to proudly reiterate its special contribution and the anticipation of further and deeper cooperation among all the Member States in combating new forms of terrorism.

Paper Policy for UNSC and UNSC2022

(Call for Action)

The Rules of Procedure applied to UNSC and UNSC2022 this year is Beijing Rules of Procedure (Paper-Oriented). In these committees, **position papers are NOT needed**. Instead, delegates are required to **submit Call for Action** before the conference, which aims to state the country's stance, review past actions, and call for prompt actions on certain issues to be discussed during the meeting.

In UNSC and UNSC2022, each delegation is required to submit **ONE** Call for Action **collaboratively** alongside other delegations that share mutual interests or similar objective under **EACH** Agenda Item before the conference commences. Under each Agenda Item, every delegation shall be included as submitter of one and **only one** Call for Action, which serves as the basis of the Draft Resolution and shall adopt the same format as the Draft Resolution. A Call for Action gives the submitter more chances for participation and initiatives in negotiation.

All references, materials and statistics must be properly and correctly cited in Chicago Citation Style; otherwise, the delegate is considered to have contravened academic integrity. If the original rate and/or non-AI-generated content rate of the Call for Action is **less than 80%**, the delegate will be equally disqualified from any awards;

A Call for Action should:

- Consist of **more than a fifth** of the total delegations on the committee as submitters;
- Consist of **NO** main submitters or co-submitters;
- Be composed from the perspective of the committee;
- Consist of substantial and complete sentences;
- Consist of Preambulatory Clauses, describing the problems addressed, recalling past actions taken, explaining the purpose of the Call for Action, and offering support for the Operative Clauses that follow, with each clause starting with the verb in present participle;
- Consist of Operative Clauses, stating the specific actions to be taken by the body with the verb of each clause in third person singular, in *Italic* type.

Other detailed requirements for a Call for Action include:

- The font of the Call for Action must be Times New Roman sized 12 pt;
- **The name of the committee, its topic, the Agenda Item, and all submitters** of this Call for Action must be shown on the **first page**;
- Please submit your files as **DOC/DOCX documents**.
- The file name of a Call for Action should be "**Committee Name-Country Name**" (e.g. UNSC-USA.docx);
- File containing a Call for Action should be posted in the attachment to the e-mail. Please do not put the Call for Action directly in the message body;
- Call for Action should be submitted to the following mailboxes **before 23:59 GMT+8, May 12, 2026. NO EXTENSION is acceptable.**

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

unsc@bimun.org.cn

United Nations Security Council 2022(UNSC2022)

unsc2022@bimun.org.cn

Should delegates have any academic questions concerning the conference, please send them to the e-mail addresses above or ask directly in the WeChat group.

SAMPLE CALL FOR ACTION

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Committee

Topic: Africa's Development under the Framework of the New Partnership

Agenda Item: Social Dimensions

Submitters: Argentina, China, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malaysia, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Economic and Social Council,

Remaining concerned that, while Africa continues to make steady progress towards attainment of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, this progress is, however, not enough for all countries to attain all of the Goals by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

Recognizing the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, as well as the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership as a technical body of the African Union, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities,

Recognizing also that investments in people, especially their social protection, health, and education, are essential to enhancing agricultural productivity and performance, and thereby key to growth and poverty reduction, through increasing decent job creation and employment opportunities, especially for women and youth, improving food security and nutrition and building resilience,

Noting other initiatives, such as the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation on the theme "Building towards an inclusive post2015 development agenda", held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance, and sound economic management, and encouraging them, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

2. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in those countries and the completion of the annual progress reports and self-assessment processes, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of national preparatory processes for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism as a matter of priority and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

3. *Recognizes* the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, particularly through the mechanism of the Presidential

- Infrastructure Champion Initiative, under which impressive progress has been recorded in the conception of many critical infrastructure projects on the continent;
- 4.*Stresses* that industrialization is a critical engine of economic and social development, and emphasizes the need to accelerate Africa's industrialization by the adoption and implementation of specific measures and actions at the national, regional, and continental levels and with the support of and in collaboration with development partners and the international community;
- 5.*Also stresses* the importance of taking measures to promote the dynamic diversification of African economies through transforming African economies from resource dependence, increasing local processing of and value addition to natural resources in order to expand the domestic economy and increase revenue, and developing new industries to transform lives and create opportunities for more and better jobs;
- 6.*Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;
- 7.*Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant, and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, and acknowledges the ongoing activities of the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;
- 8.*Encourages* African countries to prioritize investments in building the institutional capacity of health systems, reduce health inequities within and across countries, progressively achieve universal health coverage, strengthen global health security, and curb the outbreak of major diseases;
- 9.*Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure, and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;
- 10.*Notes* with appreciation the debt relief offered by international financial institutions to the countries most affected by the Ebola crisis, and invites consideration of further measures by partner countries to facilitate long-term debt management sustainability, including by enhancing debt management capabilities in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and by considering additional debt relief on a case-by-case basis to alleviate the impact of the crisis on the economies of these countries and to assist in their economic recovery and development;
- 11.*Encourages* Member States to intensify global partnerships for development as a means to achieve and sustain the targets of the Millennium Development Goals on water and sanitation;
- 12.*Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favorable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- 13.*Further emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptable high levels of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, promote economic activity, growth, and sustainable development to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education, health, and social protection and to enhance equality, social inclusion, political stability, democracy, and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14.*Emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion;

15.*Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions of economic and political governance, and invest in major public infrastructure projects and education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

16.*Emphasizes* that economic development, including employment-intensive resource-based industrial development, infrastructural development, and structural transformation, in particular in the rural economy, based on pragmatic and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa that are consistent with national development priorities and international commitments, can generate employment and income for all African men and women, including the poor, and therefore be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

17.*Underlines* the fact that the fulfillment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of allocating 0.7 percent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and the target of allocating between 0.15 and 0.20 percent of their gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfill their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

18. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation.

联合国国际贸易法委员会第三工作组、联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室文件政策

(立场文件)

联合国国际贸易法委员会第三工作组和联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室要求每个国家席位提交一份立场文件，这份文件会作为对深入研究的指导。此外，阅读主席团的反馈及其他代表的立场文件有助于代表们提前了解委员会的进程。一份好的立场文件应包含下列几个基本部分：

- 对议题的现状做简要的介绍，强调在议程上即将发生的讨论的重要性；
- 解决问题的现有机制，包括国内、地区或国际惯例，组织，条约或决议；
- 国家在议题中的立场，以及对在会议上进一步解决问题的有建设性而具体的建议。

代表们需要将以上原则作为其立场文件的基础。由于主席团将对每份立场文件进行查重，因此必须使用引用，脚注格式参照《〈外交评论〉注释体例（2022年1月修订）》（刊载于《外交评论》2022年第1期第149-154页）。若原创率或非人工智能生成内容率低于80%则同样视为学术不端，将取消个人评奖资格，影响代表团评奖资格。

下列是立场文件其他具体格式及相关提交信息：

- 立场文件长度不应超过一页半 A4 纸；
- 立场文件的字体须为宋体小四号字，单倍行距，段前段后间距均为 0.5 行，首行缩进，其他均设为默认值；
- 代表的姓名、代表国家及主体、委员会的名字及其议题须在首页列出；
- 立场文件的文件名须为“委员会名-国家名-代表姓名”（例：联合国大会第三委员会-中国-韩梅梅.doc）；
- 立场文件请以附件形式通过邮箱发送，请勿直接将立场文件填写在正文中，邮件名应为“立场文件-国家名”（例：立场文件-中国）；
- 立场文件须在 2026 年 5 月 10 日 23 时 59 分前（北京时间）以 Microsoft Word 形式提交到委员会的邮箱，不允许延期。

联合国国际贸易法委员会第三工作组

uncitralwgiii@bimun.org.cn

联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室

unodc@bimun.org.cn

如果代表有任何关于会议的学术问题，请将问题提交到上述邮件地址或直接在微信群内提出，立场文件反馈预计将于 5 月 13 日公布。

立场文件样本

委员会：联合国大会第四委员会：特别政治和非殖民化

议题：记者保护

国家（代表主体）：韩国（政府代表）

代表：梁东海

在当今信息时代，通讯技术与网络的发展使记者作为社会的“传声筒”发挥着越来越重要的作用，但也越多地因报道的内容及工作地点遭到不同程度的人身威胁与伤害。记者的保护在当今社会面临着诸多问题与挑战，主要为言论和信息自由问题和记者人身安全问题，本次会议即须从以上两个问题切入，以提出并完善对记者的法律保护方案为目标，辅之以非法律手段进行补充，在世界范围内由各国政府与政府间国际组织为主体实现对记者尽可能充分的保护。

目前，韩国也没有专门保护记者的法律，记者受到的法律保护跟普通老百姓没有任何差别，这意味着媒体工作者也不能滥用“报道的特权”。在韩国，维护记者权利的代表性机构是“韩国记者协会”，但它不是唯一的记者机构。韩国的每个媒体机构都有劳动组织，除了致力于提高记者工资、改善工作环境之外，他们还通过该组织来阻止报社为了企业利益损害报道公正性的行为，保持编辑独立性。

目前在国际上有《世界人权宣言》和《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》等文件在法律上对记者的人身安全进行了保护，联合国教科文组织、人权理事会等组织也有通过拟定包括《联合国关于记者安全和有罪不罚问题的行动计划》在内的文件等行动推进对记者的保护。而红十字会、保护新闻记者委员会、“无疆界记者”等非政府组织则通过非法律手段帮助记者实现自我保护，或在记者遭遇人身威胁与伤害时提供协助等措施对记者进行保护。

韩国提出以下建议：

在人身安全问题上，国际社会应督促各国在本国内部建立有效的保护机制，确保本国及外国记者在境内进行新闻工作时人身安全得以保障。此外，国际社会应充分发挥国际人道救援组织的作用，并建立有效的制裁机制以完善武装冲突中战地记者法律保护的途径。

在言论和信息自由问题上，韩国建议国际社会应在①保护记者的秘密信息来源、②保护记者的办公场所不被搜查、③对记者所报道的事实要求不能过于苛刻、④保护记者寻求官方信息的自由问题上达成共识，并敦促各国为此努力。韩国还建议在保护记者言论和信息自由的前提下须要求①记者的职业行为必须出于“善意”且符合职业道德、②记者的报道必须客观和平衡，确保媒体工作者也不滥用“报道的特权”。此外，韩国建议各国应加强记者的安全意识与安全培训，以培养记者的自我保护意识。

韩国认为本次会议各国可通过出台宣言性文件及指导文件，以提出并完善对记者的法律保护方案为目标，辅之以非法律手段进行补充，在世界范围内由各国政府与政府间国际组织为主体实现对记者尽可能充分的保护。

1964 年联合国贸易与发展会议文件政策

(建议案)

在本次北京国际模拟联合国大会上,1964 年联合国贸易与发展会议采用北京议事规则(文件导向型)。代表须在会议开始前的规定时间前提交针对各议程的建议案。每个议程下,所有与会方都须且仅须成为一份建议案的起草方。建议案为撰写决议草案的基础性文件,须以委员会为主语、从委员会的视角进行序言性条款和实质性条款的撰写,关照委员会各方的整体利益。建议案只设置起草方,不设置附议方,一份建议案的起草方须超过与会方总数的百分之二十。

一份好的建议案应该满足以下几个要求:

- 对议题的现状做简要的介绍,明确指出现存机制或现状中所存在的问题、缺陷与不足;
- 阐述解决问题的现有机制,包括惯例(国内、地区或国际)、组织、条约或决议等;
- 明确在议题中的立场;

●根据背景文件的提示,提出符合各自委员会预期会议目标的、具有建设性且可行而具体的建议,希望代表能够跳出套路和空话,从委员会议题内容的整体构想上进行思考和符合实际的创新;

●详略得当、层次分明、主旨清晰、立场明确,由规范汉语书写的完整句子组成,句意通顺、没有语病,使用第三人称陈述;

主席团将对每份建议案进行查重,因此必须使用引用,脚注格式参照《<外交评论>注释体例(2022 年 1 月修订)》(刊载于《外交评论》2022 年第 1 期第 149-154 页)。若代表写作的文件引用不规范或原创率、非人工智能生成内容率低于 **80%**,则被视为学术不端,将取消相关代表评奖资格。

下列是建议案其他具体格式及相关提交信息:

●**宋体小四号字**,单倍行距,段前段后间距均为 0.5 行,首行缩进,其他均设为默认值,长度不应超过三页 A4 纸;

●**代表的委员会名称、议题、议程项目、起草方**须在首页列出;

●建议案格式为 Microsoft Word 文档,文件名须为“**议程项目名称-国家名**”(例:人造卫星的规范化利用-中国);

●建议案请以附件形式通过邮箱发送,不要直接将建议案填写在正文中,邮件名应为“**议程项目名称-国家名**”;

●建议案须在 **2026 年 5 月 12 日 23 时 59 分前**(北京时间)以 Microsoft Word 形式提交到委员会的邮箱,不允许延期。

1964 年联合国贸易与发展会议

unctad1@bimun.org.cn

如果代表有任何关于会议的学术问题,请将问题提交到上述邮件地址或直接在委员会联系群内提出。

建议案样本

委员会：联合国和平建设委员会

议题：马里地区的和平建设

议程项目：区域和平的维护与人权保障

起草国：法国、美利坚合众国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、中国、俄罗斯联邦、科特迪瓦、阿尔及利亚、巴西

联合国建设和平委员会，

回顾《防止及惩治灭绝种族罪公约》(1974年)、《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》(ICESCR)(1974年)、《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(ICCPR)(1974年)、《消除一切形式种族歧视国际公约》(ICERD)第十四条、《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》(ICRMW)第76条和第77条、联合国第2227(2015)和第2100(2013)号决议,2015年2月6日主席声明(S/PRST/2015/5),并呼吁以民族、政治因素为主,经济因素为辅,恐怖主义为重点对马里问题进行建构性解决,

注意到秘书长在2016年12月发布的关于协调法国部队与马里稳定团的情况报告,其为进一步安排作出规划,

重申各国应当对马里主权、统一和领土完整作出坚定承诺,强调马里当局负有维护马里全境稳定与安全的首要责任,

特别指出马里政府对建设和平与维护国家安全方面的举措享有自主权,

认识到马里政府、平台武装团体联盟和阿扎瓦德运动协调会武装团体联盟2015年签署的《马里和平与和解协议》为马里实现永久和平提供了一个历史性机会,

认识到《马里和平与和解协议》是平衡和全面的,旨在处理马里危机涉及的政治、体制、治理、安全、发展及和解问题,

认识到现阶段《马里和平与和解协议》履行不力是阻碍马里和平的主要因素,具体表现包括延误《马里和平与和解协议》执行时间,《马里和平与和解协议》不被部分势力承认与执行等,

指出《马里和平与和解协议》中许多重大政治和安全措施仍有待执行或进一步完善,包括区域大会的进一步建立和完善、政府方承诺的选举与修宪、参议院的建立与完善等事宜,这些问题得到关注是马里政治问题得以解决的核心,

1.敦促不再拖延地排定有关必要步骤的先后顺序,执行《马里和平与和解协议》,特别是:

(a) 第二部分提及的政治和体制事项,特别是下放权力和切实设立临时行政管理部门,以及马里当局及时举行市镇选举和区选举部分,

(b) 包含在马里北部部署联合安全巡逻队和特别部队,在安全部门改革的框架内让武装战斗人员进驻营地、解除武装、复员和重返社会等部分的第三部分提及的国防和安全事项;

2. 要求马里所有未签署《马里和平与和解协议》的武装团体放下武器,停止敌对行动,反对诉诸暴力,断绝与恐怖组织的一切关系,采取具体行动加强与马里政府的合作与协调以消除恐怖主义威胁,并在《马里和平与和解协议》框架内无条件地承认马里的国家统一和领土完整;

3. 敦促《马里和平与和解协议》缔约方继续遵守 2014 年 5 月 23 日的停火协议、2015 年 6 月 5 日的停止敌对行动安全安排和 2014 年 7 月 24 日和 2015 年 2 月 19 日的停止敌对行动宣言，建议联合国安理会对恢复敌对行动和违反停火的人、袭击或采取行动威胁马里稳定团和其他国际派驻人员的人以及为这些袭击和行动提供支持的人实行定向制裁；

4. 敦促马里所有各方全面配合马里稳定团的部署，尤其确保马里稳定团人员的安全保障和行动自由，确保它随时可在马里领土各地不受阻碍地通行，以便全面完成任务；

5. 呼吁马里政府与地方武装优先就当前临时安全体系建设中分歧点讨论，使上述安全部门、委员会或实体得以在相关法律条例的指导下运作；

6. 建议马里临时安全部门重视北部及中部社区族群间紧张关系与暴力犯罪增长的趋势，如于 2016 年 11 月至 12 月马里稳定团报告的莫普提大区富拉尼族和多贡族群间的冲突；

7. 呼吁马里当局采取所有必要步骤，防止所有各类军火和相关物资、尤其是便携式地对空导弹的扩散，确保对其进行妥善保管，并通过执行在这方面的各项计划，履行马里根据国际法承担的军火管制、裁军和不扩散义务；

8. 呼吁马里稳定团审议它在开展规定工作时对环境造成的影响，并在这方面酌情根据适用的大会相关决议和联合国条例和细则，处理这些影响，并在文化和历史景点附近开展行动时谨慎行事；

9. 协助马里当局努力保护人权，特别是在公正与和解方面，包括在可行时酌情支持马里当局的努力，但不妨碍它履行职责，将那些应对马里境内重大践踏或侵犯人权或违反国际人道主义法行为、特别是战争罪和危害人类罪罪犯绳之以法；

10. 呼吁各方监测、帮助调查并酌情公开报告马里各地的违反国际人道主义法和侵犯践踏人权行为，包括妇女和儿童遭受的一切形式性暴力和性别暴力以及侵害和虐待，协助努力防止这些侵害和虐待行为；

11. 促请建设和平委员会所有会员国，尤其是萨赫勒、西非和马格里布各国，以及与之相关的区域、双边和多边伙伴，加强协调，包括通过萨赫勒五国联盟和非洲联盟努瓦克肖特进程加强协调，以制定包容各方的有效战略，全面综合打击跨越国界和在萨赫勒区域活动的恐怖主义团体、特别是伊斯兰马格里布基地组织、西非统一和圣战运动、伊斯兰捍卫者和穆拉比通组织的活动，防止它们扩大势力，并阻止各种武器、跨国有组织犯罪和贩运毒品、偷运移徙者和贩运人口等其他非法活动的扩散；**决定**继续积极地处理本议题。

特殊委员会文件政策

本届北京国际模拟联合国大会要求每位代表向其所参加的委员会提交一份学术作业，这份文件会作为对深入研究的指导。此外，阅读主席团的反馈及其他代表的学术作业有助于代表们提前了解委员会的进程。

本委员会的学术作业有三类：

学术作业：前瞻性文件 1

请**欧盟特别首脑会议**的代表以**国家为单位**，提交本部门的会议**前瞻性文件**。前瞻性文件是本国学术准备及会场会前共识的阶段性总结，能够作为指导本国开展各方面工作的行动指南。

一份优秀的会议前瞻性文件内容须包括：

- 本国在英国脱欧问题的立场综述；

- 本国在本次会议中各议题的目标和行动策略（请列举针对每个议题各自的若干层次的目标，推荐以达成难度高、中、低进行区分，并选取最具重要性的三个，通过具体行动计划进行详细阐释）；

- 本国在会议中计划开展的各项具体行动。

文件格式及内容要求：

- 标题为宋体加粗，字号为二号，正文中文字体为**宋体**，西文字体为**Times New Roman**，字号为**小四**，1.5倍行间距，首行缩进2字符，其他均设为默认值；

- 文档须是Microsoft Word类型；

- 文档以“**前瞻性文件1-国家中文简称**”命名；

- 正文内容不应少于**3000字**；

- 正文前须注明文件相关信息，如：

委员会议题：2017英国脱欧谈判

国家：法兰西共和国

学术作业：前瞻性文件 2

请英国内阁的代表以个人所属部门为单位，提交本部门的会议前瞻性文件。前瞻性文件是部门学术准备及会前内阁成员共识的阶段性总结，能够作为指导部门代表团开展各方面工作的行动指南。

一份优秀的会议前瞻性文件内容须包括：

- 本部门在英国脱欧问题的立场综述；

- 本部门在本次会议中各议题的目标和行动策略（请列举针对每个议题各自的若干层次的目标，推荐以达成难度高、中、低进行区分，并选取最重要性的三个，通过具体行动计划进行详细阐释）；

- 本部门和其他各部门的利益冲突及处理方案（请针对各个可能和本部门在脱欧问题上存在利益冲突的国内部门，分别撰写之）；

- 本部门在会议中计划开展的各项具体行动。

文件格式及内容要求：

- 标题为宋体加粗，字号为二号，正文中文字体为宋体，西文字体为Times New Roman，字号为小四，1.5倍行间距，首行缩进2字符，其他均设为默认值；

- 文档须是Microsoft Word类型；

- 文档以“前瞻性文件2-英国-部门名称”命名；

- 正文内容不应少于3000字；

- 正文前须注明文件相关信息，如：

委员会议题：2017英国脱欧谈判

国家：大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国

部门：英国外交和联邦事务部

学术作业：党情报告

请英国下议院的各党代表以本党派为单位，提交本党派的党情报告。党情报告是各党根据其对自身选民数量和结构、政府要职担任情况、背后政治和财富力量等问题综合分析后得到的针对本委员会议题的研究报告。

一份优秀的党情报告要求包括：

- 本党在英国脱欧问题的立场综述；

- 本党在本次会议中各议题的目标和行动策略（请列举针对每个议题各自的若干层次的目标，推荐以达成难度高、中、低进行区分，并选取最具重要性的三个，通过具体行动计划进行详细阐释）；

- 本党和其他党可能存在的利益冲突及处理方案（请针对各个可能和本党在脱欧问题上存在利益冲突的党派，分别撰写之）；

- 本党在会议中计划开展的各项具体行动；

文件格式及内容要求：

- 标题为宋体加粗，字号为二号，正文中文字体为宋体，西文字体为Times New Roman，字号为小四，1.5倍行间距，首行缩进2字符，其他均设为默认值；

- 文档须是Microsoft Word类型；

- 文档以“前瞻性文件2-英国-党派名称”命名；

- 正文内容不应少于5000字；

- 正文前须注明文件相关信息，如：

委员会议题：2017英国脱欧谈判

国家：大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国

党派：工党

●学术作业须在 2026 年 5 月 10 日 23 时 59 分前（北京时间）提交到委员会的邮箱，不允许延期。

特殊委员会

specialcommittee@bimun.org.cn

如果代表有任何关于会议的学术问题，请将问题提交到上述邮件地址或直接在微信群内提出，学术作业反馈预计将于 5 月 13 日公布。

Politique des Positions du Pays pour UNESCO

BIMUN2026 exige que chaque pays soumette une Position du Pays pour le comité auquel il participe. La Position du Pays sert de ligne de conduite pour des recherches ultérieures. La lecture des remarques du Bureau et des Positions du Pays des autres délégués aidera à ce que chaque délégué(e) puisse saisir à l'avance les perspectives d'évolution du comité. Une bonne Position du Pays devra comprendre les sections fondamentales suivantes :

- Une brève introduction à propos de la situation actuelle du thème, soulignant l'importance de l'agenda concernant ces débats ;
- Les mécanismes de politiques mises en œuvre à l'échelle nationale ou régionale, d'organisations militant pour le bien-être des parties prenantes sous-jacentes, de traités ou de résolutions ayant l'effet juridique ;
- La Position du Pays sur le thème suivie des propositions concrètes et constructives pour aborder le problème dans la conférence à venir.

Les délégués devront formuler leur Position du Pays sur la base des 3 axes mentionnés ci-dessus.

Les informations concernant le format détaillé et la remise des Positions du Pays sont indiquées ci-dessous :

- Les Positions du Pays ne devront pas dépasser **DEUX** pages ;
- La police de caractère d'une Position du Pays devra être **Times New Roman** de **taille 12** ;
- Les noms des délégués, du pays qu'ils représentent ainsi que du comité et du thème devront figurer sur la page ;
- Le nom du fichier de la Position du Pays devra être « **Comité-Nom du pays** » (e.g. OMS -Italie.docx)
- Le fichier de la Position du Pays devra être **attaché en pièce jointe à l'e-mail** ; **NE PAS** intégrer la Position du Pays dans le corps du message ;
- La Position du Pays devra être envoyée à la boîte mail de chaque comité (voir la liste ci-dessous) avant **le 10 may 2026, 23:59 GMT+8**;

Organisation des Nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO)

unesco@bimun.org.cn

Il est à noter que, si le taux d'origine du document de délégué(e) est inférieur à 80%, il est également considéré comme une inconduite académique et la qualification de l'évaluation du prix sera enlevée. Si les délégués ont des questions sur l'ordre académique concernant la conférence, merci de les soumettre à l'adresse e-mail du comité concerné. Les remarques concernant les Positions du Pays seront retournées aux délégués avant le **13 may 2026**.

EXEMPLE DE POSITION DU PAYS

Comité : la Conférence du Désarmement de l'Assemblée Générale

Thème : Sécurité des activités spatiales

Pays : France

Délégué : QIU Yixue

L'espace est indispensable à la vie moderne. Ses applications pacifiques sont innombrables et vont des télécommunications et de la navigation terrestre, aérienne ou maritime à la météorologie. L'espace est naturellement tout aussi fondamental pour la sécurité internationale. Toutefois, notre capacité à en faire usage est menacée par la détérioration de l'environnement spatial.

L'un des tout premiers défis à surmonter pour assurer la viabilité des activités spatiales est la multiplication des débris spatiaux. Plusieurs événements survenus ces dernières années ont entraîné une augmentation alarmante du nombre de débris, résultant notamment de collisions accidentelles entre les objets spatiaux ou encore d'actes délibérés de destruction. La destruction d'un seul satellite, résultant d'un tir expérimental au moyen d'un engin venu du sol, a aggravé dans des proportions considérables la prolifération des débris spatiaux. Or, les mécanismes existants ne suffisent pas à prévenir de tels événements.

Les problèmes auxquels nous sommes confrontés sont des problèmes de sécurité au sens large, qui appellent une réponse globale couvrant les aspects civils et militaires. Il est de notre intérêt commun, en tant que nations spatiales actuelles et futures, de promouvoir un principe d'utilisation responsable de l'espace dans la poursuite de programmes spatiaux civils mais aussi militaires.

La France reste attachée à la préservation de la sécurité des activités spatiales, et au développement des activités spatiales à des fins pacifiques. Ceci doit se dérouler dans le respect de la Charte des Nations Unies, et des principes reconnus par le droit international, notamment :

- la liberté d'accès à l'espace pour des utilisations pacifiques ;
- la préservation de la sécurité et de l'intégrité des objets spatiaux en orbite ;
- le respect du droit à la légitime défense des Etats.

Comme elle a déjà eu l'occasion de l'exprimer à de nombreuses reprises, la France partage l'objectif d'éviter une course aux armements dans l'espace. La France n'est pas opposée par principe à l'élaboration d'instruments et au développement d'initiatives concourant à cet objectif, dans le cadre d'un programme de travail agréé à la Conférence du Désarmement.

La France note les efforts de la Russie et de la Chine pour promouvoir des discussions au sein de la Conférence du Désarmement sur la prévention de l'arsenalisation de l'espace. Permettez-moi de rappeler les vues de la France sur les conditions nécessaires à l'élaboration d'un instrument juridique contraignant sur le PAROS. Nous aspirons tous à ce que ce type d'instrument apporte un réel gain sécuritaire. Pour ce faire, il devrait notamment être complet, précis, universel et crédible. La recherche d'un traité risque d'être un processus qui s'inscrit nécessairement à long terme. Or, la dégradation rapide de l'environnement spatial appelle des réponses urgentes et pragmatiques, reposant sur des mesures immédiatement applicables.

C'est pourquoi nous soutenons dans l'immédiat la promotion de pratiques responsables et l'élaboration de mesures volontaires de confiance et de transparence, reposant sur des mécanismes souples de coordination et de concertation.

La France a activement participé aux travaux du Groupe d'Experts Gouvernementaux sur les mesures de confiance et de transparence dans l'espace, dont le rapport a été adopté l'année dernière par consensus.

Enfin, nous apportons notre plein soutien au projet de Code de conduite international sur les activités extra-atmosphériques. La France se félicite de l'intérêt pour le Code, dont ont témoigné la participation et les échanges substantiels qui ont eu lieu lors du processus de consultations qui s'est achevé au Luxembourg au printemps dernier.

La France considère cette initiative de nature politique comme une étape pragmatique vers le renforcement de la sécurité dans l'espace. La France s'associe aux efforts de réflexion actuellement en cours pour mener l'initiative vers sa conclusion. Nous appelons tous les Etats intéressés par l'initiative à rester mobilisés en vue d'une négociation sur le texte, afin de s'engager en solidarité dans notre objectif commun et de mettre en œuvre de réponses rapides et pragmatiques sur la régulation des activités spatiales.

Política del Documento de Posición de ONU-Hábitat

BIMUN 2026 exige que cada país entregue un documento de posición, el cual servirá para que los directores tengan mayor conocimiento a los delegados. Además, la respuesta de la mesa y los documentos de los demás ayudarán a los delegados a entender con anticipación el proceso del comité.

Un buen documento de posición debe incluir las siguientes partes:

- Una breve presentación sobre el statu quo del tema y de la básica posición del país que represente.
- Listar subtemas, enumerar los obstáculos existentes y analizar las causas.
- Propuestas constructivas y concretas que facilitarán las soluciones a los problemas.

Los principios arriba mencionados deben ser la base de su documento de posición.

Por favor citen claramente las fuentes en formato de Chicago.

Lo siguiente es el formato específico del documento de posición y la información pertinente para entregarlo:

- El documento de posición no debe ser más que UNA página y MEDIA de papel A4.
- Usen la letra de tipo Times New Roman con un tamaño de 12 puntos.
- El nombre del delegado, el país que represente, el nombre del comité y el tema deben ser figurado en el inicio.
- El nombre del documento de posición debe ser «Nombre del comité -Nombre del país-Nombre del delegado» (Ejemplo: ONU-Hábitat-China-李媛媛.doc).
- Envíen el documento de posición por correo electrónico en formato de doc. o docx. No introduzcan directamente el documento de posición en el cuerpo del correo.
- Los directores van a verificar cada documento de posición a ver si existe plagio. Si la tasa original del documento es menor de 80%, se considerará como mala conducta académica. En este caso, el delegado perderá su derecho de lograr premios.
- El documento de posición deberá ser enviado al correo electrónico, antes de las **23:59 GMT+8 del 10 de mayo**.

ONU-Hábitat

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Si los delegados tienen alguna pregunta académica sobre la conferencia, por favor envíen la pregunta al correo electrónico arriba mencionado.

Se espera que la realimentación de los documentos previos de la conferencia se publique antes del **13 de mayo de 2026**.

EJEMPLO DEL DOCUMENTO DE POSICIÓN

Comité: Tercera Comisión (Asuntos Sociales, Humanitarios y Culturales)

Tema: Status quo de las Mujeres en la Sociedad Envejecida

País: Australia

Están relacionados el derecho e interés de las mujeres con los de la mitad de la población mundial. Como un grupo vulnerable, las mujeres de edad avanzada merecen más nuestra atención a sus intereses y derechos. La Tercera Comisión de la ONU dio aprobación al proyecto de resolución Mejoramiento de las Mujeres. Sin embargo, hoy en día las mujeres de edad avanzada, como el sector principal de la población envejecida, todavía se enfrentan con todo tipo de discriminación pese a que son más que los hombres mayores. Carecen de cuidado y garantía a la salud física y mental, así como las condiciones económicas.

Australia sufre un grave envejecimiento de la población. Según los datos, los que tienen más de 65 años de edad componen el 14% de la población nacional, entre ellos las mujeres ocupan un 54%. Y las personas más de 85 años de edad representan el 2% de la total población mientras el 65% de la proporción es de las mujeres.[footnoteRef:4] Por lo tanto, Australia pone énfasis en el sistema de apoyo social para afrontar el envejecimiento. Han publicado dos leyes como orientación y regla para la asistencia sanitaria a los ancianos: Cuidado de los Ancianos y Asistencia Médica en Familia y Comunidad. Estas leyes estipulan el fundamental marco de cuidado de los ancianos. Aparte de esto, Australia ha establecido un régimen de tres niveles sobre la jubilación, incluidas la jubilación ofrecida por el gobierno, la jubilación profesional pagada por los empleadores y la reservación voluntaria. Este sistema ha logrado extraordinarios éxitos.

Desde la perspectiva de Australia, los siguientes aspectos amenazan el status de mujeres en la sociedad envejecida.

1. Económicamente, las mujeres mayores sufren grave discriminación del mercado laboral. Se destaca la discriminación sexual. Cuando eran jóvenes, las mujeres conseguían menos oportunidades de trabajo que los hombres, y cuando llegue la vejez, la situación del empleo o reemplazo se empeorarán. Además, su jubilación está baja tanto en el nivel de cobertura como en la cantidad, en comparación con los hombres.
2. En términos de salud física y mental, es fácil que las mujeres mayores sean ignoradas. Ellas están en desventaja tanto en acceso a recursos de salud como en obtener atención del mundo exterior. Los datos muestran que las mujeres mayores tienen una mayor prevalencia de enfermedad que los hombres, así como una tasa de viudedad más alta.
3. Con respecto al estatus familiar y social, las mujeres de edad avanzada suelen hallarse en desventaja. En la familia, las mujeres principalmente se hacen cargo de cuidar a los demás y de la faena doméstica sin remuneración, lo que resuelta una dependencia económica del marido u otros miembros de la familia. Por consiguiente, en comparación con los hombres de edad avanzada, las mujeres son más propensas a tratamientos injustos.

En respuesta, Australia presenta las siguientes proposiciones:

1. Llamamiento a todos los países para un mejorado sistema jurídico de protección de las ancianas. Australia considera que el apoyo legislativo es la base para proteger sus derechos e intereses.
2. Se espera que todos los países mejoren el sistema de seguridad de la vejez en todos los aspectos, especialmente en la protección de vida de las mujeres.
3. Exhorta a los países que considerando las necesidades especiales de las mujeres mayores, en la base de la reforma del sistema médico, mejoren los equipos médicos básicos, expandan la cobertura

del sistema de seguridad de salud, aumenten la tasa de vacunación y lleven a cabo regulares exámenes médicos etc. para proteger el derecho a la vida y la salud de la población destinada.

4. Exhorta a los países que mejoren el sistema de formación profesional de las mujeres para ayudarles a dominar más habilidades de trabajo, fortalezcan la educación de leyes pertinentes, incrementen los conocimientos jurídicos de las mujeres, y aseguren que ellas disfrutaran el debido derecho a la manutención de los hijos y sobre la herencia.