



2024 北京国际模拟联合国大会
Beijing International Model United Nations 2024

Conference Information

To whom it may concern,

We are delighted to announce that Beijing International Model United Nations 2024 (BIMUN2024) with the theme of "Peace·Development·Win-Win Cooperation" (和平·发展·共赢) hosted by China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU), organized by Youth League Committee of China Foreign Affairs University and China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association (CFAUMUNA), co-organized by Wu Jianmin Foundation, is going to be convened at CFAU (Shahe Campus) from 23 to 26 May 2024.

Beijing International Model United Nations is the most recognized and well-known Model United Nations (MUN) conference in China. For a long time, BIMUN receives whole-hearted support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the United Nations Association of China, the United Nations System in China and other departments. It serves as a unique platform for students to deepen their understanding of international relations and the workings of the United Nations.

As the vanguard that first introduced MUN activities to China, CFAU has a grand MUN history. CFAU Model United Nations Association was established in 2001, and Beijing International Model United Nations Conference is held annually. CFAU has always been accumulating experience, modifying Beijing Rules of Procedure, and keeping development with the Model United Nations activities in China. As an annual event hosted by China Foreign Affairs University, BIMUN marks the highest MUN academic standard in China and is recognized as a flagship conference in Asia.

BIMUN2024 overall has ten committees, with five in English, three in Chinese, one in French, and one in Spanish. The topics follow the trend of the times and are closely related to international hot issues. The youth can have their voices heard in BIMUN, the disadvantaged groups can have their voices heard in the United Nations, and China can have its voice heard in the international arena. Delegates will try to achieve a win-win situation between countries, between civilizations, and between people and nature.

Since 2002, BIMUN has always been an invitation-based conference. In BIMUN2024, we plan to invite delegates from 158 schools, institutes, MUN associations and other entities. Thank you for your attention and support to BIMUN, and we look forward to seeing you!

As MUN conferences continue to gain popularity across the globe, more and more young students choose to participate in these events. In order to reach out to more outstanding students, we have reserved a small number of slots for uninvited schools to apply for BIMUN2024. The invitation list and application procedures are attached to this announcement. We will be sending formal invitations shortly to your contact mailbox and we sincerely hope that those letters would find you well.

Additionally, the Secretariat welcomes MUNers from outside our association to join us as Assistant Directors. For further information, please refer to the Assistant Director Application Policy.

- **General Information on BIMUN2024**

Theme: Peace·Development·Win-Win Cooperation

Date: 23 to 26 May, 2024

Venue: China Foreign Affairs University (Shahe Campus)

Number of Participants: Around 650

Official Website: <http://bimun.org.cn>

WeChat Official Account: 外交学院模拟联合国协会 CFAUMUNA

Facebook: @bimun.cfau

Email: contact@bimun.org.cn

• Committees and Topics

委员会 Committee	议题 Topic	工作语文 Working Language	议事规则 Rules of Procedure	代表制 Delegation
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Regulating the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) in Education	English	Paper-oriented	Double Delegation
The United Nations Security Council	Discussion on the Extension of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission in Haiti	English	Paper-oriented	Double Delegation
UNGA Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)	Drafting a Treaty on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	English	Motion-oriented	Single Delegation
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (UNCCD CRIC)	Achieving Voluntary Target of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030	English	Paper-oriented	Double Delegation
The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations	Reform of UN Peacekeeping (1995)	English	Motion-oriented	Double Delegation
联合国大会紧急特别会议	巴以冲突	中文	文件导向型	双代表制
联合国大会第三委员会	打击公共危机中的虚假信息	中文	动议导向型	单代表制
危机联动委员会	1974 年塞浦路斯危机	中文	危机导向型	代表团制
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR)	Amélioration de la qualité de vie des réfugiés dans le monde confrontés aux effets du changement climatique	Français	Motion-orientation	Seul Délégué
Organización Mundial del Turismo	Establecer un sistema de desarrollo resiliente y sostenible en América Latina	Español	Moción-orientado	Delegado Simple

* All committees of BIMUN2024 adopt the latest version of Beijing Rules of Procedure, which are subject to special amendments for some committees. In case of any discrepancy, the official Rules of Procedure documents sent before the meeting shall prevail.

** The French and Spanish Committees are recommended for students who are proficient in French and Spanish.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Regulating the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) in Education

Working Language: English

Delegation: Double Delegation (60 delegates)

Rules of Procedure: Beijing Rules of Procedure (Paper-oriented)

Introduction to the Committee and Topics:

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) contributes consistently to peace and security by promoting international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture, communication, and information. UNESCO is also the only United Nations agency responsible for all aspects of education which provides global and regional leadership in education.

Artificial intelligence (AI) technology has brought about positive change in many areas and offers excellent opportunities for human development. But without ethics and regulation, it can exacerbate divisions, increase the digital and social divide, and threaten fundamental human rights and freedoms. With the explosive use of ChatGPT ushered in by its release in 2022, concerns have arisen about how to regulate the use of similar generative AI (GenAI), especially in education. However, to date, most countries still have not enacted ethical norms governing the use of GenAI. While students are gradually increasing their use of GenAI, less than 10% of relevant institutions have developed policies or formal guidance on its use.

As the use of GenAI has exploded, its regulation and control have received growing attention from UNESCO recently. In 2021, the first global normative instrument on the ethics of AI, the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, identified values and principles shared by all countries to guide the construction of the legal frameworks necessary to ensure the healthy development of AI. In 2023, the release of the Guidance for GenAI in education and research focuses on the field of education and proposes key steps for regulating GenAI tools, aiming to support countries in implementing immediate actions, planning long-term policies, and developing human capacity. However, there are still many gaps in the regulation of GenAI that urgently need to be supplemented.

Therefore, we need to further promote substantial progress in the regulation of GenAI in education, mitigate its potential risks through policy oversight and safeguards, and use it rationally and creatively in education and its universalization process. In this conference, delegates are expected to discuss and negotiate this brand new area based on existing documents and frameworks, and to advance the legal and ethical exploration of GenAI with substantive documents

United Nations Security Council

Topic: Discussion on the Extension of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission in Haiti

Working Language: English

Delegation: Double Delegation (40 delegates)

Rules of Procedure: Beijing Rules of Procedure (Paper-oriented)

Introduction to the Committee and Topics:

Haiti has a long history of intertwined problems, among which security serves as the foundation for others and entails strenuous efforts to resolve. Over the past 30 years, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has fulfilled its charter duty of defending world peace and security by deploying numerous operations to the field, including but not limited to UNMIH, UNSMIH, UNTMIH, MIPONUH, MINUSTAH, and MINUJUSTH. All operations have achieved certain objectives but were proved insufficient for the final resolution of the problem.

Meanwhile, the ever-deteriorating situation in Haiti in recent years has stirred yet another round of turmoil in the region. The political stalemate persists, gang violence develops, the truth behind the assassination of the former President is left unknown, and humanitarian crises, such as food shortages and cholera epidemics, continue to fester. The situation of the Haitian people is heartbreaking.

The UNSC, therefore, has been focusing on establishing a Multinational Security Support mission in Haiti and has adopted resolution 2699 on 2 October 2023 on that proposal with a nine-month time frame for further reviews and a one-year mandate. This will be a milestone in Haiti's history and the history of United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, as the principles involved in this innovative mechanism have not been fully recognized in practice, it is uncertain that such an operation would be as legitimate and effective as it was initially planned. But there is no doubt that the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission, as a new initiative in United Nations peacekeeping operations, will have a significant impact on the rules of conduct of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the coming years and even decades.

UNGA Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Topic: Drafting a Treaty on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Working Language: English

Delegation: Single Delegation (40 delegates)

Rules of Procedure: Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-oriented)

Introduction to the Committee and Topics:

High seas make up around two-thirds of the ocean yet fall out of national jurisdiction. Long enduring the lack of regulations, the high seas face over-exploration, a declining environment, and substantial marine biodiversity loss. The 1982 United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea contains certain provisions regarding high seas. However, the previously existing system had been repeatedly accused of its fragmentation and incompleteness.

Aware of the disparity between the yearning reality and insufficient mechanisms, the world has taken a 20-year path to the conclusion of the new high seas treaty. In 2004, the United Nations began preparatory meetings in search of addressing the gaps in the UNCLOS framework. From 2006 to 2015, the Working Group convened nine meetings to determine the scope and feasibility of the International Legally Binding Instrument under the United Nations Convention in the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Treaty, or High Seas Treaty). By resolution 69/292 of 2015, the United Nations General Assembly decided to develop the BBNJ Treaty, and established a Preparatory Committee to offer substantial advice on the content of the new treaty. Based on recommendations of the Preparatory Committee, UNGA's resolution 72/249 came to the conclusion of convening the Intergovernmental Conference and officially initiated the discussions.

In accordance with resolution 72/249, the Conference is open to all Member States of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies, and Parties to UNCLOS. From 2018 to 2023, delegates had gathered in New York and joined five meetings in total. In the first meeting, the focus was on "high seas" instead of "biodiversity," and whether it would be a powerful treaty is unclear; in the second meeting, it was believed the principle that "the new treaty shall not undermine existing mechanisms" diminishes its effectiveness; in the third meeting, the seeming contradiction between principles of "freedom of high seas" and "common heritage to mankind" triggered heated debates; in the fourth meeting which was postponed to 2022 due to the pandemic, increasing consensus was made and yet more political willingness was the need for a strong treaty; in the fifth meeting which was once suspended, delegates eventually came to an agreement, including more provisions of "shall" that rests more responsibilities, and allowing non-UNCLOS members to take part.

The negotiation is undoubtedly a laborious and lengthy process. Yet based on the information provided by the Preparatory Committee and rooted in the special circumstances of each State, delegates of the Intergovernmental Conference successfully concluded the new high seas treaty on 19 June 2023. "The ship has reached the shore."

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

Topic: Achieving Voluntary Target of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030

Working Language: English

Delegation: Double Delegation (50 delegates)

Rules of Procedure: Beijing Rules of Procedure (Paper-oriented)

Introduction to the Committee and Topic:

Established in 1994, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is a legally binding framework designed specifically to tackle issues related to desertification, land degradation and drought. The Convention, which is guided by the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization, is a multilateral agreement to reduce land degradation. The Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) serves as one of the subsidiary bodies to the Conference of Parties (COP), focusing on providing support to the COP in ensuring the effective implementation of the Convention.

Our Land forms the bedrock of the planet's ecosystems and biodiversity. Our land provides us with vital resources such as food, water, shelter, and economic opportunities. Nevertheless, when land becomes degraded, desertified or deforested, its capability to support life decreases, leading to a variety of consequences, including crop losses, forced migration, and even conflicts. It's time to highlight the need for adopting measures at all levels: globally, regionally, nationally and sub-nationally, to prevent, halt and reverse land degradation, with a particular focus on supporting Africa.

In 2015, UNCCD signatories were encouraged to develop voluntary targets to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) based on their unique national situations and developmental priorities. Then the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP) was established to support nations in reaching LDN by 2030. This programme guides countries through a well-structured process to assess and fulfill their LDN commitments, thereby enhancing their capabilities and ensuring sustainable development. Furthermore, three concurrent actions required to achieve LDN have been proposed: avoiding new degradation; reducing existing degradation; restoring and returning degraded lands to a natural or more productive state.

Fostering collaboration among all parties is essential to embracing a shared vision and unified intelligence towards rehabilitating and managing the global land. With our joint efforts, this can be achieved by monitoring and enhancing the execution of the Convention. Our endeavour is indispensable to ensure a sustainable future for humanity and the planet.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Reform of UN Peacekeeping (1995)

Working Language: English

Delegation: Double Delegation (60 delegates)

Rules of Procedure: Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-oriented)

Introduction to the Committee and Topic:

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, also known as the C34, is a subsidiary body of the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. A unique, multilateral body consisting of 157 Member States, the C34 brings together a wide range of peacekeeping stakeholders, including the Permanent Members of the Security Council, troop- and police-contributing countries, leading financial contributors to the Peacekeeping Budget, several host states and others. In this role, it makes recommendations, by way of annual reports that are adopted by consensus, to peacekeeping stakeholders.

Since the Second Middle East War, the United Nations Security Council has continued to authorize peacekeeping operations, and three generations of peacekeeping have emerged:

First Generation: Traditional peacekeeping refers to peacekeeping operations during the Cold War, typically characterized by "Consent", "Impartiality" and "Minimum use of force"(holy trinity).

Second Generation: Multidimensional peacekeeping refers to peacekeeping operations after the end of the Cold War, and is typically characterized by "Comprehensiveness", "Flexibility" and "Localization". In other words, peacekeeping forces are not only involved in the security field, but also in the political, social, economic and humanitarian fields, adjusting their peacekeeping strategies and means according to different situations.

Third Generation: Robust Peacekeeping refers to peacekeeping operations at the beginning of the 21st century, and is typically characterized by "Protective", "Proactive" and "Co-operative" approaches. In other words, peacekeeping forces not only defend themselves defensively, but also take the initiative to defend others and cooperate with other international and regional organizations to maintain peace.

The Committee will be located on the critical period of transition from second-generation to third-generation peacekeeping operations (1995), during which the United Nations had suffered setbacks in peacekeeping, including the failures of the Somali operation and UNAMIR, and had been challenged to respond to and implement reforms of peacekeeping operations.

In the conference, the tension between national interests, the authority of the United Nations and humanitarianism will be played out on the floor. Delegates of all countries decide whether to take on more responsibilities or to return to the "holy trinity" of peacekeeping principles.

联合国大会紧急特别会议

Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly

议题：巴以冲突

工作语文：中文

代表制：双代表制（共 60 名代表）

议事规则：北京议事规则（文件导向型）

委员会及议题介绍：

公元前 1200 年，犹太人的祖先希伯来人来到巴勒斯坦地区，希伯来人击败了原先居住在此地的阿拉伯人的祖先迦南人，建立了以色列王国。公元 135 年，犹太人在最后一次反抗罗马帝国的起义失败后，被迫离开了这片“流着奶与蜜的应许之地”，开启了长达两千年的流亡生活。公元 7 世纪，阿拉伯人战胜罗马帝国，接管了巴勒斯坦，此后的一千多年里一直在此繁衍生息。19 世纪末以来，由于犹太民族长期流亡所遭受的悲惨待遇，犹太复国主义运动开始在世界各地兴起，大量犹太人涌入巴勒斯坦地区，日后民族间的矛盾初现端倪。两次世界大战后，国际局势发生重大改变，大国出于各自的利益考量，在经历一系列复杂的政治博弈后，联合国通过了关于结束英国委任统治，双方分别建国的 181 号决议。这一后来饱受争议的决议迅速在巴勒斯坦地区激起了频繁而激烈的暴力冲突和民族仇杀。

1948 年 5 月 14 日，在英军撤走的同一天，巴勒斯坦犹太人宣布成立以色列国，潘多拉的魔盒被打开了。5 月 15 日凌晨，阿拉伯国家联盟军队从三个方向夹击以色列，第一次中东战争爆发；1956 年 10 月 29 日，在埃及宣布将运河收归国有后，英国、法国和以色列对埃及发动军事行动，第二次中东战争打响；1967 年 6 月 5 日，一系列冲突最终演变为战争，以色列先发制人发动六日战争；1973 年 10 月 6 日，为了收复西奈半岛和戈兰高地，埃及和叙利亚发动赎罪日战争；1982 年 6 月 6 日，以色列驻英大使遭到暗杀后，黎巴嫩战争打响。随着巴以问题的日渐复杂，1997 年 4 月，联合国大会第十届紧急特别会议召开，讨论被占领的东耶路撒冷和其他巴勒斯坦地区问题。

时至今日，鲜血与战火、苦难与仇恨似乎成为了巴勒斯坦地区的代名词，在这里，冲突与暴力每天都在上演，宗教的分歧加剧了民族的仇视，难民与涌入的外来者滋长了罪恶，大国的干涉让局面更加错综复杂。耶路撒冷，这座令无数人魂牵梦萦的圣城，见证了两个民族、两种宗教数千年的纷争，用它的过去和未来证明，人们可以取得短暂的胜利，但却难以赢得永久的和平。

联合国大会第三委员会

General Assembly 3rd Committee

议题：打击公共危机中的虚假信息

工作语文：中文

代表制：单代表制（共 60 名代表）

议事规则：北京议事规则（动议导向型）

委员会及议题介绍：

信息获取渠道的多样化便捷化以及信息流通速度的飞速提升，是全媒体时代与传统纸媒时代的重要分水岭。现如今，“一机在手，天下我有”已经成为现实。凭借迅捷的网络，人人皆可快速获取海量咨询，亦可便捷发布各类信息，全媒体时代已经深刻改变了舆论空间的面貌。

然而，与机遇一同而来的，还有前所未有的严峻挑战。正如大航海时代使病毒在全球传播成为可能，全媒体时代也为更具广泛破坏力的虚假信息的传播提供了温床。在重大公共危机中，虚假信息的传播尤其具有破坏性。从公共卫生危机到严重自然灾害，再到重大社会事件，虚假信息犹如一颗毒瘤，四处蔓延。它摧残心智、撕裂社会，为人类带来诸多身心伤害与治理难题。

然而，围绕公共危机中的虚假信息治理，人们却难以达成共识。政治、经济、社会等多方面因素交织，为公共危机中的虚假信息治理增加了更多的复杂性与不可确定性。如何界定虚假信息，如何平衡公民权利与打击谣言的关系，如何明确打击虚假信息的主体责任，许多国家各执一词，一系列问题还有待讨论与解决。

代表们，摆在你们面前的，是一个崭新的问题，亦是人类必须克服的难关。何以驯服虚假信息这头“赛博恶兽”，还有待你们给出答案。联合国大会第三委员会，欢迎你们的到来。

危机联动委员会

Joint Crisis Committee

议题：1974 年塞浦路斯危机

工作语文：中文

代表制：代表团制（共 60 名代表）

议事规则：北京议事规则（危机导向型）

委员会及议题介绍：

1974 年，塞浦路斯危机如同一幕连贯的戏剧，在地中海的舞台上徐徐展开。这场危机中囊括了政治的错综复杂与历史的纵横交错。希腊军政府试图通过发动政变将塞浦路斯收入囊中，这一雄心勃勃的计划成了引燃危机的导火索。然而，这并非孤立的国内政治事件。危机的背后，国际关系的纷繁复杂编织成一幕幕戏剧，各国角力在这片地中海的历史沃土上。

在历史的风云迭起之中，塞浦路斯在这一刻成为了国际纷争的焦点。土耳其军队介入，以保护塞浦路斯土耳其裔居民为名，使危机蔓延成了国家间的复杂博弈，让希腊与土耳其的矛盾在这块风景如画的土地上不断激荡。

在这场危机的戏剧性张幕中，塞浦路斯的居民成为无辜的群众。他们深陷漩涡，承受着巨大压力，却又无法左右国际政治的漩涡。危机在这片土地上留下深刻的伤痕，改变了人们的命运，也为地中海的政治版图涂上浓墨重彩的一笔。

1974 年塞浦路斯危机，是一部充满悲壮气息的历史史诗，记录了民族、政治、国际间错综复杂的关系。希望在这场会议中，各位代表能够穿越时空，深入探讨这段历史。这不仅事关塞浦路斯，更是对国际关系的深度思考，是对历史走向的审视。欢迎各位代表来到塞浦路斯危机。

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR)

Thème : Amélioration de la qualité de vie des réfugiés dans le monde confrontés aux effets du changement climatique

Langue de Travail : Français

Représentation : Seul délégué (40 délégués)

Règles de Procédure : Guide de Procédure des Assemblées de Beijing (Motion-orientation)

Introduction du Comité et du Thème :

À mesure que la crise climatique s'aggrave, les risques pour l'humanité, en particulier pour les réfugiés, augmentent considérablement.

Les réfugiés forment un groupe diversifié avec des besoins spécifiques qui diffèrent de ceux de leurs communautés d'accueil. Parcourir de longues distances depuis des régions touchées par la guerre, les conflits, les catastrophes naturelles, la dégradation de l'environnement ou les crises économiques est épuisant, ce qui accroît le risque de contracter des maladies infectieuses telles que la rougeole, ainsi que des maladies transmises par l'eau et la nourriture. Ils peuvent également être exposés à des blessures accidentelles, à des maladies non transmissibles comme l'hypothermie, ainsi qu'à des traumatismes mentaux causés par des facteurs tels que l'expérience de la migration et la discrimination institutionnelle. Les réfugiés sont en première ligne face aux urgences climatiques, et le changement climatique non seulement augmente le nombre de réfugiés climatiques (en fait, selon le HCR, 90 % des réfugiés et 70 % des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur propre pays à la suite d'un conflit proviennent des pays les plus vulnérables sur le plan environnemental et les moins aptes à s'adapter au changement climatique) ; mais il aggrave également la situation de ceux qui ont déjà été déplacés. Des millions de personnes déplacées et apatrides dans le monde vivent dans des régions vulnérables au climat, mais elles manquent de ressources adéquates pour faire face à la détérioration de l'environnement.

Dans cette optique, l'Agence des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés et toutes les parties concernées doivent prendre des mesures décisives pour atténuer l'impact du changement climatique et de la dégradation de l'environnement sur les réfugiés et les communautés d'accueil, afin d'améliorer leur qualité de vie.

Organización Mundial del Turismo

Tema: Establecer un sistema de desarrollo resiliente y sostenible en América Latina

Lengua de trabajo: Español

Delegación: Delegado Simple (20 delegados)

Reglamento: Reglamento de Beijing (Moción-orientado)

Introducción del comité y el tema:

La Organización Mundial del Turismo (OMT), es una organización internacional intergubernamental del sistema de las Naciones Unidas y es la principal entidad internacional en el ámbito del turismo. Surgió inicialmente de la Federación Internacional de Organizaciones Oficiales de Promoción Turística y se convirtió en una agencia especializada de las Naciones Unidas en noviembre de 2003.

La OMT busca promover la industria turística para impulsar el desarrollo económico, la comprensión global, la paz y el respeto a los derechos humanos. Se centra en los países en desarrollo, formulando convenciones, investigando políticas turísticas, y recopilando datos estadísticos. Además, participa en actividades económicas relacionadas con el turismo para fomentar el desarrollo, combatir la pobreza y generar empleo. La organización coopera con países en proyectos conjuntos, ofreciendo asesoramiento y asistencia técnica en actividades turísticas.

América Latina cuenta con abundantes recursos naturales, una historia cultural rica y un inmenso potencial de desarrollo turístico, formando un espacio de mercado desconocido. Sin embargo, el turismo en la región aún no ha alcanzado su máximo desarrollo, lo que ha llevado a la aparición de problemas típicos en su proceso de desarrollo. Entre ellos se encuentran la falta de promoción que conduce al desperdicio de algunos recursos turísticos, la dificultad para alcanzar un nivel de infraestructura que satisfaga las crecientes necesidades turísticas, la vulnerabilidad del mercado turístico a crisis internas y externas, así como la posibilidad de daños al entorno natural y al patrimonio cultural durante el turismo.

En esta conferencia, esperamos que todos los delegados colaboren, compartan ideas y contribuyan juntos para establecer un sistema de desarrollo turístico resiliente y sostenible en América Latina.

• The Invitation List and Application Procedures

Beijing International Model United Nations keeps invitation-based as well as application-based. In addition to inviting the most excellent MUN participants at home and abroad, BIMUN also provides more opportunities to experience the conference for the enthusiastic participants of MUN.

This year, more than 164 schools, institutes, MUN associations and other entities in China have received the invitation.

The invited entities are required to fill in the Delegation Information Form before **23:59 China Time, 6 February 2024**, to complete the preliminary registration. The team leader shall fill the form separately for each participant, including delegates, observers and faculty advisors, and indicate the name of the applying school, institute or association. **The invited entities shall fill in the form in strict accordance with the seat allocation requirement. Otherwise, they may lose the qualification to participate.**

A password is required to open the form, and the exclusive password and country allocation will be sent to the official e-mail address of the invited entity or its responsible person through the Liaisons. If the invited entity has not received any mail or message before **23:59 China Time, 24 January 2024**, please send an e-mail directly to inform the Secretariat (contact@bimun.org.cn).

Invited Delegation Information Form:

<https://bimun.org.cn/machform/view.php?id=13421>

If your school, institute or association has not been on the invitation list but meets the following conditions, you can apply for the open seats as a new delegation: 1) has been a keen participant of MUN activities for more than three years; 2) has a sound academic atmosphere for MUN.

Your school, institute or association can then fill in the Application for Eligibility Form and the Secretariat will start the merit-based selection. Applications for the French and Spanish committees can be EXEMPT from requirement 1).

Considering the whole-heart support and kindness from the enthusiasts of various MUN associations, BIMUN will continue to accept **the observers**. Entities that wish to participate in the conference as observers shall also complete the Application for Eligibility Form.

Each school should only fill in ONE application form. Applicants shall complete the form before **23:59 China Time, 6 February 2024**, and the Secretariat will contact the applicants that qualify before **1 March 2024**.

Application for Eligibility Form:

<https://bimun.org.cn/machform/view.php?id=13201>

ATTENTION: The Secretariat of BIMUN does not accept any individual application. All applications must obtain the consent of the school or institute authority. For those who wish to participate in the conference as an inter-school organization or others, please send an e-mail to the official contact address for further information.

The expected recipients of our invitations are as follows.

澳门大学	南京航空航天大学
澳门科技大学	南京信息工程大学
安徽大学	南开大学
安徽师范大学	内蒙古大学
安庆师范大学	清华大学
北京大学	青岛大学
北京语言大学	苏州大学
北京理工大学	沈阳师范大学
北京外国语大学	上海外国语大学
北京师范大学	上海政法学院
北京邮电大学	上海对外经贸大学
北京第二外国语学院	山东大学
北京交通大学	山西财经大学
北京服装学院	四川外国语大学
北京信息科技大学	上海交通大学
重庆大学	首都师范大学
常州大学	同济大学
长春理工大学	太原理工大学
大连理工大学	武汉大学
大连海事大学	厦门大学
大连外国语大学	西安外国语大学
大连科技学院	西北工业大学
东北林业大学	西南政法大学
东北师范大学	西南大学
东北财经大学	西北大学
东华大学	云南财经大学
东南大学	云南大学
对外经济贸易大学	中国人民公安大学
广东外语外贸大学	中国人民警察大学
国际关系学院	中南财经政法大学
贵州大学	中国人民大学
华中科技大学 (3C 团队)	中国传媒大学
华中科技大学 (外国语团队)	中国劳动关系学院
哈尔滨工业大学	郑州大学
华北电力大学 (保定校区)	浙江大学
华东师范大学	浙江警察学院
华东政法大学	浙江外国语学院
华中农业大学	中国海洋大学
华中师范大学	中国农业大学
华南师范大学	中国社会科学院大学
华侨大学	中国政法大学
黑龙江大学	中南大学
河南大学	中央民族大学
江南大学	中央财经大学
南华大学	中南民族大学
宁波诺丁汉大学	中国民航大学
南昌航空大学	中山大学
南京大学	中国矿业大学 (北京)
南京财经大学	

安徽省安庆市第一中学
安徽省六安第一中学
北京市八一学校
北京市第四中学
北京市第十四中学
北京市第三十五中学
北京大学附属中学
北京第八中学
北京一零一中学
北京市第一六一中学
北京师范大学附属中学
北京市海淀区教师进修学校附属实验学校
北京市月坛中学
北京师范大学附属第二中学
重庆市巴蜀中学
重庆市第十一中学
重庆外国语学校
成都外国语学校
东北育才外国语学校
福州第一中学
福州第三中学
福建省厦门双十中学
广东广雅中学
广州市实验外语学校
贵阳市第一中学
合肥市第一中学
合肥市第八中学
河北冀州中学
河北省衡水中学
哈尔滨市第一中学
哈尔滨市第三中学
哈尔滨师范大学附属中学

华东师范大学第二附属中学
华南师范大学附属中学
杭州外国语学校
海南中学
济南外国语学校
济宁市育才中学
南京外国语学校
南京市第十三中学
南京外国语学校仙林分校
上海外国语大学附属外国语学校
石家庄二中实验学校
首都师范大学附属中学
深圳外国语学校（龙华校区）
深圳外国语学校（盐田校区）
山东省青岛第九中学
上海市松江二中
上海实验中学
山西大学附属中学
沈阳市第五中学
四川绵阳中学
泰安第一中学
太原市外国语学校（摄乐校区）
太原市外国语学校（漪汾校区）
武汉外国语学校
西安交通大学附属中学
西安市铁一中学
厦门第一中学
厦门外国语学校
云南师范大学附属中学
中国人民大学附属中学
浙江省杭州第二中学
郑州外国语学校

• Contact

Official Mailbox for Enquiries: contact@bimun.org.cn

This mailbox is managed by the Secretariat of Beijing International Model United Nations 2024 (BIMUN2024). Should you have any questions concerning the conference, feel free to send them to the official mailbox. The Secretariat shall be responsible for addressing the matters concerned. Please include your name, telephone number, e-mail address as well as other essential information in the message.

Secretary-General Mailbox: secretariat@bimun.org.cn

Should you have any significant matters concerned to be addressed in time, feel free to send them to the Secretary-General mailbox. Meanwhile, the Secretary-General also welcomes the complaints and suggestions concerning any staff of the conference and will address them as soon as the circumstances have been verified. The personal information of the complainants will be kept in secrecy.

Technical Consultant Mailbox: tech2024@bimun.org.cn

Should you have any technical problems concerning the registration system, feel free to keep in touch with the technical consultant via the e-mail address above.

Official website: <http://bimun.org.cn>

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Facebook: @bimun.cfau

Address of Contact: contact@bimun.org.cn

Correspondence address:

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