



2025 北京国际模拟联合国大会
Beijing International Model United Nations 2025

Conference Information

• **Welcome Letter**

To whom it may concern,

We are delighted to announce that Beijing International Model United Nations 2025 (BIMUN2025), hosted by China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU), organized by the Youth League Committee of China Foreign Affairs University and China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association (CFAUMUNA), and co-organized by Wu Jianmin Foundation, is going to be convened at CFAU (Shahe Campus) from May 15 (Thursday) to 18 (Sunday), 2025.

BIMUN is one of the most prestigious MUN activities in China. Every year, BIMUN receives rigorous support from various departments, institutions, and organizations, including 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, and the United Nations (UN) in China. In 1995, CFAU introduced MUN activities in China for the first time. In 2001, CFAUMUNA was officially established. During the three decades, CFAU has relentlessly accumulated experiences, making achievements including the design of committees in various forms, the creation and development of Beijing Rules of Procedure, and the issuance of the conference journal Frontier. CFAU always stands on the front line of innovating and developing MUN activities in China, holding abiding devotion of providing MUN activities in China with wider participation, clearer rules, more novel topics, and more refined academics.

BIMUN2025 encompasses 11 committees, including five in English, four in Chinese, one in French, and one in Spanish. The topics this year follow the trend of the times and focus on hot issues worldwide. The conference aims to fully demonstrate the profound thinking of the youth regarding the future of the times and build a sound practice platform for the globalized development of the youth.

To improve the academic level, BIMUN2025 will publicly recruit several Assistant Directors. For further information, please refer to the "Assistant Director Recruitment Policy".

In accordance with practice, BIMUN2025 will be invitation-based. Invitations will be sent to 180 universities and secondary school home and abroad; please find the provisional invitation list herewith at the end. In an attempt to observe the fundamental purpose of promoting the popularization and development of MUN, BIMUN2025 will reserve a few slots for uninvited schools to apply, the procedure of which is also stated in this information release for institutions in need.

The year 2025 is of great significance, marking the 80th anniversary of the founding of the UN, the 70th anniversary of the establishment of CFAU, and the 30th anniversary of CFAU's introduction of MUN in China. We sincerely look forward to meeting all participants in Beijing in May!

- **General Information on BIMUN2025**

Date: 15 to 18 May, 2025

Venue: China Foreign Affairs University (Shahe Campus)

Number of Participants: Around 700

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
United Nations Security Council	Discussion on the Transition Situation in Somalia and the Basic Principles of Peacekeeping Operations in Africa	English	Paper-oriented	Double Delegation
The Annual Session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme in 2025	Enhancing Institutional Effectiveness and Efficiency of the United Nations Volunteers	English	Paper-oriented	Double Delegation
General Council of World Trade Organization	Policy Adjustments for Trade Compliance and Sustainable Development of Developing countries and LDCs	English	Motion-oriented	Single Delegation
Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting	Facilitating Orderly Scientific Investigation in Antarctic Region	English	Motion-oriented	Double Delegation
United Nations Environment Programme Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee	Developing an International Legally Binding Instrument on Plastic Pollution, Including in the Marine Environment	English	Motion-oriented	Single Delegation
国际海事组织	合作应对海上安保安全威胁	中文	文件导向型	双代表制
联合国经济和社会理事会	促进劳动力市场的全球流动	中文	文件导向型	单代表制
联合国大会第三委员会	加强冲突地区的媒体自由和记者安全	中文	动议导向型	双代表制
危机委员会	2011 利比亚撤侨联席会议	中文	危机导向型	混合代表制
Organisation mondiale de la Santé	Amélioration de l'approvisionnement en eau potable et en assainissement dans les zones de conflit	Français	Motion-orientation	Seul Délégué
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito	La Lucha contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional con un Enfoque en el Tráfico y el Comercio de Drogas en Latinoamérica	Español	Moción-orientado	Delegado Simple

* All committees of BIMUN2025 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 the languages.

United Nations Security Council

Topic: Discussion on the Transition Situation in Somalia and the Basic Principles of Peacekeeping Operations in Africa

Working Language: English

Delegation: Double Delegation

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

Introduction to the Committee and Topics:

The transitional situation in Somalia and peacekeeping operations in the African region have long been important topics of global concern. The United Nations Security Council's peacekeeping operation in Somalia has made certain progress, yet the security situation remains complex. The challenge lies in supporting the development of Somali security institutions, promoting societal reconstruction, and preventing the resurgence of terrorism through effective international cooperation.

At the same time, in recent years, the United Nations has implemented several reforms to improve the efficiency of peacekeeping operations, respond to emerging threats, and strengthen international cooperation. Given the unique challenges of the African continent, it is essential to discuss the basic principles and strategies of peacekeeping operations in Africa to enhance their effectiveness and help African countries achieve a more secure and stable development environment.

In this context, there is an urgent need for the international community to analyze successful initiatives, learn from operations that have not met their goals, and explore how to strengthen support for peacekeeping operations in Africa by adapting principles and guidelines more suited to the region.

In this committee, delegates will address a multifaceted topic, considering both practical measures and structural aspects of peacekeeping operations. Delegates are encouraged to thoroughly investigate the background, actively engage in discussions, and explore effective policy measures to promote political stability and the development of peacekeeping operations in Africa, contributing to regional peace and stability.

The Annual Session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme in 2025

Topic: Enhancing Institutional Effectiveness and Efficiency of the United Nations Volunteers

Working Language: English

Delegation: Double Delegation

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

Introduction to the Committee and Topics:

Established in 1965, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) operates in 170 countries to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. UNDP's mandate is to build democratic governance, rule of law, and inclusive institutions while advocating for change and connecting countries with knowledge, experience, and resources. The UNDP Executive Board, formed in 1994, comprises 36 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, taking the equitable geographical representation into consideration. It oversees UNDP's activities, implementing policies from the General Assembly, approving programs and budgets, and monitoring performance. The Board makes consensus-based decisions, ensuring alignment with UN goals and providing inter-governmental support to programme countries.

Administered by UNDP and giving reports to the UNDP Executive Board, the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) actively collaborates within the United Nations system, as well as with Member States and civil society to significantly contribute to the front-line peace, development and humanitarian efforts through volunteerism. It champions inclusivity, youth engagement, and gender equality, fostering resilient communities and supporting the Sustainable Development Goals globally. Additionally, "effectiveness" and "efficiency" are two primary elements in the evaluation criteria strongly recommended and usually undertaken by UNDP. To what extent has progress been made towards outcome achievement? How well are resources being used? Only by identifying areas of strength, weaknesses and gaps can we guide the improvement of performance within ongoing programmes and activities.

At this conference, delegates are encouraged to make contributions to optimizing the institutional framework of UNV, ensuring it remains responsive to the evolving needs of communities worldwide. By enhancing effectiveness and efficiency, UNV can continue to play a pivotal role in advancing the mission of peace and prosperity for all.

General Council of WTO

Topic: Policy Adjustments for Trade Compliance and Sustainable Development of Developing countries and LDCs

Working Language: English

Delegation: Single Delegation

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

Introduction to the Committee and Topics:

Looking back, we are very impressed to find the fact that the establishment of the China Foreign Affairs Model United Nations Association (CFAUMUNA) coincides with the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO). This year marks the 30-year anniversaries of CFAUMUNA and WTO, while it's also a momentous year for the association and the WTO.

Over the past 30 years, WTO members have agreed on major updates to the WTO rulebook to improve the flow of global trade. The WTO's membership has expanded to 166 members, representing over 98% of international trade. In 2021, the WTO reached a significant milestone with the receipt of its 600th trade dispute for settlement.

30 years ago, with the aim of the maintenance of a more transparent and equitable trading system, through 7 and a half years of negotiation, 123 countries concluded the final agenda of the Uruguay Round, marking the notification obligation entering into force, bringing the long-awaited transparency in global trade policies to developed countries while cornering other member states into an impossible dilemma.

A quarter of a century ago, amid the increasingly fervent calls from developing countries and the unstoppable tide of globalization, representatives from all nations were pushed to the negotiating table of the Doha Round. The Doha Development Agenda brought the Least Developing Countries from the edge of the world to the stage of the global trading system.

Five years ago, a Ministerial Statement set out future work for the initiative in environmental areas. Environmental policies and sustainable development issues have increasingly become subjects of concern, yet they also pose severe challenges to the industrial development of latecomer countries.

More than 70 years after the signature and enforcement of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world's multilateral trading system is again in the face of tremendous challenges. Amid growing global economic uncertainties, escalating geopolitical and economic tensions, and the resurgence of trade protectionism, the already crumbling multilateral trade system faces unprecedented shocks. The 30th anniversary is far more than a reflection on the past, but also a contemplation of the future. How should the WTO, with the joint efforts of all member states, navigate the next decade?

Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting

Topic: Facilitating Orderly Scientific Investigation in Antarctic Region

Working Language: English

Delegation: Double Delegation

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

Introduction to the Committee and Topic:

The Antarctic region, universally referred to as “a nature reserve dedicated to peace and science,” is a remote yet crucial area of immense scientific significance. The 21st century has witnessed an exponential growth in scientific endeavors in Antarctica. By far, it has hosted over 40 year-round scientific stations and 36 seasonal facilities, supported by 30 nations. This has been compounded by increasing personal and organizational scientific exploitation tours thanks to broader access to the continent. Nevertheless, scientific investigation has inevitably brought about a series of threats to antarctic terrestrial, including environmental pollution, the introduction of non-native species, and the destruction of natural habitats. Concurrently, scientific research also faces its own challenges, such as inadequate protection for personnel, impeded transportation, and insufficient technical support. These dilemmas underscore the need for enhanced cooperation among capable parties and the development of more targeted policies.

Coming into force in 1961, the Antarctic Treaty laid the groundwork for subsequent legal agreements and policy frameworks that together formed the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS). According to the Treaty, states were guaranteed continued freedom to conduct scientific research in the antarctic region. Besides, the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) stands as the most authoritative platform for pooling expertise for the purpose of recommending measures to governments in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty. Over the past decades, the Meeting has made pivotal contributions to addressing scientific concerns, including telecommunications, meteorology, and environmental impact assessments.

Therefore, the directors hope that delegates can collaborate to cope with the multifaceted challenges confronted by scientific activities in the antarctic region, while devising concrete and practical ways out in this committee. Delegates are encouraged to thoroughly comprehend the foundational texts, delve into the current obstacles, and try to make a maximized consensus. We are looking forward to striking a harmonious balance between investigation and conservation on this invaluable land.

United Nations Environment Programme Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee

Topic: Developing an International Legally Binding Instrument on Plastic Pollution, Including in the Marine Environment

Working Language: English

Delegation: Single Delegation

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

Introduction to the Committee and Topic:

Worldwide production increased exponentially, from 2.3 million tons in 1950 to 448 million tons by 2015. Production is expected to double by 2050. Most of the plastic trash in the oceans flows from land. Plastic microfibers, meanwhile, have been found in municipal drinking water systems and drifting through the air. Plastic pollution has a lethal impact on many species, alters global carbon cycling, and contributes to climate change as well. The accumulation of plastic waste in the environment not only threatens biodiversity but also has far-reaching implications for the planet's ecological balance and human well-being.

For a long time, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been dedicated to addressing the issue of plastic pollution, persistently undertaking initiatives aimed at ameliorating the associated environmental challenges. The United Nations Environment Programme Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) refers to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee which was established pursuant to UNEA resolution 5/14 entitled "End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument". The INC is to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities. During the four sessions of the conference, significant progress has been achieved, with more than 2,300 delegates from 160 countries attending the conference and discussing the issue comprehensively and openly. While states have reached some degree of consensus on the structure and elements of the text of the treaty, differences remain in key areas, and more time is needed to resolve them.

In this committee, the delegates will be confronted with a continuous and complex issue. The directors hope that the delegates can fully understand the background information, give full play to their creativity, fully participate in the negotiation and explore feasible ways to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution and protect our only planet.

国际海事组织

International Maritime Organization

议题：合作应对海上安保安全威胁

工作语文：中文

代表制：双代表制

议事规则：北京议事规则（文件导向型）

委员会及议题介绍：

海洋，占据着地球七成多的表面积。而依托于海洋的航运，是世界上最国际化、最危险的行业之一。制定所有航运国都遵守的国际法规是世界公认的提高海上安全的最佳方式。然而，一些安保安全威胁仍然危及海上贸易和旅行的安全。

海盗和武装抢劫船只是传统的海上安保安全威胁之一。自 1980 年代初以来，海盗和武装抢劫船只构成的威胁一直是国际海事组织的重要议程。在 1990 年代末和 2000 年代初，这一问题重点集中于南中国海、马六甲海峡。自 2005 年以来，国际海事组织一直专注于解决索马里海岸、亚丁湾和更广泛的印度洋的海盗活动。另外，打击偷渡以及毒品走私在应对传统海上安全威胁中也占据着重要地位。

近年来，网络安全日益成为海上安全的重要议题，船舶的船上信息技术和运营技术系统与岸上系统同样容易遭受黑客攻击，并且此类安全漏洞有可能对船舶、港口、海洋设施和海上运输系统的其他要素的安全和安保造成相当大的损害。除此之外，保障海上安全也是反对恐怖主义的重要一环。

新一轮巴以冲突使得武装袭击海上船只问题重回全球视野。国际海运通道畅通是全球经济政治稳定的重要保证，也门胡塞武装袭击红海船舶引发的红海航线受阻无疑是全球航运面临的新挑战。

国际海事组织是联合国的一个专门机构，负责采取措施改善国际航运的安全和安保，防止船舶污染。它还参与法律事务，包括责任和赔偿问题以及国际海上交通便利化。国际海事组织还制定并通过了国际碰撞法规和海员全球标准，以及与搜救、国际海上交通便利化、载重线、危险货物运输和吨位测量有关的国际公约和规范。2024 年 9 月，联合国未来峰会通过的《未来契约》明确指出要应对海上安保安全威胁，依照国际法、加强各级国际合作、促进信息共享以发现、预防、制止此类威胁。希望各位代表能够依靠国际海事组织这一平台、依照相关国际法，促进应对海上安保安全威胁的合作，进而保障全球航运的安全与畅通，为维护世界经济政治稳定贡献智慧。

联合国经济与社会理事会

United Nations Economic and Social Council

议题：促进劳动力市场的全球流动

工作语文：中文

代表制：单代表制

议事规则：北京议事规则（文件导向型）

委员会及议题介绍：

为了实现可持续发展目标，联合国制定了变革世界的 SDG17 个目标。其中目标 8 旨在促进持久、包容和可持续经济增长，促进充分的生产性就业和人人获得体面工作。为了达成这个目标，需要改善现有的劳动力市场，促进劳动力全球化流动，进而增加就业机会、优化就业结构以及促进劳动力市场的供需平衡。

在全球化日益加深的今天，劳动力市场的全球流动已成为推动技术创新、文化交流和经济增长的重要力量，深刻影响着全球经济发展。随着信息技术的飞速发展、跨国公司的兴起以及国际贸易壁垒的逐渐降低，全球经济日益成为一个不可分割的整体。在这一背景下，劳动力市场的全球流动成为连接不同国家和地区经济活动的关键纽带。它不仅能够满足企业对特定技能和人才的迫切需求，促进技术转移和创新，还能为劳动者提供更广阔的就业机会和职业发展路径，增加其收入水平和生活质量。此外，劳动力的全球流动还促进了文化交流与融合，增强了国际间的理解和尊重，有助于构建更加和谐的世界秩序。

促进劳动力市场的全球流动，意味着打破国界限制，使人才能够根据市场需求和个人职业规划在全球范围内自由流动，从而优化资源配置，促进全球化进程。

尽管劳动力市场的全球流动带来了诸多积极影响，但其推进过程中也面临着诸多挑战，包括政策与法规差异造成的障碍、全球劳动力市场信息披露和匹配机制尚的不完善、技能的不匹配、文化与社会差异以及安全与权益的保护不完善等。同时，劳动力的广泛流动可能导致人才流失，加剧就业的压力与竞争，冲击原有劳动力市场等。

为了挖掘劳动力市场的全球流动中蕴含着巨大的机遇与潜力，需要国际社会、政府、企业和社会组织以及劳动者等多方面的共同努力。期待各位代表在会场上的精彩方案，相信通过克服挑战、把握机遇各位代表能促进劳动力市场的全球流动，推动全球经济的持续健康发展，共同构建一个更加繁荣、公正、包容的世界。

联合国大会第三委员会

United Nations General Assembly Third Committee

议题：加强冲突地区的媒体自由和记者安全

工作语文：中文

代表制：双代表制

议事规则：北京议事规则（动议导向型）

委员会及议题介绍：

在冲突地区，为了向世界传递真相，记者们常常不得不冒着生命危险进行新闻报道。他们穿梭于战火纷飞的前线，记录并传播着战争的残酷与人性的光辉，但同时，他们也成为了冲突中受到威胁的群体。

联合国教科文组织的最新数据揭示了令人痛心的现实：在 2024 年，冲突地区连续第二年对记者和媒体工作者构成巨大的威胁，有至少 68 名记者因公殉职。除了巴勒斯坦、乌克兰这样局势严峻的地区，在哥伦比亚、伊拉克、黎巴嫩等国家也发生了多起记者死亡事件，凸显了暴力和不稳定地区的风险加剧。

记者在冲突地区工作时，面临着人身安全的危险，如绑架、暴力袭击和死亡；还可能遭受威胁、恐吓与信息封锁，承受着巨大的心理压力。除此之外，记者还面临新的挑战，包括经济和法律方面的压力。他们需要在极端环境下保持安全与冷静，持续地进行采访和报道。

保护冲突地区的媒体自由与记者安全，对于人类社会有着重要意义。联合国秘书长古特雷斯指出：“新闻自由是人权、民主和法治的重要基石。”记者作为“世界的眼睛与耳朵”，揭露压迫与腐败，为受害者发声，向世人展示真相，是人权的捍卫者。在冲突地区，记者的报道成为国际社会了解真相的重要途径，他们的声音能够唤起人们对人道危机的关注，维护社会的言论自由与公众的知情权，同时也能推动国际社会采取行动。

为了保护记者的安全，联合国和一些非政府组织在行动。他们不断呼吁各国政府和有关冲突方遵守《日内瓦公约》及其他相关国际法，确保媒体工作者的安全，并采取措施帮助记者们保护自己。然而，目前国际社会采取的措施还不甚完善，记者们的自由与安全仍然无法得到完全保障。

面对这个复杂而严峻的挑战，国际社会必须共同努力寻求解决之道，使记者能够安全地履行自己的职责，向公众传递真实、可靠的信息。联合国大会第三委员会是联合国大会的六个主要委员会之一，侧重审查人权问题。一旦有关决议在这里得到通过，就将被提交至联合国大会，以决定是否将采纳为联大决议。作为联大三委的代表，希望你们能集思广益，为冲突地区的记者提供更全面的保护和支持。只有这样，我们才能确保在冲突的阴霾下，真相的光芒不会被掩盖，人权的正义会得到捍卫。

危机委员会

Crisis Committee

议题：2011 利比亚撤侨联席会议

工作语文：中文

代表制：混合代表制

议事规则：北京议事规则（危机导向型）

委员会及议题介绍：

*请中国公民暂勿赴利比亚；
请已经在利比亚的中国公民
加强安全防范，减少不必要的外出，
避免前往事发地区或人员聚集场所，
务必注意安全。*

——2011 年 2 月 19 日外交部“旅游预警”

2011 年 2 月，利比亚局势急剧动荡，暴徒们疯狂地袭击中国工地，驻利比亚中国企业停产。多家在利中国企业遭到严重冲击：项目营地遭遇抢劫，工人受伤，损失巨大；有数千工人的部分工地食物和设备被抢被烧，饮用水只能维持 3 到 5 天……当时，35860 名中国人在利比亚，主要分布在利比亚东部、西部、南部和首都地区，大多为从事铁路、通信和油田等行业的工程劳务人员。此外还有一些中餐馆经营者和留学生等人员。2 月 22 日至 3 月 5 日，中国政府协调派出 91 架次民航包机、12 架次军机，5 艘货轮、1 艘护卫舰，租用 35 架次外国包机、11 艘次外籍邮轮和 100 余班次客车，海、陆、空联动，开展了建国以来最大规模的有组织撤离海外中国公民行动。

“千方百计保障我人员安全，千方百计保障我财产安全，千方百计维护我国家利益”。海外中国公民的生命安全是最高行动目标。党中央、国务院运筹帷幄，前后方、各部门通力合作。在这场规模空前的撤离海外中国公民行动中，党中央、国务院正确领导，果断决策；前后方、各部门行动迅速，齐心协力；军民团结一致，爱心接力；中国和平外交在全球赢得人心，国际互助，共同努力。制度的优越、国力的增强是中国撤离在利比亚人员行动取得重大阶段性胜利的坚实基础。

撤侨的成功离不开多个部门的密切配合，外交部、国资委、公安部、交通运输部、商务部、民航局、卫生部等部委在党中央的坚实领导下有条不紊地展开救援工作，让三万多中国人回家。现在，让我们重新将目光投回那场惊心动魄的行动，通过模拟，以外交学子的身份感受前辈们的经历，学习其中的外交智慧，在此重演“万里归途”。

Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS)

Thème : Amélioration de l'approvisionnement en eau potable et en assainissement dans les zones de conflit

Langue de Travail : Français

Représentation : Seul délégué

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

Introduction du Comité et du Thème :

Dans les guerres et les conflits de toutes les régions, la sécurité de l'approvisionnement en eau et de l'assainissement est devenue l'un des principaux problèmes humanitaires, des millions de personnes touchées par les conflits vivant dans des conditions inquiétantes en raison du manque d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement. Dans certains pays, les parties au conflit ont utilisé les restrictions de l'approvisionnement en eau comme stratégie de guerre, en détruisant les infrastructures d'eau et d'assainissement ou en contaminant les sources d'eau afin de limiter l'accès des communautés à l'eau potable. Ces comportements mettent gravement en danger la santé physique et mentale des personnes vivant dans les zones de conflit, avec des effets physiques négatifs à vie, voire la mort.

L'Organisation mondiale de la Santé et un certain nombre d'organisations humanitaires internationales ont commencé à agir pour améliorer ce problème. Ils ont constamment appelé toutes les parties au conflit à respecter le droit humanitaire international, à permettre aux populations d'accéder aux ressources en eau dont elles dépendent et à renforcer la résilience des réseaux d'eau et des installations sanitaires face aux conflits. Cependant, les mesures prises par la communauté internationale restent inadéquates et l'assistance fournie n'est pas suffisante, et les populations des zones de conflit continuent de vivre sans accès à l'eau et à l'assainissement.

Les personnes prises dans des conflits ne devraient pas vivre dans un environnement où les ressources en eau sont attaquées ou perturbées. Face à ce défi grandissant, la communauté internationale doit travailler ensemble pour assurer la disponibilité et le maintien de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement dans les zones de conflit. Lors de la conférence, le Bureau espère donc que les délégués mettront en commun leur sagesse, feront des recherches approfondies sur la situation réelle des conflits et les problèmes existants dans diverses régions, et coopéreront et discuteront activement avec les délégués afin de parvenir à un consensus pour protéger la population dans les zones de conflit.

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDD)

Tema: La Lucha contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional con un Enfoque en el Tráfico y el Comercio de Drogas en Latinoamérica

Lengua de trabajo: Español

Delegación: Delegado Simple

Reglamento: Reglamento de Beijing (Moción-orientado)

Introducción del comité y el tema:

El problema de las drogas ha sido una grave amenaza para la sociedad global. A nivel individual, las drogas son adictivas, dañan el sistema nervioso, provocan enfermedades mentales, trastornos cognitivos y pueden causar la muerte. A nivel nacional y social, debilitan la fuerza laboral y la productividad, afectan el desarrollo económico y aumentan el crimen transnacional y las actividades terroristas. En América Latina, la producción, el tráfico y el comercio ilegal de drogas son un problema central de las redes del crimen organizado transnacional, convirtiéndose en un nodo clave en la cadena global de suministro. Estos grupos criminales no solo se dedican al narcotráfico, sino también a delitos como el lavado de dinero, el tráfico de personas y el contrabando de armas.

Las drogas y la delincuencia organizada transnacional son dos de los cinco pilares de trabajo de la ONUDD, destacando su papel clave en este ámbito. La ONUDD apoya a los Estados miembros en la implementación de los tres tratados internacionales de control de drogas, promueve políticas de salud pública y ayuda a bloquear los flujos de dinero ilícito. Además de combatir el crimen, la ONUDD se enfoca en ayudar a los agricultores de cultivos ilícitos a desarrollar medios de vida sostenibles alternativos. Sin embargo, la demanda de drogas que existe objetivamente, las dificultades para coordinar políticas en Latinoamérica y la flexibilidad de los crímenes transnacionales han impedido que el tráfico de drogas y sus delitos asociados sean erradicados.

Por lo tanto, los Directores esperan que los delegados adopten un enfoque racional y presenten propuestas prácticas y viables, colaborando para encontrar nuevas soluciones a los problemas de drogas en América Latina y en el mundo. Será una conferencia que bu

• Application Procedures

BIMUN has long been invitation-based for the excellent MUN participants home and abroad to attend the event. This year, 180 schools, institutes, or MUN associations are invited (Only high school and university students can be accepted for application).

The invited entities shall organize delegation members to fulfill the "Delegation Information Form" **before 23:59 China Time, 17 January 2025** to complete the preliminary registration. The delegation team leader shall fill the forms for every participant in the delegation, including delegates, observers, and faculty advisors. The name of the applying school, institution, or association should be clearly indicated.

Please fill in the form in strict accordance with the seat allocation requirement. Otherwise, invited entities may lose the qualification to participate.

A password is required to enter the form-filling interface. The exclusive password and seat allocation will be sent to the official e-mail address of the invited entities or sent to the persons in charge of them by liaison officers. If the invited entities have not received any e-mail or message **before 23:59 China Time, 5 January 2025**, please directly send an e-mail to inform the Secretariat (contact@bimun.org.cn).

Link of "Delegation Information Form":

<https://bimun.org.cn/machform/view.php?id=28978>

BIMUN2025 also maintains the application procedure for more uninvited entities interested in MUN activities to experience the conference. Several delegation slots will be available for application.

Uninvited entities meeting the following requirements can fill in the application form to apply for delegation slots: 1) have been a keen participant of MUN activities for more than three years; 2) have an academic level eligible for participating BIMUN2025. The Secretariat will conduct merit-based selection of applying entities. Applications for the French or Spanish committees are exempt from requirement 1).

Considering the vigorous support and care from various parties, BIMUN2025 will maintain the setting of observers. Observers are accepted with a rolling admission system, i.e., those apply earlier will gain more opportunities to be accepted. Still, given the limitation of the conference scale, the Secretariat will decide on the number of observers on the basis of overall application.

If uninvited entities want to participate in the conference by sending mere observers, please also fill in the application form.

Each school should only fill in ONE application form before **23:59 China Time, 17 January 2025**.

Link of application form:

<https://bimun.org.cn/machform/view.php?id=32133>

Please take note that BIMUN will not accept any individual application. All applications must obtain the consent of the applicants' school or institute authority. For those who wish to participate in the conference as inter-school organization or in other forms, please send an e-mail to the official contact address for further information. send an e-mail to the official contact address for further information.

The expected recipients of our invitations are as follows.

大学：

安徽大学	南京航空航天大学
安徽师范大学	南开大学
安庆师范大学	内蒙古大学
澳门大学	宁波大学
北京大学	宁波诺丁汉大学
北京第二外国语学院	青岛大学
北京服装学院	清华大学
北京航空航天大学	三峡大学
北京交通大学	上海财经大学
北京科技大学	上海交通大学
北京理工大学	上海外国语大学
北京师范大学	上海政法学院
北京外国语大学	山东大学
北京信息科技大学	山西财经大学
北京邮电大学	厦门大学
北京语言大学	首都师范大学
长春理工大学	四川外国语大学
常州大学	苏州大学
重庆大学	太原理工大学
大连海事大学	同济大学
大连科技学院	武昌首义学院
大连外国语大学	武汉大学
东北财经大学	外交学院
东北林业大学	西安外国语大学
东北师范大学	西北大学
东华大学	西北工业大学
东南大学	西北政法大學
对外经济贸易大学	西交利物浦大学
广东财经大学	西南大学
广东外语外贸大学	西南政法大学
国际关系学院	云南财经大学
海南大学	云南大学
哈尔滨工业大学	郑州大学
哈尔滨商业大学	浙江大学
黑龙江大学	浙江警察学院
华北电力大学（保定）	浙江外国语学院
华北电力大学（北京）	中国传媒大学
华北科技学院	中国海洋大学
华东师范大学	中国矿业大学（北京）
华东政法大学	中国劳动关系学院
华南理工大学	中国民航大学
华南师范大学	中国农业大学

华侨大学
华中科技大学 (3C 团队)
华中科技大学 (外国语团队)
华中农业大学
华中师范大学
吉林大学
暨南大学
兰州大学
辽宁对外经贸学院
南昌航空大学
南方科技大学
南华大学
南京财经大学
南京大学

中国人民大学
中国人民大学 (苏州校区)
中国人民公安大学
中国人民解放军战略支援部队航天工
程大学
中国人民警察大学
中国社会科学院大学
中国政法大学
中南财经政法大学
中南大学
中南民族大学
中山大学
中央财经大学
中央民族大学

中学：

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|--------------------|----------------|
| 北京大学附属中学 | 华东师范大学第二附属中学 |
| 北京市八十中学 | 华南师范大学附属中学 |
| 北京市八一学校 | 华中师范大学第一附属中学 |
| 北京市第八中学 | 江苏省苏州中学校 |
| 北京市第三十五中学 | 江苏省新海高级中学 |
| 北京市第十四中学 | 济南外国语学校 |
| 北京市第四中学 | 济宁市育才中学 |
| 北京市第一六一中学 | 南京外国语学校 |
| 北京师范大学附属中学 | 南京外国语学校仙林分校 |
| 北京市海淀区教师进修学校附属实验学校 | 上海市松江二中 |
| 北京市铁路第二中学 | 上海外国语大学附属外国语学校 |
| 北京市月坛中学 | 山东省青岛第九中学 |
| 北京一零一中学 | 山东省青岛第六十七中学 |
| 长春力旺高中 | 山东省泰安第一中学 |
| 长春外国语学校 | 山西大学附属中学 |
| 长沙市雅礼中学 | 邵阳市第一中学 |
| 成都树德中学外国语学校 | 厦门第一中学 |
| 成都外国语学校 | 厦门外国语学校 |
| 重庆市巴蜀中学 | 厦门外国语学校（海沧校区） |
| 重庆外国语学校 | 深圳外国语学校（龙华高中部） |
| 复旦大学附属中学 | 深圳外国语学校（盐田校区） |
| 福建师范大学附属中学 | 石家庄二中实验学校 |
| 福州第一中学 | 石家庄外国语学校 |
| 贵阳市第一中学 | 首都师范大学附属中学 |
| 海南华侨中学 | 四川绵阳中学 |
| 海南中学 | 太原市第四十八中学校 |
| 杭州外国语学校 | 太原市外国语学校 |
| 哈尔滨市第三中学 | 武汉外国语学校 |
| 哈尔滨市第一中学 | 西安交通大学附属中学 |
| 哈尔滨师范大学附属中学 | 西安市铁一中学 |
| 河北衡水中学 | 西北师范大学附属中学 |
| 河北冀州中学 | 云南师范大学附属中学 |
| 合肥市第八中学 | 郑州外国语学校 |
| 合肥市第一中学 | 浙江省绍兴市第一中学 |
| 合肥一六八中学 | 中国人民大学附属中学 |

• Contact

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

This mailbox is managed by the Secretariat of BIMUN2025. 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 Secretariat mailbox. Meanwhile, the Secretariat 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: tech2025@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>

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

Facebook: @bimun.cfau

Address of Contact: contact@bimun.org.cn

Correspondence address:

Secretariat of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association
(CFAUMUNA)

China Foreign Affairs University

Shahe Campus Park

No. 5 Building, Campus Park Nan San St.

Changping District

Beijing, China

Postcode: 102206

*Please find the conference fee policy, accommodation policy, registration procedure, guidance, common questions, reception center check-in instruction, etc. in the official website.