



1971-2021

中华人民共和国恢复联合国合法席位50周年
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL SEAT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS



第十七届中国模拟联合国大会

二轮通告



通告内容

大会基本信息及日程安排

会议设置

学测及代表群通知

联系我们

大会基本信息

大会名称：

第十七届中国模拟联合国大会

大会时间：

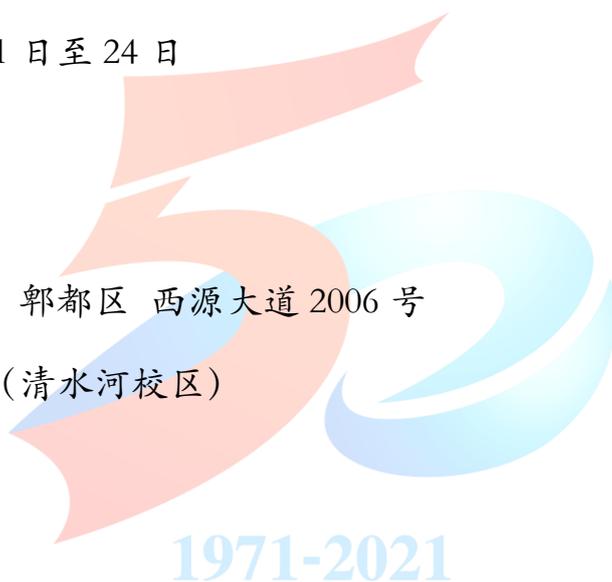
2021 年 10 月 21 日至 24 日

大会地点：

四川省 成都市 郫都区 西源大道 2006 号

电子科技大学（清水河校区）

线上飞书平台



主办单位：

中国联合国协会

承办单位：

电子科技大学

协办单位：

外交部国际司

大会日程安排

日期	时间	日程	与会方式
10月21日 (星期四)	14:00-17:30	参会代表线上注册	线上
	16:00-17:00	联协-主席团线上会议	
	19:30-21:30	各委员会破冰会议	
10月22日 (星期五)	09:00-10:30	开幕式	飞书直播
	10:30-12:00	大使讲座	
	13:30-17:00	第一次会议	飞书会议
	14:30-16:00	联协-指导教师线上会议	
10月23日 (星期六)	09:00-12:00	第二次会议	飞书会议
	13:30-17:00	第三次会议	
10月24日 (星期日)	09:00-12:00	第四次会议	飞书直播
	13:30-15:00	闭幕式	

会议设置

委员会 Committee	议题 Topic
世界卫生组织 World Health Organization	促进平等疫苗接种机会 Promoting Equal Vaccination Opportunities
联合国开发计划署 United Nations Development Programme	消除贫困和 2030 可持续发展目标 Poverty Eradication and 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
世界贸易组织 World Trade Organization	改善全球贸易条件 Improving the Terms of Global Trade
联合国教育、科学及文化组织 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	促进教育机会平等 Promoting Equal Education Opportunities
联合国难民署 United Nations Refugee Agency	难民儿童权益保护 Protection of Refugee Children's Rights
联合国气候变化大会 United Nations Climate Change Conference	气候变化与环境 Climate Change and Environment
主新闻中心 Main Press Center	
注：本次大会的工作语言为英文，所有委员会均为双代表制，各委员会（不含主新闻中心）国家席位设置在 20-30 席，视实际情况而定。	

World Health Organization

Topic: Promoting Equal Vaccination Opportunities

Safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines were developed in record time. But the virus is moving faster than the global distribution of vaccines. The vast majority have been administered in high- and upper-middle-income countries, mostly in 10 countries alone. If these doses had been distributed equitably, they would have been enough to cover all health workers and older people globally.

The global failure to share vaccines equitably is taking its toll on some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. New variants of concern mean that the risks of infection have increased in all countries for people who are not yet protected by vaccination.

There are enough doses of vaccines globally to drive down transmission and save many lives, if they go to the people who need them most around the world. Worldwide access to COVID-19 vaccines offers the best hope for slowing the coronavirus pandemic, saving lives, and securing a global economic recovery.

To stop the pandemic, we need to vaccinate at least 40% of people in every country by the end of 2021, and at least 70% by the first half of 2022.

Chair 罗艺鑫 四川外国语大学

Bureau Member 赵李 电子科技大学

Bureau Member 王屹晨 中国人民解放军海军航空大学

United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Poverty Eradication and 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda acknowledges that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

The MDGs helped to lift more than one billion people out of extreme poverty, to make inroads against hunger, to enable more girls to attend school than ever before and to protect our planet. Nevertheless, in spite of all the remarkable gains, inequalities have persisted and progress has been uneven. Therefore, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its set of Sustainable Development Goals have been committed, as stated in the Declaration of the Agenda, “to build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business”.

We emphasized that poverty is a complex multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains. No uniform solution can be found for global application. Rather, country-specific programs to tackle poverty and international efforts supporting national efforts, as well as the parallel process of creating a supportive international environment, are crucial for a solution to this problem.

Due to the impact of COVID-19, the global economy continues to slump, it seems that we are deviating from our goals. What could we do to respond to the challenges of the new period? Are there solid measures to ensure that we can achieve the Goals of 2030 agenda? we are looking forward to hear the voice.

Chair 李奕君 约翰霍普金斯大学

Bureau Member 耿华多 西安外国语大学

Bureau Member 燕欣宇 西安交通大学

World Trade Organization

Topic: Improving the Terms of Global Trade

“The multilateral trading system has played an important part in efforts to fight COVID-19, and I am convinced that the WTO can and must do more.”

—— WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

In late 2019, WTO economists projected 2.7% growth for world merchandise trade in 2020 – modest by historical standards, partly due to protectionist measures and continuing tensions around trade policy. By March and April 2020, much of the global economy had come to a sudden stop. Trade went into free fall.

In the second quarter of 2020, the volume of world merchandise trade shrank 15% year-on-year, the steepest drop on record. But in the second half of the year, as lockdowns began to ease, trade rebounded strongly, propelled by demand resulting from extraordinary levels of fiscal and monetary support, particularly in advanced economies, as well as the containment of the pandemic’s impact in several Asian countries.

The overall objective of the WTO is to help its members use trade as a means to raise living standards, create jobs and improve people’s lives. The WTO operates the global system of trade rules and helps developing countries build their trade capacity. It also provides a forum for its members to negotiate trade agreements and resolve the trade problems they meet.

In the post epidemic era, as a multilateral trading institution, WTO is committed to promoting strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic recovery, enhancing trade capacity, and improving global terms of trade. Trade resilience is not enough for those splendid goals. A closer cooperation of member states than ever before is expected.

Chair 王朔 山东大学

Bureau Member 姜一聪 四川大学

Bureau Member 李夏弘 长安大学

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Promoting Equal Education Opportunities

The purpose of UNESCO is to promote cooperation among nations and contribute to peace and security through education, science, and culture, to promote universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by people of the world, regardless of race, sex, language or religion, as recognized in the UN Charter.

Nevertheless, access to a sustainable and quality education is one of the greatest challenges facing the world today and tomorrow. According to the Sustainable Development Goals, Quality Education (SDGs4), Gender Equality (SDGs5) and Reduced Inequalities (SDGs10) are key issues, which are closely connected to the topic of our committee. We must realize that education is a fundamental human right. Only by gaining knowledge, can people develop skills for getting decent jobs and maintaining daily life. Vulnerable groups must be empowered instead of simple assistance. For the whole world, education is an essential lever for sustainable development and peace.

Currently, COVID-19 hinders the process of females' education. Many schools are being forced to close for the concern of public health. Thus, the vulnerable groups can hardly have access to offline education. While due to the influence of COVID-19, online education has gradually come into the vision of the public. Schools at all stages of education have set up online education courses to replace offline teaching for public health and safety. Online education takes the Internet as the carrier, taking full advantage of its efficiency and convenience. But at the same time, problems also appear with the vigorous development of online education. The features of unfair education, unfair production of educational resources, and unfair distribution of educational products are also reflected in online education for girls and women.

It can be said that UNESCO is striving for ensuring that every child can go to school and can all get the chances to learn throughout their lives. Violent conflict is another obstacle for education. In conflict zones, many schools are being forced to close, which has deprived chances of millions of girls and women who have never been educated. At the same time, poverty remains a determinant of access to education for vulnerable groups. More attention should be paid to the materials for education in poor areas.

Thus, to fully achieve our goals for improving equality in and through education in any form, we must make schools online and offline a place where stereotypes and environment are deconstructed and fought by all means. We hope that all delegates can conduct research carefully and provide feasible solutions eventually. What's more, we believe that achievements can be made by a joint force in the conference.

Chair 董一诺 中国民航大学

Bureau Member 杨梓淇 广东外语外贸大学

Bureau Member 王茜 上海交通大学

1971-2021

中华人民共和国恢复联合国合法席位50周年
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL SEAT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Refugee Agency

Topic: Protection of Refugee Children's Rights

"A refugee who arrives in Europe after a harrowing journey to escape violent conflict has few different needs at age 17 than at age 18, yet just by turning 18, they may lose many important supports, further increasing the risk of social isolation, violence, abuse and an uncertain future."

--Anna Riatti, UNICEF Resident Coordinator for the Italian Immigration Project

Over half of the world's refugees are children. Many will spend their entire childhoods away from home, sometimes separated from their families. They may have witnessed or experienced violent acts and, in exile, are at risk of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, trafficking or military recruitment.

Refugee children, like refugees in general, have suffered violations of their security, either during the flight to safety or in countries of asylum. In different areas of the world, refugee children are killed, tortured, physically abused, neglected, abandoned and abducted. They are also subjected to exploitation, such as forced labour, prostitution and sexual abuse. As the primary responsibility for ensuring the physical safety and security of refugees rests with the country of asylum, reports of such violations are brought to the attention of the authorities by UNHCR. In some situations, co-operation between the authorities of the country of asylum and UNHCR has led to the adoption of measures to prevent further violations and to assist the victims. To combat abuse, the presence of national officials and/or international staff has been increased in refugee camps and settlements and along routes of flight, refugee camps have been relocated and offenders have been prosecuted. Programmes have been established to provide medical treatment, rehabilitation, counselling and special treatment to the victims of violence and torture. In a number of countries, however, measures have not yet been taken either to prevent further violations or to assist the victims.

But children are incredibly resilient. By learning, playing and exploring their skills, they can find ways to cope, drawing strength from their families and communities. UNHCR works with national authorities, other international and local organizations to assist, protect and find solutions for displaced children.

Together, we can help to restore their futures.

Chair 何禹奇 吉林外国语大学

Bureau Member 刘一砚 中国人民解放军空军工程大学

Bureau Member 饶海钰 广东外语外贸大学



中华人民共和国恢复联合国合法席位50周年
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL SEAT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Climate Change Conference

Topic: Climate Change and Environment

United Nations Climate Change Conferences, also known as Conference of Parties (COP), is a series of conferences yearly held in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 1992, UNFCCC was adopted as an international environmental treaty to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system.

Since the original treaty set no mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual nations and contained no enforcement provisions, it is considered legally non-binding. It called for ongoing scientific research, regular negotiations and future policy agreements which would set mandatory emission limits. Therefore, the first UN Climate Change Conference was held in 1995 in Berlin. Since then, COP meetings have resulted in a series of new agreements and treaties. The principal updates are Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. Today, the governing bodies and the Bureau of climate change intergovernmental process is made up of COP, CMP (Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol) and CMA (Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to Paris Agreement).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 COP was postponed until 2021. The COP 26th UN Climate Change Conference, hosted by the UK in partnership with Italy, will take place in November 2021 in Glasgow, UK. The UK holds the COP26 presidency and will host the main conference, while Italy will organize a range of pre-COP sessions and events in Milan.

According to UNFCCC secretariat, despite pandemic lockdowns, greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere continued to rise in 2020. Together with 2016, it was the joint warmest year on record, and concluded the hottest decade on record. The impacts, from rising sea levels to increasing weather extremes, are threatening lives and livelihoods worldwide. With the final NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions)

synthesis report published in September 2021, Governments must deliver enhanced NDCs showing greater ambition. “We must show solidarity. To address the most significant threat to our collective future, we must stand united and leave no voice or solution behind.”

Chair 李思齐 北京外国语大学

Bureau Member 颜世泓 中国民航大学

Bureau Member 江瑞琦 西南政法大学



中华人民共和国恢复联合国合法席位50周年
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL SEAT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Main Press Center

Welcome to Main Press Center, a committee working with paper and pen. Main Press Center exists to bring all the participants a more real and complete virtual space experience. It will show the power of the fourth power, equip you with the courage to stand at the head of the tide and at last profoundly affect the conference experience of everyone.

Right here, you will role play the journalist of a world-renowned news agency or newspaper. By writing reports on the process of the meeting, feedback on the crowd and your own thinking, you can give full play to your talents to influence the thoughts and decisions of the diplomats and the direction of the meeting.

We expect the broad possibility of Main Press Center and look forward to your wonderful performance. CNMUN is a precious stage that looks forward to every single of you on the shine. Come show yourself heartily, big journalist.

Chair 莫璐瑜 山东师范大学

Press Officer 黄鑫 哥伦比亚大学

Press Officer 刘甜甜 天津外国语大学

中华人民共和国恢复联合国合法席位50周年
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL SEAT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

学测及代表群通知

目前大会已完成第一轮学测的审阅，确定了各高校最终参会代表及会场名单，现开启第二轮学测，参会代表的国家席位将由主席团根据第二轮学测审阅结果进行分配。

第二轮学测时间：

2021年10月5日——2021年10月10日晚23:59:59

第二轮学测完成方式：

会场内代表两两自由组合，两人共同完成一份学测

会场名单及第二轮学测文件：

下载见大会官网 mun.wileyinfo.com/home/join/index/catId/5.html

第二轮学测文件提交方式：

文件命名为：“委员会-姓名+姓名”，由问卷星表单收集

<https://www.wjx.top/vj/tONZSGH.aspx>

请参会代表根据会场名单确认自己所属的委员会，并加入会场代表QQ群，以便组合完成学测、获取通知等其他事宜：

委员会	QQ群	委员会	QQ群
WHO	925568973	UNDP	929448781
WTO	929020057	UNESCO	931683631
UNHCR	930625803	UNCCC	931351743
MPC	748805159		

联系我们

大会邮箱

uestc_mun@163.com

大会 QQ 交流群

866369316

电子科技大学模拟联合国协会微信公众号

UESTCMUN

秘书处成员及联系方式

秘书长 唐朝阳 Tel: 1362238792 QQ: 876357734

副秘书长 汪子涵 Tel: 15261151985 QQ: 380753141

副秘书长 黄奕程 Tel: 18991983167 QQ: 3066962823

中华人民共和国恢复联合国合法席位50周年
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL SEAT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

第十七届中国模拟联合国大会组委会

2021年10月5日