

BIMUN

MEXICO 2024

"Global challenges, united solutions"



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MÉXICO 2024

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Inauguración BIMUN 2024

El pasado jueves 14 de marzo, en el salón Hacienda Puerta Grande, ubicado en Naucalpan, Estado de México, se llevó a cabo la inauguración del 11º Foro Juvenil de Diálogo Internacional BIMUN 2024 "Desafíos Globales, Soluciones Unidas" con la participación de distintas delegaciones nacionales e internacionales.



Para dar inicio a la ceremonia, se rindieron honores a la bandera de México y de las Naciones Unidas con el apoyo de la Banda de Guerra de Seguridad Ciudadana y Movilidad del Municipio de Naucalpan.

Posteriormente, se presentó al presídium, en el que destacaban figuras de distintos ámbitos nacionales e internacionales, como: Fernando Flores (Vicepresidente del Consejo Mundial ACNUR), Abida Islam (Embajadora de Bangladesh), María Eugenia de Diego (Especialista en Desarrollo del Adolescente de UNICEF México), la Lic. Manola Giral (Directora de la Dirección General de la Incorporación y Revalidación de Estudios de la UNAM), la Lic. Carolina Saldaña (Directora del Instituto Mundial de Arte Juvenil, Centro por la UNESCO), el Lic. Martín Olavarrieta Maldonado (Presidente de la Fundación Cultural Baur) y el Mtro. José Carlos Manjarrez Salgado (Supervisor de la Zona no. 4 de la Secretaría de Educación Pública de Naucalpan).

Asimismo, estuvieron presentes los distinguidos Jefes de Enseñanza tanto del Sector 01 como del Sector 04 de Naucalpan y los honorables integrantes del Consejo Directivo del Colegio Carol Baur.

Más adelante, Fernando Flores, Vicepresidente del Consejo Mundial ACNUR, la Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados, tomó el micrófono para compartir su mensaje y mencionar que BIMUN es su casa, pues él experimentó la realización del primer Foro de Debate hace "30 años", luego de que la Dra. Sandra Maldonado estudió con él la posibilidad de implementarlo en aquel tiempo. De este modo, se sintió emocionado por ser partícipe nuevamente de este evento.

Acto seguido, tuvimos el honor de escuchar a la Embajadora de Bangladesh, Abida Oslam, quien nos relató parte de la historia de su país. Además, hizo énfasis en la participación del delegado que representa a su país.





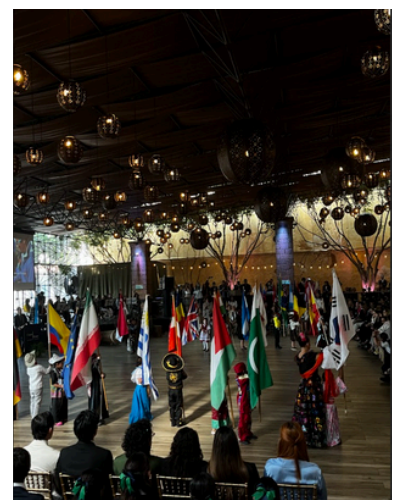
Después, la Secretaria General de Organismos Internacionales BIMUN 2024, Marina Peruyero, nos dio su mensaje de bienvenida, en el que resaltó su trayectoria desde paje hasta el puesto que hoy ocupa.

Como ya es una tradición en las ceremonias de inauguración, la oferta cultural se hizo presente cuando la orquesta dirigida por el Prof. Mauricio González interpretó la pieza musical Danzón #2 de Arturo Márquez. Tras esta presentación, los integrantes del taller de Ballet Folklórico del Colegio Carol Baur, dirigidos por los profesores Octavio Olvera Olvera y Michelle Andrade Medina, mostraron su pasión y orgullo por nuestras raíces al interpretar la Danza Quetzalcoatl, la Danza Venado y la Danza Águila, lo que provocó los aplausos y vitoreos del público.



Luego, la Secretaria General para las Comisiones del Sistema de Naciones Unidas BIMUN 2024, Jimena Díaz, expresó su gratitud al presidium y alentó a los delegados a dar lo mejor de ellos en cada uno de sus comités, además de motivarlos a dar soluciones viables a los problemas enfrentados en el mundo.

Finalmente, la Dra. Sandra Maldonado dio por inaugurado el 11º Foro Juvenil de Diálogo Internacional BIMUN 2024 "Desafíos Globales, Soluciones Unidas".





Security Council
United Nations

Security Council

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his session started with delegates making their decision on starting this debate with "Topic A" which is: "The viability of NATO in the current international system."

To start this debate, China made a peace proposal that consisted of "advocating for diplomatic dialogue and economic cooperation for peace."

Afterwards delegates tried solutions to end the problems between Ukraine and Russia and prevent the world war.



The USA has a lot of military bases and this started a conflict between the delegations, because they argued that having a big weapon system and military bases such as Russia, are not sources nor solutions that can be beneficial to peacekeeping, on the contrary, they can be an obstacle. So they ended up questioning "how is it even possible to eliminate violence with more violence?"

The countries started to make some allies and Iraq was in favor with China, Italy and the Ukraine. Russia started arguing that the delegation is only willing to renounce their military and armored system if the other delegations do so as well. Towards this the delegation of Russia's arguments started to transform into "we are not going to reach peace with violence" (Thing that many delegations found curious)

Delegations then divided themselves in groups, allying themselves with the ones they shared points of views with. Some wanted to rewrite NATO (The United States, The United Kingdom, Serbia and Israel), others wanted to eliminate it (Russia, Pakistan and Belarus)

The chair considered the time was right for the delegates to start working on their resolution papers, so the debate ended after a couple of simple caucus, meaning that in the next session they will read the final resolution paper.

In this session delegates finally read their resolution papers, for this they divided themselves in resolution paper A and B.

On the first one, The United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, Iran, Ukraine, ... came together with proposals intended to make a balance between NATO and the countries not related with the association.

This was well received by the delegations, yet it was indeed questioned by some of the other delegations, such as Russia that stated the following question:

Russia: "What would happen if NATO has a conflict with another country and wants to send an attack, but the United Nations refuses and does not allow it?"

USA: "In that case we would respect the United Nations decision. And if any country breaks one of the rules our delegations established, they will lose some of the privileges the organization of NATO provides."

Afterwards, the delegations of Russia, China and Qatar, passed in front of the forum to expose their resolution paper, in which their main proposal was to create a humanitarian pact of nonaggression to help countries in need of sources in armed conflicts. Arguing that they need more than an organization like NATO to be able to provide peace. Remarking that military support is not the solution.



After delegates voted for the resolution papers they created to eliminate the conflict of last debate sessions, it was time to change the topic and keep debating. The delegates were now debating on topic B: "Counter terrorism measures in the Israel and Palestine encounter".

Israel stated that their country was currently involved in an armed conflict with Palestine, which they must clarify it is not a recognized country. They have been suffering terrorism and would like to come to a solution to this debate. Sweden shared a strong anti-terrorist attitude, supporting a two state solution that allowing them live side by side in a peaceful way

UK shared its support with Israel but after an attack of Gaza in 2023 is now neutral

Russia supports Pakistan. Palestine is a victim as well as it's Israel Serbia and the United States support Israel

Iraq asked the USA: why their delegation suggested a non military organization if it keeps sending attacks. To that question the US only denied that they suggested a non military organization

Sweden considered that Israel had the right of self defense to the attacks but that they should think about the civilians, then invited the countries to recognize Palestine as a country because it considered this could solve the conflict. To this statement the United Kingdom agreed

Israel defended itself from attacking Gaza with the argument they were only defending their country and its security .

China asked Israel if they were willing to expand their territory or what are their intentions Serbia asked Israel if they were concerned for the civilian people who were executed

Israel justified itself by mentioning that many of the attacks they had started again and that they were just defending themselves and will keep on doing it. The delegation also expressed its worry and concern of Palestine growing and might end up destroying Israel

The Ukraine asks Israel how they think "defending their own country's security" means bombarding hospitals and schools.



Israel was accused by Serbia of discrimination, a statement that Israel answered that "not recognizing Palestine as a country is not discrimination".

Germany considered that Hamas is the real enemy in this conflict. The delegation of Russia proposed giving Palestine people another territory and Serbia showed its interest in that proposal. China brought into debate that Jerusalem was not always Israel's territory, it was part of the UN and it's a sacred place for both Israel and Palestine.

Pakistan reminded them that the topic of this debate was how to prevent terrorism not to solve the other delegations' armed conflict, suggesting a ban from some countries the access to nuclear weapons.

China asked for a peaceful proposal from Israel's part, because up until now its proposals have only included nothing but violence.

Germany commented that first to focus on stopping the Hamas attacks before anything else (statement that Israel agreed with) Israel: "Hamas people disappear, part of the problem will be solved."

Russia stated that if the rest of the world recognized Palestine they will feel accepted, that's the way Hamas can disappear and the problem will get solved. Iraq suggested creating barriers. Sweden suggested recognizing Palestine as a country and Ukraine suggested stopping the weapon trafficking with which Serbia and Sweden agreed. Russia's commented that is is not fair that innocent people are getting executed for other people's conflicts

After hearing their resolutions, delegations made their concerns known by asking some of the following questions:

Israel: "Your delegations only mentioned the countries that are in your organization, how will the delegations that are not mentioned going to be helped."

This was answered by mentioning that what they proposed is a pact each country can decide if they want to be in or not. Also emphasizing that what they suggested was not considered as an organization, but as a pact

Another point that was needed to clarify was "What would happen in the hypothetical case that two countries in a same conflict both ask for their help. Clarifying that the only help they provide is humanitarian, not military. Which means they help countries by providing sources such as food. They are totally against any violent solution.

Israel asked Russia how they will help in the Ukrainian conflict and how they are going to work with organizations: "Will Russia be willing to stop bombarding Ukraine?"



Russia: "Their country is willing to stop the bombs and help with other sources and they have to work with the UN because this are solutions to committees of the UN but it's not a specific UN pact what they want is what the UN wants.

Ukraine asked: "How will your pact help countries without a stable government or internal problems" They replied that they want to solve problems, like hunger they will give the help if the government accepts it they look for the good for the civilians in the country Israel questioned : "How will you ensure peace?the reply was that it's a pact to help with resources, they are this won't end all the conflict in the world but they want to help innocent people not to be involved

Resolution paper A passed and now delegates were recognized to pass to the speaker's list to state their conclusions.

On that speaker list, countries involved in the resolution paper B, expressed once again their concerns and why they are not in favor of the final resolutions. Such as China that mentioned that armed conflicts are not giving peace as a result and also considered that reestablishing NATO will not make any real difference.

Sudan stated that their delegation was glad and thankful with the debate but considered the resolutions on topic A would not help to solve this issue.

The delegation of Ukraine asked all delegations if they had any recommendations on the resolution paper

Which China answered by expressing its concern about the armed conflicts.

Sweden explained the reason why the delegation did not vote for position paper B because its delegation considered that humanitarian aid wouldn't be enough for a solution, there are other associations that can do or already do what they suggested on their resolution paper.





Au début du débat, la délégation française s'est concentrée sur les aspects de l'immigration et leurs conséquences politiques et sociales. Le Royaume-Uni a expliqué ses différentes associations qui cherchent à améliorer les mesures et à renforcer les lois visant à protéger les droits humains des groupes ethniques.

L'Allemagne recherche la cohabitation de l'ensemble de la population, y compris les groupes ethniques, pour avoir une population diversifiée et une coexistence équilibrée. La délégation de la Bolivie a convenu de créer une interculturalité en tenant compte des aspects économiques, sociaux et culturels des différents groupes ethniques.

La délégation du Sénégal a proposé de créer des institutions inclusives.

Dans le débat, le leadership, la volonté et la participation du Canada ont pu être observés, posant différentes questions et proposant de nombreuses propositions.

À la fin du débat, la question posée par la délégation iranienne au Canada a été laissée en suspens concernant la position du pays, car on connaît la privation des droits des groupes ethniques au Canada à travers l'histoire.

Dans le débat de dernier jour, a commencé à partir de la séance 3 où une dynamique a été mise en œuvre pour les délégués dans laquelle 4 nouvelles d'Iran, du Canada, de la Bolivie et des États-Unis ont été présentées pour accélérer le rythme du débat et pouvoir débattre de sujets plus spécifiques.

Dans les cocus modérés, ils ont commencé à se poser des questions plus spécifiques et à pouvoir formuler des propositions et former des alliances entre les délégations. Pour l'instant, ses principales propositions ont été de créer des institutions qui promeuvent les langues maternelles des groupes ethniques et sensibilisent la société à les inclure dans la société et à respecter leurs traditions et coutumes. Le simple Cocus a commencé pour la création de son document de résolution, les sponsors du groupe A sont la République d'Iran, le Canada et la République d'Argentine et ceux du groupe B sont le Royaume-Uni, La République Française et Le Danemark .



UNICEF A



UNICEF
United Nations

El debate comenzó con el tópico A, que es un decálogo para ofrecer asistencia y protección adecuadas para niños y jóvenes durante desastres naturales. Durante la primera sesión, la delegación de México propuso la creación de fondos económicos; la construcción de estructuras resistentes; el aumento del cuidado para jóvenes y familias y la formación de alianzas para el apoyo económico. Esto con el fin de atender a la población joven del país de esta delegación, ya que los desastres naturales están muy presentes debido a la ubicación geográfica de México. Ante esto, la delegación de Estados Unidos estuvo de acuerdo y también propuso implementar ayuda de atención mental para jóvenes afectados por desastres naturales, la cual sería proporcionada por esta misma delegación. La delegación de Brasil se mostró entusiasta de formar parte del programa buscando una alianza con México y Estados Unidos.

La delegación de España también proporcionó soluciones consideradas viables, entre ellas: la implementación de alertas en dispositivos electrónicos para prevenir a la población de cada país sobre un próximo desastre natural. Asimismo, señaló que los gobiernos deberían intervenir proporcionando kits de emergencia en cada lugar habitable de forma gratuita, incluyendo un manual sobre cómo usarlos correctamente.

Durante la segunda sesión, la delegación de Colombia estuvo de acuerdo con la propuesta de implementar sistemas para detectar desastres naturales, sin embargo, el delegado señaló que estos sistemas también deberían ser capaces de prevenir pérdidas económicas y la pérdida de población basándose en estadísticas de registros previos para que los gobiernos estén informados y preparados. Por otro lado, la delegación de Filipinas no consideró esta solución como viable debido a su débil estructura.



Siguiendo esto, el tema principal de debate fue la falta de recursos de varios países para fortalecer las estructuras y proporcionar una asistencia más efectiva en áreas en riesgo de desastres naturales. Al fortalecer las estructuras, optimizar los sistemas de evacuación y eficientizar la ayuda para las personas en caso de desastre natural, se puede mejorar la calidad de vida de la población.

Durante el debate se han formado distintas alianzas con el propósito de apoyarse mutuamente en asuntos económicos y el financiamiento de proyectos. Sin embargo, todavía hay varias delegaciones como Francia, España y Grecia que se oponen a la alianza iniciada por México, argumentando que sus propuestas e iniciativas carecían de suficiente fundamento. Además, señalan que la delegación mexicana no ha informado a su población joven después del huracán Otis.



De este modo, todos los delegados aportaron su opinión al debate subsecuente y estas fueron las propuestas más significativas:

México: propone crear un fondo económico para el apoyo y la preservación del medio ambiente, así como infraestructuras eficientes y seguras contra desastres naturales.

Estados Unidos: propone la creación de centros de salud mental para las personas afectadas por desastres naturales.

Filipinas: propone la implementación de simulacros sin aviso a la población para que los jóvenes adquieran experiencia ante una situación de crisis.

Los delegados buscaron la forma de encontrar una solución para la falta de recursos económicos en caso de desastres naturales, sobre todo durante las temporadas altas de estos fenómenos.

La delegación de Francia realizó una propuesta polémica dentro del debate: educar a la población sobre cómo actuar ante desastres naturales por medio de la televisión, así como aplicar el sometimiento a quien esté en contra de la visualización de este contenido con el apoyo de las fuerzas policiales..

Por otro lado, en el decálogo para la asistencia y la protección adecuadas de la infancia y la juventud durante los desastres naturales, todos los delegados estuvieron de acuerdo con constituir un apoyo dirigido para que todos los niños estén seguros en cualquier parte del mundo. Esta propuesta fue aceptada porque era accesible para todos los delegados dentro de este comité.



En el corto plazo, se fortalecerá la capacitación de trabajadores sociales y educadores, se desarrollarán campañas en redes sociales para informar a los niños sobre medidas de prevención y se destinarán recursos económicos a la construcción de refugios y hospitales para familias afectadas.

A mediano plazo, se autorizará la asistencia de delegaciones cercanas para proporcionar servicios básicos y ayuda en la reconstrucción; se garantizará el acceso a alertas de nivel rojo sobre condiciones extremas de temperatura y se implementarán sistemas de registro para reunificar rápidamente a familias separadas.

En el largo plazo, se establecerán lugares específicos como refugios para niños necesitados; se incluirán las necesidades de niños con discapacidades en los planes de emergencia; se identificarán y establecerán refugios seguros para familias con áreas de juego y atención médica y se construirán hospitales y escuelas con áreas seguras para garantizar la salud de los niños durante desastres naturales.

Delegates expressed their gratitude to the chair and the participating delegates in the committee, and the proportion of humanitarian aid from participating countries was discussed.

Support from countries with resources for preventing serious consequences in case of natural disasters such as the loss of homes was discussed, and ways to help affected households, such as providing food and creating shelters with humanitarian resources for children affected by disasters, were proposed.

Creation of programs to aid injured children, construction of hospitals with specialized pediatricians, and raising awareness of the importance of natural disasters in schools were discussed.

Psychological support for trauma after a natural disaster, reconstruction of destroyed or severely damaged homes, and the proposal to use renewable energy to reduce pollution and consequently, climate change, were mentioned.

Security measures to prevent deaths or serious injuries in case of a natural disaster were discussed, and how implementing the resolutions discussed so far could reduce deaths.

The proposal to build museums commemorating natural disasters and their consequences to raise awareness among the population, with funds raised from these museums being allocated to humanitarian aid in shelters for the displaced, was debated.

The proposition to publish safety measures and promotion campaigns on social media due to limited access in some nations was discussed.



Delegates were divided into Groups A and B:
A) Main Sponsors: France, Brazil, and the USA.

Key Resolutions:

- Establishment of shelters with humanitarian resources for children affected by natural disasters.
- Post-disaster psychological rehabilitation programs.
- Monetary aid to families affected by natural disasters.

Information campaigns on safety measures in case of a natural disaster.



B) Main Sponsors: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic.

- Key Resolutions:
- Provision of health and nutrition services.
- Temporary housing for families whose homes suffered severe damage.
- Reconstruction of structures after a natural disaster.
- Protection measures against child trafficking after a natural disaster.

Safe shelters for children and their families.

- Each decalogue was voted on three times, and Decalogue A received the majority of votes.



The debate on children's protection during natural disasters organized by UNICEF was conducted very well, as it achieved its objective with excellent proposals, thus finding solutions very quickly. The participants were very engaged, and there was excellent communication and a surprising fluency from the beginning of the debate.

Delegates from the USA, Mexico, and potential global powers were providing many proposals and solutions to the problems faced. They have all formed alliances and were working on their tenets to vote and reach a uniform decision. They debated to help the children of the most affected countries. The general proposals include establishing centers for therapy resources and removing traumas.



At the end of the day, the delegates wrote a list of 12 viable solutions to put an end to the debate, which include sponsors such as the global power China in collaboration with Turkey and Vietnam with the special focus of helping other delegations like Bangladesh, Ecuador, Greece, Ghana, Venezuela, Brasil, Mongolia and Indonesia.

The solutions were:

- 1.- After a natural disaster, distribute at least one affected refugee per city in a global power country
- 2.- Make a campaign where each country can donate (voluntarily) not only with economic resources but also with resources for refugees.
- 3.- China can change their electricity to a renewable one to donate the economic resources that will be saved.
- 4.- Improve architectural strategies to protect the population from natural disasters.
- 5.- Find strategic locations to be pointed out as "secure areas" to secure the population after a natural disaster.



- 6.- Teach kids and youth about natural disaster protocol.
- 7.- Every country has to have the same protocol.
- 8.- Per building, distribute a trained personal to guide for the affected population and maintain calm within the previously mentioned affected population.
- 9.- Build a structure with the objective of having a social service department in every global power that's part of the alliance.
- 10.- Ally with more developed countries with the objective of having an improvement in the medical services and rescue services.
- 11.- Make a special team to focus on helping kids.
- 12.- Reduce pollution by making car contingency programs to decrease pollution.

CLAUSURA UNICEF



UNICEF
United Nations



UNICEF
Naciones Unidas

El día 15 de marzo de 2024 se llevó a cabo la clausura del 11o Foro Juvenil de Diálogo Internacional UNICEF reuniendo a más de 80 delegados bajo la idea de buscar soluciones para los desafíos globales.

Para dar inicio a esta ceremonia, se rindieron honores a la Bandera mexicana y a la Bandera de las Naciones Unidas. Acto seguido, se entonaron ambos himnos con el mayor respeto de todos los presentes.



Después, se presentó al presidium, en el que estaban la Lic. Sandra Olavarrieta en representación de la Dra. Sandra Maldonado; el Sr. Fernando Flores, vicepresidente del Consejo de Personal Global de ACNUR, Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados; el Lic. Martín Olavarrieta Maldonado, presidente de la Fundación Cultural Baur; Marina Peruyero y Jimena Díaz, secretarías Generales para el Sistema de Naciones Unidas BIMUN 2024; Sofía Del Castillo y Constanza De León, subsecretarías de UNICEF; así como Natalia Pérez y Armando Lavalle, coordinadores de Pajes.

Asimismo, se contó con la presencia del Lic. Ricardo Trujillo y de la Lic. Gabriela Gómez Moedano, coordinadores generales de BIMUN 2024, tanto de Querétaro como del Estado de México respectivamente. También se tuvo el honor de contar con la presencia de Anthony Hogan, presidente de Ivolution Communications.

Para comenzar de manera formal esta ceremonia de clausura, la Lic. Sandra Olavarrieta se dirigió al público con un mensaje en el que expresó su emoción y gratitud por el esfuerzo y compromiso tanto del comité organizador como el de los delegados partícipes. De inmediato, se realizó una reflexión sobre el foro de debate en el que se mencionó que los jóvenes son “la esperanza de una sociedad justa con la posibilidad de vivir en paz”. Posteriormente, se escuchó el himno representativo de BIMUN, acompañado de una coreografía con las banderas de los diferentes países participantes.





Después, se agradeció la presencia y participación de las instituciones Colegio Andes de Mazatlan, Colegio Carol Baur Querétaro y Colegio Carol Baur Estado de México.



Para continuar la mesa del comité de UNICEF A pasó al estrado para compartir su mensaje de agradecimiento. Así, dieron paso al nombramiento de los ganadores de liderazgo (delegación de México) y de argumentación (delegación de Francia).

Entonces, fue el turno del comité UNICEF B, quienes también compartieron su mensaje de gratitud. Luego, anunciaron a la delegación de Brasil como ganadora al premio de liderazgo y a la delegación de Estados Unidos de América como ganadora al premio de argumentación.

A continuación, recibimos al Taller de Danza de primaria del Colegio Carol Baur con una presentación de los sones y chilenas de Pinotepa Nacional, Oaxaca, en la que se fusionan ritmos africanos con influencias indígenas y españolas, las cuales reflejan el amor, la naturaleza y las vivencias cotidianas de la población oaxaqueña.



Para terminar con la premiación de los comités, la mesa de UNICEF C subió al estrado para dar su mensaje de agradecimiento y despedida para después anunciar a los delegados de China y de Bolivia como ganadores de los premios de Liderazgo y Argumentación respectivamente. Finalmente, agradecieron al comité organizador y a los delegados participantes por su compromiso y entrega en este evento tan especial.

Después, el Lic. Martín Olavarrieta (Presidente de la Fundación Cultural Baur) emitió un mensaje, en el que recordó los inicios del BIMUN y expresó su gratitud por el compromiso de todos los presentes.

Para concluir con la ceremonia, a las 15:37 hrs., la Lic. Sandra Olavarrieta declaró formalmente clausurados los trabajos de UNICEF del 11º Foro Juvenil de Diálogo Internacional BIMUN 2024.

WHO



During the conference, the delegation of Russia took the initiative and opened the discussion on topic B of the committee. The delegation of the United Kingdom affirmed that cocaine and the marihuana are not the onllys drugs that can affect the mental health and the choices of people. Also the delegation of Canada asked the delegation of Russia how they were going to punish the people, both old and young, that don't follow the rules.

The delegation of France told the delegation of Russia that his delegation has many issues with synthetic drugs. Also the delegation of Portugal proposed having more security in the airports; as China said they need more security also in customs and at the ports because that would help to decrease the traffic of synthetic drugs.



Then the delegation of Italy proposed having campaigns for teenagers to prevent them from consuming and distributing synthetic drugs. The Swedish delegation said that the schools also need to teach the students that drugs are bad for them. After that the delegation of Belgium reminded the other countries that online devices and websites also affect the distribution and knowledge of how synthetic drugs can be made.

Minutes after that the delegation of Sweden also proposed that there could be announcements on the TV with information on synthetic drugs. The Finnish delegation proposed an economic punishment for the countries that continuously export and import synthetic drugs. Some delegations agreed that the best option for the people is to create rehabilitation installations instead of hospitals.



Also the delegation of Russia asked the Latin American delegations what their proposals were to give solutions for the problems of synthetic drugs because they're the countries that "produce more Synthetic drugs in the world". Then the delegation of Spain said that teenagers with drug problems have their parents to blame because they need to be informed of symptoms and take care of their children so teenagers can have therapy at times.



Some of the delegations didn't agree with the idea of using AI to help solve the problem of synthetic drugs. The delegations of South Korea and Germany proposed opening centers that could help people with their mental health because "most of the people consume drugs because they feel bad with themselves".

All of the delegations started discussing the organization of the countries on the resolution paper. The final decision was that the Resolution paper A was made up of the delegation of: Finland, Canada, Israel, Spain, France, Portugal, United Kingdom, United State of America, Brazil, Japan, Denmark, Germany, Mexico, India, South Korea, Australia; and the resolution paper B of the delegations: China, Russia, Nigeria, Belgium, Argentina, Sweden, Netherlands, Swiss and Italy.



Conferencia Magistral Fernando Flores

El segundo día del 11º Foro Juvenil de Diálogo Internacional BIMUN 2024 comenzó con una conferencia magistral en el auditorio del plantel de la 6º Sección del Colegio Carol Baur en la que el Sr. Fernando Flores, Primer Vicepresidente del Consejo Mundial ACNUR (Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados) nos compartió algunas de sus pasiones externas a su trabajo que lo mantienen motivado para seguir fungiendo con su labor social dentro de las fronteras de diferentes países, de los cuales destacan lugares como Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala y República Democrática del Congo.



El principal objetivo de esta conferencia fue orientar a los jóvenes delegados participantes del foro de debate para buscar una motivación ligada a sus gustos personales, de manera que puedan realizar un trabajo en beneficio del mundo y tener objetivos sustentables para continuar en un futuro con el proyecto de la "Agenda 2030" de la ONU.



International Court of Justice



The International court of Justice is now discussing Alleged Violations of State Immunities (Islamic Republic of Iran v. Canada), and starting off with a speech from the supporting Judge Daniela Pons and the general overview of the topic, both parties proceeded to explain their opening statements for the time of 15 minutes. Iran's main concern is the discrimination that has been increasing due to the allegations of it being a terrorist state, and the actions that Canada has been taking on the matter violates their right to state immunity since they are judging their case with the laws of their own country. Canada's position stands for the protection of human rights, they consider that Iran will be proven to be a terrorist state and nations should unite to achieve justice and common well.



The first evidence was presented by Iran, a treaty regarding state immunity, that was both signed and ratified by Iran, that explains how a sovereign state should be granted immunity outside their jurisdiction. After giving an example on how Canada violated this international law, the advocates were directly questioned about the actual relevance of the case they mentioned, since in that specific trial the government was not suing Iran as a nation, but indeed an Iranian citizen. In response the lawyers representing Iran explained that the point they were making with this evidence was on how Irani people can not fully enjoy their freedom due to the stereotypes surrounding their nation. But since in the lawsuit there is no mention of religion, the Canadian advocates started to point out how even though State immunity is a concern it cannot surpass ius cogens since it is the base to all the international tuitties.

Canada's evidence included the case of Zara Kazemi that showed violations to the Geneva convention, specifically in the articles 16, 17 and 18 and the Vienna conventions' articles 5 and 6. Some of the jurors questioned the awareness she had about the legality of her actions, but since she was tortured and her family could not bury her in an adequate way, this legality turned out to be irrelevant. The last questions made to the Canadian representatives were made regarding the negative impact on innocent people that the economic sanctions may cause but none of this is mentioned in the lawsuit. Looking for the application of jurisprudence, Iran presented a case that involved Germany and Italy as an example of the importance of state immunity but Canadian advocates proved that this case can not be actually taken into account for the lawsuit due to the fact that in the international Court of Justice is not obligated to follow jurisprudence.





The first Canadian witness supported the importance of the relation between the case of Italy and Germany and Canada and Israel state immunity, and exposed how *ius cogens* is the most important international tuition. For the witness granting state immunity made things unfair for the victims. Iran by presenting the story behind one of the biggest terrorist groups tried to prove that even though they are related to the government, there are not the entitled army, and that the occidental manners that influence our judgment may make them appear like a terrorist group when from their own perspective they are protecting their sovereignty. After the questions that followed most of the jurors agreed that even though the definition of a terrorist group might change depending on the perspective each nation has, for the majority and since most agree with the OCHR definition, Iran's perspective could not be defined. The Canadian advocates presented a whole new perspective that if taken into consideration makes it impossible for the court to declare Canada as a culprit.



With the support of their second witness, they spoke about Tort law, this law is applied in English speaking countries and looks for compensation for victims, and since all of the 6 cases of the lawsuit can count as an individual asking for damage repair this can all be covered by private law which is not a responsibility of the International Court of Justice.

The discussion of the session started with the testimony of a witness, Amir Albolhasdan, a Canadian Irani man who was given the opportunity to move to the US because of a job offer, but in the traveling process his entrance was denied and he was sent back to Canada. The applicant party was looking to expose the lack of support Canada gave its own citizens, because of the diplomatic relations with the US they should have let him in and Canada did nothing to defend his rights while moving.

The main question that this evidence leads on to was whether it was Canada's problem or not because the Canadian advocates ensured that if he had a good quality of life there, and there is no evidence of him being directly discriminated against on a daily basis, then Canada did not discriminate against him in any way. The juries empathized with the U.S. about not letting him in, even though military service is mandatory, even Iran and they, themselves could restrict his entrance. The respondent party pointed out that there is no law against Iranian people and that in this case there is no violation to Iran's state immunity. Now it is the judge's own perspective that will decide if both Canada and the US are causing the issue or if it's something that only happens in the United States. As their 5th piece of evidence, the Canadian representative proposed that Trianjes script, which has over 200 pages arguing how there should be exceptions where state immunity is not conceded, and taking into account that all the previous evidence showed that Iran's actions have violated *de ius cogens*, human rights and fit into the OHCHR definition of terrorism in this case, the exception should be granted.



Many of the juries were skeptical in considering this script as supporting information to prove Canada's innocence, given that this document does not have any legal power, Trijinides is a Brazilian expert in international public law who didn't agree with the resolution of a previous case between Italy and Germany that also had to do with state immunity. The witness Hisasn Owada who was the main judge during that case, admitted to have made a mistake in the verdict in 2008, most of the juries were not sure if this admission actually had relevance in the case because as stated before by the Canadian representatives the trial between Italy and Germany and the one between Canada and Israel were completely different regarding jurisdiction immunity, but in this case the trial was being related through the fact that both had to do with the reparation of damages and not with the state immunity. The 7th piece of evidence provided by the Replicant party exposed 2 cases where Iran sponsored terrorist attacks with the purpose of showing that there is no state practice in Iran and they should not be asking for customary practice.



After the time designated for the formulation of the closing statements had passed, both parties presented the last speech the juries would listen to before making the verdict. Iran, the applicant party, explained that even though some nations did consider Iran's actions supportive towards terrorism, this point of view could be guided by western ideologies. But their main point was that whether Iran could be considered a terrorist state or not, a violation towards international law can not be solved with another violation, and since the lawsuit is about state immunity, terrorism should not be taken into account. Meanwhile the Replicant party of Canada, as their closing statement, reminded the juries about the constant violations of the ius cogens Iran has committed, and how they should not be asking for custom international law since there is no state practice.



Due to the fact that the Canadian advocates proved that the previous evidence provided by the applicant party is not directly connected to the lawsuit, they could highlight that Iran had no evidentiary argument to accuse Canada. The verdict with 10 in favor, determined that Canada was innocent of violating Iran's state immunity. And by citing Japan's jury conclusion, If a country or nation violates the humanitarian law or/and nation directly, that country has all rights to call upon justice with it being reviewed by the ICJ and having the necessary evidence that the other country's State Immunity can have a fair exception or that, because of the State practice, the country does not practice their asked justice or actions to the court.

Emergency Crisis



The purpose of this committee is to try and find different solutions for the problems the world has today and the international crisis that may occur during the dates of the debate all to achieve peace and international cooperation.

We have to prepare for every possible problem around the world and come up with viable solutions each delegations has to investigate the problems and issues that the country has or might be involved in order to be prepare for the given topic and to know what is the participation of the country that has been assigned to the delegates, the idea is to demonstrate and contribute to the worldwide problems providing the abilities of negotiation and diplomacy in any possible stage.

Crisis are given to delegates as they could emerge in real life. The first crisis was dedicated to Middle East countries with a nuclear arsenal.

In the Middle East, this issue is particularly delicate due to the region's complex geopolitical landscape and historical tensions. Despite efforts to promote nuclear non-proliferation, several countries in the Middle East have acquired nuclear capabilities, either through development or acquisition.

India, Israel, and Pakistan, for instance, have never signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and maintain nuclear arsenals. This reality underscores the urgency of addressing nuclear proliferation in the region, which delegations such as The French Republic, United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany are greatly alarmed by.



The lack of transparency regarding nuclear capabilities reaffirms tensions and increases the risk of conflict or accidental use.

After a crisis in which Egypt was accused, by Morocco and Turkey, of testing a dangerous nuclear weapon in the Mediterranean Sea, delegations from all around the world discussed and arrived at a common and pacific solution. Having considered the issue at hand, the delegations have come to six proposals.

Guided by a focus on improving equality and control of nuclear weapons and preventing incidents such as these from reoccurring.

Proposal 1: Short Term

Implement and improve the monthly checks around the sea to ensure that the countries are not testing any nuclear weapons without public knowledge, at least to all other delegations.

Every country that has previously approved the treaty will have to provide resources and inspectors to have the right control around the world. If there are suspects of any nuclear weapon test made by any country that is on the treaty, it should contact the organization as soon as possible.

Proposal 2: Short Term

Deplores: that each nuclear-weapon state is registered in the United Nations archive.

The serial number has to include: What type of weapons are produced, where they are made, how many each country has, and the nuclear weapon power.

The purpose of the registration of these nuclear weapons would be to avoid an ambush or incidents.



Proposal 3: Medium Term

Strongly condemns; on-the-ground, in-the-water, and in-the-air testing, as these kinds of tests impose extreme damage on the environment and the inhabitants.

Encourages; finding other testing methods. Suggest:

- * Underground testing (in a bunker, to avoid radiation circulating throughout the atmosphere);
- Testing in the desert or a remote place (to avoid radiation getting too close to the people);
- Using a nuclear bomb blast simulator.



Proposal 4: Medium Term

Considers; the creation of future economic sanctions, based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), for all signatories of the proposed treaty.

This method is efficient because it ensures that the affected countries will not be reprimanded out of their practical capability, which would likely send the country into economic stagnation or extreme inflation or deflation.

Proposal 5: Long Term

Supports; the creation of an organization made up of member States of the United Nations. The purpose of this organization is to meet yearly to brief on past crises, address new crises at hand, and propose common solutions on how to resolve the matters at hand.

Proposal 6: Long Term

Write a treaty regarding the use and testing of nuclear weapons appealing to the delegations of the United Nations, ensuring disarmament either for testing or for use against others. This treaty will recognize the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and the imperative need for their total elimination, acknowledge the inherent right to life and the right to live in a world free from the threat of nuclear annihilation, be mindful of the obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the responsibility of all states to pursue disarmament in good faith, reaffirm the principles of the United Nations Charter, including the maintenance of international peace and security through the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation, affirm; the significance of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts in advancing sustainable development goals, including those related to peace, security, and environmental protection. This must be ultra-specific when referring to locations, such as underground, at sea, or on land, borders, such as in the respective country's borders or outside, and who or what is affected, such as wildlife, humans, environment, or lack thereof.



The Emergency Crisis Committee, Topic B derives from the Israel-Palestinian conflict, which is rooted in a century-long territorial dispute over the Middle East territories that face the Mediterranean Sea; Bearing in mind that After WW2, the State of Israel was created in a territory previously inhabited by Palestinians, this territory was divided into three parts: the State of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; Our delegations are fully aware that in recent times, Israel began invading the territories that were recognised as Palestinian ones. The conflict quickly escalated, with nuclear weapons being used; Alarmed by this, the goal of the Emergency Crisis Committee is to provide a peaceful solution, and our delegations are confident presenting the following proposals.

As previously made, the delegates went over some sessions of discussion and came over a viable solution after elaborating three different possible "solution papers". The winning resolution paper consists of three sponsors which are Japan, State of Israel, State of Palestine, followed by some of the world powers' signature including delegations like Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Dominion of Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Federal Republic of Germany, French Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of Morocco, People's Republic of China, Iran, Republic of Korea, Republic of Turkey, Russian Federation, State of Israel, Syrian Arab Republic, Swiss Confederation, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, United States of Mexico, State of Palestine.



The textual resolution paper for this topic is:

Short Term:

- 1 - Humanitarian Aid: support and encourage an immediate operation for humanitarian pause, which is defined as a temporary cessation of hostilities for humanitarian purposes. The purpose of this proposal is to momentarily terminate the conflict, and consequently the countries and organizations will have time to reach a common conclusion for borders, reflect about the struggle and confront with other states. The humanitarian pause will persist for the time needed by the countries to find a solution.
- 2 - Accept refugees from both Palestine and Israel to improve their living conditions. The countries which accept refugees are the United States of America, Germany, Sweden, Norway, China, Japan, France, Saudi Arabia, Swiss confederation, Turkey, North Korea, Italy.

Mid Term:

- 1 - Stop Sending Nuclear Weapons to Israel until the conflict ends, this will weaken the military capability of Israel and affirms that Israel wont continue with this conflict during all the treaty and two-state solution to achieve peace and security such in the gaza strip and in Israel.
- 2 - Create a Treaty to recognize Palestine as a Country with a Two-State Solution between Israel and Palestine in order to achieve peace, this proposal also emphasizes that all countries will recognize and respect Palestine as a country.



Long Term:

- 1 - Unified Palestinian Government: After the Two-State Solution treaty is signed by both parties, Palestine will be able to have a proper unified government. Palestine considers the group of Hamas to be controlled by the Palestinian government but not eradicated.
- 2 - The two state solution will be based on a fair division of the discussed territory taking into account the population of each state. The territory that involves religious beliefs for both nations then will be of international possession assuring that the people belonging to both states can have free access to both countries, to express their appreciation of the peace achieved.



General Assembly

After closing the 9th session, delegates arrived at the general assembly to read their possible resolution papers in front of the rest of the committees and general secretaries, to make the final verdict and decide whether the resolutions would be accepted or declined.

The first possible resolution paper to be presented at the general assembly was the possible resolution paper of the Security Council.

Unfortunately for the Security Council committee, the possible resolution paper was declined by the table because of the results shown on the final votation.

The next committee to read their resolution paper was WHO. To some of the questions that were asked by the delegates, the delegates of this resolution paper responded by mentioning the following statements: "Some of these proposals have already been made and are currently being applied in some countries, such as the United Kingdom. Our proposals are destined to be applied and executed all over the world. Our delegations assure that if other delegations implement these proposals the world can become a better place."

They stated that the proposal about the artificial intelligence system would provide much help because that way youth would realize the consequences of their actions. They stated; "Our delegations are going to convince people this system is safe by implementing advertisements."



About the problematic families that had implemented drug issues in the past to their children, what our delegations propose is centers of rehabilitation. We can assure the transportation of synthetic drugs will be stopped. Our delegations will also provide the help any country needs to stop this problem."

After the extraordinary session of questions was over, the results of the voting were clear and unfortunately the resolution paper of the WHO committee was declined by the table.

The following committee was the OHCHR (an online committee, meaning their resolution paper was read via Zoom) Fortunately for this committee, the table recognized and congratulated the delegates for their resolution paper that had been passed.

Cámara del futuro received 56 votes in favor. The delegates were congratulated by the table with their resolution paper being accepted.

The Academic Secretary recognized and expressed his gratitude to all the delegates that made an effort to get to where they are now. With these words the general assembly was declared closed.



La primera sesión de debate empezó con el tópico A, el cual cubría distintos puntos a debatir y solucionar sobre el tráfico de especies en peligro de extinción, así como acuerdos internacionales para combatirlo.

Al inicio del debate, la delegación de Chile destacó a Brasil como uno de los principales traficantes de animales en peligro de extinción. Mediante datos presentados, revelaron que de enero a agosto de 2020, retenes en carreteras por todo Brasil permitieron el rescate de más de 25.000 animales exóticos que eran transportados ilegalmente, en su mayoría aves. Esto representó un aumento de casi el 500% con respecto al 2019.

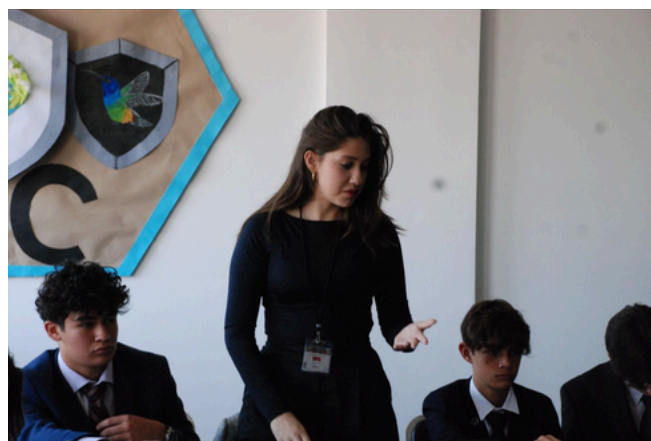


Asimismo, la delegación de Suiza resaltó que el tráfico de animales en peligro de extinción no sólo ocurre en América, sino que también es un fenómeno presente en el continente asiático, como en el caso de Indonesia, que es uno de los países con mayor tráfico de especies en peligro de extinción.

Por otra parte, el delegado de México propuso reforzar la seguridad digital para llevar un control sobre ciertas especies. Sobre este mismo punto, la delegación de Estados Unidos de América persiste en probar esta resolución con Indonesia, ya que el tipo de especies que se trafican dentro del territorio son animales muy cercanos a la extinción total.

Por otra parte, el delegado de Estados Unidos propuso iniciar una campaña en las escuelas para que se concientice sobre el tráfico de especies.

La segunda sesión inició con el apoyo de todos para la propuesta de Estados Unidos, ya que es importante que las generaciones futuras puedan revertir el daño. Además, la delegación de Chile propuso cambiar las pieles naturales por pieles sintéticas con fin de evitar la caza excesiva de animales en peligro de extinción, pero el comité no consideró esta solución como una viable, pues consideraron que existiría una pérdida económica.



Más adelante, la delegación de Venezuela propuso la clonación de animales para acelerar el proceso de reproducción de especies que están en peligro de extinción, sin embargo, no se consideró como una opción viable debido a la falta de recursos científicos para llevar a cabo este proceso. En resolución de este punto, todo el comité estuvo de acuerdo en poner en marcha la propuesta de Estados Unidos.



En un momento dado, el comité entró en una crisis, la cual afectaba a la delegación mexicana. Esto fue debido a la construcción de un proyecto de desarrollo tecnológico y económico propuesto por el presidente de México conocido como "El Tren Maya", y por el cual múltiples especies pasaron a ser catalogadas como especies en peligro de extinción. Por lo anterior, múltiples grupos criminales aprovecharon a esos animales.

En ese sentido, Estados Unidos propuso la militarización de las fronteras mexicanas para combatir el evidente problema de corrupción con los grupos criminales y las especies en peligro de extinción, lo cual fue aceptado y tomado en cuenta como solución viable para terminar con esta crisis.

Al final de la sesión, se redactó un documento en forma de lista con soluciones viables para contrarrestar el problema del tópico A, con enfoque en el tráfico de especies en peligro de extinción. Los cuales son los siguientes:

1. Restablecer programas de rehabilitación y reintroducción de especies en peligro de extinción, confiando en que estas permitan la reincorporación a sus respectivos hábitat;
2. autorizar la implementación de inspecciones regulares en mercados y tiendas para prevenir estas ventas ilegales;
3. invitar a las delegaciones a establecer incentivos económicos para que las comunidades locales protejan la vida silvestre;
4. sensibilizar a la sociedad a través de campañas de concienciación sobre la importancia de la conservación y protección de la flora y fauna mundial;
5. establecer programas de recompensa para denunciar actividades de tráfico de especies exóticas;
6. reforzar fronteras implementando controles más estrictos y usando tecnología más avanzada (que las potencias aportarán) para detectar el contrabando de animales;
7. considerar campañas educativas a nivel local e internacional para concienciar a la población sobre los peligros de especies en peligro de extinción y fomentar la protección de la vida silvestre;
8. eficientizar la aplicación de la ley aumentando la cooperación entre agencias gubernamentales, organizaciones internacionales y la sociedad civil para combatir de manera más efectiva el tráfico ilegal de especies en peligro de extinción;

9. capacitar a las autoridades para investigar y procesar el tráfico de especies;
10. establecer medidas más drásticas para la protección y conservación de áreas críticas;
11. exhortar a la implementación de medidas de disuasión más severas: es fundamental que se establezcan y apliquen sanciones contundentes para quienes participen en el tráfico ilegal de especies en peligro de extinción. Eso podría incluir penas de prisión más largas, multas significativas y la confiscación de activos relacionados con el tráfico ilegal de vida silvestre. Asimismo, se deben reforzar los controles en los puntos de entradas y salidas de los países para disuadir a los traficantes;
12. animar al fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional: los países pueden estrechar la colaboración a través de intercambios de información, tecnología y recursos para combatir el tráfico ilegal de manera más efectiva. Eso podría incluir la creación de equipos conjuntos para la aplicación de la ley y el establecimiento de canales de comunicación más eficientes entre autoridades competentes de diferentes países;
13. fomentar las colaboraciones con organizaciones no gubernamentales y agencias internacionales para combatir el tráfico de vida silvestre de manera coordinada, así teniendo el control principal sobre de los animales exóticos y su exportación;
14. contar a los animales que están en peligro de extinción para así saber si necesitan reproducción;
15. Implementar sistemas de georreferenciación para ubicar las rutas de comercio ilegal y sus puntos críticos.

African Union



The debate began with topic B, addressing the problem of “The Political Consequences Caused by Neo-Colonial Practices in Africa.” At the beginning of the debate the delegation of Zimbabwe had a great point of view according to his country’s position against the neo colonial policies from the past arguing that the Zimbabwean government and analysts say their impact has affected the whole economy, with ordinary citizens bearing the brunt.

Zimbabwe then mentioned that sanctions are used to coerce resource-rich nations like Zimbabwe to give control of their economies and resources back to former colonial powers thereby making Africa dependent. Lots of delegations agreed with Zimbabwe’s position and started to propose alliances to become a bigger influence at the time of debating and then find viable solutions.

European delegations such as the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland argued that neo-colonial practices helped African countries to have progress in political, economic and social aspects. However, Zimbabwe’s delegation argued that the economic aspect has never seen an improvement as today’s international payment policies and options have been a problem in the country due to Western sanctions.



Many African delegations wanted a quick solution to their post colonial problems with European countries. One of them was Tanzania which was enthusiastic with the formation of a big alliance being a crucial part with both Zimbabwe and South Africa. On the other hand, Mali’s delegation wanted to improve their political relationship with the French Republic as the delegate mentions that Mali was colonized as a result of the Berlin Conference.

The French delegate pointed out that France remains a major economic partner for Mali, as the leading direct private employer, the leader in the number of companies present in the country, and the top foreign contributor to government revenue (20%). Including the fact that in the Africa-Indian Oceanic region, the country is France's 10th-largest customer.



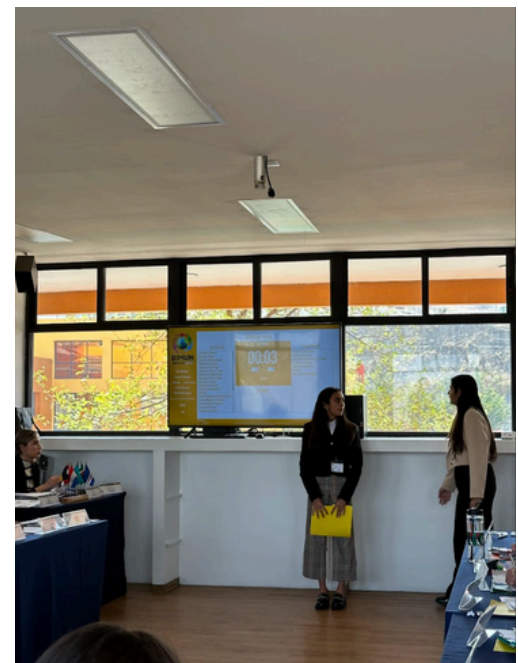
The French Republic kept a supporting position in the way of agreeing with the African's disagreements of neo-colonialism policies of the past, but never kept apart the fact that the country has been supporting most of their ex colonies in an economic way.

On day two of the debates, delegates were finding solutions by giving proposals with Zimbabwe and Somalia being the most insistent delegations. African countries were trying to make an alliance so they could counter the effects suffered after the colonial practices followed European countries' past.



However some African delegations were in negotiations with the most developed countries (not specifically European) so they could get economic resources. Some of the delegations that preferred a treaty with some benefits including the economic aspect were Sudan, South Sudan and Gabon.

On the other hand, delegations such as Kenya and Congo didn't see a viable solution for a treaty as such. They preferred compensation on past damage made by European countries rather than economic help. The United States' delegate proposed the presence of some of their military support and the presence of social programs that could help with some of the crisis in Africa, however Tanzania's delegation proposed the peaceful expulsion of the USA in the African Union, which concluded the debate as every delegation was in favor of having a peaceful exile of the United States.





La idea principal de este comité es juntar propuestas para que, en un futuro, México sea un país con un desarrollo sostenible y así logre algunos de los objetivos de la agenda 2030. Se le llama pacto del futuro porque pretende gestionar los retos a los que el país se enfrentará en los próximos años. La idea es que cada estado pueda dar su opinión sobre lo que está pasando y cómo resolverlo.

Los estados llegaron a ciertas alianzas para garantizar un futuro más prometedor para la juventud de nuestro país. Entre ellas, se concluyó que los jóvenes deberían ser considerados en algunas tomas de decisiones y que contribuyan económicamente con el país mediante el trabajo.

También se acordó que deben incrementarse los programas educativos relacionados con la política. En esencia, se pretende que los jóvenes se interesen e involucren desde pequeños para que nuestro país esté preparado para tomar decisiones importantes y afrontar distintos retos en ese rubro. En otro asunto, se propuso que los condenados a prisión cumplan su condena por completo y no salgan antes, según la gravedad de sus delitos.

Capítulo 3. La ciencia, la tecnología, la innovación, y la cooperación digital. Los objetivos que se van a tocar durante este capítulo son: industria, innovación e infraestructura. Ciudades y comunidades sostenibles. Producción y consumo responsable.

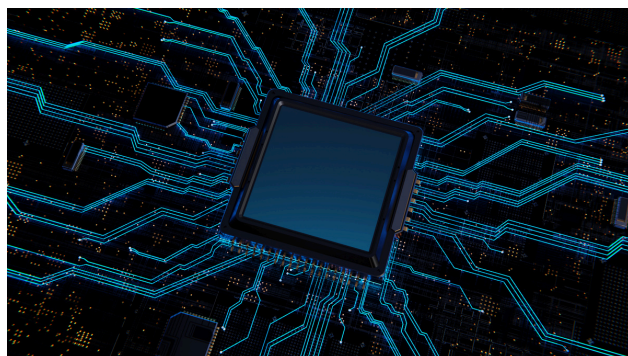


La ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación han tenido mucha relevancia durante los últimos años y han sido determinantes para competir en el mercado mundial, esto debido a la cooperación entre diversos agentes, públicos y privados capaces de desarrollar e impulsar el conocimiento. Implementar acciones para la tecnología en la adolescencia.

El uso de la inteligencia artificial, para así poder apoyar a los jóvenes. Hacer un tratado de libre impuestos en tecnología, para así poder apoyar a los jóvenes en su educación; por otro lado también incrementar las armas artificiales para los militares y así poder estar preparados para algún conflicto armado, ya que somos un planeta que está en constante movimiento gracias a los intereses de las personas.

Antes de eso, primero se debe combatir el grupo criminal de drogas mexicano en cada estado, ya que tiene presencia en todo el país, empezando con Sinaloa y Tamaulipas. Estas armas que se van a tener, van a ser protegidas y restringidas para los grupos criminales de drogas y así ellos no puedan progresar. Tener internet gratis en todos los estados de la República Mexicana y lugares de bajos recursos, así como en la Ciudad de México, que ya cuenta con internet gratuito. De esta forma los estados van a poder ser autosuficientes.

Una de las propuestas que se llevó a cabo fue que se pongan robots con inteligencia artificial y de esta forma poder ayudar a los médicos en los hospitales.

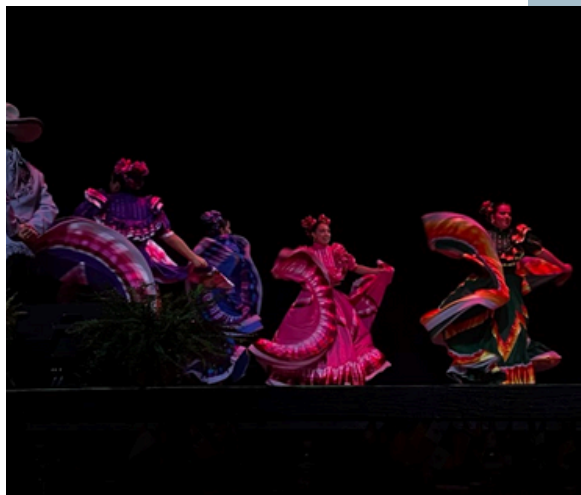


Clausura BIMUN 2024

La ceremonia de clausura comenzó después de honrar tanto la bandera nacional de México como la bandera de las Naciones Unidas acompañadas por sus himnos. Al recibir el presidium, todos los representantes de las delegaciones invitadas y las facultades fueron reconocidos por su arduo trabajo durante el foro.

Dado que la música es una parte crucial de nuestra cultura como mexicanos, la Orquesta presentó una combinación de 3 piezas musicales que reflejan esta importancia. Los discursos dados por Sandra Maldonado y Carolina Saldaña expresaron palabras de gratitud hacia todas las personas presentes en el evento, y felicitaron a todos por su trabajo en busca de un cambio que tendrá un impacto positivo en el mundo.

Los niños de cuarto grado de primaria dieron a los invitados el placer de escuchar el himno del BIMUN y cantarlo junto con un video que mostraba todo lo que significa esta simulación de las Naciones Unidas. Después de reconocer a todas las escuelas que participaron en este foro, Monse Rojas y Daniel Gálvez compartieron sus discursos y satisfacción sobre los resultados y lecciones aprendidas durante el debate.



Los presidentes otorgaron los premios por liderazgo y mejor argumentación de los comités del Consejo de Seguridad, OHCHR y OMS. Entre los siguientes reconocimientos, Fernanda Vega habló sobre lo que representa BIMUN y su esencia. Los siguientes presidentes en compartir los premios fueron el Comité de Crisis de Emergencia, la Cumbre Internacional sobre el Cambio Climático y la Unión Africana.

Los invitados fueron luego deleitados por la hermosa presentación de las danzas "Las Copetonas", "Camporal" y "Son de la Negra", que muestran la increíble cultura que Jalisco tiene para ofrecer. Los últimos presidentes en entregar los premios fueron el CIJ y la Cumbre del Futuro. Los presentadores del evento también se encargaron de dar un reconocimiento especial a todas las familias y empresas patrocinadoras que hicieron posible el evento.





Cerca del final, tuvimos la oportunidad de escuchar los discursos emotivos de los secretarios generales, quienes resaltaron su gratitud hacia el modelo, sus profesores, las personas que los introdujeron a los modelos y sus compañeros de trabajo. Finalmente, antes de que Sandra Maldonado cerrara oficialmente el trabajo del 11º foro de diálogo internacional Bimun 2024 a las 3:15, Martín Olavarrieta compartió un mensaje final de gratitud y satisfacción sobre el modelo.



Queremos agradecer a todas las instituciones y personal participe del Foro de Debate BIMUN 2024. Ha sido un honor y un privilegio formar parte de esta experiencia única de diálogo y aprendizaje intercultural.

Durante estos días, hemos presenciado el poder transformador del intercambio de ideas y perspectivas entre estudiantes de diferentes partes del mundo. Cada debate, cada discurso, y cada interacción ha sido un recordatorio elocuente de la importancia del diálogo abierto y respetuoso en la construcción de un mundo más inclusivo y comprensivo.

