

# JMMUN TIMES



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## Renovation: Reworking the Present and Reimagining the Future

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Welcome to the Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations 2022! Today marks our 7th annual conference and we are very proud to be able to host it today here physically and virtually at this wonderful place with all of you. This is actually our **first ever hybrid conference** in the history of JMMUN.

For those schools who have attended past conferences, we are excited to welcome back your delegates. We are also thrilled to be joined by online delegates participating from 11 countries and regions around the world.

Today, the UN faces an existential question: has it lost its function?

...  
I believe not.

The UN may have flaws and its work may appear messy and unproductive at times, but recognizing the peoples and voices of our diverse planet will never be easy. We can and should be critical of how this body has responded to past crises, but we should use that criticism not to tear down this vital institution but to construct something better, more responsive, more inclusive. Which

brings me to the point of why we are here today. I believe that our generation represents the catalysts of future innovation.

I believe that one day, in the near future, it will be our turn to make changes -- to renovate and innovate. So what should the UN's function be? I hope that each of you can find an answer to this question during our conference. And before I close my address, I want to caution you about the mindset that you take when discussing international relations.

It is the fixed belief in one group's goodness or evilness. When you blindly decide that one group is entirely good, and another is entirely bad, **there is no space left for diplomacy**; all there is left is war and conflict, which continues until one defeats the other.

In MUN, you are assigned countries that you have to represent. You might have been assigned countries with stances that differ from your personal political beliefs. Through research, hopefully you have learned the reasons behind your country's decisions. Understanding the background of each country helps us

bound better as an international community, which plays a vital role in finding a solution.

In this sense, MUN provides us an important opportunity to experience first-hand the fact that there is no fixed good or evil, and that peace can only be restored through persistent negotiation.

The power of diplomacy bridges the gaps between countries to reach a consensus.

So, in today's unstable society, MUN for high school students has become more important than ever. The future depends on us to discover solutions to current problems.

I hope JMMUN will give you inspiration for a better tomorrow.

In service and leadership,

Rinka Maruyama  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations

# KEYNOTE ADDRESS

## The Merits of Multilateralism and MUN: How Small States and Students Can Change the World

ISAAC LEE, FIRST SECRETARY AT THE SINGAPORE EMBASSY IN JAPAN



Championing the United Nations as a beacon of multilateralism that remains best equipped to deal with global crises, despite doubts and harsh criticism, as well as challenging students to do their part as “global actors” in their own right, Isaac Lee, first secretary at the Singapore Embassy in Japan, delivered a moving keynote address to open the 7th annual Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations (JMMUN) Conference for 2022.

Mr. Lee began his remarks by leading the audience through a series of questions that reinforced the United Nation’s immense size, 193 total member-states, while revealing an unrecognized but essential fact underlying its strength, 108 of those member-states house populations of less than 10 million people each. These small member-states, according to Mr. Lee, underscore the “quite revolutionary” aspect of the

United Nations—that each country has one vote, regardless of its size. His address centered on the value of the UN’s multilateralism as an approach to global governance. He asserted that the United Nations “born out of the ashes of World War II ... became the foundation of the multilateral rules-based order” whose principles “bind countries and regions into cooperative frameworks and make the world a more stable place.”

In his comments, Mr. Lee deftly responded to the question raised by the Secretary General in her opening remarks, “Has the UN lost its function?” He pointed to the wars averted, the ten-fold growth in global GDP, and the four-fold increase in average wealth of citizens across the world as indicators that the UN has accomplished much in the few decades of its existence. While he recognized that these accomplishments were not the sole

work of the United Nations, he suggested that the UN created the environment for the “patchwork of global institutions that have grown up around it,” institutions which have paved the way for these gains.

He outlined the uncertainty that shrouds the international community today, noting how “we meet today under the shadow of war. Not just war, but also disease, economic instability, climate change, and a changing world order” that “reads like a perfect storm.” He recount some of the immediate and long-term concerns that define this era, beginning with the very recent war in the Ukraine and its threat of a prolonged period of geopolitical instability as well as the seismic shifts in global order that will acutely affect the Asia-Pacific region. He noted the economic and social instability caused by economic stagnation, inflation, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The latter of which, he added, has also “accelerated disruptive global trends” in technology use and everyday life.

Yet despite this “pretty grim picture,” Mr. Lee asserted that the international community “could emerge from these turbulent times with a stronger and more resilient world.” For this optimistic outlook, he returned to the topic of small states and his home country, Singapore. According to Mr. Lee, the United Nations enables small states like Singapore to thrive by “providing a rules-based multilateral system where every country has an

# KEYNOTE ADDRESS

equal voice and disputes can be settled peacefully.” He admitted that the growing pressures he outlined earlier in his speech are driving “countries to turn inwards into isolation and protectionism” or threatening “to divide regions and force countries to choose sides,” which is putting that multilateral order “under strain.” Nevertheless, he contended that the small states’ answer to these pressures and challenges has been more multilateralism, not less.

*“The world is so intertwined, the lines between commerce and government and academia are so blurred, that each of us are global actors in our own right.”*

He touted efforts led by Singapore to strengthen global institutions such as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as formation of the Forum of Small States, which

Singapore founded, and the Global Governance Group (3G), a collection of 30 small and medium-sized states at the UN aiming to strengthen engagement between G20 and non-G20 members, which Singapore helped form.

After describing the United Nations from his unique vantage point, Mr. Lee directed his final remarks at the conference attendees, encouraging students to pay closer attention to their own growing power in a changing world. He asserted that while “those who walk the halls of power have a duty not only to represent national interests, but also to do our part in building a more peaceful, stable and sustainable world for future generations,” contemporary society has provided everyone, including today’s youth, with levers of power and the ability to influence the international community.

“The world is so intertwined, the lines between commerce and government and academia are so blurred, that each of us are global actors in our own right. What we

say, what we do, the news we spread, the causes that we take up – all these matter in contributing to building a better world.”

*“What we say, what we do, the news we spread, the causes that we take up - all these matter in contributing to building a better world..”*

He encouraged students to use JMMUN to learn how other countries think and to see the value of reaching across borders to understand each other. He also reminded them how valuable their Model United Nations experience would be in their future as they take another step towards becoming responsible global citizens because “decisions are made by those who show up.”

By JMMUN Press



Isaac Lee is First Secretary at the Embassy of the Republic of Singapore in Tokyo. Before his current appointment, Isaac served in various capacities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs covering relations with Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia. Isaac graduated from the University of Oxford with a Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy, Politics and Economics in 2015, and obtained a Master of Public Policy from the University of Tokyo in 2017.

Isaac was formerly a Lieutenant in the Singapore Army. Isaac is passionate about educational outreach, especially through the arts. Isaac also has a wide range of interests, including hiking, judo, and classical music.



# COMMITTEE REPORTS

## WHO (Beginner 1) Promoting Mental Well-Being in a Post-Corona World

By Manaka Tatsuno, Misuzu Sato

Countries gathered together under the auspices of the WHO to discuss mental health issues and plan for promoting the well-being of citizens worldwide after the COVID-19 pandemic subsides.

The first day started favorably with several countries making strong pleas in their opening speeches. The Republic of Korea, which opened the speaker's list, strongly urged the world to recognize the importance of promoting mental well-being in a post-corona world and take action to ensure well-being. Most countries recognized mental health as an urgent issue and appealed to the significance of international support, specifically noting the need for adequate mental care for children as well as access to reliable mental health care system and other caring systems for suffering from disease.

A good deal of time was spent in unmoderated caucuses with delegates educating each other on their countries' specific characteristics. Italy was particularly open and receptive to other countries. Even if a country such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had completely different opinions from other nations, the delegates sought and found common ground in the area of wanting to receive financial support on mental healthcare management. The delegates actively talked to Afghanistan about the issues it faces.

Resuming its special session today, the General Assembly adopted a resolution recognizing that developed countries support the developing countries in improving the education system in mental health care.

## MEET THE DELEGATES



### BEGINNERS 1

**Julie Nishiumi, Kirara Wakisaka (Denmark)**  
**Junior & Senior High School of Kogakuin  
University**

#### What made you start MUN?

We started MUN in the first grade of middle-high school. We started MUN because representing other countries is a good opportunity to know other countries' situations and stances, and delegates in MUN seem fun. When we took a quick look at the MUN video, the video was unique and cool. If we didn't participate in MUN, we wouldn't be able to experience the atmosphere.

#### What made you join this committee?

MUN's atmosphere is unusual and unique. Since the topic interested us, we decided to participate in this committee.

#### Did anything you discovered in researching your country surprise you?

We discovered a lot. Ukraine is far from Japan, but looking at photos representing the situation where human rights are ignored we felt disgusted and realized our helplessness.

Knowing another country's state causes us to have a different perspective and mindset, and enables us to consider how to overcome the problem.

# COMMITTEE REPORTS

## SOCHUM (Beginner 2)

### Solving Domestic Violence Caused by COVID-19

By Sky Kanthatham and Luka Higashida

The conference was very lively as delegates discussed the issue of protecting female refugees from sexual violence. Extensive discussion of the prevention of sexual violence towards refugees through education and border restrictions dominated the first day of conference. During the opening speech (the first moderated caucus) many countries expressed that they currently do not have laws enforcing the safety of female refugees and female citizens in general. Ukraine gave an example of a rape case which recently happened in which a seventeen year old was raped and killed by a Russian soldier, emphasizing the severity of the issue.

Three blocs emerged over the course of the first day. The first bloc, including countries such as Mexico, Greece, Belarus, and Egypt, mainly focused on border control and sending aid to refugees. Belarus stated how they want to take action in the present and not leave people stranded and send aid to home countries. Whilst the other blocs mainly focused on prevention of sexual violence and the medical aftercare. Regardless of Russia initially being a sponsor to the second bloc, taking Greece's participation in NATO in consideration, they decided to remove Russia as a sponsor causing them to be isolated. In the second bloc, Norway and Germany took the initiative, advocating for better treatment of victims and creating safe spaces. Throughout the three unmoderated caucuses many countries including Belarus, strongly expressed their thoughts against Russia's actions towards Ukraine. Basing off the example Ukraine gave in their opening speech, countries came to realize that Russia was creating refugees themselves and most likely would not fund a refugee program. Especially for Belarus, they prioritized reducing the amount of refugees they accept in their country over the economic support from Russia who is currently sanctioned by many other countries. Three resolution paper drafts were submitted. Where the papers submitted by Norway and

Canada focused on the prevention on sexual violence through education, the paper submitted by Greece focused on reducing the amount of misplaced refugees by having more secure boarders. Throughout the session, Norway showed their passion towards how educating the refugees would help reduce the amount of sexual abuse in the long run.

## MEET THE DELEGATES



### BEGINNERS 2

**Rio Osawa (Ukraine)**

Junior & Senior High School of Kogakuin University

#### What surprised you the most from your research about your country?

Originally, I watched a lot of news so I already knew a lot about Ukraine even before the war. However, I was surprised about the amount of war crimes.

#### Why did you join MUN?

I was originally interested in geopolitical stuff through the Ukrainian war, Syria's refugee crisis and the past report on an NPO, which is why I joined MUN!

#### What is your favorite food? Especially...?

Hamburgers. Non-cheese burgers. I'm allergic to cheese.

#### Would you like to visit Ukraine?

Yes, after the war ends.

## UNOOSA (Intermediate 1)

# COMMITTEE REPORTS

## Discussing outer space affairs

~Who owns the universe?~

By Riko Komiyama and Yuiko Tsuruno

On the first day of the conference, delegates debated on the topics of space debris, sustainable development, space exploration, and financial problems. All agreed with the seriousness of the global issue; however, the committee was mainly divided into two resolutions: to establish a multinational community or to renew the currently existing laws. Countries were eager to share their views with more than 10 motions being suggested.

Once the UNMOD began, the committee broke into three blocks, which later increased to four. The first bloc, led by Ukraine, focused on cooperating internationally to support developing countries technologically and financially and to renew internationally binding laws. However, through the discussion US, Japan, Iran, and Malaysia left to form their own bloc. While the bloc led by Ukraine focused on peace, the bloc led by the US focused on achieving cooperation. The second bloc, led by China, discussed creating a new convention on research and financial and technical support for developing countries. China stated that "Several minor countries are unable to freely say their opinions because they have less authority... we do not want diplomacy to affect scientific fields" and stressed the need to cut off diplomacy from space affairs in order to allow smaller countries to have the same vote with other large countries. The third bloc, led by Nigeria and Brazil, mainly discussed the sharing of resources internationally and co-using the current launch system. While they had similar ideas with the first bloc, they stated that peace and sustainability is not their main goal.

On the second day, delegates worked really hard in order to complete their draft resolutions. The first bloc led by Ukraine wanted the US's bloc to work together. However, the bloc led by the US had a different idea from Ukraine's bloc therefore they ended up working separately but became signatories of each other's resolutions. Furthermore, China's bloc also merged with Ukraine in order to maintain outer space as a

peaceful, safe, stable, secure and sustainable environment. In the end, the resolution Ukraine submitted passed.

While we had technical difficulties, overall, the conference was a success and delegates were all eager to present their ideas to combat the numerous problems that must be tackled regarding outer space affairs.

## MEET THE DELEGATES



### INTERMEDIATE 1

Amelia Miona Kimura & Sara Motojima (Ukraine)  
Junior & Senior High School of Kogakuin University

#### What do you enjoy in your free time?

Amelia: I like to watch movies a lot such as TVshows.

Sara: I like to read books.

#### What is the best thing about representing your country?

Amelia: It was very interesting because as many people know Ukraine is currently at war and I didn't think that this would affect anything in space but after doing a lot of research, we realized that our actions on earth can affect our actions in space and our actions in space can affect our actions on earth, so that was really interesting.

Sara: We can know more about Ukraine through research, so that was interesting, too.

#### Have you been to a MUN Conference before?

Yes, it's not really crazy, but I got to know a lot of people and I still keep in contact with some of them, so it's really great to be able to do that.

### ITU (Intermediate 2)

**Discussing Online Free Speech  
Cybersecurity in an insecure world**



# COMMITTEE REPORTS

## **Cooperation vs Singular Punishment**

By Kanon Kurabayashi and Chise Noguchi

Over the two-day conference, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) met to discuss cybersecurity and possible solutions to combating cyber attacks.

The committee engaged in multiple debates cycling through topics such as the monitoring of cybercommunication, cooperated cybersecurity between countries, and financial support for cybersecurity.

Delegates eventually split up into two competing blocs. One, led by Iran, called for the monitoring of cybercommunication and the need for cybercriminals to be punished with sanctions. The other, led by Malaysia and Egypt, proposed a new global system revolving around ITU, which allowed countries to exchange data on cybersecurity and new cyber technology to prevent cyberattack. We have asked the delegate of Iran, for the reason why Iran took the lead in one of the blocs in this meeting. The delegate of Iran, Mutty Un, has answered that it is because "Iran believes that there are a lot of disparity in cyberspace and its being dominated heavily by western powers like the US, EU, Russia, China so this resolution can help settle some disparity and and less economically developed nations, like Ethiopia and Belarus and give a voice to the voiceless."

On the second day of the conference, the delegates focused on preparing for their resolution papers. While both blocs recognized the threats of cyber attacks, their stances were different, with Iran's bloc which put importance on international cooperation, whereas Egypt's bloc put emphasis on education about cyber security. In the speeches about resolutions, the developing countries from Iran's bloc repeatedly pointed out the problems in the resolution made by countries such as Egypt, Australia, USA. Some even voiced their anger of the fact that the west had dominated the cyber space and that by only having developed, west countries of the bloc inside the statement concerning the plan to send technicians, engineers and cyber security

specialists, the resolution from Egypt, Australia, USA is pushing the west agenda onto everyone. Later, Iran made an amendment concerning this topic, changing the resolution from Egypt. In the end, both resolutions passed.

## MEET THE DELEGATES



### INTERMEDIATE 2

**Alexis Yim (Belarus)**  
**UWC ISAK**

#### How long have you been in Japan?

I've actually only been here for two weeks, and I'm thrilled to be in a MUN conference so early in a new country.

#### What history period are you into?

I wasn't originally interested in Indonesian history, but I am now interested in Indonesian history and have lately been doing research.

#### Where do you see yourself in ten years ?

I'm going to be 25, hopefully I see myself on the way to studying law,

### UNESCO (Advanced 1)

**Discussing the Use of Genome Editing**  
**~Restricting the use of CRISPR~**

# COMMITTEE REPORTS

By Chiaki Ishiwata and Lisa Fukushima

On the first day of the conference, delegates from 10 countries gathered to discuss the ways of “Monitoring CRISPR” in the 21st century. The conference started with countries pledging in their opening speeches to employ gene editing for international benefit, including the development of new medicine, and for agricultural production. While many countries agreed on the effective use of CRISPR under strict regulation, some countries demanded complete ban of CRISPR on humans due to its lack of safety or the country's religious beliefs. However, due to the similar stances of the countries, the committee had challenges dividing and forming blocs.

During the conference, a major crisis occurred, as it was declared that North Korea launched a missile to California. With only 90 minutes until the landing of the missile, UNESCO and DISEC merged to respond to the urgent missile crisis. During the unmod, three major blocs were formed, regarding their stance towards North Korea's actions. The first bloc consisted of Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and the US expressed condemnation of the missile attack, promoting the development of PAC4 anti-missile system to stop the future missile, while the second bloc led by India, Afghanistan, and Venezuela stated that the missile was not their concern, as they were not an American ally and since the missile would not pass their country. The third bloc led by the UK stated the importance of economic sanctions against North Korea.

The committees were thrown into further disarray when a missile inadvertently landed in Japan, killing the committee chair. Thrown into sudden chaos, Taiwan and China became leading countries to prevent the imminent danger to America. Under the immediate discussion, the US successfully evacuated its citizens, without any deaths. However, as the missile loaded viruses, delegates were required to prepare support for the US, and strict borders.

On the second day, the committee was divided into two blocs. The resolution submitted by China demanded international society to restrict the use of CRISPR, and to construct an international

cooperative organization which promotes education of CRISPR, and provides aids to developing countries in genetic technology. The other resolution submitted by Saudi Arabia urged the international community to monitor CRISPR and Gene-Editing activities on Plant, Animal, and Human. The conference closed with both resolutions passed.

As technology will continue developing, and alternate the debate of the regulation of the use of CRISPR must proceed.

## MEET THE DELEGATES



### ADVANCED 1

**Danish Aaron Mustapha**  
**UWC ISAK**

#### What made you decide to join MUN?

I started MUN in 6th grade because I was interested in politics and the international world.

#### What is your favorite food?

Depends on my mood.

#### Why did you decide to act patriotic during the crisis?

I decided to act this way because a crisis is based on a hypothetical situation, and if those situations actually occurred, many countries will act selfishly, and pretending to be that character will engage the participation of other delegates, and will be much more fun.



# COMMITTEE REPORTS

## DISEC (Advanced 2)

### Extremism and The Use of Unconventional Weapons

~The necessity of veto power~

By Keina Amada and Natsuki Fukami

Delegates from 12 countries, who had originally gathered to extensively discuss the topic of extremism and the use of unconventional weapons over the two-day conference, were forced to suspend their discussions and merge with UNESCO to address an emerging crisis, North Korea's launch of a virus-equipped missile directed toward the US.

In response to the crisis, delegates debated how to stop the missile or prevent the damage, but while possible solutions were still being discussed, a part of the missile landed in Japan and all the chairs became disconnected. However, with the missile still heading towards California, delegates worked together to come up with a solution. In the end, it was decided that rather than trying to prevent the missile from landing in California, which would have led to it landing on an unspecified place in Europe, it was better to evacuate the citizens and let the missile hit California. The decisions averted a potentially devastating strike in Europe and allowed citizens in California time to safely evacuate, and delegates discussed potential future plans, such as the research on a new variant of an airborne virus which is contained in the missile and what to do with North Korea.

On the second day, delegates worked on draft resolutions after separating into two blocs, based on whether they were for or against veto power. The bloc for veto power consisted of the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, and the Russian Federation, whereas the other bloc was led by Turkey, Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

The conference ended with one passing resolution submitted by Turkey.

## MEET THE DELEGATES



### ADVANCED 2

Mizuki Hayakawa & Kiho Hirabayashi (US)  
Senzoku Gakuen Junior High School

### Have you been to a MUN Conference before?

Kiho: I have participated in simulations at school, but this is my first time participating in a real conference. I would like to participate in more conferences like this in the future.

Mizuki: I participated in JMMUN last year, but participating in the advanced committee this year made me feel that we needed to know more. Also, I want to be able to talk with people who are not just in senzoku, and I want to join conferences abroad as well in the future.

### Would you like to visit your country?

Kiho: I have been to New York once when I was 4. I'm worried about hate crimes, but I would still like to visit America again.

Mizuki: America is a diverse country, unlike Japan, and I like being in diverse environments, so I would like to visit America.

### What is your goal for this year?

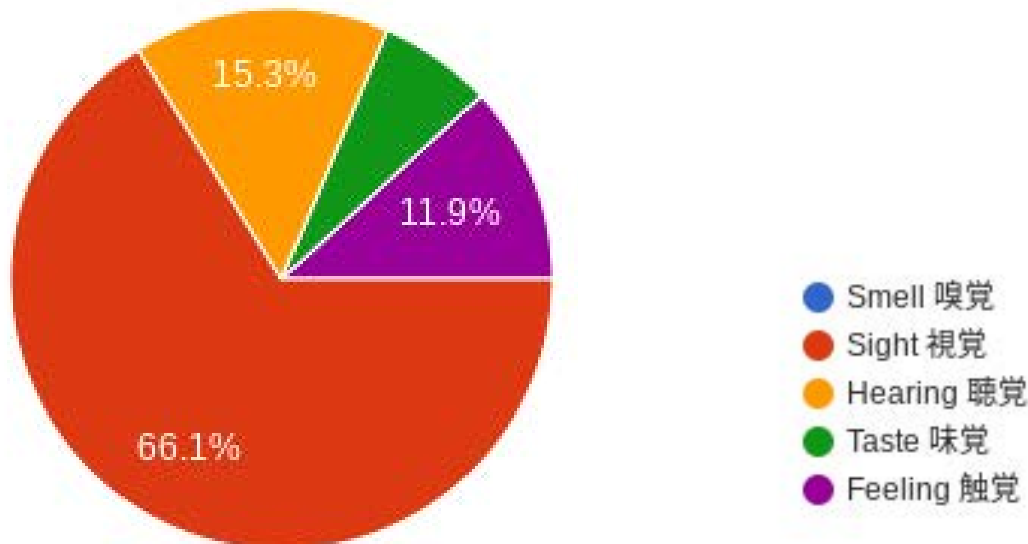
Kiho: Because I'm bilingual, I tend to speak English more than Japanese, and so my goal for this year is to talk more in Japanese.

Mizuki: I want to be more aware of what is happening in the world, because watching the news, I feel that I have a general idea of what's happening but I don't know the details or the history that's involved with what's happening.

# SURVEY RESULTS



**If you could use only one out of the five senses (smell,sight,hearing,taste,feeling) which would you pick?**



## **SIGHT:**

“Because there are many tools to aid hearing, but few tools to help sight.I thought I might be able to do without the other senses.”

*-Kikako Nakamura*

“There's a certain privilege human beings have, and it's to view things and come up with our own conclusions for them. Every color, every lit candle, every second hand on a grandfather clock represents something to everyone. Hearing about things, feeling them viscerally, or smelling them can only go so far. To see things is to imagine, and to imagine is to create; I'd do anything to keep my ability to create.”

*-Reyan Ajizu*

“Sight is important because they allow us to connect with our surroundings, keep us safe, and help maintain the sharpness of our minds.”

*-Gabriel Lee*

## **HEARING:**

“Communication is really important among people and hearing is a major part of communication. It is important to hear as it helps us to understand and keep in touch with others.”

*-Chloe Chow*

## **TOUCH:**

“It's like one of the little joys in life to feel a cool breeze, a warm hug or a soft pillow - I wouldn't want to take that away”

*-Rihana Lakshmi Rajyadhyaksha*

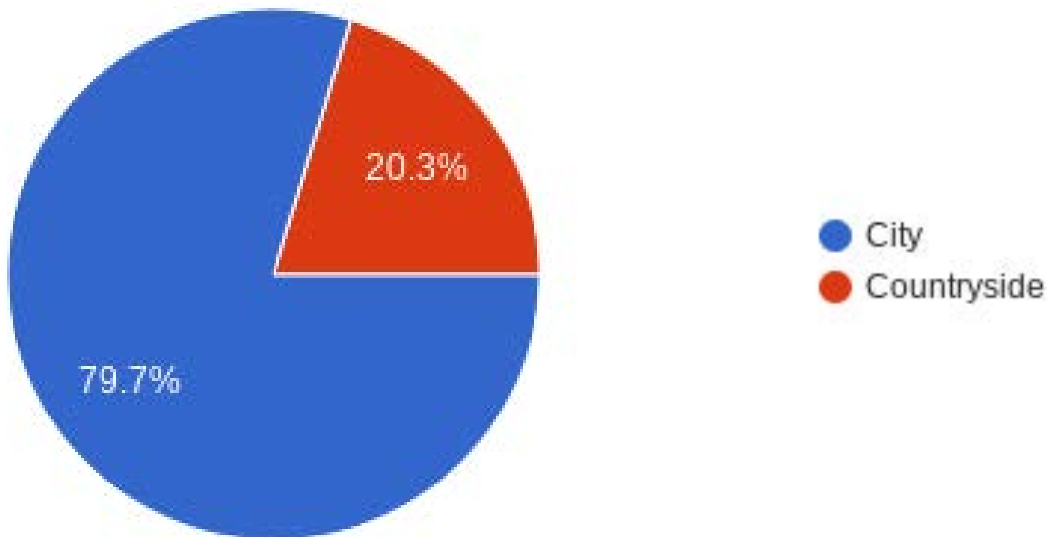
“Usually the sensation of pain is what saves us from getting serious injuries so the sense of feeling things around is quite important.”

*-Nayuni Perumpularachchi*

# SURVEY RESULTS



## Would you like to live in the city or the countryside?



### CITY:

“As I am a quite aggressive person, I would like to seek for improvement. City has a fast pace in order to speed up everything and make improvements. Countryside is too relaxing for me. As in Hong Kong, our citizens are believed to be enjoying to go to work. I think I am a part of this kind of people. City suits me more.”

-Chloe Chow

“I like to go fast. Finish things quickly; out of sight and out of mind. When I linger, I notice the imperfections, and a city is full of imperfections hidden behind the gigantic canvas of bright lights and buildings. If you're born in the country, you're made for it but if you fall in love with the city, you can remake yourself in it. Also, tell a New Yorker to live in Missouri and they'll die in 5-6 business days. Trust.”

-Reyan Ajizu

“City has much more fun than countryside. I want to earn money”

-Yukino Yamanishi

“Because I like shopping and I do not like bugs”

-Miyu Uchida

### COUNTRYSIDE:

“I would love to make myself a little house out where it's quiet.”

-Sanay Bennu

### OTHER:

“You have more access to different opportunities in which we believe is most beneficial to us.”

-Sola Mangi



# SURVEY RESULTS



## Are you interested in politics? Why or why not?

“Yes. I am interested in politics. Government and politics impacts every aspect of our lives. Having an understanding of politics can help me determine the best course of action regarding a wide range of issues.”

*-student from Brittany Ip Pui In*



“Yes, I am. Politics can be about the development of a country or city where I am living in. The policies, the proposals of the government are somehow counted as politics. So as the councillors, they work for us and create a better city. They are more or less politicians. This makes me pay attention to politics.”

*-Chloe Chow*

“No. I believe that politics, while necessary, exists merely because of differences in opinions and objectives. I personally feel that lobbying with others and coming to a compromise is tiring and breeds unnecessary conflict”

*-Gabriel Lee*

“I started to find politics interesting after learning about history in class. Also, joining MUN conferences allows me to have more interest and more ideas about politics.”

*-Yui Tanaka*

“Yes. To not be interested in politics is a privilege. As a minority, a woman of color in a country where politics and the Prime Minister's laws can change my standard of life so quickly and so drastically, being interested in politics is like a jail cell to me; there's no way I can escape it, because one way or another, I'll always have to be involved in it. If you're part of the people who can afford to not care about politics, you're blind to the struggles of many, and are lucky to be such. To learn about the political landscape of my own country, as well as the world, is a duty we all have, and should indulge in.”

*-Reyan Ajizu*



“Personally, I am not very interested in politics. While I do keep up to date on certain topics, I find that sometimes it can be a lot to take in.”

*-Nayuni Perumpularachchi*

# CONFERENCE AWARDS



Congratulations to the winners...  
and all of the participants in this year's conference.

<b>WHO (Beginner 1)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Tomo Masutani (Mexico)
Honorable Mention:	Mei Konno, Kotono Okubo (People's Republic of China)
Diplomatic Commendation	Ryoma Suzuki (Afghanistan) Rika Kobayashi, Shin Morimoto (Brazil)
Best Position Paper:	Rio Ozawa (United Kingdom)

<b>SOCHUM (Beginner 2)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Anna Szabo (Norway)
Honorable Mention:	Kazuki Maeda (Greece)
Diplomatic Commendation	Tomoya Kiyama, Kanon Noda (Canada) Sanay Bennur (Mexico)
Best Position Paper:	Sumi Uetake, Yuna Fukushima (Belize)

<b>UNOOSA (Intermediate 1)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Mona Abe (Nigeria)
Honorable Mention:	Gabriel Lee (Brazil)
Diplomatic Commendation	Amelia Miona Kimura, Sara Motojima (Ukraine) Miyu Yoshimatsu, Anna Kobayashi (Canada)
Best Position Paper:	Gabriel Lee (Brazil)

<b>ITU (Intermediate 2)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Alexis Yim (Belarus)
Honorable Mention:	Mutty Un (Iran)
Diplomatic Commendation	Jessica Chao (Afghanistan) Sansan Sekimoto, Kikako Nakamura (Turkey)
Best Position Paper:	Mithun Selvakumar (Russian Federation)

<b>UNESCO (Advanced 1)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Komari Machida (Japan)
Honorable Mention:	Danish Anaqi (Saudi Arabia)
Best Position Paper:	Nayuni Perumpularachchi (Russian Federation)

<b>DISEC (Advanced 2)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Shoichiro Hashimoto (Republic of Korea)
Honorable Mention:	Daud Rafi Khan (Syrian Arab Republic)
Best Position Paper:	Kaoru Inagaki, Kadhija Mohammed (Turkey)

# MEET THE JMMUN STAFF



## Executive Committee

**Secretary General:** Rinka Maruyama      **Deputy-Secretary General:** Mai Mitsui

## JMMUN Chairs

Advanced 1	Advanced 2	Intermed. 1	Intermed. 2	Beginner 1	Beginner 2
<b>Director:</b> Misato Koganei	<b>Director:</b> Marina Takahashi	<b>Director:</b> Yuumi Inai	<b>Director:</b> Imari Nagase	<b>Director:</b> Miho Ando	<b>Director:</b> Natsuki Tada
<b>Co-Director:</b> Mei Kawamura Shiori Kurokawa Risako Tomita	<b>Co-Director:</b> Saika Muto Aoi Nakata	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Yuki Sugimoto Saki Maeda	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Yui Irie Lily Ogawa	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Aisha Kitazume Milan Yamaoka Rina Hashizume	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Yuina Seki Anna Imai



## Press Team

Kanon Kurabayashi, Chiaki Ishiwata, Misuzu Sato, Manaka Tatsuno, Lisa Fukushima, Natsuki Fukami, Sky Kanthatham, Keina Amada, Luka Higashida, Riko Komiyama, Yuiko Tsuruno, Chise Noguchi



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The poster features a background of crumpled paper with a faint drawing of a classical building. A golden spiral is visible on the left side. The top right corner contains a globe logo with the text 'JMMUN' below it. The bottom of the poster is a pink banner with a black graduation cap icon containing the website address.



SENZOKU GAKUEN