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JMMUN TIMES

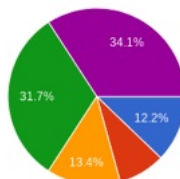
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Magnify: Examining Overlooked Crises

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to the Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations (JMMUN) Conference 2024.

I would first like to thank all of the delegates and advisors for traveling to Senzoku Gakuen to participate in this conference. To the delegates who have experienced our past JMMUN conferences, we are more than happy to welcome you back. Moreover, as we are able to have this conference completely in-person for the first time in two years, I hope that delegates will be able to take this opportunity to engage in conversations with other delegates in and out of committee, and deepen their knowledge of international relations.

This year's theme "Magnify: Examining Overlooked Crises" focuses this conference on international problems that remain unsolved due to a lack of discussion.

Last September, I had the opportunity to participate in an international competition for lifesaving, a new and growing sport developed to test the agility of lifeguards.

In the training camps that I attended, my coaches constantly reminded me to be keen of my surroundings. This was not only for the sake of my performance in competition, but also my performance when fulfilling my duties as a lifeguard. When guarding the beaches, the key to saving lives is to recognize the premonitions and risks of water-related accidents and to take action. When these signs are overlooked or put aside, a person can be drowned out by waves in an instant, leading to a preventable death.

Similarly, temporarily putting aside or overlooking a problem could result in it being drowned out by waves of international crises.

The current news focuses on the Palestine Israel conflict, a crisis in need of immediate settlement.

But let us not forget, the Syrian civil war, which led to millions of refugees in need of a home; the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan which led to the violation of human rights; the Myanmar military coup which led to the deterioration of a democracy; all of their premonitions were

overlooked, and even after the expansion of the problem, were never solved and were drowned out by the next international crisis.

As a delegate, it is your job to not only do what is best for your country, but also compromise and do what is best for the world. In the following two days, you may represent an unfamiliar country, or you may advocate for something that contradicts your personal opinions. However, through research and debate, I sincerely hope that you will be able to understand the beliefs and philosophies of your country, and broaden your perspective to solve these overlooked issues.

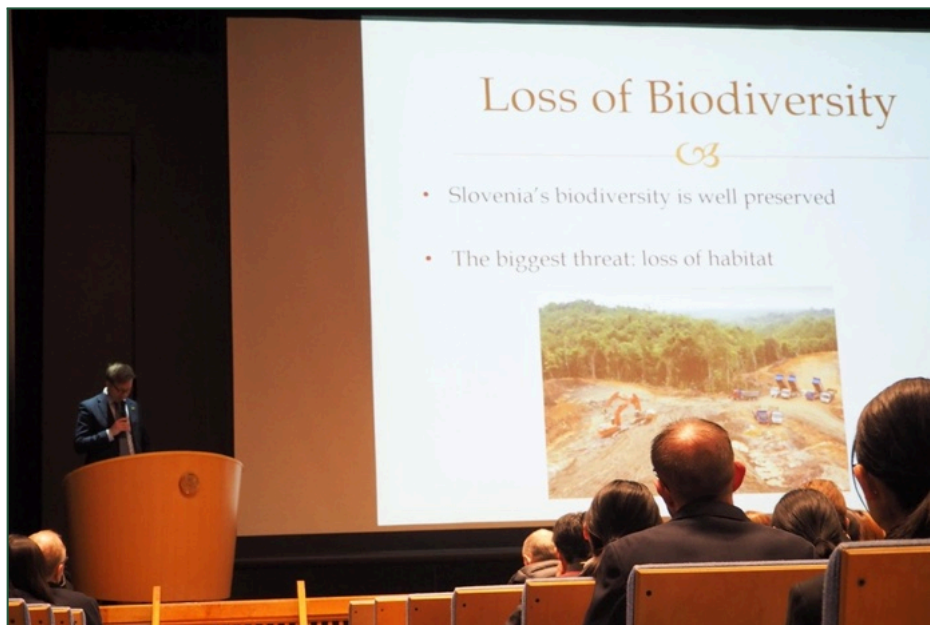
A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Risako".

Risako Tomita
SECRETARY-GENERAL
Japan Metropolitan Model United
Nations 2024

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

No Cutting Corners in Ensuring a Biodiverse World: A Diplomat's Guide to a Greener Planet and an International Career

JAKA MIKLAVČIČ, DEPUTY HEAD OF MISSION FOR THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



Exuding a deep commitment to country and to nature, Jaka Miklavčič, Deputy Head of Mission for the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia, delivered an uplifting keynote address that promoted a vision for biodiverse economic principles championed by a new nation in the center of Europe—Slovenia.

In his speech, Mr. Miklavčič lauded students for participating in the search for knowledge and ideas. He described the inspiration to discard earlier dreams of being a doctor for the challenge of being a diplomat—the founding of Slovenia as an independent state in 1991. Only a high school student at the time, he saw an opportunity to represent this new country, his country, abroad, a professional future that matched his desire to travel, talk to people, and find solutions to global problems. Years of study and hard work later, he now enjoys the opportunity to visit many countries and “do something for my country and the world.” In that

vein, he provided a glimpse into his work as a diplomat and as a representative of his country, detailing how Slovenia see itself as the “green heart of Europe,” where a vision of biodiversity being more than just a byword has taken root, a point emphasized throughout his address and an accompanying video he showed.

At the beginning of his keynote address, Mr. Miklavčič spent a few minutes recounting his diplomatic career. Japan represents his sixth posting on behalf of his government. He has served in five countries over his twenty five years with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His first post was in Serbia right after the war in Yugoslavia. He lived in Belgrade during his time there. His most recent post was in the United Arab Emirates, where he dealt with economic issues and helped coordinate Slovenia's participation in Expo 202 in Dubai. He described how thrilled he was to be posted in Japan, coming full circle

thirty years after his first visit. He had promised himself at that time that he would “one day return back” and now he has fulfilled that promise. In his current position, he is sharing Slovenia's message and once again preparing for Slovenia's participation in Expo 2025 in Osaka.

“But you have so much wood,” he was told.

“We have, yes, but we won't cut,” he responded.

“Why not?” he was asked.

“We are not doing it to satisfy our economic interest, but to protect nature.”

He described the core of his work as building relationships, both political and economical, between countries as well as offering consular services to Slovenia's living abroad—more than 100 Slovenias are currently living in Japan. Promoting friendly and close relations crosses many endeavors, according to Mr. Miklavčič. In his first year in Japan, Mr. Miklavčič has participated in the opening of a Slovenian company in Japan, attended a basketball match between Slovenia (home of star professional basketball player Luka Dončić) and Japan, and joined efforts to discuss sustainability at educational institutions, such as Meiji University.

Located in central Europe with access to the Adriatic Sea, Slovenia serves as “the crossroads of the Mediterranean,” according to Mr. Miklavčič. He noted how Slovenia is a young country, having gained independence in 1991. Slovenia formally joined the UN in 1992 and the European Union in 2004. Slovenia's population of 2 million people is

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

comparable to Nagoya and its 20,000 kilometers of landmass is roughly equivalent to Shikoku Island. Perhaps, its youth and size contributes to Slovenia's progressive policies, which were the core subject of Mr. Miklavčič's address.

"How we are keeping our country clean," forms a central thought of Slovenian society, according to Mr. Miklavčič, who spoke at length about Slovenia's approach to promoting biodiversity. Slovenia has an exceptionally rich natural environment with biodiversity in both ecosystems and individual plant and animal species. Forests cover 65 percent of the country's landmass with the remaining area divided primarily between agriculture (27.5 percent), urban sites (4.6), and rivers and lakes (0.4 percent). The nation has protected 40.5 percent of its land (8,210km²) and 11km of its sea. Slovenia is home to the only protected pre primeval wooded area in Europe. The nation's commitment to biodiversity extends to all wildlife. All wild species of plants, animals, and fungi are protected by law, which prohibits damage or deliberate destruction without justification. The nation has 60 protected habitats, including coastal and salt tolerant (20 percent); forested (18.3 percent); and grassland (18.3 percent) habitats. In total, 447 species of protected animals live in Slovenia, 54 percent being birds and 9.8 percent being mammals. When asked during question time what Slovenia does to

prevent poaching of plants or animals, Mr. Miklavčič acted as if he had not heard the word before playfully deadpanning that Slovenia does not have poaching because "the farmers are always watching" the land.

One delegate asked for advice on how to balance the competing forces of economic development and environmental protection. Mr. Miklavčič first acknowledged that environmental protection must be the top priority. However, he added that, in addition to protecting nature, it was important to promote clean energy and clean economies. In this regard, he offered Slovenia as an example of how to balance ecological and economic interests. Slovenia has a lot of rivers, so it gets a lot of energy from hydroelectric power. He suggested that each country examine its own needs and natural environment and discover its own path to sustainability, making the necessary investments. He admitted that such investments are a financial burden, one that requires economies to support the end goal. But he adds that there will be no need to discuss endangered species or our own survival if we make it a priority. When asked by a delegate if we can combine green and economic interests, he responded by saying that the answer was in the question: "Protecting nature and economy have to work hand-and-hand."

He closed with the sincere hope that other countries could see Slovenia as an example to follow. He reiterated an

idea central to Slovenia's approach to the natural world: "People are living beings and cannot survive without nature. Our very lives depend on it." Whether we consider nature as our source of food, medicine, raw material, protection from droughts or landslides, we cannot take nature for granted. His sentiment was echoed in the video describing Slovenia's commitment to "live hand and hand with these riches" provided by nature. During question time, Mr. Miklavčič illustrated the depth of Slovenia's commitment to a biodiverse economy through recounting a conversation over Slovenian wood exports. After describing Slovenia's forested land, he was asked if he would be open to exporting some of Slovenia's vast woodland. To this question, Mr. Miklavčič responded that he couldn't because the quotas for the next ten years had already been sold.

"But you have so much wood," he was told.

"We have, yes, but we won't cut," he responded.

"Why not?" he was asked.

"We are not doing it to satisfy our economic interest, but to protect nature."

In advocating a nature-first approach to business, perhaps this young nation can teach the world a valuable lesson, a lesson that the whole biosphere can benefit from.

By JMMUN Press



Mr. Jaka Miklavčič is the Minister Plenipotentiary and Deputy Head of the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Tokyo. For over twenty years, he has dedicated his professional life to international relations. His professional experience spans the full spectrum of diplomatic work: multilateral (NATO, UN), bilateral (Serbia, Montenegro, Austria, India, UAE), consular (Turkey, Hungary, Serbia, BiH, Egypt, India, UAE), and international relations in culture and public diplomacy (support and organization of EXPO 2020 in Dubai, UAE). He is proficient in languages, as he speaks English, German, Serbian, Spanish, Arabic, and is currently learning Japanese. Mr. Miklavčič has also been a part of the Lion's Club since 1999, an international nongovernmental organization dedicated to volunteering and providing for the world in need.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

FAO (Beginner 1)

Combating the Food Crisis

By Riko Komiyama, Nana Adachi, and Hana Ishimura

Globally, countries waste 40 percent of food production, while 820 million people suffer from hunger every night. The disconnect between production and starvation has vexed the international community for years. In this committee, countries gather in hope of finally finding a complete solution to this ongoing problem.

The committee started off smoothly, with all countries agreeing on the importance of tackling the food crisis. Countries such as Pakistan emphasized the importance of finding different approaches to agriculture, while Switzerland stressed the importance of aiding food-insecure countries. With each country expressing their stances enthusiastically, the committee seemed to take a good first step. However, as the conference reached the later phase of Day One, fractures in approaches advocated by committee members became apparent.

Portugal formed a bloc with countries suffering from and passionate about climate change. Sweden's bloc, made out mainly of developing countries, focused on the development of technology. Poland, working with countries holding refugee problems, wished to solve conflicts as a first step. Switzerland worked with both developing and developed countries, emphasizing the importance of financial and humanitarian aids. Brazil, recognizing its positive effects, promoted the "Zero Hunger Challenge". Although countries need to work together to solve issues, the committee broke into many small groups. As a result, the committee faced difficulties coming to agreements on motions, with six motions in a row failing to receive enough votes. With each country's strong passion for their stance, the room erupted into many high-level debates of persuasion.

Unfortunately, Poland's resolution draft was not accepted, leaving Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland's drafts for final consideration. During the Two-For-Two-Against speeches, Poland's bloc spoke passionately on the importance of solving conflicts. The conference ended with all three resolutions passing. It is our hope that effective measures are taken soon to finally solve the food crisis.

MEET THE DELEGATES



BEGINNERS 1
Shreya Prasad & Angelina Ito
(DENMARK)
UIA International School of Tokyo

Why did you start MUN?

We're one of the later starters in our school. We saw other students around us join MUN and they thought it was very helpful. We wanted to work with other countries and collaborate and meet new people.

What's attractive about your country?

Denmark is one of the countries that does sustainable agriculture. Denmark works with the WFP to offer financial and humanitarian aid.

Is there anything you discovered in your research that surprised you?

Denmark produces more food than actually needed, which surprised me a lot.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UNEP (Beginner 2)

Tackling the Loss of Biodiversity

By Rinko Koyama, Koyuki Sogabe, Ema Ito, Haruka Miyama and Hinako Ohbatake

The natural world is a wonderful tapestry of life, teeming with species that inhabit every nook and cranny of the planet, and each species plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and contributing to the sustainability of life on Earth. Delegates present for the UNEP committee meeting understood the weight of this responsibility as they considered the loss of biodiversity and the serious consequences for human health when ecosystem services are no longer sufficient to meet society's demands.

Over the two-day conference, deforestation, poaching, ecotourism, and protected areas responding to biodiversity loss, were discussed.

The first day started off with delegates outlining the current situation and problems in their opening speeches. In the moderated caucus, multiple countries argued for protected areas and ecotourism. During the unmoderated caucus, three major blocs formed. One bloc, led by the Republic of Finland, focused on the use of AI, the establishment of a trust fund for protected areas, and support for the use of the ecosystem investments in future projects. Another bloc, led by Botswana, pressed the necessity to protect agriculture and crop industries while they advocated for developed countries to provide assistance to developing countries to increase renewable energy and reduce waste from various human activities.

One of the blocs led by Madagascar set their goal to create a cycle of correct knowledge on nature conservation to inform people about ecosystem protection to minimize negative impacts on ecosystems and expand areas of conserved nature.

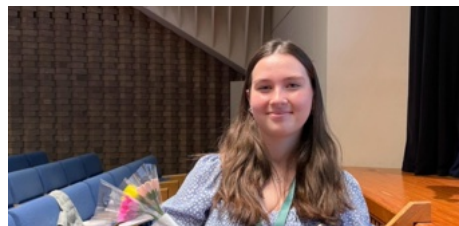
On the second day, blocs worked to finish resolution papers while they acquired signatories.

The first resolution presented by the United States of America pressed the usage of AI to aid growth and called upon international cooperation within the scientific community to come up with more specific solutions. The second resolution submitted by Madagascar addressed the need to raise awareness through education, while introducing specific

programs to support their goal. The last resolution, led by Botswana, presented diverse countermeasures such as funding and conserving endangered species.

In the end, all three resolutions passed.

MEET THE DELEGATES



BEGINNERS 2
Elizabeth Maloy
(KENYA)

Saint Ignatius College Prep

What interests you about MUN?

That I can interact with people from different countries.

What was a memorable scene during today's conference?

Being able to celebrate my birthday with receiving a flower from the fundraising project.



BEGINNERS 2
Kenta Tani
(SLOVENIA)

Tokyo Metropolitan Kokusai High School

What interests you about MUN?

I am interested in politics and debate. MUN provides me with a chance to meet people and debate on actual life threats that may become relevant to my career in the future

How do you plan on using your skills gained from MUN in the future?

The most interesting part was about how strangers who never met before formed committees based upon their opinions and wrote their resolutions without much hesitation.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UNODC (Intermediate 1)

Reinventing International Drug Policies

By Shizuna Kano, Karin Furumoto, Remi Tamoto, Chise Noguchi

Numerous countries recognize the severity of the issue of illegal drug use among its citizens. The consumption of illegal drugs has increased rapidly, with the number of drug users rising up to 296 million in 2021, and a 23% increase compared to the last decade. Over the two-day conference, sixty countries gathered to discuss new policy approaches to curtail drug trafficking, with several solutions such as the enforcing of border controls and educating young children and adults about the long-term effects of drugs.

On the first day, the delegates engaged in lively communication as they formed alliances and blocs through multiple unmoderated caucuses while discussing the illegal activities of drug use. During the second UNMOD, there was a heated exchange between Ireland and China as they argued about their respective stances. While China wished to apply strict laws against the use of drugs, Ireland expressed their desire to implement softer laws to educate people to reduce the amount of illegal drug consumption. Russia, seeing merit to both sides of this discussion, worked hard to create a “win-win” situation that had both strict and soft laws with the solution of imposing border control. The two countries soon came up with the solution of enforcing border control and implementing strict laws against drug consumption. The second day started off with a twenty-minute UNMOD, where each bloc finalized their stances and resumed their work on the resolutions. In the end, four resolutions were submitted each discussing solutions in fields such as education, regulation, and border control.

MEET THE DELEGATES



Intermediate 1

Jihoo Hurr
(CHINA)

Westfields International School

What was your first MUN experience like?

Last year in Fukuoka, Japan was my first experience. It carried over to JMMUN but I still do not know what I am doing, and I guess confusion is an easy answer.

Why did you start MUN?

My MUN advisor at school invited me to join the MUN team telling me that I would be suited for it. So I decided to join for that school year and continued the following year.



INTERMEDIATE 1

Misaki Tomiyama and Emma Ichimura
(Ireland)

Shibuya Makuhari Junior and Senior High School

Did anything you discovered in researching your country surprise you?

Misaki: The impact of drugs for the younger population.

Emma: It is hard to imagine the problem of drugs in our everyday lives and I was able to imagine what it's like to be a person living in a country with drugs.

Would you like to visit your country?

Misaki: Why wouldn't we?

Misaki: [This Committee's topic] is not a topic that leaves a nice impression of [Ireland] but that's not the whole picture of this nation.

Emma: Doing MUN, everytime there is a new country so it's very interesting and I really want to go there too.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

HRC (Intermediate 2)

Freedom of Speech in the Digital Age

By Sari Kanazawa, Yui Baba, Aoba Murakami,
Lira Masuda, Maho Yamada

The penetration of the internet has led to the outbreak of an unprecedented number of disruptions and disorders throughout society. Freedom of speech—long cherished as a fundamental right throughout much of the world, has encountered crucial challenges on an international scale that needed to be combatted. Against this backdrop, the Human Rights Council (HRC) gathered to discuss and produce a profound impact on the topic of addressing freedom of speech in the digital age. Over the two-day conference, 59 countries engaged in deep deliberations on the subject, identifying steps that could be taken to benefit society.

The conference began with countries introducing their stances on the issue. A multitude of countries indicated the significance of securing individual rights. Such views were passionately expressed by Polynesia during a rousing opening speech, designating social security as the focal point of the conference.

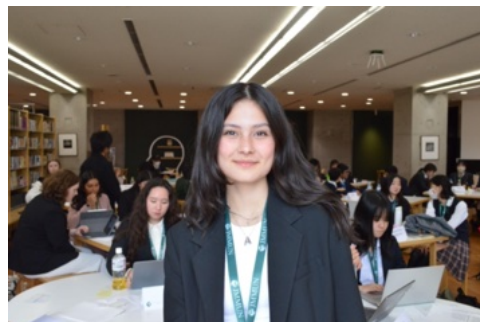
Through the cycles of moderated (MOD) and unmoderated (UNMOD) caucuses, delegates seemed to be gratified by comparable stances by other countries. Through layered discussion, four blocs visible on the first two UNMODs became three blocs, proceeding the delegates to the creation of the resolution papers. Whilst blocs had details corresponding to each other, they succeeded in distinguishing their stances. Implementation of media literacy through education was one factor that interested the delegates; on the contrary, the use of AI was a topic that the delegates conflicted upon.

The HRC committee resumed the second day with a time limit of 2 hours for the submission of the resolution paper. Delegates engaged in finalizing the resolution papers, and in total of three resolution papers were turned into the chairs. The first resolution with Croatia being the main submitter considered NGOs to be a contributing factor for this issue, in addition to providing education about detecting misinformation and disinformation and defining the international definition of freedom of speech as critical. The second resolution, having been signed by DPRK, Uzbekistan, Cuba, Russian Federation and many others, emphasized artificial intelligence and the establishment of a Human Rights Council sub-committee on this topic. The final resolution was turned in with the USA being the main submitter, which sought to raise awareness of human rights on social media through the construction of educational institutions and the promotion of this issue on a section of the United Nations Human Rights Council website.

With respect to the delegates and chairs, the conference

ended successfully.

MEET THE DELEGATES



INTERMEDIATE 2
Anna Maria Haaf
(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
Saint Ignatius College Prep

What is your country's appealing point?

The United States of America is willing to help countries both developing and developed.

Why did you decide to participate in JMMUN?

It was a recommendation from my school, and I thought it would be great to experience Model United Nations in a foreign country as well as interacting with people all over Japan.



INTERMEDIATE 2
Josie Stoltz
(UZBEKISTAN)
Saint Ignatius College Prep

What topic do you want to do for next year's JMMUN?

UNDP. It is my favorite committee, and there are many conversations that can be expanded.

How long do you think you will survive in a zombie apocalypse?

I think I would be scared, and turn into a zombie very quickly.

ECOSOC (Advanced)

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Integrating Redistribution in a Globalized Economy

By Haruka Nishimitsu, Maho Kaneko, Mio Hirooka, Miu Someya

At any moment, a crisis of such magnitude that influences every other issue to overshadow may occur, applying tremendous pressure on delegates to respond quickly and decisively. During the two-day conference of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the discussion of economic redistribution would have to be set aside as an intergalactic challenge to reset the committee's priorities.

On the first day, the conference started with several delegates outlining their economic situation and stances in their opening speeches. The majority of the countries concurred with the opinion that global cooperation and progressive taxation is necessary. Several MODs took place, during which delegates held intense debates. Many countries recognized the need to invest in infrastructure and education in order to fabricate economic equality. When Malawi took the floor, their delegate claimed that instead of redistributing, accumulating money from the bottom is essential in order to build a sustainable economy. Their imposing proposal drew the committee's attention, where delegates erupted into cheers and applause.

Just as delegates began to formulate ideas and blocs, roughly halfway through the 50 minute UNMOD, the secretaries general of JMMUN stormed into the conference room and announced that a crisis had broken out. Video from a breaking news story revealed that the space probe Voyager 1 had crashed back on Earth (in Luxembourg) with a warning message from outer space: "They have found you. Do not contact us again. They will attack in 300 years." Every single delegate attending was required to express their opinions on how to handle this existential threat to humanity in a 30 second speech. Ukraine's passionate speech, suggesting to use USA's superior military forces, made many delegates exclaim in agreement. Overall, some countries suggested negotiating for peace as the best solution, while other countries claimed negotiation is impossible without knowledge of the aliens.

The committee eventually concluded that first and foremost, understanding the alien's military potential was the most important as well as gathering resources and preparing for attack, in order to minimize possible damage. After the sudden crisis had settled, two resolutions were submitted. The committee resumed the original topic on the solutions of redistribution in a globalized economy. It is not an exaggeration to say that this conference was a memorable one for all participants involved. Delegates were forced to act swiftly and learn about confronting issues in real time. It is without a doubt that the JMMUN 2024 conference was, indeed, a cosmic success.

MEET THE DELEGATES



ADVANCED
Sophia Siok & Tyler Shaver
(JAPAN & MALAWI)
Saint Ignatius College Prep

Why did you choose to participate in JMMUN?

Sophia: I am from the US and had never visited Japan until now. I really like MUN in general and I actually competed in a conference in Germany. I wanted to see how MUN is in different countries.

What global issue interests you?

Sophia: One of the issues I am most passionate about is equitable access to resources for all citizens. Instead of focusing on world-wide problems, I feel a deeper connection to finding sustainable ways for all people to have access to fundamental rights such as water. I participated in internships providing sustainable ways to ensure fundamental rights for all.

What was the most challenging MUN conference you have attended?

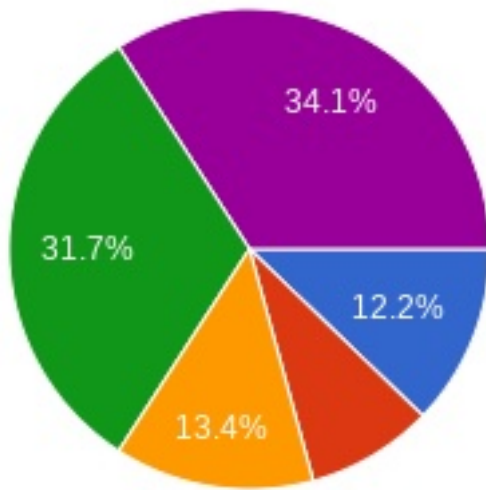
Tyler: There are two MUNs I have participated before that stand out to me. The first one is the one I participated in at Georgetown. I found this MUN very challenging due to the fierce competition I had with other delegates. The conference was held from the morning to night which ate up my stamina as well. The second MUN I found the most challenging is the one I participated in at Washington University. This was very challenging because I was left clueless on the topic of the conference until the actual day of the MUN. However Tyler mentioned that "This was the most rewarding MUN I have ever attended because I won!"

Would you survive a zombie apocalypse? If you think so, how?

Yes. I will definitely survive. I can use my tools and weapons, and my eyes to identify trustworthy companions. But, it might be hard for me to stay away from the female zombies as they have the tendency to flirt with me. I think I have to put my focus on scattering and escaping from the female zombies because they can follow me wherever I go.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What is your favorite time of the day?



- Morning
- Noon
- Afternoon
- Evening
- Midnight

Morning:

"because i feel like i can take on the world"
-Ruriko Sakamoto

Afternoon:

"The sun makes me feel sleepy and that's comfortable" -Rio Nishigaki

Evening:

"The color of the sky is pretty and the mood is quiet and relaxing" -Emma Ichimura

Midnight:

"Because it's time that I'm allowed to do anything as much as i want (recently I've been obsessed with crocheting 🧶!!)" -Sashu Komoto

"I get to party alone in the kitchen because my parents won't be awake :D" -Mari Kimura

"Because I am unconscious" -Matthias Arnold

What three items would you take to a desert island?

1. A house filled with living essentials
2. A boat
3. A magical sword!

"To build my own empire."
-Mira Niiyama

1. A helicopter
2. A week's worth of food
3. A helicopter pilot

"Food so I can survive and the helicopter and pilot so that I can get out of there."
-Riya

I don't need three. I will take Taylor Swift with me.

"I don't think I'll even have to go to the desert but even if I went, her bodyguards can come pick us up."
-Rio Yamaoka

1. Arnold Schwarzenegger
2. All of the material in the internet archive on a 17 TB usb from alibaba
3. A duck

Arnold does all the work while I play games and look at the duck
-Riley Keith

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



What advice do you have for students who want to be diplomats or have a career in international relations?

To become a diplomat, you have to have interest in history, domestic, foreign and security politics. In addition to an interest in international relations, the diplomatic profession requires good psychophysical capabilities and the ability to communicate clearly in a few foreign languages. A diplomat must develop skills for a tolerant intercultural dialogue, adaptability, must have negotiation skills, sufficient self-confidence, communicativeness, analytical thinking and most importantly, the ability to foresee events and processes in a country and international communities.

How do you like living in Japan? Have you gotten comfortable with Japanese culture?

I enjoy my stay in Japan. I feel like being at home. The beautiful nature and the friendliness of its people have given me positive energy. When I visited Japan for the first time was in the early 90's as an exchange student. Already at that time, I have decided to return someday back to Japan as a visitor. Now it is my privilege to be able to work and to represent Slovenia in Japan.

Modesty, politeness and social harmony are characteristics of the rich Japanese culture. I

have attended many cultural events here in Japan and I will do more since I want to understand Japanese tradition and history better.

What is something about your country that you would like delegates or the general public to know?

Green is an important color for Slovenia in many ways. It represents the land of forests -More than 60% of Slovenia is covered with forest, making it the third most forested country in Europe, and one of the greenest in the world.

Slovenians like to say that they are as busy as bees. Slovenia is the most passionate beekeeping country in Europe (it has almost five beekeepers per 1,000 people). With Slovenia's initiative, the United Nations proclaimed 20 May as World Bee Day, a day for raising awareness of the extraordinary role bees play in the survival of humankind.

Slovenia is famous for its beautiful lakes, rivers or streams made of crystal clear water, and those water sources can be nearly 30.000 km. Slovenia has amended its constitution to make access to drinkable water, which is a fundamental right for all citizens

CONFERENCE AWARDS

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

FAO (Beginner 1)	
Best Delegate:	Julie Watanabe Tanush Das (Switzerland)
Honorable Mention:	Savir Bhaiya (Poland)
Diplomatic Commendation:	Jun Kang Sentaro Masuda (Democratic Republic of Congo)
Best Position Paper:	Gargi Gundlapalli (United States of America)

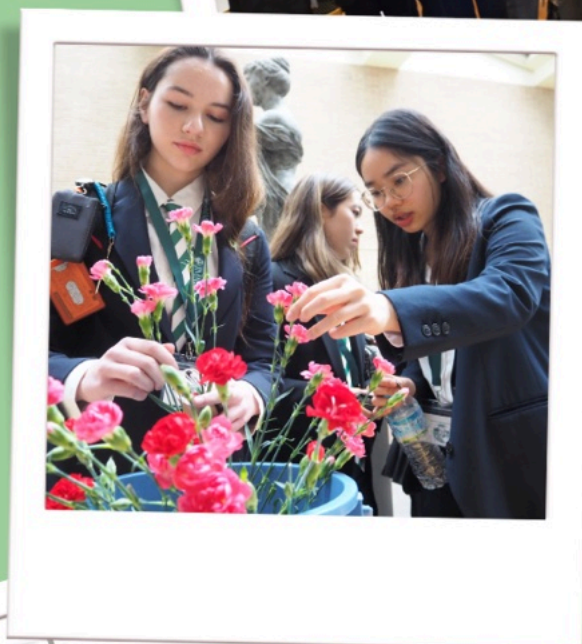
UNEP (Beginner 2)	
Best Delegate:	Jayden Toji (Finland)
Honorable Mention:	Isabella Casciola (Madagascar)
Diplomatic Commendation:	Aaron Sen (Algeria)
Best Position Paper:	Sonia Mishra (Afghanistan)

UNODC (Intermediate 1)	
Best Delegate:	Misaki Tomiyama Emma Ichimura (Ireland)
Honorable Mention:	Morgan Coolidge Eloise Seymour (Bulgaria)
Diplomatic Commendation	Maeve McGill Rosemary Hicks (Yemen)
Best Position Paper:	Umarbek Bakhodirjonov Nay Lin Oo (Sweden)

HRC (Intermediate 2)	
Best Delegate:	Haruka Nagata Ruriko Sakamoto (Croatia)
Honorable Mention:	Anna Maria Haaf (United States of America) Josephine Stoltz (Uzbekistan)
Diplomatic Commendation	Ashley Iwanaga (Cabo Verde)
Best Position Paper:	Aviral Agarwal (Georgia)

ECOSOC (Advanced)	
Best Delegate:	Taisei Morioka Miyu Nakata (Luxembourg)
Outstanding Delegate:	Junta Abe Hironobu Ozeki (United States of America) Matthew Erlec (Qatar)
Best Position Paper:	Dylan Javeri (France)

JMMUN
2024





Flower Fundraising

JMMUN '24

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MEET the JMMUN STAFF



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Deputy-Director: Natsuki Fukami

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Remember to Join Us Next Year!

JMMUN 2025

**Harmony:
Taking Down
Barriers of
Prejudice and
Misconception**

March 29~30, 2025

@Senzoku Gakuen

(date subject to change)

For more information visit: jmmun.org





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