

# JMMUN TIMES



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## Conversion: Reconstructing Human Society

### ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

I am very honored to have many students participating in the conference with students from the United States as well, making this an international conference. This year's theme is Conversion - reconstructing human society. We decided on this theme because 1. What we regarded as normal was destroyed when COVID-19 struck all countries of the world and 2. In order to adjust to life with COVID-19, we, the young generations, have been changing and adapting to the new environment. According to Cambridge Dictionary, conversion means "the process of converting something from one thing to another". We are in the process of changing the way we used to believe and finding new possibilities while living through a pandemic. I hope this conference will be a chance for you to find new possibilities both in society and in yourself.

There are some changes to normal MUN procedures since the conference will be held online. MUN is all about

negotiation. One of the biggest challenges for this online conference was unmoderated caucuses, where delegates speak to each other and share their resolution ideas. Since delegates cannot physically move about freely and talk to other delegates and blocs as they like, we have tried different ways and were able to come up with the one that we believe works best for an online Model UN conference. There may be some technical issues for both delegates and us, but when there are problems, we will do our best to find a solution! Whenever the technical problem occurs, please share with us what your problem is through the google document that is on the program! Again, thank you very much for your participation, and I am looking forward to hearing wonderful speeches and debates!

皆さん、こんにちは。ジャパンメトロポリタン模擬国連大会2021の代表の弘中理紗です。  
オンラインにての開催ではありますが、たくさんの方がご参加していただき、とて

も光栄です。海外から参加される生徒もいることで国際色のある大会となり、嬉しく思います。

今年のテーマは「転換—人間社会の再構築—」です。このテーマには、昨年から猛威を振っている新型コロナウイルスによって一変してしまったこの社会に、私たち次世代が対応して活躍すること、そしてその試行錯誤の中で新しい可能性を見つけようという希望が込められています。この大会がその一助になることを願います。

今大会の開催にあたり、オンラインで模擬国連を行うという大きい壁に直面しました。模擬国連において国同士の交渉は不可欠ですが、できるだけ対面で行う模擬国連と同じように議論・交渉が行えるように試行錯誤しました。予期せぬトラブルも起こると思います。その時はできる限り対処させていただきますので、何か技術的な問題があれば、共有してもらえると幸いです。

最後に、改めて皆様のご参加に感謝するとともに、素晴らしいスピーチや議論を聞けることを楽しみにしています。

*Lisa Hironaka*

Lisa Hironaka  
SECRETARY GENERAL

# Keynote Address

## Curiosity, Action, Connection, and Change: Finding Your Way and Building Upon the MUN Experience

MARI INOUE, CYBER UNIVERSITY

"Be curious. Take action...Make connections." In her keynote address, Ms. Mari Inoue of Cyber University encouraged conference attendees to apply this approach to their decisions as they chart their courses from their Model United Nations experiences to their future careers. In delivering this advice, she guided conference attendees through her career path, her fight for marital self-determination, and her mindset for achieving success. Her address delivered a powerful and inspiring message that reminded delegates that the skills and values honed in this conference can share their entire career.



Ms. Mari Inoue began her speech by guiding students through her international upbringing as a Japanese woman who lived in a diverse set of countries from Mexico to the United States to the Philippines. She detailed a career path that involved internships at reliefweb, the United Nations, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, among others. Through these experiences, she was able to see the dizzying array of

humanitarian crises unfolding throughout the world. She touched upon the importance as well as difficulty of distributing aid to victims of disasters and war and coordinating information across nongovernmental organizations. She also talked about her work in conflict resolution, highlighting with painful clarity the challenges of getting two fighting parties to reach an agreement. "When one side is talking the other side is not listening, they are thinking about how they can argue against what the other side just said," she lamented. While Ms. Inoue recognized the vital importance of these efforts, this intractability of sides steered her interests away from conflict resolution to peace building efforts.

Being an agent for change also holds personal significance for Ms. Inoue. She described her efforts along with her partner to lobby for marriage law reform in Japan, specifically the ability to marry under a chosen last name. She detailed how Japanese law requires two Japanese citizens who get married to change their last name to either partner's last name, a requirement that ran counter to their wishes. She revealed that Japan is the only country in the world with such a law on its books. She highlighted the lack of awareness and

dialogue around this issue, as 96 percent of women choose to change their names. Furthermore, Ms. Inoue also illustrated the social pressure on women who prefer to keep their own name through her own experience. While her partner had agreed to take on her last name, his family resisted the decision. They expressed concern that such a decision would damage her partner's reputation, which caused them to postpone their official marriage. Ms. Inoue further confided how her mother shared her sadness with becoming Mrs. Inoue and later Mari's mom, "lost her identity."

*"My taking a few hours for an English interview raised awareness. It shows that a couple of hours of effort can make a big difference."*

Not one to stand by and wait for change, Ms. Inoue described her efforts to raise awareness about the issue through working with different groups and lobbying members of the national diet to bring about marriage law reform. Her efforts led to an interview that resulted in a widely read article on marriage law in Japan, "The couples accused of destroying Japanese families,"

# Keynote Address

which garnered worldwide attention. "My taking a few hours for an English interview raised awareness. It shows that a couple of hours of effort can make a big difference," she said.



Ms. Inoue further illustrated the unexpected but fortuitous routes that a career path can take through her experience working for SoftBank Corporation. When she first joined SoftBank, she was surprised by the corporate philosophy, which advocated happiness for everyone through technological access and information. "Until then, I never thought that an IT company can be a key contributor," she said. As she described ways that technology intersects people's lives, her point became more clear. Technology reaches not only people who grow up playing video games in digitally rich environments but also people in countries with oppressive regimes where the internet can enable the oppressed to remotely organize demonstrations for

change. In her work at SoftBank as a facilitator and teacher, she realized that the same negotiation skills that are a part of the United Nations touch other endeavors across our lives. And in her current position at Cyber University, a subsidiary of SoftBank, she is promoting a vision of education that allows people of all backgrounds to study at their own pace and their own time through managing global partnerships with universities in countries all over the world.

*"One time, I decided it was a waste of time wondering, so I decided that I would always talk to people who are lost and I could help people."*

She closed her speech with specific advice for attendees: "be curious, fake it till you make it, and talk with people." In being curious, she focused on taking action on your interests. She described how in the past she worried about foreigners being tourists in need of help and whether she should provide it. "One time, I decided it was a waste of time wondering, so I decided that I would always talk to people who are lost and I could help people." She

suggested that attendees work on an issue that directly affects their lives. In faking it, she focused on overcoming the fear of trying something new. "If you don't try it, you won't know if you like it," she said. In other words, one should overcome their feelings of being a fake because you won't reach your goals otherwise. In this regard, Ms. Inoue used her own keynote address to drive home this point. She confided that, "even today, I was very scared talking to you. But I want to become, someday, that person who can give great speeches. I wouldn't get there if I didn't practice." With her point about talking to people, she emphasized all of the connections that she has made that have brought her to new destinations on her career path. She closed by congratulating conference attendees on making the first of those very important connections at this conference.

By JMMUN Press



Cyber University was founded in April 2007 as Japan's first fully online university. Students can receive higher education on demand in cyberspace (on the Internet) without the inconvenience of commuting. The university, authorized by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, is operated by Cyber University Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of SoftBank Corporation.

# Conference Reports

## OHCHR (Beginner 1)

### Eliminating the Gender Pay Gap

By Fuzuki Yoshie, Misuzu Sato

Delegates demonstrated their commitment to eliminating the pay gap with lively rounds of debate discussion. The delegates debated on the topics of education, gender roles, pay transparency, and cultural factors, and raising awareness of the issue itself. All agreed on the fact that this is a serious problem around the globe, yet hard to combat because it stems from stereotypes deep within each culture. Throughout these speeches, they were able to take time to consider how to make or join the blocs. After that, the committee was divided into three blocs. The first bloc was led by Greece, focusing on supporting systems and pointing to three systems: free childcare, maternity leaves, and paternity leaves. The second bloc, led by Bangladesh, discussed education and full-time employment, a system of payment which depends on one's potential and merit, not gender. The third bloc led by Pakistan and Ukraine focused mainly on the importance of equal education no matter the gender and a safe school environment where girls feel comfortable as well. Also, Pakistan and Ukraine suggested online schools that students can take classes from home when the students have some disadvantaged backgrounds.

Despite some difficulties, overall, all delegates actively contributed to the debate and worked together to produce effective solutions for working towards the elimination of the gender pay gap.

*Greece's bloc seemed to be fully utilizing the features of breakout rooms, efficiently dividing up the committee to write specific parts of the resolution paper.*



JMMUN 2021 participants discuss over Zoom

## ECOFIN (Beginner 2)

### Solving Domestic Violence Caused by COVID-19

By Hitomi Inoue and Misaki Inoue

Thailand took initiative throughout the proceedings. In the first unmoderated caucus, they formed one huge bloc advocating for the establishment of international hotlines so that victims of domestic violence can easily reach out for help. In the next unmoderated caucus, the committee divided into two blocs. One bloc which included Columbia, Germany, Israel, Russia, South Africa, and Thailand was formed with delegates who wished to discuss how victims can reach out for help during Covid-19. Since some people might not have access to the internet or mobile phones, they thought that they had to come up with additional ideas to solve world wide domestic violence. Germany proposed the term Mask-19 which was invented in Spain. It is a secret code for reporting domestic violence to encourage victims to seek help without having to actually verbalize their request. Additionally, they proposed installing a phone tracking system for when a victim called for help and creating a website that victims can call for help.

The delegates in the second bloc including Norway, Indonesia, Sudan, Korea, Republic of Korea, Sudan, and Uzbekistan focused on making shelters for victims of domestic violence who are attempting to escape. The second bloc came up with various ideas such as making shelters with counselors who victims can talk to, opening schools with classes of a few students so that the children won't feel uncomfortable or stressed at school.

On the second day, the delegates mostly focused on having unmoderated caucuses and finishing draft resolutions. Portugal took part in leading the discussion and was the most active delegate in the bloc. They discussed ways to prevent the COVID-19 from spreading in the shelter and what system to place in the shelter. They decided to place counselors and provide mental health care.

*Given that today's proceedings marked the first MUN experience for some delegates, the committee made remarkable progress addressing domestic violence caused in COVID-19.*

# Conference Reports

## ILO (Intermediate 1)

### Eradicating Child Labor

By Natsuki Fukami and Fumina Muramatsu

On the first day of conference, the International Labor Organization (ILO) discussed ways to eradicate child labor, looking from multiple perspectives, such as education, corporate social, and law. After two lively morning sections, delegates split into two blocs, each of which quietly worked on draft resolutions.

In the morning, the committee held two moderated caucuses, and then separated into two blocs. The first bloc consisted of delegates who viewed education, social welfare, and law as the three vital aspects to combat the problem of child labor. The second bloc, formed by a group of developed countries, considered education, hazardous conditions, and corporations as the key points.

When working on the draft resolution, the first group, the countries of the first bloc divided into three groups in order to work more efficiently, since there were three main topics. However, most of the time, the delegates were working silently on the resolution, and there was very little discussion in the breakout room, despite having had very lively discussions in the morning. As for the second bloc, the countries all worked together, with Germany leading the conversation. However, there were a couple of problems, such as with the format and the delegates of China and France being quiet.

On the second day, delegates continued to work on their resolutions, with several moderated caucuses in between to inform each other on what they had done. In the end, both blocs presented a very detailed draft resolution, both being four pages long. The first bloc's main submitter was the United Kingdom, with Jordan, Russian Federation, and Syria as sponsors, while the second bloc's submitter was Germany with Japan, China, and France as sponsors.

During the unmoderated caucuses, both blocs mostly worked on their draft resolutions silently. Some of the main changes/additions to the draft resolution in the first bloc were giving more attention to the girls who experience commercial sexual exploitation and punishments for companies who refuse to abide by the regulations.

*Overall, each delegate put a lot of effort into writing the resolution and contributed greatly to lively, active discussions.*

## UNESCO (Intermediate 2)

### Discussing Online Free Speech

By Chiaki Ishiwata and Fumina Muramatsu

In the morning, two moderated caucuses were held, one on group formation and the other on social media and the loss of free speech. Afterwards, the committee, which consisted of nine countries, divided into two blocs for unmoderated caucuses. The first bloc included delegates eager to enact international laws that countries and media platforms must abide by, while emphasizing the need for creating independent online human rights defenders. Delegates of the second bloc stressed the necessity of international guidelines instead of laws. The first bloc countered with the instability of guidelines, while the second bloc insisted that laws were inflexible.

Both blocs tried once to combine their resolutions as the main goal, since their opinions that protecting people from the harms of free speech by regulation being an essential point matched. However, the merger did not happen because of the different stances on regulation through international laws or international guidelines.

On the first day of the conference, the committee of intermediate 2 experienced several hardships such as technical problems. However, with the strong hope of every delegate for the conference to be as smooth as possible, the issues were solved quickly, and the committee went smoothly overall.

On the second day, the delegates mainly revised draft resolutions and prepared for the presentation in the moderated caucus. The first bloc, which proposed an international law, tried to recruit countries from the second bloc since the second bloc had roughly twice as many members. Meanwhile, the second bloc focused on making its resolutions much clearer. One topic that was discussed was whether or not criticism toward the government of politicians should be considered as hate speech. In the end, this was considered hate speech, and was especially supported by countries where the government's power on controlling the internet is very strong. Despite efforts to persuade their opponents, the differences over the flexibility and effectiveness of laws and guidelines remained.

*Overall, UNESCO had meaningful discussions that led to detailed draft resolutions.*

## ECOSOC (Advanced 1)

### Reconstructing the Global Economy during the Covid-19 Pandemic

By Rumiya Yamamoto and Yuiko Tsuruno

On the first day, the Advanced 1 committee had a very heated discussion about priorities when recovering from Covid-19. Once the UNMOD began, the committee first broke into two blocks, both discussing whether the countries need to prioritize the reopening of borders for the recovery of society as a whole or the forceful vaccination for the safety of citizens. While the first block, including Japan, Nigeria, Jorgan, France, and South Africa, focused on prioritizing vaccination of their nation's citizens, the other group effectively used acronyms to convey their point to the other, with Australia taking the lead. After discussing the pros and cons of the three acronyms made in the beginning, it was revealed that their main points could be shortened down to the acronym of DABABY.

Overall, the first day was a success, with much humor and many ideas. "The use of acronyms is something to input a bit of fun." said the delegate of Australia. Hoping that his use of acronyms will lighten the mood and amuse the other delegates as they are all willing to enjoy this conference. As there are already three interesting acronyms as well as many resolutions full of originality, I think we can definitely expect an even more heated and exciting discussion on the second day.

After a heated discussion on the first day, the second day started with a moderated caucus about improving gaps between small and big companies. After each country finished reintroducing their points, they went onto the next moderated caucus about International Unity. There, they discussed how to make international cooperation possible, through trade for example. After a friendly moderated caucus, the delegates went into break out rooms for the UNMOD. There the second block had an argument on suicide and the importance of life, getting off track from the conference. After getting back on track, both groups succeeded in finishing the draft resolution.

*Overall, the conference was very interesting and the delegates all had seemed experienced as they were debating on every topic, even topics that do not relate to the conference. The conference was heated but comedic as well, having a very subtle balance.*

## UNSC (Advanced 2)

### Solving Conflicts During the Covid-19 Pandemic

By Ena Sato, Fuzuki Yoshie

The Security Council had an extremely heated and engaging debate. After sharing the current situations and ideas on vaccinations, the committee immediately divided into two blocs. The first Bloc, led by Singapore, emphasized the need for international cooperation in order to provide economic assistance and security to citizens. The second bloc, led by the USA, discussed the need for governments to swiftly react and confront the COVID-19 pandemic. In regards to the motion, "Solving conflicts during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic," the delegates focused on two main points: the increasing spread of the disease caused by protesting and the risk of additional protests in response to how the government has been handling this situation. China and Russia argued that protests cause infection rates to rise because there is a higher risk of contact. Indonesia, the USA, Chile, Italy, and the UK noted the increase in protests, and were alarmed by the quick circulation of COVID and confusion caused by misinformation spread through biased media and social media. Other topics were discussed, such as food security, infrastructure issues, and healthcare industries in the times of the pandemic.

On the second day, the delegates expanded on their ideas of ceasefire options, which were brought up in the unmoderated caucus the previous day. All countries stressed the importance of ceasefires in world conflicts in order to unite and fight against COVID. Recognizing the increasing violence with COVID, Indonesia suggested regulating weapon circulation, and Russia and Mexico advocated utilizing peacekeeping operations to do so. China and India, the two countries with the highest populations, stressed the urgency of ceasefires as conflicts increase transmission. "We must have unity for the fight against COVID," emphasized Italy, "which is the largest war in the world right now." *Tensions boiled over when it came time to examine the draft resolutions. Blocs were accused of proposing solutions that were "an inch deep and a mile wide" and "hypocritical;" however, eventually they came together to a conclusion to work together.*

# Meet 2021 Delegates



## BEGINNERS 1

### **Julie Nishiumi, Kirara Wakisaka (Denmark)**

Junior & Senior High School of  
Kogakuin University

#### [What made you decide to join MUN?](#)

The reason why we joined MUN is that we wanted to know more about issues in the world, improve our English skills. It's a great opportunity for us to communicate in English.

#### [Have you been to a MUN Conference before?](#)

When we joined MUN at Senzoku three years ago, we didn't know what to do. But, this time we want to do speeches and write regulations. Also we are planning an event with the same topic.

#### [Did anything you discovered in researching your country surprise you?](#)

Denmark's gender gap is very low. Last time we were assigned Venezuela, and we were able to know the difference and current situation. We thought that the pay gap is mainly because of the country's policy, but we are surprised that cultural problems, even the economy, affects the gender gap.



## BEGINNERS 1

### **Towa Asahi, Toko Yagi (Jamaica)**

Miwada Junior & Senior High  
School

#### [What prompted you to join MUN?](#)

**Yagi:** After going into high school, I decided to discontinue my club activities that I used to do in middle school in order to focus on my studies for college entrance exams. There I found Model United Nations, and I was interested in what is happening in the world.

#### [Have you been to a MUN Conference before?](#)

**Asahi:** This is my first time.

**Yagi:** This is my second time. I participated in one back in January.

#### [Did anything you discovered in researching your country surprise you?](#)

**Asahi:** In our country, Jamaica, women receive education actively, even more than men, and as a result, have a higher education standard. But the reality is that women are getting less paid than men. I would like to change that.

**Yagi:** I had never known much about developing countries and I had to research a lot every time I did a country. I found out that each of these countries have their own personal problems, and it's really hard to come together and create a common outline.



## BEGINNERS 2

### **Amelia Kimura, Sara Motojima (Thailand)**

Junior & Senior High School of  
Kogakuin University

#### [Have you been to a MUN Conference before?](#)

We have had some mini conferences in English class, and we also have participated in a few MUN conferences.

#### [How do you feel attending events like MUN online?](#)

It is different from previous conferences we have participated in before.

We thought it would be hard to communicate with other delegates, but it's currently going fine. Unmoderated caucus was easier for us than an offline conference because we could do it using the zoom chats as well as in the breakout rooms.

#### [Did anything you discovered in researching your country surprise you?](#)

We thought that Thailand wouldn't have many domestic violence, however we found it otherwise through our research and we were surprised by that. We felt we're responsible for thinking of solving problems as the delegation of Thailand.

# Meet 2021 Delegates



BEGINNERS 2

**Ginka Hattori, Minagi Nakahashi  
(Germany)**

Shirayuri Gakuen Junior and Senior High School

[Have you been to a MUN Conference before?](#)

This was my first time participating in MUN. I didn't know how the conference works and what position paper was, so it was challenging. However, it was an honor to meet new people and hear different ideas. This experience made me think more about the topic. (Minagi Nakahashi)

[How do you feel attending events like MUN online?](#)

I thought that people tend to get shy when the conference is done online. I am in the debate club at school and we do online debates, so I gradually got used to the online events. I think it is convenient since we can participate from our houses. (Ginka Hattori)

[Did anything you discovered in your research that surprised you?](#)

To be honest, we didn't know much about Germany before, so everything was quite new. We didn't know that Germany was one of the most successful countries in preventing the spread of COVID-19. The topic of domestic violence was new and an unfamiliar topic to us. Even if we mention "Domestic Violence", there could be different kinds of violences.



INTERMEDIATE 1

**Tyler Yu  
(South Africa)**

Capistrano Valley High School

[What are some of the hurdles you faced in joining JMMUN and how did you overcome them?](#)

Tyler Yu, the delegate of South Africa, answered that he doesn't recall any difficulties, because everything was organized very well. Living in the US, he said that the only thing that was a slight hurdle was having to calculate the time difference every time, but this wasn't a big problem as he could calculate it easily using his phone.

[Did anything you discovered in your research that surprised you?](#)

He said that he had expected his assigned country, South Africa, to be a little more developed, and therefore he was surprised by how developing it was. The fact that one out of five children experiencing child labor seemed to have shocked him greatly.

[How do you plan on using the skills gained at MUN in the future?](#)

He said that through his MUN experiences, he learns a lot about the international information and would like to use these knowledge to learn more about international history. Also, he said that he would like to keep on improving his speaking skills through MUN.



INTERMEDIATE 1

**Tomoaki Sano, Yuki Sakamoto  
(Germany)**

Asano Junior and Senior High School

[What are some of the hurdles you faced in joining JMMUN and how did you overcome them?](#)

Tomoaki Sano, one of two delegates for Germany, said that there were no major difficulties since he had no trouble reading the background guides. On the other hand, Yuki Sakamoto, the other delegate of Germany, expressed less confidence in his English ability and felt a little reluctant in speaking up. Moreover, he mentioned that he continues to work on overcoming this hardship.

[Did anything you discovered in your research that surprised you?](#)

Tomoaki Sano learned that in Germany, "the number of child labor cases was reduced by 94 million," a number which really surprised him, particularly the size of the number.

[How do you plan on using the skills gained at MUN in the future?](#)

Tomoaki Sano answered that he believes that having the ability to "[talk] with international people" is an essential skill in life, and that JMMUN allowed him to nurture this skill. Furthermore, he finds conversations with international people "interesting" and "exciting" because he is able to come into contact with different viewpoints.

# Meet 2021 Delegates



INTERMEDIATE 2

**Akari Bates, Mizuha Sato  
(Canada)**

Fujimigaoka Junior and Senior High School

**What are some of the hurdles you faced in joining JMMUN 2021 and how did you overcome them?**

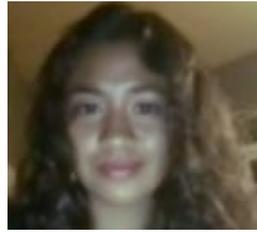
The delegates of Canada answered that they had the hardest time writing the proposition paper because they “didn’t know the [technical] terms [of MUN].” Also, Akari Bates answered, “It was a little bit difficult to speak [with other delegates through the] computer because it is really different from speaking face-to-face,” and Mizuha Sato replied, “I’m not really good at speaking English, and also, for JMMUN, I don’t have enough information, so maybe we need to research more”

**How do you feel attending events like MUN online?**

With COVID-19 impacting every one of us, one of the delegates said that events online are a “good opportunity...to speak in english.”

**Have you ever been to a MUN conference before?**

“Yes,” both delegates replied, adding on that they both have attended conferences such as AJEMUN.



ADVANCED 1

**Emma A. Azhan  
(Democratic People’s Republic of Korea)**

Capistrano Valley High School

**When you found out the topic what first came to your mind?**

Well I was quite excited about it because I think it is an important topic and because I live in America I often find many people talking about it. And especially being DPRK I think it is a very interesting point of view.

**Can you tell us an interesting story from one of the conferences you attended?**

This year we went to a conference in Greece and it was pretty crazy because of time. We had a full day of school and we had to stay up late so yeah it was pretty intense but still very fun.

**Do you have any tips for the conference??**

I think the biggest thing I learnt was to be prepared with the basic topic of covid and politics because you need to make up speech at the pont and just practice public speaking.



ADVANCED 1

**Liam Collins  
(Australia)**

Capistrano Valley High School

**When you found out the topic what first came to your mind?**

I thought it was very interesting as it is my first time to be focusing on this topic that relates to covid and it was interesting to search on this topic as I think it’s important to know about covid in general.

**Can you tell us an interesting story from one of the conferences you attended?**

One time I was in a conference and the topic was on a Korean war, a very historical and important event, and I was talking with two very charming individuals and we spent time drawing on the korean map as the chair accidentally forgot to set the time limit.

**Do you always use acronyms?**

Yeah, the use of acronyms is something to input a bit of fun and as we are all the same students and are on the same page, I think it’s important to enjoy and I think using acronyms is an efficient way to make the discussions comical. This was something that I started using since I became a Senior and it is actually what the seniors did before so I thought it would make sense if I started using it now since it’s my last year.

# Meet 2021 Delegates



ADVANCED 2

**Chloe Stone  
(Malaysia)**

Capistrano Valley High School

**How long have you been engaged with Model United Nations?**

This is my second year in MUN. And I started because I found international politics interesting.

**Were there any problems you faced while researching about your country?**

I have had countries in the past where I couldn't find much data about the topic that I needed to research about, so in those cases, I had to be creative and find solutions on my own.

**How has this situation with COVID changed you?**

It changed a lot of things. I think it gave me more variety of perspectives on world events.



ADVANCED 2

**Sanjana Narang  
(China)**

Capistrano Valley High School

**Could you tell me about your MUN experience?**

I started MUN because my sister used to do MUN. I have been on the MUN board, on the mun board, assistant general and much more. Right now, I participate in around 6 conferences per year.

**Can you tell us a little about your bloc?**

Our bloc is not just a group of countries from the same regions. It consists of countries all over the world. It is like the entire globe is working together.

**How has this situation with COVID changed you?**

The COVID situation has helped me become more confident than before.



INTERMEDIATE 2

**Aoi Nakata, Saki Maeda  
(Australia)**

Senzoku Gakuen Junior and Senior High School

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

Actually, we were less surprised than other delegates since we already knew a bit of China's situation on online freedom of speech.

**What are some of the hurdles you faced in joining JMMUN 2021 and how did you overcome them?**

Researching was the challenge for us, especially understanding the government stance. Also, communicating with the pairs could be a difficulty, so we stayed in the same room.

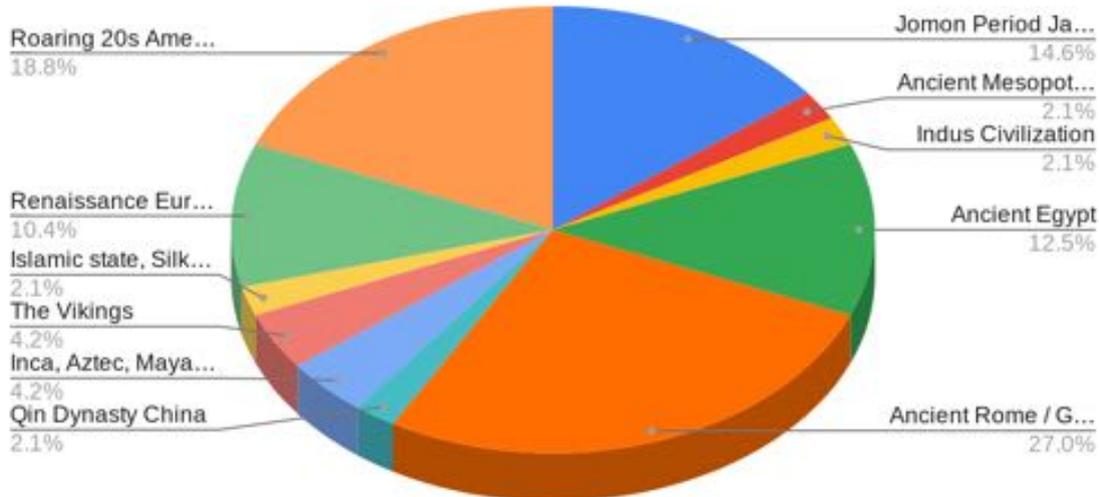
**How many times have you participated in MUN?**

Although this is the first time to join JMMUN, we have participated in simulations which were held once a term at school several times.

# Survey Results



## If you could go back in time, which ancient civilization or era would you like to visit?



### JOMON PERIOD JAPAN:

“I think that it would be astonishingly different compared to today's world, with no technology and therefore, I think it would also be a chance for me to experience a world without technology and relax and enjoy a completely different world.” - *Shiori Kato*

### ANCIENT EGYPT:

“I am Egyptian, and I think the country's history of Pharaohs and different Gods of different things as well as finally understanding the age old question of how the pyramids were made.” - *Steven Yacoub*

### ANCIENT ROME/GREECE:

“The history and culture surrounding Ancient Rome and Greece has always fascinated me, but what I really want to find out is how they were able to produce such amazing feats of engineering with the technology of their time.” - *Alex Zhao*

“I chose Ancient Rome/Greece because I would like to learn from philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle firsthand.” - *Ryan Lenny*

### QIN DYNASTY CHINA:

“It was interesting to learn this time of history when I took history classes in US” - *Nanako Endo*

### INCA, AZTEC, MAYA CIVILIZATION:

“I want to look at the beautiful scenery in these civilizations.” - *Rinka Sasaki*

### THE VIKINGS:

“Because it looks cool” - *Laila Fukuda*

### RENAISSANCE EUROPE:

“I think the culture in that period is the most interesting.” - *Minagi Nakahashi*

“I would like to explore the various methods used to create the magnificent artwork.” - *Yuri Hayakawa*

### ROARING TWENTIES AMERICA:

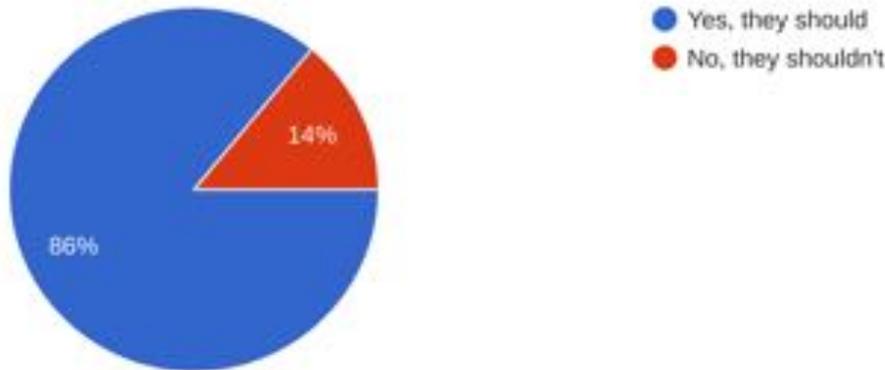
“The Roaring 20s was a time of great economic growth and prosperity, so I would love to live during this time” - *Pranay Patel*

“I would want to visit the Roaring 20s America because women were gaining more rights and the economy was improving, at least for the time being.” - *Katie Adamick*

“The roaring 20s was a decade of economic growth and prosperity and I would like to go see this time and party with them.” - *Nadia Sunico*



## Should developed countries be required to compensate developing countries for measures taken to reduce climate change?



### YES:

“Because developing countries do not have enough money to reduce climate change even if they want to.” - *Yuri Yorozya*

“Developing countries are sadly major contributors to climate change. This is not their fault however because they don't have the means to invest in clean energy. So, every step they take to reduce their impact should be compensated, as they are doing their best with their limited resources to limit their impact on climate change.”

- *Pranay Patel*

“For developing countries to develop, they would have to strain the environment at some point. Furthermore, climate change does not affect just one country, but the world as a whole. Since all countries have the right to develop, developing nations should take the initiative to ensure that developing nations can develop while causing the environment minimal harm.”

- *Rinka Sasaki*

### NO:

“It is not the duty of developed countries to assist developing nations, especially when it only results in the loss of money. It is the duty of every country to reduce climate change as within their means.” - *Zack Dell*

“In my opinion, problems like climate change have to be solved by all countries fairly, so only developed countries being required to compensate is not fair.” - *Riri Horikawa*

“I believe that developing a countermeasure that every country, both developed and developing, are able to implement is in higher priority. There is a limit of support that developed countries can do, and also, developed countries, which are the major reason for the contamination of the environment, should work on their own country first.” - *Minagi Takahashi*

# Conference Awards



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

<b>OHCHR (Beginner 1)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Chiaki Abe Komari Machida (Greece)
Honorable Mention:	Karen Takeuchi Aya Hashimoto (Pakistan)
Best Position Paper:	Chia Shirakawa Natariya Shimada (Bangladesh)

<b>ECOFIN (Beginner 2)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Amelia Kimura Sara Motojima (Thailand)
Honorable Mention:	Kyoka Serizawa Ien Han (Portugal)
Best Position Paper:	Mao Kanamori Sara Eyanagi (Columbia)

<b>ILO (Intermediate 1)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Arjun Narayanan (Jordan)
Honorable Mention:	Andrew Luke Korner (United States of America)
Best Position Paper:	Rina Sasamoto Hana Yokouchi (Brazil)

<b>UNESCO (Intermediate 2)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Riko Mimura Riho Takahashi (New Zealand)
Honorable Mention:	Akari Tsuchiya Laila Fukuda (United Kingdom)
Best Position Paper:	Ayaka Nishijima Minori Yokota (Australia)

<b>ECOSOC (Advanced 1)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Emma A. Azhan (DPRK)
Honorable Mention:	Zack Dell (Japan)
Best Position Paper:	Asa Goto, Kaoru Inagaki (France)

<b>UNSC (Advanced 2)</b>	
Best Delegate:	Ryan Anthony Lenney (United States of America)
Honorable Mention:	Chloe Stone (Malaysia)
Best Position Paper:	Alex Kevin Zhao (United Kingdom)

# Meet the JMMUN 2021 Staff



## Executive Committee

**Secretary General:** Lisa Hironaka

**Director General:** Rinka Sasaki

## JMMUN Chairs

Advanced 1	Advanced 2	Intermed. 1	Intermed. 2	Beginner 1	Beginner 2
<b>Director:</b> Mana Sakata	<b>Director:</b> Shizuka Nishijima	<b>Director:</b> Rinka Maruyama	<b>Director:</b> Kano Katayama	<b>Director:</b> Yuka Kaneko	<b>Director:</b> Lina Domukai
<b>Co-Director:</b> Lily Ogawa	<b>Co-Director:</b> Nanami Mizoshita	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Maria Igata, Licca Naruse	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Marina Takahashi, Anna Ooka	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Haruka Sasaki, Misato Koganei	<b>Co-Directors:</b> Yuumi Inai, Mai Mitsui



## Press Team

Hitomi Inoue, Misaki Inoue, Fuzuki Yoshie, Chiaki Ishiwata, Natsuki Fukami, Fumina Muramatsu, Ena Sato, Misuzu Sato, Yuiko Tsuruno, Rumiya Yamamoto