

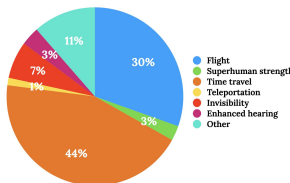
JMMUN TIMES



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Renaissance: Reviving the Groundwork of Diplomacy

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the 2023 Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations conference. I would like to first show my gratitude to all of you for traveling from near and far to take part in these proceedings and for making this event—both in-person and online—a richer, more impactful experience for us all. None of this would be possible without your attendance.

For our 8th conference, we chose the theme “Renaissance ~ Reviving the Groundwork of Diplomacy” and I would like to explain why. Renaissance means “rebirth”. Historically, the term relates to the period of cultural, intellectual, and artistic rebirth that occurred in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries.

Are we in a period of rebirth? Many people may disagree. We are plagued by monolithic stereotypes and inaction. These challenges are not unlike the dark times that preceded the Renaissance. So how do we get from where we stand now to where we can be?

First, we must acknowledge that our differences need not divide us. Regional rivalries, religious disputes, and problematic pasts fueled by increasingly partisan media and the upheaval of technological change threaten to drive us apart. We must

not allow ourselves to become entangled in distrust and conflict. Let us remember what the United Nations was built for: to promote international cooperation, maintain peace and security, and solve global issues that affect every citizen of this planet. By reviving the groundwork of diplomacy, we believe that we can be reborn into a more active and supportive international society.

Last May, I had the privilege of attending the International Philosophy Olympiad as the representative of Japan. Delegates from more than 40 countries gathered for four days of philosophical essay writing.

One of our topics, a quote from Chinese philosopher Laozi, felt appropriate for Model United Nations (MUN): “To know others is wisdom; to know oneself is acuity. To conquer others is power, to conquer oneself is strength.” For thousands of years, humans have focused on others. However, Laozi inspires us to understand and conquer ourselves with acuity and strength, and I believe that MUN enables us to know our country and its philosophy through debate and collaboration.

At this conference, nearly all of you are tasked with representing a country other than your own. You have researched these countries, their

cultures, and their values. In some cases, these values might run counter to your own. No matter how big or small, known or barely known, delegates, please take pride in representing your assigned country. Without your passion for global pressing issues, we can only be a model of the United Nations. But with real interest and pride in what we do, we can be a model for the United Nations and the world beyond. Once again, I would like to thank all participants and advisors, staff and teachers, for making all of this possible. As the Secretary General, I sincerely hope that the entire conference experience proves fruitful for you, where you learn from each other, grow as human beings, and make lasting, lifelong and potentially life-changing friendships!

It is our pleasure to provide you with such a diverse platform of enthusiastic students and advisors, and sincerely hope that you go home today and feel like you actually can change the world.

Natsuki Tada
SECRETARY-GENERAL
Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations 2023

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Noh Automatic Doors in Life:

History and Life Lessons Drawn from the Noh Theatre Stage

JUNKO KAWAMURA, NOH THEATRICAL PRODUCER, PROMOTER, AND PRESENTER



In keeping with the theme of renaissance and representation, Noh theatre producer Junko Kawamura, gave an impassioned keynote address that encouraged delegates to embrace their cultural backgrounds using her own journey extolling the virtues of Noh theatre in Kyoto as a guide. Her remarks explored the rich history of Noh theatre, its place within modern Japanese society, and its influence on her own mission in life.

She opened her speech by briefly recapping the origins of Noh drama, noting that its roots travel back more than 650 years ago. She took pride in revealing that Noh is the longest surviving theatrical art, joking how Shakespeare, the English playwright largely regarded as a classic, only goes back a mere 400 years. After highlighting how Noh artists continue presenting today scripts dating back 650 years, she took a few moments to explain key details of this art form.

Ghosts are ever present in Noh dramas, according to Ms. Kawamura. The majority of scripts, in fact, center

around a main character who is dead. She said this aspect reflects the situation in Japan during the time period. In the Muromachi era, when the Noh era reached its zenith, war, disaster, and famine ravaged the land. Over one particular three-year period, a severe typhoon, a swarm of locusts, and a terrible drought killed more than 8 percent of the population. People were literally surrounded by the dead. The Noh stories, therefore, responded to these spirits and this situation by presenting stories to calm the dead. The spirits could inhabit the stage, recalling their regrets, jealousies, and sources of anguish, finding enough peace to return to the world of the dead.

In describing Noh, Kawamura focused on three key elements that signify this work of art: the use of masks, movement, and the imagination. The elaborate Noh masks can display a range of facial expressions and be used to present many characters, including fisherman, samurai, emperor, ghost, god, man, or

woman. Noh movement is very simple because this art form originally began as a part of shinto ritual, and so there is a solemnity to the performance and actors don't make dynamic movements. And with its dream-like quality, Noh performances greatly expand the imagination of the audience.

"I wanted to do something different. I didn't want to explain and focus on mental knowledge just using words, because it is easy to forget. If they have an interesting experience, they will remember forever."

In her address, Ms. Kawamura noted that even within its native land, Japan, Noh faces challenges as many Japanese think the form may be too difficult to understand with its slow movement and use of ancient language. She countered that Noh is beautiful, profound, and meaningful as its minimum use of movement can have a maximum effect on the audience. She emphasized that Noh is not just entertainment for the mind but an experience for the heart, mind, and body.

To give the audience a better sense of Noh, Ms. Kawamura treated the audience to a video presentation of a Noh drama written by Zeami. In preparation of the brief screening, she introduced Zeami, the preeminent performer, director, and playwright of the 14th century. She credited the dashing and talented Zeami, with not only providing Noh with greater structure but also growing its popularity throughout Japan. As the European renaissance overlaps the

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Muromachi era in Japan, Ms. Kawamura suggested that Zeami embodied this same spirit in his work. In the recorded drama, the ghost of a warrior inhabits the stage to talk about his fighting and sword skill in the gleaming of the moon light. The performer who portrayed this character seemed to glide across the stage in an iridescent gold costume with the poise of a warrior spirit. Each step carefully timed to match the beat of a small taiko in the background. The performer displayed expert sword work, bringing to life the spirit of the image of this dead warrior, which was made all the more remarkable by the presence of a mask covering the performer's entire face. In the drama, the warrior commands the stage only until the dawn breaks and dissipates the warrior's spell, revealing the imagined sounds of enemy blades and battle to be the sound of the wind and the flapping of seagulls.

Having given the audience a sense of the Noh tradition and its significant aspects, Ms. Kawamura moved on to the most poignant part of her speech—the story of her career arc. She described how a lecture thirty years earlier gave her the spark to promote this key piece of Japanese heritage and embark on her career path. At the lecture on Noh performance, Ms. Kawamura noted that the audience seemed bored with some on the verge of sleeping. She felt “sure these people would never go to see a Noh performance,” which

constituted a tremendous loss in her eyes. She came away from the experience determined to do something different. “I didn’t want to explain and focus on mental knowledge just using words, because it is easy to forget. If they have an interesting experience, they will remember forever.”

“I wanted to do something different. I didn’t want to explain and focus on mental knowledge just using words, because it is easy to forget. If they have an interesting experience, they will remember forever.”

Her new approach was to make outreach efforts more interactive. Through her “Enjoy Noh” program, she invites audience members to come on stage, walk around the stage like Noh performers, and even wear the elaborate costumes used on the Noh stage. She describes her vision as “a tasting or sample, like what you get at a department store.” The idea behind her program is that if you try it, you might discover that the experience is better than expected. In her first year, she taught three school trips. By 2019, her audience grew to hundreds of annual trips and more than 50,000 visitors. This success was not assured, a point that she drove home to her audience.

When she began promoting her program, there was no internet. Her only resource was a heavy telephone book from which she copied the names of travel agencies. There was no email, so she needed to send

handwritten letters and wait for a response. She had zero responses at first. When a friend introduced her to one travel agent, the agent asked if she had ever done this program before, which she admitted that she had not. She thought that her chance had passed. However, the agent called her back for a 10-minute chance to present her idea. She did, and, 540,000 visitors later, she hasn’t stopped since.

“Life is full of choices. What you choose is up to you. There are no automatic doors in life. Please open the doors yourself.”

As she detailed the story of her life, Ms. Kawamura shared some of the remarkable triumphs of her life, including her recent mastery of English. After relying on interpreters for years, she decided seven years ago to learn how to deliver her program in English by herself, so that she could be a better ambassador of Noh to visitors from outside Japan. She also learned how to paraglide after the age of 60. She also explained how she overcome the impact of major viruses, both in 2009 and 2019, that severely limited her program and outreach efforts. She closed her speech by encouraging her audience to make their own marks.

“Life is full of choices. What you choose is up to you. There are no automatic doors in life. Please open the doors yourself.”

By JMMUN Press



Ms. Junko Kawamura is a producer of Noh theater performance (a Japanese traditional form of dance-drama that was popular during the Muromachi era) based in Kyoto and is devoted to spreading interest in Nho amongst students, companies, foreigners, and the general public. Born and raised in Fukuoka, Ms. Junko Kawamura graduated from Doshisha University and worked at a securities firm after graduation. She married an honored Noh actor and has been involved in Kawamura Noh Play Theater ever since. She has been supporting “Orientation Noh Performance for Women” for more than twenty years, and has hosted a participatory workshop called “Enjoy Noh Program” for beginners since 1997, which has welcomed more than 540,000 participants. Moreover, she has studied English for seven years in order to convey the greatness of Noh better to non-Japanese speakers.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UNEP (Beginner 1)

Saving Forests Without Sacrificing Lives

By Rinko Koyama and Koyuki Sogabe

Many countries recognize the long-term risks of continued deforestation but feel pressured by the short-term needs of their populations. This challenge was a focal point of the United Nations Environment Programme's two-day conference at JMMUN.

On the first day of the conference, delegates gathered to discuss the negative influences of deforestation and the challenges faced in attempting to prevent it. The day started with countries outlining their situation of deforestation and environment in their opening speeches. During the committee's unmoderated caucus, countries broke up into four major blocs. One bloc, led by Korea, focused on education and the economy and creating laws regarding deforestation. This bloc believed that the key to protect forests is teaching citizens more comprehensively about their importance. The second bloc, led by Nigeria, expressed the necessity of financial aid from developed countries to the countries that lack food to feed their growing populations, compelling them to cut down their forests for more cropland as a result. Another bloc, led by the United Kingdom, focused on funding to developing countries. The final bloc, led by Albania, also focused on funding to developing countries.

On the second day of the conference, the delegates focused on finalizing their resolution papers. After several unmoderated caucuses, a total of three resolution papers were submitted to the chairs. The first resolution, submitted by the Congo, would require developed countries to provide technology and financial support to developing countries aimed at economic development.

The second resolution, submitted by the US, proposed a focus on the economy and the law to strengthen penalties and the exigency for fund support from developed countries. The third resolution, submitted by Albania, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine, pointed out that developed countries should be encouraged to provide financial support and technical assistance toward developing countries. At press time, these resolutions awaited final voting. With three resolutions aimed at addressing the issue

with financial aid it seems likely that some economic support package will pass.

MEET THE DELEGATES



BEGINNERS 1
Rio Fukasawa and Kaz Stokes
(MALAYSIA)
Prefectural Ikuta High School

What interests you about MUN?

I think discussing with other countries is interesting. I enjoyed last year, and decided to join this year. (Rio)
I think this is a good opportunity to talk to the people who are interested in the same topics. (Kazu)

Have you ever been abroad?

I haven't lived, but been to Australia eleven times. He said he sometimes plays rugby in the snow.



BEGINNERS 1
Sophia Hristov and Sumire Yoshioka
(ALBANIA)
Shinagawa International School

What interests you about MUN?

I like discussing political matters, learning about the world and debating.

What should we know about your country?

This country is a small developing country, and the government is trying to make laws about deforestation, but illegal logging is still going on.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

WHO (Beginner 2)

Securing Access to Healthcare in Conflict Areas

By Natsuki Fukami and Reina Otsu

Medical care is a finite good that nations already dispense unevenly. Times of conflict add extra pressure to this system as countries must weigh the lives of those displaced against the rest of their population. Over the two-day conference, 58 countries assembled to discuss the topic, "Securing Access to Healthcare in Conflict Areas."

On the first day, delegates had multiple unmoderated caucuses in which they confirmed stances with various countries and formed blocs. As blocs were being formed, a few delegates from each bloc walked around inviting other countries to join their bloc. However, some blocs ended up having too many countries as a result, which was interesting to see. Three main blocs were formed, each being led by the United States, Iran and Spain, and China and the Russian Federation, but at the end of the day, there were two main blocs, as the latter two had merged. The countries in the first bloc focused on equal distribution of healthcare aid while on the other hand, the second bloc formed by countries with crises and conflicts put emphasis on direct medical support for conflict areas and the refugees.

The WHO committee started the second day with several unmoderated caucuses with some moderated caucuses in between. During one of the unmoderated caucuses, several delegates engaged in heated conversations over Ukraine's stance, with countries such as Brazil convincing Ukraine to sign their draft resolution and Ukraine contemplating whether or not to sign the resolution for the other bloc. Two draft resolutions were turned in at noon, and speeches and amendments were made afterwards. Both of the resolutions passed at the end of the conference.

Despite facing challenges such as the large number of countries, delegates worked together to find the best way to solve the issue. Although the ways to do so were different, delegates agreed on the necessity of global cooperation, in order to solve the healthcare problem the world is facing.

MEET THE DELEGATES



BEGINNERS 2

Keishi Kaneko and Julien Sawa
(KENYA)

Aoba Japan International School

What is something interesting about the country you are representing?

Keishi: I'd say the most interesting thing is that we have the biggest refugee camp in the world. We host half a million refugees, so that was a surprising fact.

Julien: Also, we're part of the largest national park in the world.

What did you find challenging or interesting about MUN?

Julien: I think actively listening and taking notes was challenging.

Keishi: For me, I would say communicating with each other is important because we have to know the relationships with other countries, especially with our allies. Since it's a mun activity, we don't really know exactly who they are, so I think it's a great experience, communicating with people that I'm not familiar with.

Julien: Adding to what Keishi said, I think it improves our social and communication skills, which is a really important thing to have. And we also understood more about international relations and how the world works, essentially.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

OHCHR (Intermediate 1)

Abolishing Modern Slavery

By Sari Kanazawa and Mio Hirooka

The sale and forced labor of humans has no place in modern society. Such were the views expressed by the nations gathered for the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) council meeting. Over the two-day conference, thirty-five countries gathered to have an extensive discussion on the topic of abolishing modern slavery with a view to considering plausible ways of combating this issue. While the consensus among nations held the many forms of human trafficking to be problematic, they proposed several solutions such as financial aid, creation of databases, inspection of workplace environments and the practice of human trafficking, about the approach to combat it.

On the first day, the conference started with several delegates expressing their stances and opinions in their opening speeches. The majority of the countries concurred with the opinion that modern slavery, forced labor, and human trafficking practices are inhumane, as well recognized the necessity of international collaborations.

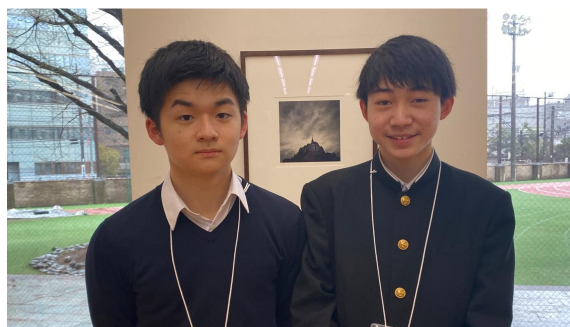
During the council's unmoderated caucuses, three major blocs emerged, though delegates struggled to define their borders due to their similar stances. One bloc, led by Spain and France, highlighted the need of ensuring a quality education opportunity to alert the effects of modern slavery to the population. Another bloc, led by Italy and South Africa, stressed the necessity to create a database as well as establish a global fund for the abolishment of modern slavery. The last bloc, led by Indonesia and mainly composed of developing countries which called for both financial and educational support from developed countries advocated for the significance of international connections and cooperations.

The second day resumed favorably as delegates presented their central aspects of their bloc. After several unmoderated caucuses, the bloc led by Spain and another bloc led by Indonesia merged together, due to their similar stances. The first resolution, mainly submitted by Italy, has implied as a necessary accompaniment to create a database organization and a global fund in addition to providing victims with educational help surrounding modern slavery. The

other resolution, mainly submitted by Venezuela, pointed out that poverty contributes largely to the practice of modern slavery, and called upon developed countries to support developing countries with economic and financial aid, as well as to distribute physical aid with items such as water and food.

Unfortunately, at press time, due to last minute amendments, voting on the resolutions had not commenced.

MEET THE DELEGATES



INTERMEDIATE 1
Hironobu Ozeki and Junta Abe
(FRANCE)
Kaijo Gakuen

What made you join this conference?

Both: Mainly participating in conferences held in Japanese, JMMUN that was held all in English was new and unique for us, so we decided to join this conference.

Would you like to visit your country?

Junta: I have visited France already.

Hironobu: Researching about it made me want to visit France, and I would especially want to visit the Louvre Museum.

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

Both: We think the skill of presenting and communicating can be gained through MUN. These skills can be used anywhere.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UNDP (Intermediate 2)

Figuring Out Ways to Balance Economic Interests and Environmentally Friendly Energy Sources

By Chise Noguchi and Sky Kanthatham

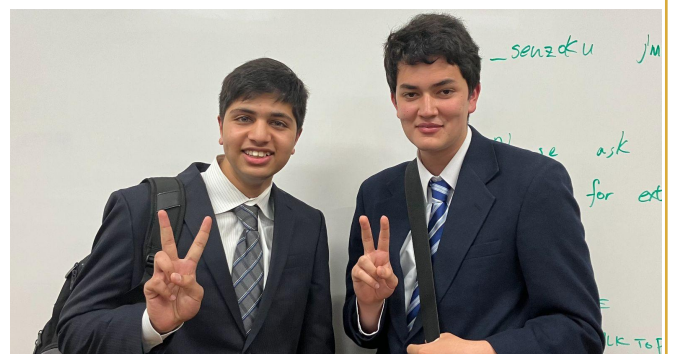
Debate about energy sources tends to shift between two considerations: the environmental damage of continued fossil fuel use and the economic impact of transferring to renewable energy. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) committee took these two considerations head on during the proceedings of their conference. In the UNDP, United Nations Development Programme, delegates of multiple countries discussed the problem of energy sources. Most of the countries in this committee had the stance that changing energy sources to renewable energy was necessary; however, the countries differed in how rapidly the transition of their energy sources could occur with some countries already using them for some time and others unable to make change. In the end, three blocs presented their resolution papers with some proposing the creation of various organizations.

On the first day, delegates exchanged multiple opinions related to how we can make our energy sources more reliable and environmentally friendly while balancing the effects with one's economy. At the end of the day, three blocs emerged through unmoderated caucuses. One of the main clashes that occurred during the session was when countries pointed out that the Powering Past Coal Alliance lacks transparency. Using the right to reply, the United Kingdom rebutted to the statement and proceeded to paste a link on its bloc's draft resolution paper with the caption of "PPCA TRANSPARENCY/ANNUAL REPORT".

The second day started with the respective blocs drafting and finalizing their draft resolutions. In the end three resolutions were submitted. The first resolution, led by New Zealand, proposed the creation of the Great Trade Union and promoting the use of clean energy by government means. Recognizing the significance of enforcing green development their resolution voices the concerns towards government corruption and rising numbers in CO2 emissions. The second resolution, led by Turkey, addressed the acknowledgement of limited land and need for UN

committees to financially support nations. Emphasizing the establishment of the UNECFO (United Nations Energy Cooperation and Funding Organization) which will be run globally to support economically unstable nations. Finally, the third resolution led by Venezuela acknowledges the importance of prioritizing renewable energy emphasizing fundamental energy access. Requesting nations to ensure access to those of lower income and war prone areas, raising awareness of energy accessibility.

MEET THE DELEGATES



INTERMEDIATE 2
Sanay Bennur & Gen Braverman
(VENEZUELA)
Marist Brothers International School

What interests you about MUN?

Gen: Through participating in MUN last year I was able to improve my presentation skills and began to feel more confident when making speeches.

What global issues interest you?

Both: Climate change, The excessive use of oils, and the shortage of minerals.

Where should we know about Venezuela?

Sanay: Venezuela is more corrupt than it seems and is currently in a period of time where they are struggling very heavily economically.

What was a memorable scene during today's conference?

Both: The chair (Ayako)'s gavel banging!

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UN WOMEN (Advanced)

The Russian Invasion Towards Ukraine

~War's encroachment on Gender Equality~

By Hinako Ohbatake and Riko Komiyama

How can countries work to empower women in order to achieve gender equality?

Over the two days, two blocs worked to create a national system to achieve a gender equal society. In the resolution papers, both blocs used several different perspectives to attain gender equality such as, building education systems and equal job opportunities. However, the bloc led by Ukraine also centered on establishing a global funding network to distribute contraceptive pills.

On the beginning of day one, delegates focused on specific topics such as sexual harassment. When Ukraine took the floor, their delegate shifted committee attention to the Russian invasion and its effects on gender equality. They claimed that the gender gap has widened due to the Russian invasion; with more women being sexually harassed and struggling with the lack of education. Ukraine concluded by stressing on the importance of contraception pills.

As the discussion remained focused on the effects of the Russian invasion of the Ukraine, France proposed a moderated caucus on the topic of "economic barriers of women in Ukraine" which focused mainly on how other countries plan on supporting Ukraine. Specifically, France promised full support: humanitarian aid and economic aid.

After attending to the issues, attention shifted back to an issue in the world at large. During several unmoderated caucuses, two blocs emerged. One bloc, led by Iran, focused on the support for women and they suggested the societal attitudes toward pregnancy had a negative impact on women's status and situation. The other group, led by Ukraine, asked for the establishment of UNGEA and mentioned the Mandatory Parliament Quota System.

During one UNMOD, a crisis broke out after a group of Iranian resistance fighters called "Saliban" toppled the Iranian government. News that the incident caused many people injured reached the committee along with an announcement that the Saliban would collaborate with the Taliban and impose greater restrictions on the nation's women and delegates were forced to address this crisis.

The second day started out by a MOD on the topic of, "crisis measurements", where countries talked about how to address the Saliban crisis. Several countries agreed on taking a non-violent approach; their top priority was to regain women's rights by education. Ukraine related this crisis to the Russian invasion and along with France, stressed that appealing to arms is not the right choice. Ukraine stated that the Russian invasion is a clear example

of how using force has led to more chaos, adding on by saying that more needs to be known about the Saliban before any military power is exercised.

Afterwards, a heated discussion continued. Unfortunately, at press time, the resolutions have yet to receive a final vote.

MEET THE DELEGATES



ADVANCED
Miyu Yoshimatsu & Amane Yoshida
(ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN)
Hiroo Gakuen

Which country did you enjoy representing the most and why do you think so?

Amane: When I was a delegate of North Korea, it was very exciting because they do not really talk much in the UN and their stances are very unique.

Miyu: When I represented Russia. It was about the current war in Ukraine and because I was used to seeing it from the perspective of Ukraine or Japan, it was very refreshing for me.

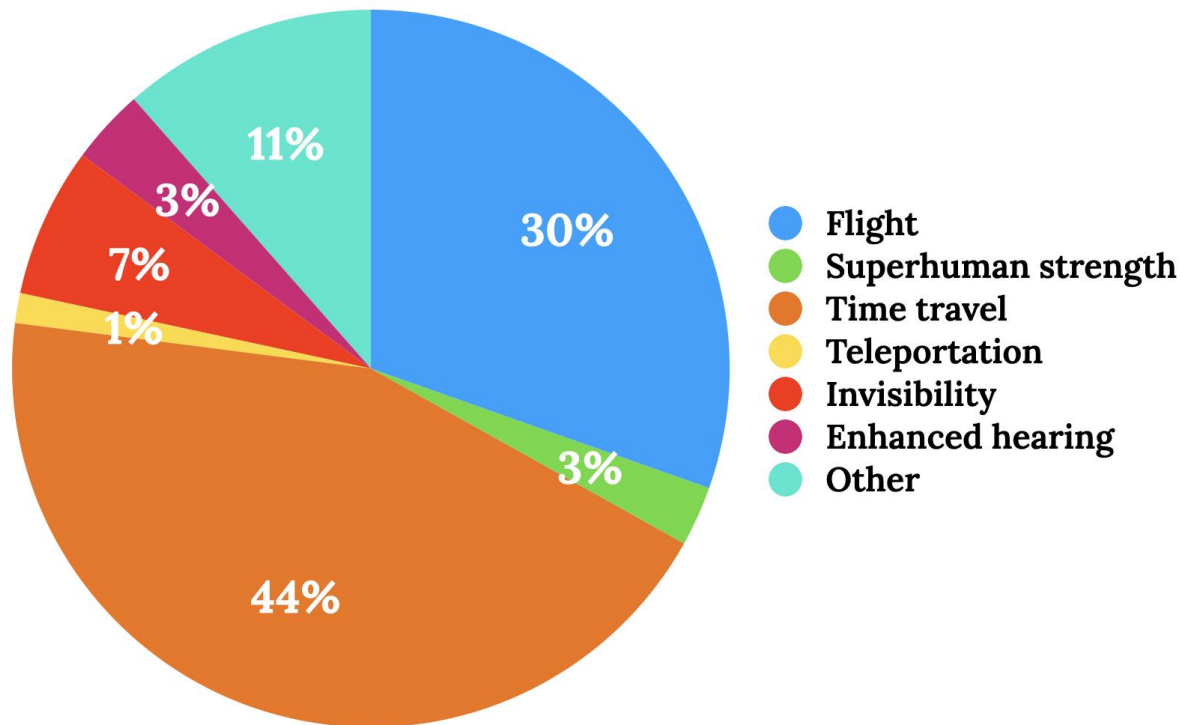
Would you like to live in the city or the countryside?

Miyu: I would prefer to live in the city because I have grown up in the city all my life. I also find the city really convenient and easy to access many locations. During the weekend, I would want to be in the countryside and forget all the things happening that are stressing me out.

Amane: I would much rather prefer living in the countryside because visiting the country has never bored me once as you are able to enjoy the beauty of nature and there always seems that lots of culture is embedded in the countryside as it has not yet been affected by modern buildings and modern culture such as having billboards in the side of the road or huge TVs on towers like the ones in Shibuya.

SURVEY RESULTS

Which superpower would you most want to have?



Flight:

"My feet get tired always having to be stuck on the ground so I would like to float a few inches to be feet-friendly."

-Riko Saito

Invisibility:

"If we have invisibility, it makes us possible to do anything we want. Also, when we want to hide from something, invisibility is one of the most useful superpower." -Rio Nishigaki

Time Travel:

"Because I can save myself in awkward situations and make better life choices" -Eunseo Cheong

Superhuman Strength:

"I don't want to die" -Sonomi Kato

Enhanced Hearing:

"It sounds cool" -Satoko Nozaki

Other:

"Teleportation" -Alison Lucille S Matias, Ann Hamaura, Hannah Kitani

"Mind control"-Brindha Muthukrishan

"Enhanced Luck" -Abheek Dutta

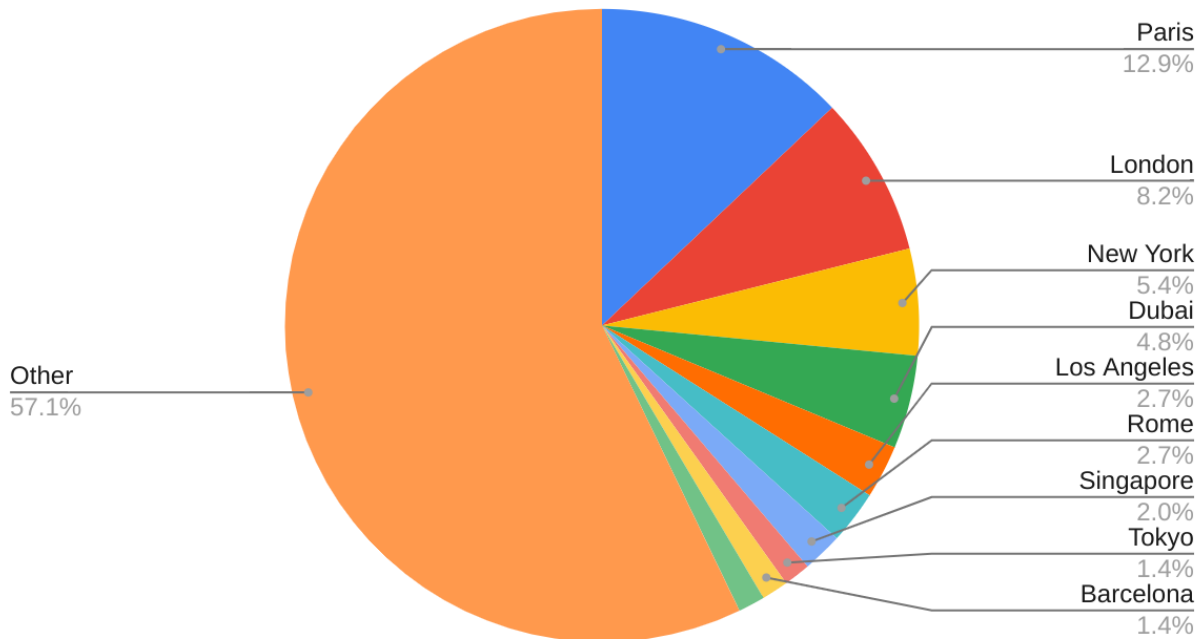
"Probability manipulation"
-Imron Abdurakhomonov

"Giant Robot Summoning" -Baughn Issei Lasseter

"The power to see the future" -Yuri Kiriyaama

SURVEY RESULTS

What city are you most interested in visiting in the future?



Paris: Paris has unique things such as foods and structures that can't be found in most other places. It is also a beautiful place that I want to visit
-Akein Duljaya Perumpularachchi

London: Because I want to take a big bus.
-Lisa

New York: "It sounds fancy and it is a very popular city."
-Juri Mizutani

Dubai: I am most interested in visiting Dubai in the future as the UAE has been investing a substantial amount of money into the development of Dubai, therefore I would like to see all of the new infrastructures, events, etc. in person. -Feiru Ma

Los Angeles: "I want to watch the baseball game" -Ao Miyato

Italy: "The food" -Reia Docherty

Singapore: "I want to see how beautiful technology there is." -Chihiro Ishikawa

Tokyo: "I am very interested in how Japan will change and respond to the problems we are facing right now"
-Niina Nakamura

Barcelona: "I want to see Sagrada Familia"-Ayuka Nagamatsu

OTHER:

Cambodia: "Jmmun makes me want to go to Cambodia because I researched it a lot."-Shindo Kanata

Venice: "Because it might be gone in the future" -Yuri Kiriama

Istanbul: "I want to go to museum to learn the history of Turkey" -Reina Iwasaki

Sarajevo: "It shows the blend of European, Ottoman, and Slavic culture in one city. It is said that there is a Catholic Church, Orthodox Church, Synagogue, and Mosque all within walking range of each other, which is a site that cannot be seen anywhere else." -Noah Larson

Archangel: "Russia's only port before the northern war, its majesty captures the imagination" -Baughn Issei Lasseter

SURVEY RESULTS

In the future, if you became a diplomat, what country would you want to be posted in?

Haiti:

So that Japan might be able to help Haiti recover/prevent from disastrous effects of earthquakes -*Natsume Kurade*



Indonesia: Because Indonesian presence in the international community is increasing, and there would be many things that I could take action to the world. -*Ryohei Kurimoto*

Spain: “Because I want people in my country to see that with hard work you can get anywhere” -*Marta*

Japan: “I have lived in and visited numerous countries of which I have liked Japan the most.” -*Joseph Boski*

“Because it has many flaws although it is such an influential country. I’d like to make the Japanese politics more representative and interesting for all.”-*Ann Hamura*

The United States of America:

I would like to be posted in the US because the US causes a big effect on the whole world. Working in the US might be interesting because there should be many opportunities to think about new solutions to develop the world. -*Rio Nishigaki*

“Many Americans are already fond of Japan but I would like to show things about Japan that would convince people to live there.”-*Takao Miida*

“It’s apparently one of the safest countries and the education system is quite unique there.” -*Brindha Muthukrishnan*

China: “Because my other hometown is in China, I want to help Japan and China get along.” -*Asaga Haruhi*

Italy: “I want to eat pasta”-*Shonosuke Tagishi*

United Kingdom: “It has a lot of diplomatic connections to countries from its past and it would be interesting to get a chance to learn more about them” -*Nayuni Perumpuliarachchi*

CONFERENCE AWARDS

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

UNEP (Beginner 1)	
Best Delegate:	Kaho Yamamoto (United Kingdom)
Honorable Mention:	Mai Sugai, Ayano Saito (Ukraine)
Diplomatic Commendation:	Seira Nushi, Aika Sanada (Democratic Republic of Congo)
Outstanding Delegate:	Rio Nishiyama (Ethiopia)
Best Position Paper:	Sophia Hristov, Sumire Yoshioka (Albania)

WHO (Beginner 2)	
Best Delegate:	Baughn Lasseter, Joseph Boski (Spain)
Honorable Mention:	Aviral Agarwal (Iran)
Diplomatic Commendation:	Rio Ozawa, Maika Wada (Singapore)
Outstanding Delegate:	Tuhina Dimri (Ukraine)
Best Position Paper:	Rina Konishi, Natsume Kurade (United States)

OHCHR (Intermediate 1)	
Best Delegate:	Zayan Chandankeri, Aryan Sokhiya (Spain)
Honorable Mention:	Remi Takahashi (Italy)
Diplomatic Commendation	Nayuni Perumpuliarachchi (United States)
Outstanding Delegate:	Hironobu Ozeki, Junta Abe (France)
Best Position Paper:	Sara Tiwari (China)

UNDP (Intermediate 2)	
Best Delegate:	Rika Kobayashi, Shin Morimoto (United Kingdom)
Honorable Mention:	Praneel Chakraborty, Shorya Veer Manhas (New Zealand)
Diplomatic Commendation	Minagi Nakahashi, Riri Horikawa (Turkey)
Outstanding Delegate:	Riko Saito, Sawaka Date (Ukraine)
Best Position Paper:	Miki Sato, Hiroko Sugano (Iraq)

UN WOMEN (Advanced)	
Best Delegate:	Siya Sawhney (France)
Honorable Mention:	Miyu Yoshimatsu, Amane Yoshida (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Best Position Paper:	Ryotaro Makita, Takao Miida (Ukraine)



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DEPUTY-SECRETARY GENERAL: Yui Irie

ADVISORS: Grant Wales (lead),

JMMUN Chairs

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Director: Lisa Fukushima

Co-Director: Sky Kanthatham

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Advisor: Chad Fasca

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JMMUN 2024



TENTATIVELY
MARCH 23-24



SENZOKU GAKUEN