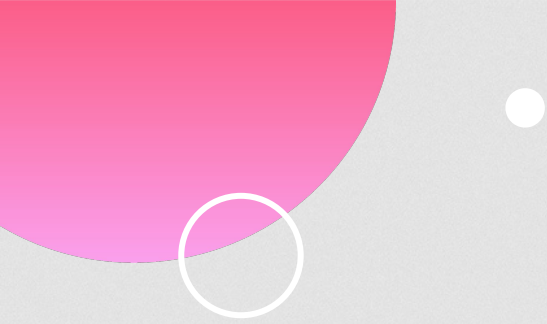




Beginner Workshop 1

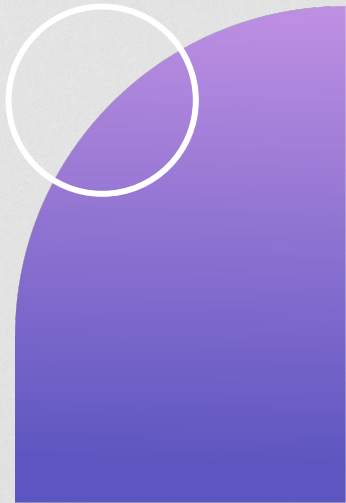

-Learning the Basics of MUN-

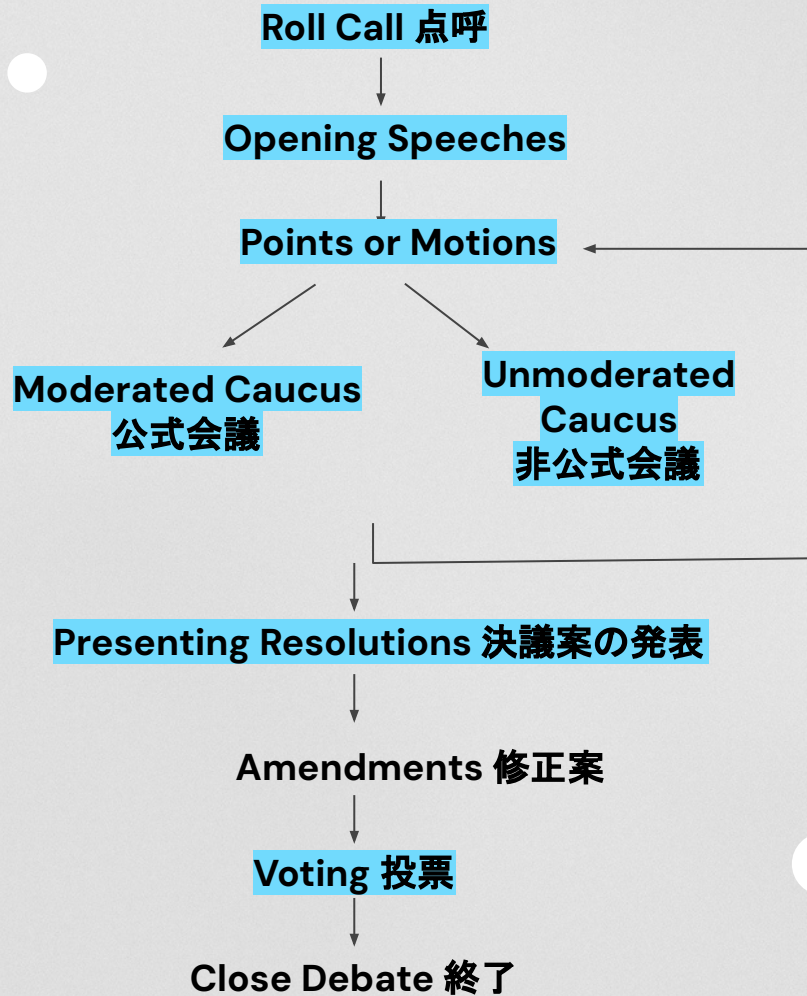


Please change your zoom name to:

Full name (group number)

Please turn on your camera on and mic off unless you are speaking!








**Please move to
Breakout Rooms!**



Introductions





**代表している国の立場をよくリサーチ
する**



**→自分の意見ではなく、代表している国
の意見を貫き通す**



模擬国連の最終目標:

決議案をブロックごとに書き上げる





Position Paper



What is a position paper?

○ 自分の国の立場と解決案をまとめるもの

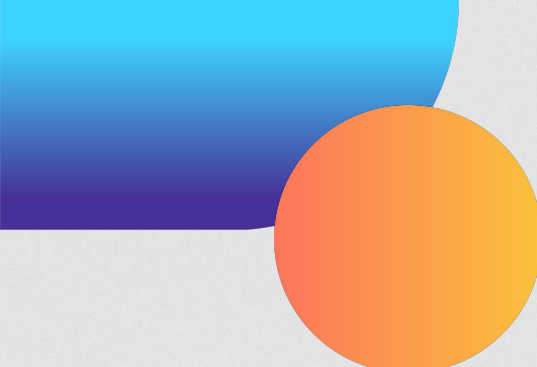
目的: **チェア**が国の立場を理解するため

締め切り: 会議前 (JMMUN 2024は3月4日)

背景、現状、過去の条例

1. Historical background/past UN actions

The alignment of warfare with technology began in earnest with the First World War. We now live in a technologically advanced world in which advanced weapons are even available to non-state actors, as shown in the recent Israel-Hamas war. Regarding the proliferation of such weapons, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), a multilateral treaty that regulates the international trade of conventional weapons, became open for signature in June 2013. Thailand signed the ATT in 2014, joining over 130 signatories including major nations such as China, Japan, and the United Kingdom. The ATT has been in the making since the League of Nations draft convention on the arms trade, and whilst the international law during the Cold War prohibited the transfer of chemical substances and nuclear weapons, no progress was made regarding major conventional arms. As ongoing conflicts spread through countries such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Turkey, it complicates the prevention of illicit arms trade in the Middle East and parts of Africa. Countries with persistently large illicit arms markets are the results of political instability and conflict within the nation or between other nations, and foreign major countries such as the United States continue to provide weapons to such regions. The Myanmar military also continues to import advanced warfare equipment from nearby nations, raising humanitarian concerns. Furthermore, major arms-exporting countries such as Russia are not a part of the ATT, and some nations have refrained from joining, expressing concerns that the ATT undermines national sovereignty and individual rights to armed defence.



国の立場

2. Country position

As a member of treaties such as the ATT and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (ROCA), as well as ASEAN, Thailand is in favour of strengthening such treaties and organisations that are committed to the non-proliferation of weapons, especially through illegitimate means. Furthermore, as a nation that is involved in both the import and export of arms, Thailand advocates for countries to report arms transfers to achieve transparency and ultimately contribute to arms reduction. Thailand also supports embargoes, authorised by the UN Security Council, to non-state actors or insurgent groups that import, export, or use arms illicitly or excessively.

解決案

3. Proposed solutions

Taking into consideration the recent events including the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Hamas war, the Kingdom of Thailand supports the strengthening of existing treaties, including the ATT, and encourages nations to ratify such agreements. As ASEAN promotes the full implementation of eradicating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all aspects along with the disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Thailand believes in implementing similar laws in international treaties to prevent violations occurring in the private sector. The Kingdom of Thailand also calls on nations to submit a report of monthly numbers of arms imports and exports to enforce full transparency in the arms trade business and illicit arms market internationally. As the Myanmar military is currently receiving arms shipments from private sectors in countries such as Singapore, China, and Thailand and causing rights violations in Myanmar, the Kingdom of Thailand urges nations to support international sanctions and suppress private entities that are involved by expressing policies to ban arms exports to the Myanmar military like Singapore has. The Kingdom of Thailand strongly urges all nations to work towards the eradication of illicit arms trade and the prevention of disastrous conflicts that could shift society as they have in the past.



Motions



Motion ⇒ 会議で次に何をやるかを提案する

Motion to open debate

to open speaker's list

for a moderated caucus

for an unmoderated caucus

to suspend debate

to introduce draft resolutions

to move onto voting

to close debate

会議開始の提案

オープニングスピーチ開始の提案

公式会議の提案

非公式会議の提案

一時停止の提案

決議案の紹介の提案

投票に移る提案

会議終了の提案

Roll Call 点呼

Opening Speeches

Points or Motions

Moderated Caucus
公式会議

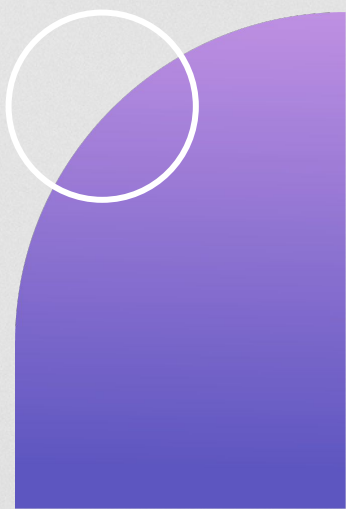
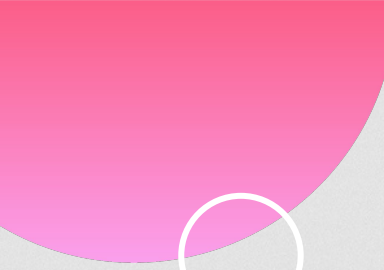
Unmoderated
Caucus
非公式会議

Resolutions Presentation 決議案の発表

Amendments 修正案

Voting 投票

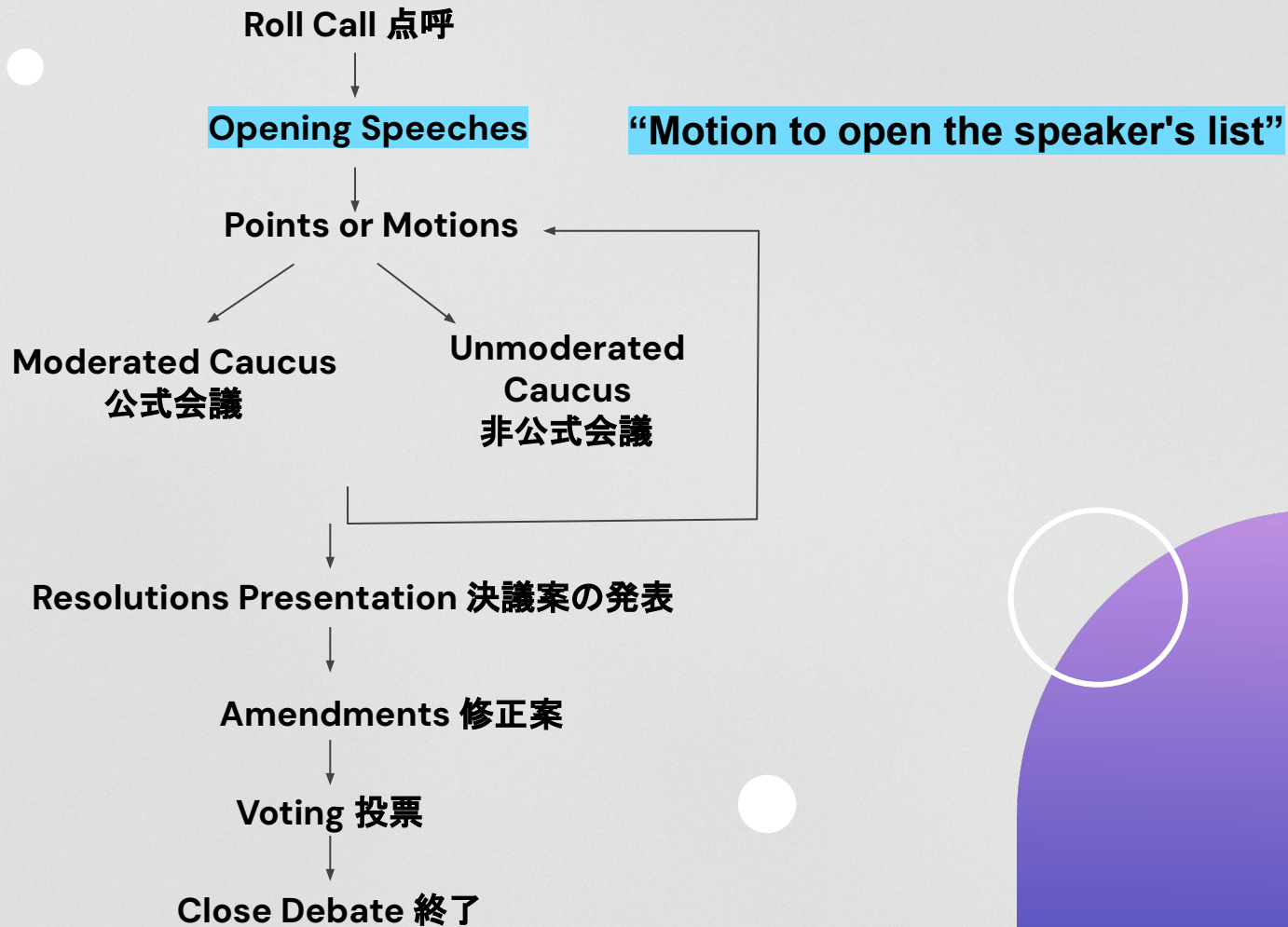
Close Debate 終了





Present: 決議案の投票で棄権することが**できる**


Present and voting: 決議案の投票で棄権することが**できない**
(必ず賛成か反対)






What is an opening speech?

会議の一番最初に**参加している国**に向けての立場表明

- 
- 現状
 - 過去の行動
 - 解決策

⇒ 自分の立場をアピール

⇒ スピーチを聞いて協力の有無をおおまかに判断



Topic: Guiding a Climate Security Resolution

Thank you honorable chair and esteemed delegates. We are the delegates of Japan.

The biggest climate problem in the current world is the use of fossil fuels that speed up global warming, causing danger to our lives.

現在の世界における最大の気候変動問題は、地球温暖化を加速させ、私たちの生活に危険をもたらす化石燃料の使用である。(挿入、問題提起)

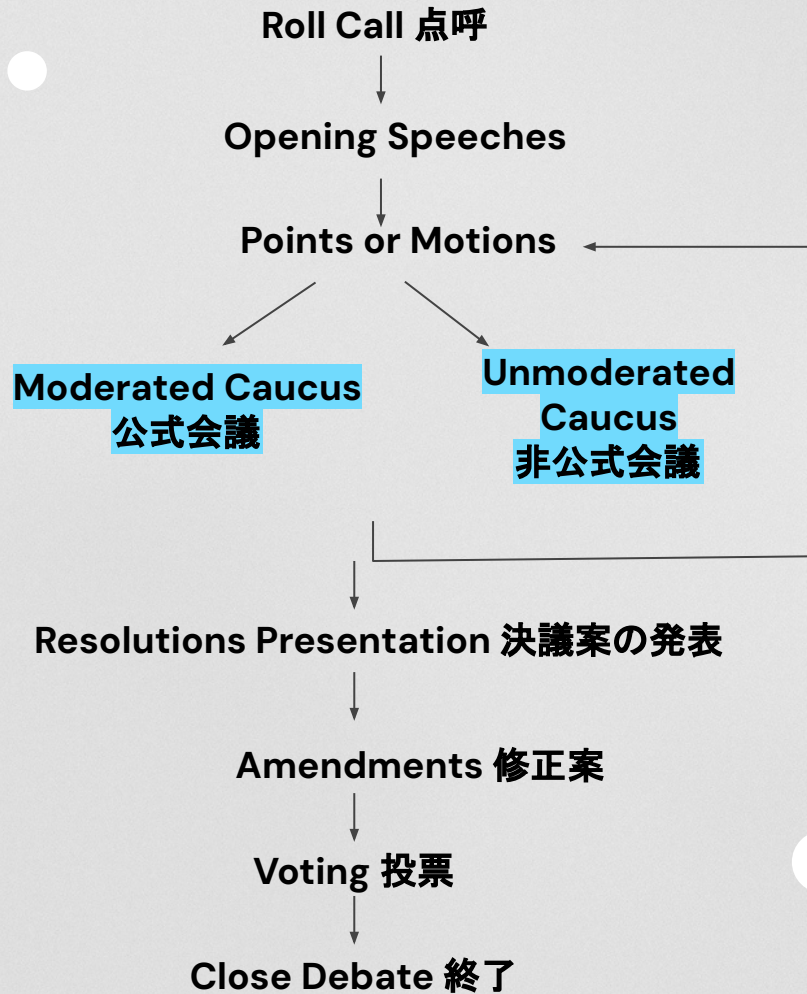
To tackle this problem, in Japan, the percentage of renewable energy has increased from 14.7% in 2016 to 22.4% in 2021.

この問題に取り組むため、日本では再生可能エネルギーの比率を 2016年の14.7%から2021年には22.4%に高めている。(データを活用して国内の状態を表明)

We believe that all countries should expand their use of renewable energy as well, and we call for developed countries to financially support developing countries.

私たちは、すべての国が同様に再生可能エネルギーの利用を拡大すべきであると考え、先進国が発展途上国を財政的に支援することを求めます。(解決策の提案、働きかけ)

Thank you. (We yield our time back to the chair.)



The two types of caucuses

Moderated Caucus
(MOD)

YES

YES

YES

自国のスタンスの発表、他国 / ブロックの
意見を聞く

VS

全体の制限時間

個人の制限時間

トピック

ゴール

Unmoderated
Caucus (UNMOD)

YES

NO

NO

他国と会話、ブロックの形成、決議案を
書く



MOD

MODの全体時間 ÷ 個人の持ち時間 = 喋る人数

eg.

Motion for a 10 minute moderated caucus with 1 minute speaking time...

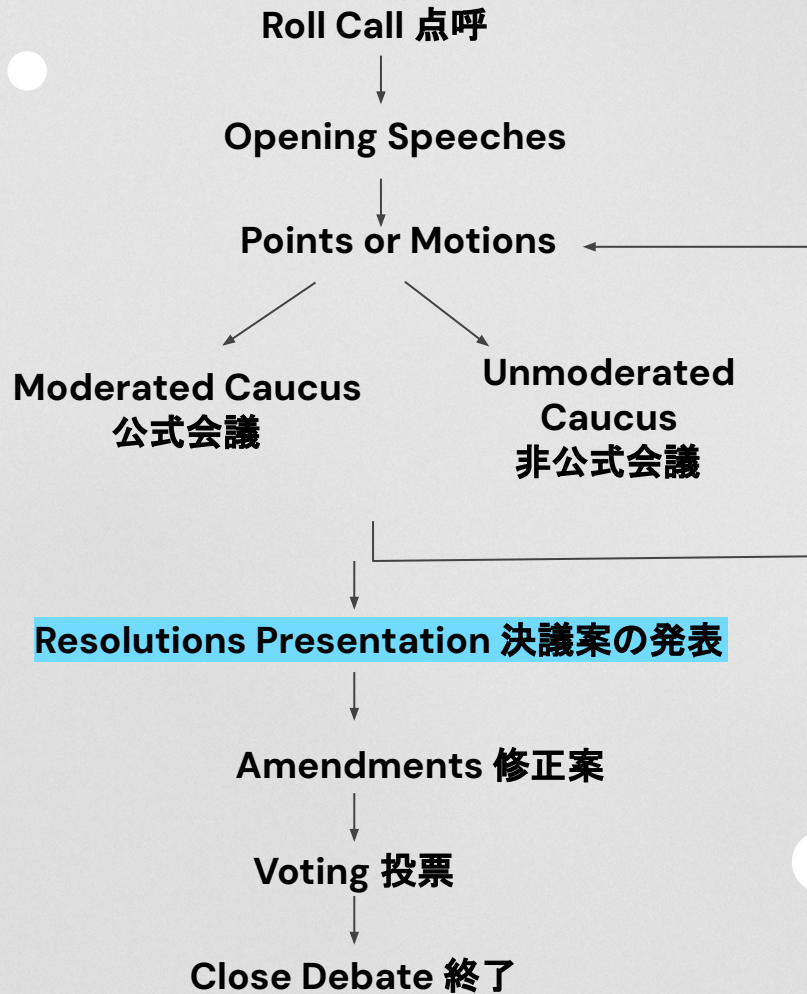
⇒ $10 \div 1 = 10$ なので、10人が1分のスピーチをする

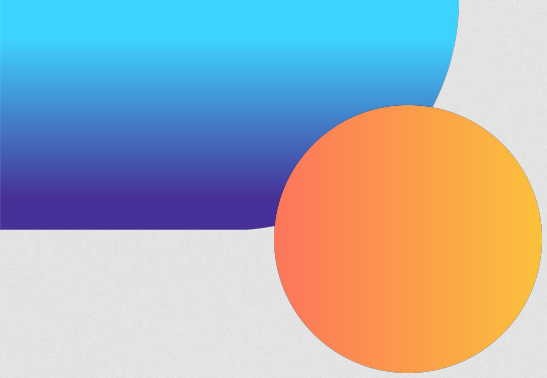
Motion for a 5 minute moderated caucus with 2 minute speaking time...

⇒ $5 \div 2 = 2.5$ なので、この場合はMODの全体時間、もしくは個人の持ち時間を変えて割り切れるようにする



UNMOD





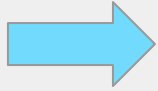
Resolution

How do I write a resolution paper?

3 main parts of a resolution paper

1. ヘッダー
2. 前文
3. 主文

1. The Heading



ヘッダー

Preambulatory Clause

Group: Renewable Energy and Financial Aid

Main submitter: Denmark, Japan

Sponsors: Canada, France, Germany, Norway, Spain

Signatories: Australia, Egypt, Pakistan, South Korea, Turkey, UAE, UK

Topic: Guiding a Climate Security Resolution

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the problems that climate change has caused all over the world,

Alarmed by the damage caused by CO2 emission,

Noting that developing countries are severely affected by climate change,

Emphasizing that climate change will affect the economy as well,

Extremely disturbed by the reliance on fossil fuel energy,

Stressing the need to gradually introduce renewable energy,

Recognizing the disparity between developing and developed nations of the ability to cope with environmental changes,

ヘッダー

4つのパーツで構成

①会議のコミティ名

②代表国、副代表国 (Main submitter, Sponsor)
⇒ 発表を担当する国、一番先頭を切った国... (ブロック内で決める)

③署名国 (Signatories)
⇒ 会議内で決議案の説明を聞きたい国、賛成しなくてもOK

④トピック

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Nigeria, Slovakia, USA

Signatories: Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Jamaica, Mongolia, Niger, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine

Topic: "Fostering Respect for Cultural Diversity"

2.

Preambulatory Clauses

前文 (Preambulatory Clauses)

前文はそのブロックがなぜそのトピックについて話しているか

eg. 過去の条例、背景、最新情報

前文のフレーズから始める
(Preambulatory Clauses)

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the problems that climate change has caused all over the world,

気候変動が世界にもたらした問題を危惧して、

Alarmed by the damage caused by CO2 emission,

CO2による被害を危惧して、

Noting that developing countries are severely affected by climate change,

発展途上国は気候変動による深刻な被害を受けていることに注目して、

Emphasizing that climate change will affect the economy as well,

気候変動は経済にも影響を与えることを危惧して、

Extremely disturbed by the reliance on fossil fuel energy,

化石燃料に頼っていることに対し不安を感じ、

Stressing the need to gradually introduce renewable energy,

再生可能エネルギーの普及が必要であることを強調し、

Recognizing the disparity between developing and developed nations of the ability to cope with environmental changes,

発展途上国と先進国が気候変動に対応する能力に差があることを頭に入れ、

前文のフレーズは **イタリック体**

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

3. Operative Clauses

主文 (Operative Clauses)

実際に行動を促す解決策・提案

数字と主文のフレーズ
(Operative phrases)

1. Encourages financially and technologically advanced countries to aid countries that lack infrastructure for coping with environmental changes by;
 - a. Implementing an international platform for collecting and distributing finance by 2030,
 - b. creating a standard of the need of financial support in each country,
 - c. establishing a system to share national situations regarding infrastructure,
 - d. Implementing a system to authorize the co-ownership of technology

1. 経済的、記述的に先進している国が気候変動に対応するための社会資本が不十分な国を以下の方法で支えることを求める:
 - a. 2030年までに金融を分配するための国際プラットフォームを作る
 - b. 各国の経済的支援の必要性の基準をつくる
 - c. 国内の社会資本に関しての情報を共有するプラットフォームを作る
 - d. 技術の共同所有権を許可するシステムを取り入れる

アルファベットとローマ数字は
もっと細かく説明

主文のフレーズは
下線

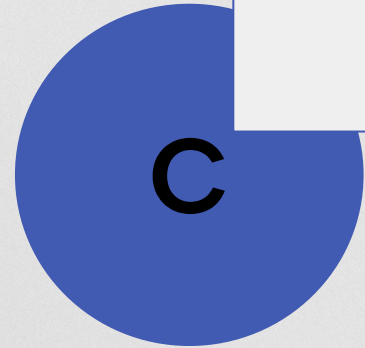
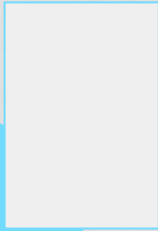
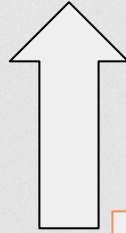
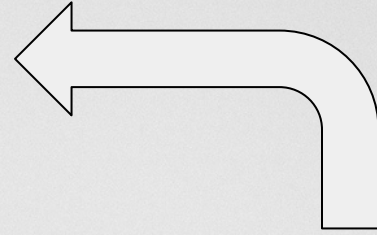
Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

4. Tips / Precautions

- 自分の国と似た考えの国とブロックになる
- 自分のブロックの考えだけでなく他のブロックの考えも入れる
- トピック、コミティ名はわかりやすく
- データを活用
- 決議案を書くのは積極的に、担当国が小さな国でも頑張っって自分の意見を通す

締切に提出



発表

“Motion to present draft resolutions”

B

この決議案は〇〇を目指して、〇番目の解決策は具体的に...

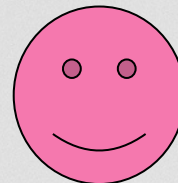
C

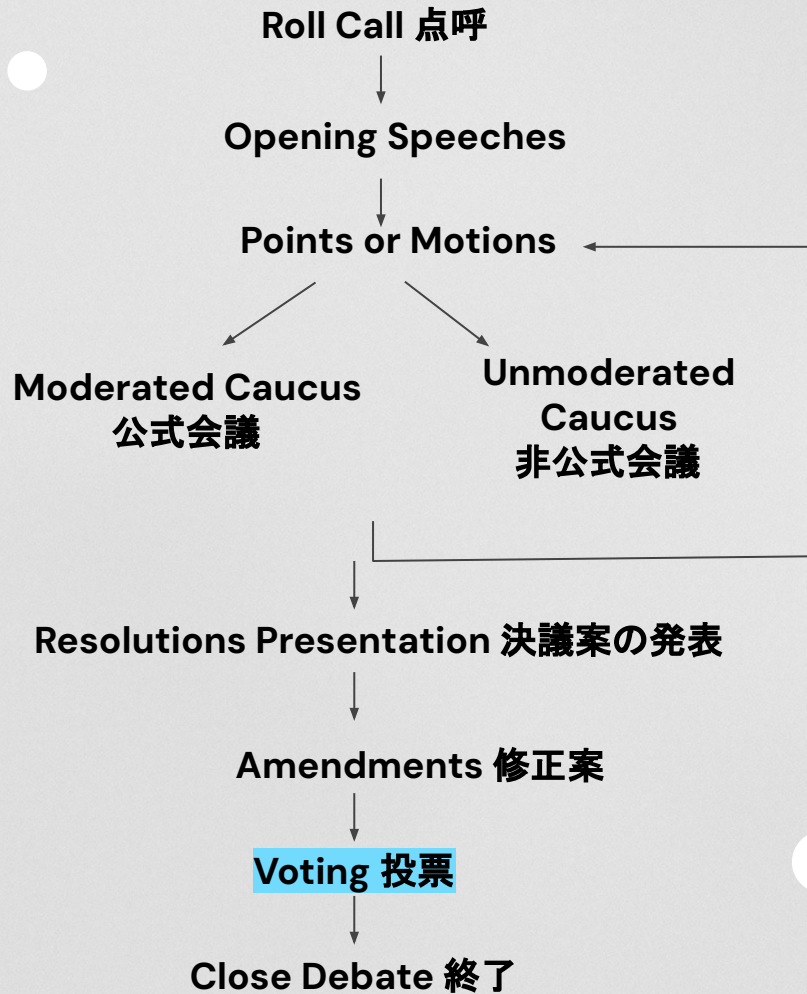
この決議案は〇〇を目指して、〇番目の解決策は具体的に...

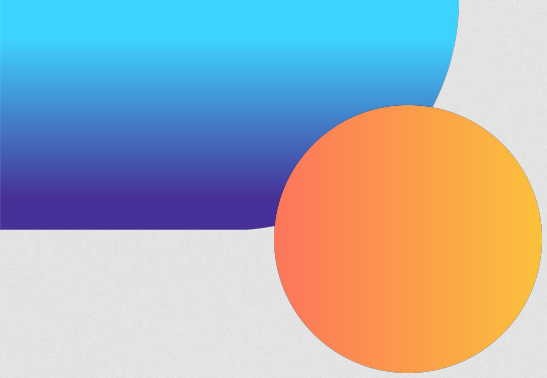
この決議案は担当国の考えと一致しない。投票のときは**反対**しよう。



この決議案は担当国の考えと似ている。投票のときは**賛成**しよう。







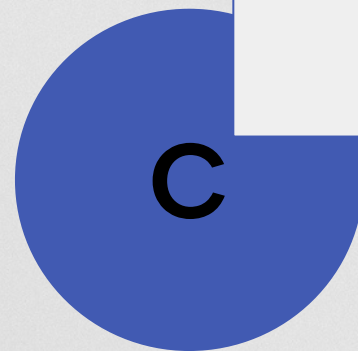
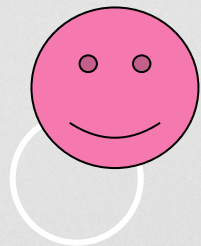
Voting

投票

贊成

反对

贊成





20人中
10人賛成
10人反对
不可決

A



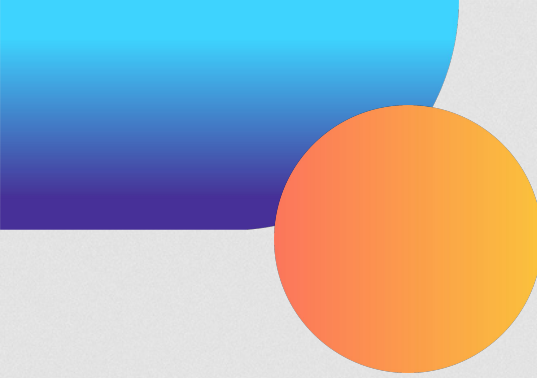
20人中
10人賛成
9人反对
棄権1人
可決

B



20人中
14人賛成
6人反对
可決

C



あくまで自分の国の考えで投票する
⇒「私のブロックの決議案じゃないから反対だ」
は違う



ここからイングリッ
シュ



Introductions





**Make sure you research
your country's stance
thoroughly!**

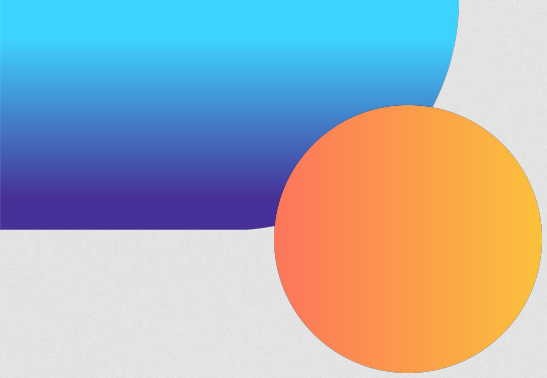
**→ Represent your country's
opinions, not your personal
opinions**



The ultimate goal in MUN:




Create resolutions in blocs



Position Paper



What is a position paper?

- 
- A paper to summarise your country's stance proposed solutions
 - Aim: For **chairs** to understand your position before the conference
 - Due date: Before the conference (**March 4th, 2024** for JMMUN 2024)

1. Background/Past actions/Current situations

1. Historical background/past UN actions

Surveillance technology was first introduced by the Soviet Union in 1942 with what was considered the world's first surveillance closed-circuit television system. In 2006, Malaysia became one of the first countries to use biometric technology for refugee registration, which efficiently links fingerprint identification technology with ProGRES, a refugee database system. Surveillance technology has since then developed, and in 2020, over 37 million refugees were registered with the UN's Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS), which uses biometric data to manage individuals' identities and can operate without the internet. With the successful implementation of such biometric technology, nations are now able to prevent double registration, identity fraud, and other complications. However, currently, there are very few effective regulations that protect the safety and rights of people from high-risk surveillance technologies; for instance, the United States has no federal law that regulates the use of biometrics in collecting personal data despite being active in the usage of surveillance technology, and Thailand's Personal Data Protection Act is still vague concerning biometrics. While the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) for EU member states is internationally impactful, there is a concerning lack of regulations considering the global use of surveillance technology.



2. Country Position

2. Country position

As a member of treaties such as the ATT and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (ROCA), as well as ASEAN, Thailand is in favour of strengthening such treaties and organisations that are committed to the non-proliferation of weapons, especially through illegitimate means. Furthermore, as a nation that is involved in both the import and export of arms, Thailand advocates for countries to report arms transfers to achieve transparency and ultimately contribute to arms reduction. Thailand also supports embargoes, authorised by the UN Security Council, to non-state actors or insurgent groups that import, export, or use arms illicitly or excessively.

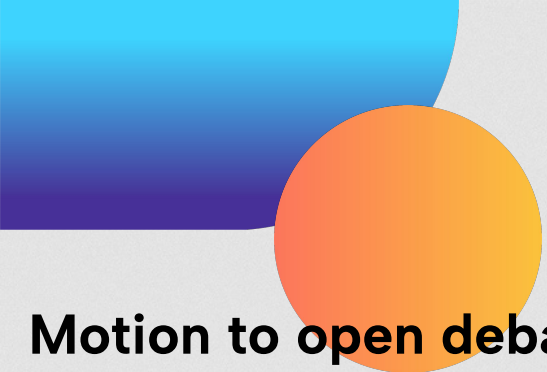
3. Proposed Solutions

3. Proposed solutions

Taking into consideration the recent events including the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Hamas war, the Kingdom of Thailand supports the strengthening of existing treaties, including the ATT, and encourages nations to ratify such agreements. As ASEAN promotes the full implementation of eradicating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all aspects along with the disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Thailand believes in implementing similar laws in international treaties to prevent violations occurring in the private sector. The Kingdom of Thailand also calls on nations to submit a report of monthly numbers of arms imports and exports to enforce full transparency in the arms trade business and illicit arms market internationally. As the Myanmar military is currently receiving arms shipments from private sectors in countries such as Singapore, China, and Thailand and causing rights violations in Myanmar, the Kingdom of Thailand urges nations to support international sanctions and suppress private entities that are involved by expressing policies to ban arms exports to the Myanmar military like Singapore has. The Kingdom of Thailand strongly urges all nations to work towards the eradication of illicit arms trade and the prevention of disastrous conflicts that could shift society as they have in the past.



Motions



Motion to open debate

to open speaker's list

for a moderated caucus

for an unmoderated caucus

to suspend debate

to introduce draft resolutions

to move onto voting

to close debate

Start debate

Start the opening speeches

Speeches on specific topics

Form blocs and write resolutions

Temporarily end debate

Have delegates explain DR

Vote for resolutions

End of conference

Roll Call 点呼

Opening Speeches

Points or Motions

Moderated Caucus

**Unmoderated
Caucus**

Resolutions Presentation

Amendments

Voting

Close Debate

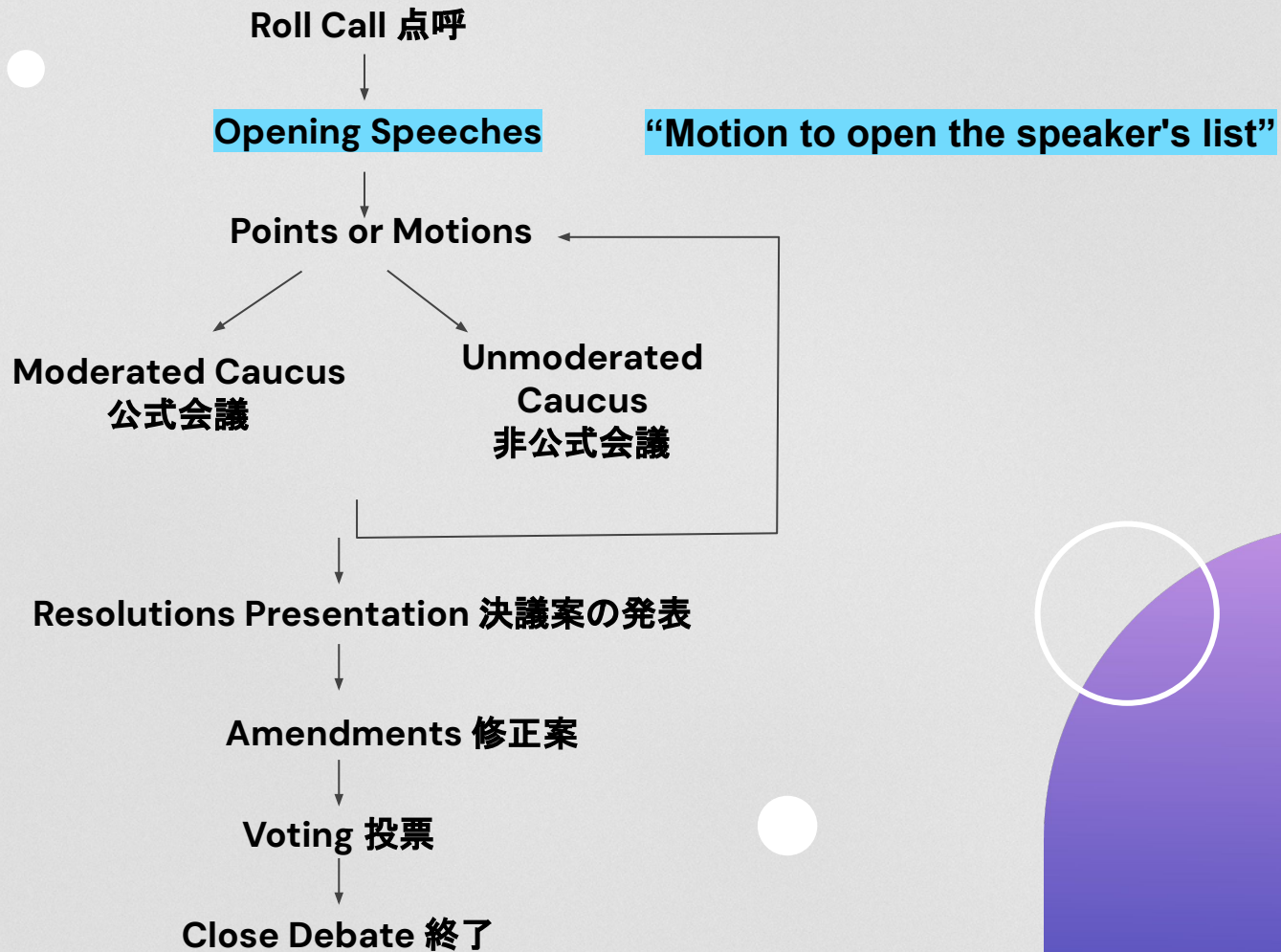




Present: **Can** abstain in voting for resolutions




Present and voting: **Cannot** abstain in voting for resolutions





What is an opening speech?


A speech to present your stance to the **other delegates**

- 
- Current Situation
 - Past actions
 - Proposals

⇒ A chance to make sure that other delegates know your stance

⇒ Listen to other delegates' speeches and think about whether you can work with them or not

- Usually 1 minute per delegate, with 10~15 speakers



Topic: Guiding a Climate Security Resolution

Thank you honorable chair and esteemed delegates. We are the delegates of Japan.

The biggest climate problem in the current world is the use of fossil fuels that speed up global warming, causing danger to our lives.

⇒ **Introduction to what the speech is mainly about**

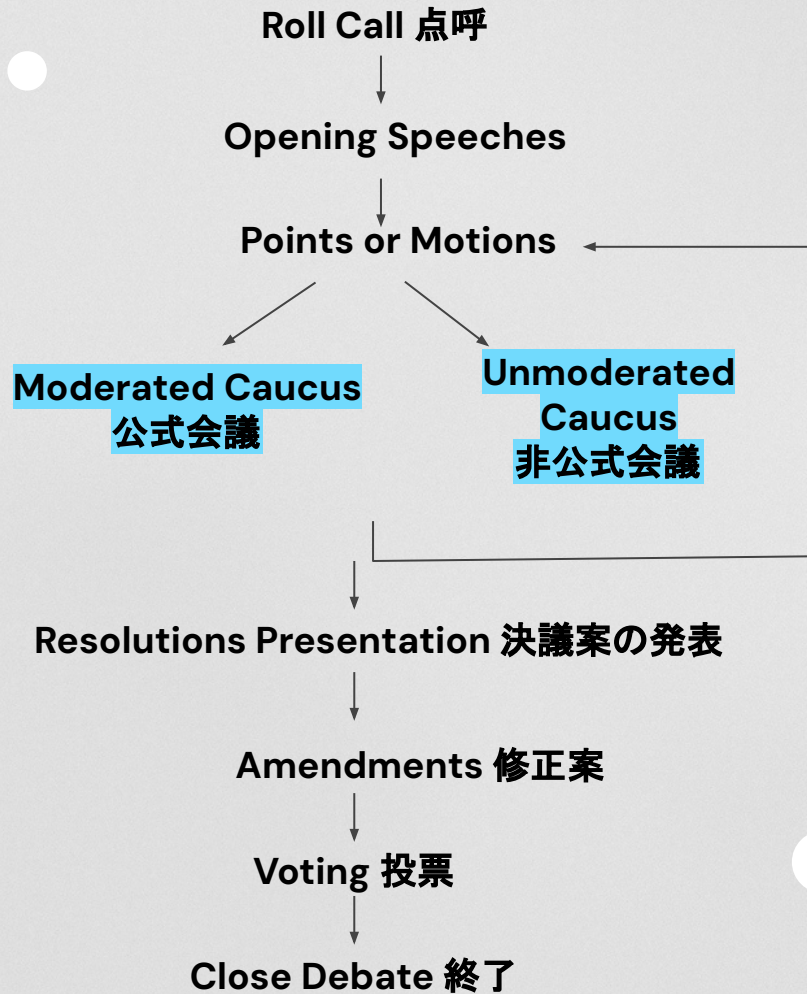
To tackle this problem, in Japan, the percentage of renewable energy has increased from 14.7% in 2016 to 22.4% in 2021.

⇒ **Situation in Japan (USE DATA)**

We believe that all countries should expand their use of renewable energy as well, and we call for developed countries to financially support developing countries.

⇒ **What countries should do, what they propose**

Thank you. (We yield our time back to the chair.)





The two types of caucuses

Moderated Caucus

VS

Unmoderated Caucus



YES

set caucus time

YES

YES

set indiv. speaking time

NO

YES

topic

NO

Present your own opinions, listen to other delegations / blocs' stances

goal

Talk to other delegates, form blocs, write resolutions



MOD

MOD time ÷ **Individual Speaking Time** = Number of speakers

eg.

Motion for a **10** minute moderated caucus with **1** minute speaking time on the topic of...

⇒ **10** ÷ **1** = 10, meaning 10 people will do **1** minute speeches

Motion for a **5** minute moderated caucus with **2** minute speaking time on the topic of...

⇒ **5** ÷ **2** = 2.5 since the number is not divisible, you either have to change the **MOD time** or the **individual speaking time**

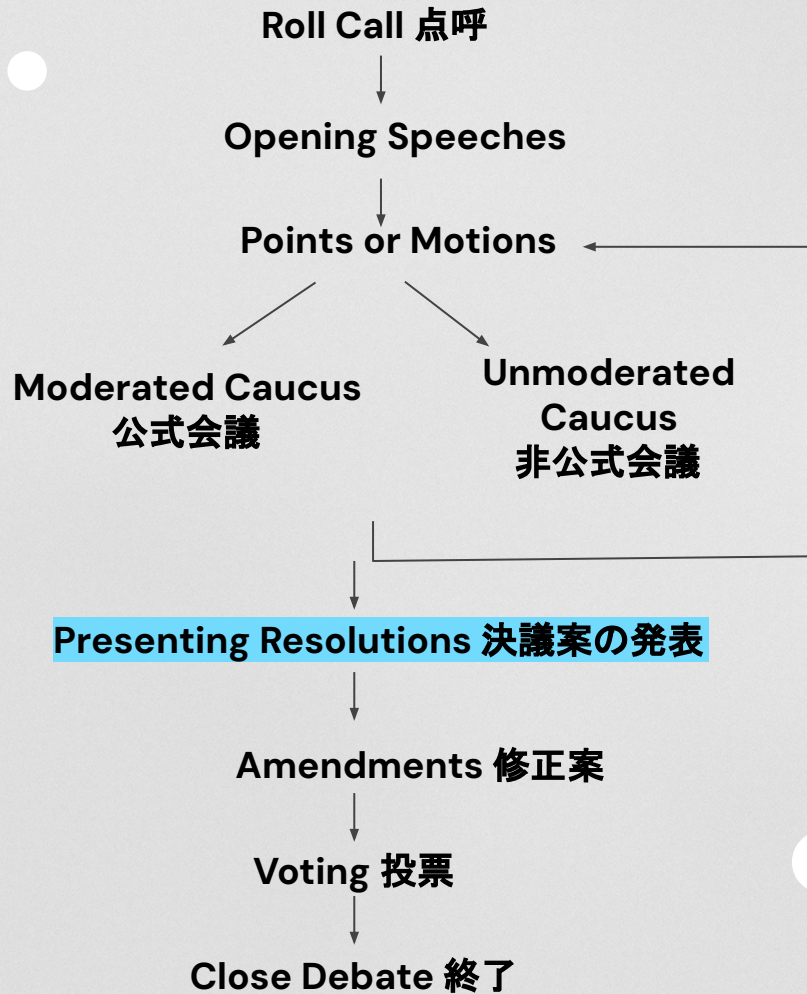


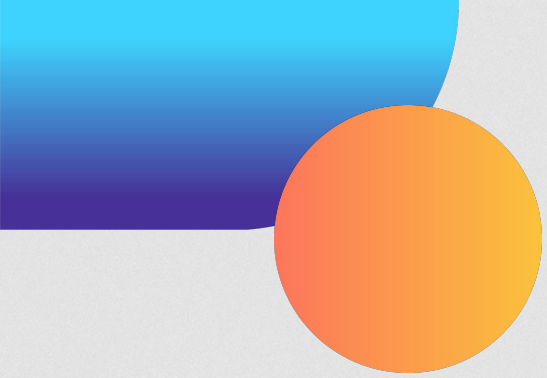
UNMOD

ex. Motion for a 30 minute Unmoderated caucus

-> this means there will be 30 minutes of time to walk around freely and talk to other delegates







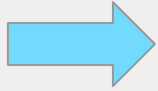
Resolution

How do I write a resolution paper?

3 main parts of a resolution paper

1. The heading
2. Preambulatory clauses
3. Operative clauses

1. The Heading



The heading

Preambulatory Clause

Group: Renewable Energy and Financial Aid

Main submitter: Denmark, Japan

Sponsors: Canada, France, Germany, Norway, Spain

Signatories: Australia, Egypt, Pakistan, South Korea, Turkey, UAE, UK

Topic: Guiding a Climate Security Resolution

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the problems that climate change has caused all over the world,

Alarmed by the damage caused by CO2 emission,

Noting that developing countries are severely affected by climate change,

Emphasizing that climate change will affect the economy as well,

Extremely disturbed by the reliance on fossil fuel energy,

Stressing the need to gradually introduce renewable energy,

Recognizing the disparity between developing and developed nations of the ability to cope with environmental changes,

The Heading

Consists of 4 parts

① Committee name

② Main submitter, Sponsor

⇒ A country that acts as the leader of the bloc

③ Signatories

⇒ Countries that want the resolution to be presented (no need to agree with the resolution)

④ Topic

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Nigeria, Slovakia, USA

Signatories: Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Jamaica, Mongolia, Niger, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine

Topic: "Fostering Respect for Cultural Diversity"

2.

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory Clauses

Reasons why they are addressing this topic
eg. Past UN actions, Background, Recent news

Start with
Preambulatory Clauses

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the problems that climate change has caused all over the world,

Alarmed by the damage caused by CO2 emission,

Noting that developing countries are severely affected by climate change,

Emphasizing that climate change will affect the economy as well,

Extremely disturbed by the reliance on fossil fuel energy,

Stressing the need to gradually introduce renewable energy,

Recognizing the disparity between developing and developed nations of the ability to cope with environmental changes,

Preambulatory
clauses should be
italicized

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

3. Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses

Clauses that state actionable solutions

Start with a number
and operative phrase

1. Encourages financially and technologically advanced countries to aid countries that lack infrastructure for coping with environmental changes by;
 - a. Implementing an international platform for collecting and distributing finance by 2030,
 - b. creating a standard of the need of financial support in each country,
 - c. establishing a system to share national situations regarding infrastructure,
 - d. Implementing a system to authorize the co-ownership of technology

2. Calls upon countries to facilitate the production of renewable energy replacing fossil fuels and oil-based energy by;
 - a. Promoting international cooperation of sharing information regarding technological advancement of renewable energy,
 - b. using renewable energy sources such as;
 - i. wind turbines
 - ii. solar panels
 - iii. hydraulic turbines

alphabets and roman numerals can be used to add more detail

Operative clauses
should be
underlined

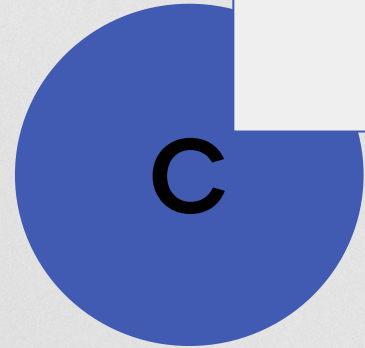
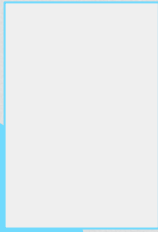
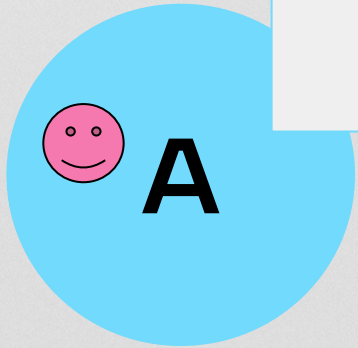
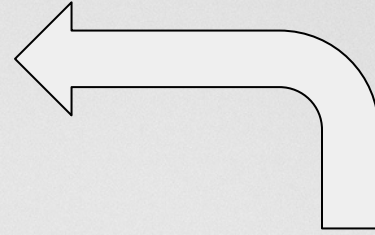
Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

4. Tips / Precautions

- Make sure you are in a **bloc with delegates who have a similar stance**.
- **Balance** your bloc's claim and the other bloc's claim
- Make sure the topic and committee names are easy to understand
- Add specific **data**
- Prevent using **weak verbs** (ex: do, make, go etc)
- Participate in writing resolutions and **add a clause beneficial to your country** even if it isn't a major country

**Turn in before
deadline**



Presentation

“Motion to present draft resolutions”

B

This resolution encourages countries to...

C

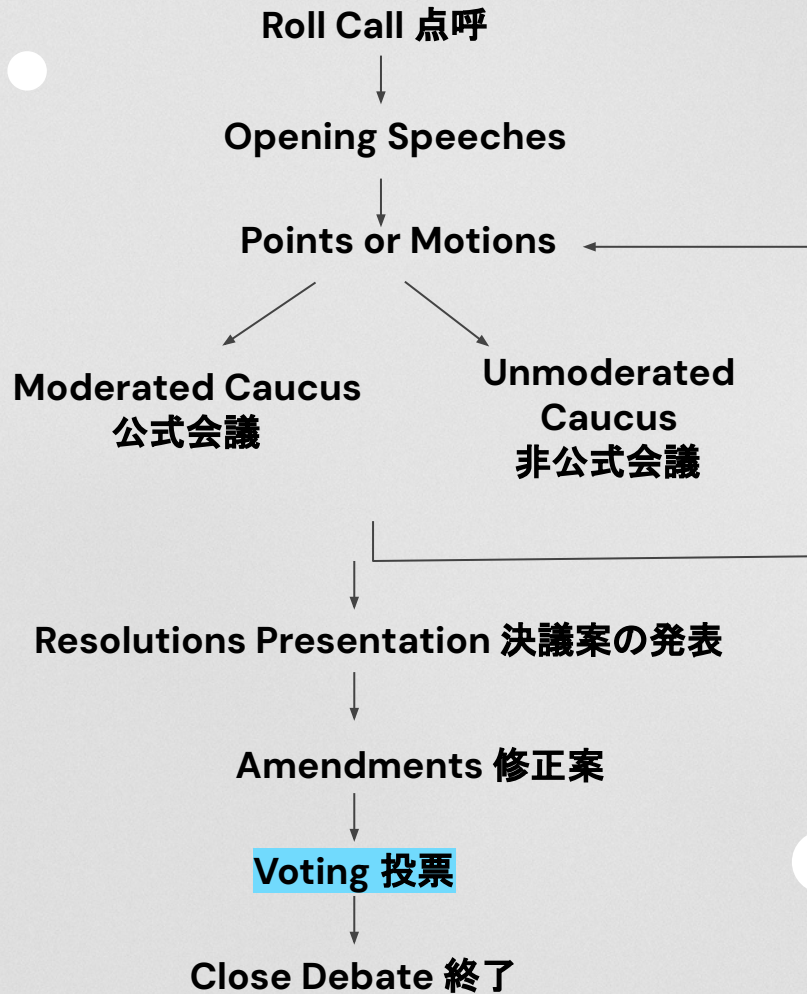
This resolution encourages countries to...

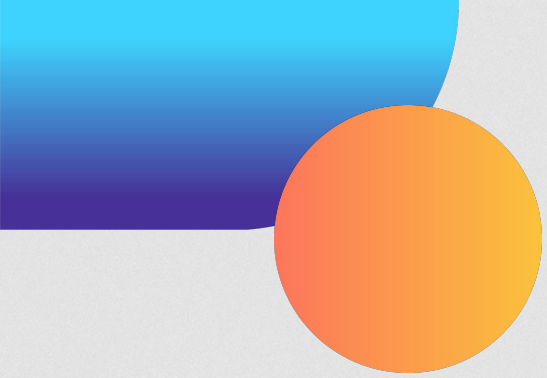
This resolution opposes my country's stance, I'll vote **against**



This resolution is similar to my country's stance, I'll vote **for**







Voting

Voting

FOR

AGAINST

ABSTAIN



A

B

C



Out of 20
10 FOR
10 AGAINST
doesn't pass

A



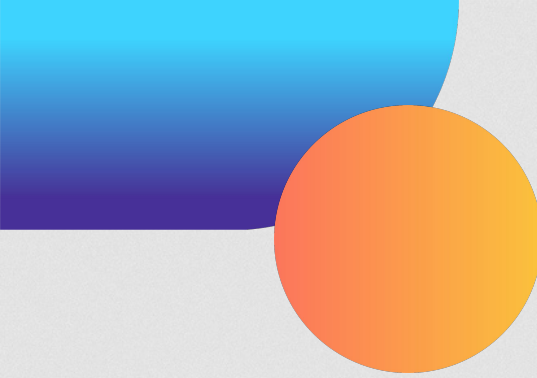
Out of 20
10 FOR
9 AGAINST
1 ABSTAIN
passes

B



Out of 20
14 FOR
6 AGAINST
passes

C



**Base your votes on YOUR COUNTRY'S
STANCE, not on your resolution's
stance**

**You can vote "For" a resolution if you agree, even if you aren't a
member of the bloc!**



**Please go back to
the main room!**



Upcoming Workshops

2/10 Speaking and Research
スピーチとリサーチを完璧に

3/9 Become an outstanding delegate/ MUN basics speed
round
積極性のある大使になろう/MUNの基本を復習しよう

