

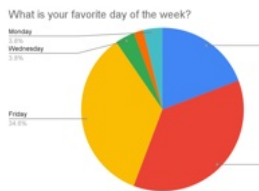
JMMUN TIMES



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Harmony: Taking Down Barriers of Prejudice and Misconception

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Good morning delegates and advisors! It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you to Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations (JMMUN) 2025. This year, we welcome 420 delegates from 12 countries all over the world: Azerbaijan, Canada, China, Georgia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. The secretariat, chairs, staff and all are delighted to be able to host a more international conference than ever before, and on behalf of all of our staff, I would like to express my immense gratitude to all the delegates, advisors, and parents who made this conference possible.

This year, JMMUN marks its 10th anniversary; over the past decade, JMMUN has held its conferences with the goal of spreading Model United Nations to students all over Japan as well as our global neighbours. But what exactly is the purpose of Model United Nations? Why is it so important for us high school students to spend hours doing research and preparing speeches, to act as the diplomat of a country that perhaps you have never been to before and discuss global issues from the perspective of that country?

In the world of 2025, we see increasing tension, polarisation, extremism, discrimination, and violence. The world is being torn apart by conflict, and millions have lost their lives or been forced to flee from their homes.

It is becoming ever more common for conflicts to escalate due to failed negotiations. Why has it become so difficult for people to reach an agreement?

That is where the theme for JMMUN 2025, "Harmony: Taking Down Barriers of Prejudice and Misconception", comes in. In order to establish and maintain peace, it is crucial for people to understand and respect one another, free from bias and stereotypes. However, when we look at the world today, we see armed conflicts based on false accusations, discrimination based on prejudice, and xenophobia based on stereotypes. In this way, prejudice and misconceptions can hinder dialogue and instigate conflict.

Model United Nations, however, provides an opportunity for dialogue in discussing ways to solve the most pressing issues in the world, allowing for the consideration of innovative solutions through the perspective of the younger generation, the people of the future. I am sure that at this year's JMMUN, too, there will be many wonderful, creative, and innovative clauses in all of the draft resolutions, and I am very excited to hear everyone's ideas on how to solve the many global issues that persist in today's society.

As well as being a delegate in MUN, I am also a debater, and I had the privilege of joining a national debate tournament last weekend.

Participating in and listening to various debates, I learned the importance of discussing social issues through logical explanations and verbal exchanges. Especially in debate, as the sides are decided regardless of the debaters' own opinions, debaters are often able to look at the issue from a third person perspective, unbound from their own interests. This is what facilitates agreement in dialogue, and I believe that MUN also has this trait.

I hope that in this conference, you will represent your assigned country and bear in mind its international relations but at the same time, avoid being too caught up by prejudice and misconceptions that are causing conflict between nations and peoples and strive to find and create a point of agreement, an effective solution, and a place of harmony.

Again, thank you so much to everyone who made this conference possible, and I hope JMMUN 2025 serves as an opportunity for you to learn, flourish, and of course, have fun.

Saki Jodai
 SECRETARY-GENERAL
 Japan Metropolitan Model United Nations 2025

KEY NOTE ADDRESS

Strengthen solidarity by volunteering to make a better world: A UN Specialist's Advice on Finding Pathways to a Sustainable Planet

ASAKO SAKURAI, PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST AT UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS



Encouraging the next generation of leaders to find their futures and contribute their ability through volunteering, Asako Sakurai, Partnership Development Specialist at the UN Volunteers (UNV) Program Tokyo Liaison Office, delivered an inspiring opening address that outlined young people's potential roles in achieving sustainable development.

Speaking to more than 400 delegates from across 12 countries, she opened her keynote complimenting the conference on its scale and marveling at the passion that led so many students to assemble to discuss important issues in the world. Eschewing a formal speech for something more interactive, Ms. Sakurai gave students a detailed introduction to the work of UN Volunteers and the merits of volunteering, while leaving plenty of time for questions at the end of her presentation.

She began her presentation by sharing a brief history of the UN Volunteers Program, which was established in 1970,

is headquartered in Bonn, Germany, and now has six regional offices and over 60 field units worldwide. Since the program sent its first group of thirty five volunteers to west and central Africa and the Middle East in 1971, the UNV's mission has been to bring the skills and enthusiasm of its volunteers to communities in need throughout the world. She shared a picture from this mission, which included the very first Japanese UN volunteer, to demonstrate Japan's commitment to the program from its start.

"Strengthen solidarity by volunteering to make a better world."

Moving on to describing UN Volunteers in more detail, Ms. Sakurai made a distinction between the UNV "as organization" and "as persons." The program not only seeks to deploy volunteers as an organization but also foster greater interest in volunteering among people. She explained further that UNV mobilizes passionate talents, like those gathered in the audience, to

distribute around the world to support development and UN in all of its activities. In addition, UNV promotes volunteerism, believing that people supporting each other can "strengthen solidarity by volunteering to make a better world." She mentioned that last year the program spread 14,631 volunteers to 171 countries and territories, which is nearly double the 8,000 volunteers from just a few years earlier.

After this brief introduction to UNV as an organization, Ms. Sakurai delved further into her focus on volunteering. She talked about global efforts to celebrate volunteering, including December 5th—International Volunteer Day, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1985 to celebrate the actions and contributions of volunteers throughout the world. She also highlighted that 2026 has been designated the International Year of the Volunteer through a decree co-sponsored by 54 member states who hope to provide a final push toward achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She reminded the audience that "we only have five years left to achieve SDGs, that is why volunteers' power is necessary."

For students who may be interested in joining the UN Volunteers program in the future, she took time to briefly outline the four categories of contributors and their key characteristics. At the highest level, expert volunteers, 35 years of age or older, bring 15 years of work experience and Master's degree or higher to the position. Specialist volunteers, 27 years or older, hold 3-15 years of relevant work experience and a Bachelor's degree or higher to the position. Youth and University volunteers, 18 years of age or older, can contribute without any work

KEY NOTE ADDRESS

experience, serving six months to one year. In pointing out these categories, Ms. Sakurai acknowledged that becoming a UN Volunteer may be a few years away for most delegates, given the age restrictions for each position category, but she challenged them to not wait but rather grab other volunteer opportunities in the interim.

Ms. Sakurai reinforced her belief that “everyone can contribute” by explaining the organization’s commitment to diversity, inclusion, and online opportunities. She noted that UN volunteers in 2024 included 275 people with disabilities and 167 people over the age of 65. She also explained that her organization not only accepts help from those seeking to make their physical presence felt in local communities throughout the globe but also those interested in providing virtual support through online activities, such as reporting, graphic designing, conducting research, collecting data. For those old enough, all it takes is internet access to start contributing immediately.

To give students a better idea of how UNV operates, Ms. Sakurai explained how UN Volunteers provide support to the various programs of the United Nations. She introduced a few examples, such as child protection education support for UNICEF, youth empowerment community development for UNDP, and food security project management for WFP.

Ms. Sakurai sought to dispel the misconception that volunteer work goes unpaid. She explained that UN volunteers receive payment for their

terms of service, which range from 1-2 years for long-term projects and 3-6 months for short-term assignment or emergency missions.

She gave the example of a specialist volunteer on a one-year assignment in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. The volunteer would receive an entry lump sum payment of \$4,000 plus transportation tickets. They would receive a \$2772 per month living allowance. At the end of their term, they would receive an exit lump sum of \$225 and flight tickets home. In addition to these payments, volunteers receive medical insurance, learning budgets and other benefits. She reiterated that the UN pays its volunteers because it values their contributions.

Talking specifically about Japan, Ms. Sakurai mentioned that Japanese UN volunteers number 133 in 63 countries with an average age of 34 years old. She said that 80 percent are deployed as specialists with 70 percent deployed in Africa and Asia. She noted that 65 percent of these volunteers are women, playfully encouraging more boys in the audience to consider volunteering in the future.

“What can young people do for sustainable development?”

After explaining the volunteer program in detail, Ms. Sakurai shifted to the question, “What can young people do for sustainable development?” She described how UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres issued a report in 2020 on the revisions for the future of global cooperation. In that declaration, he

mentioned that member states should resolve to accomplish twelve goals, such as “leave no one behind, protect our planet, promote peace, abide by international law, and place women at the center of development.” Ms. Sakurai singled out one of those twelve goals for delegates to be aware of, “listen to youth”—those between 15 and 24 years old. “Why do you matter?” she asked rhetorically. Speaking directly to the delegates, she explained that “you are the future leaders, innovators, and change-makers who will bring fresh perspective and energy to address global issues.” She encouraged the delegates to embrace this role.

“Please do research and figure out what you want to do in the future”

“You can’t volunteer for the UN yet because you are not 18, but there are actions you can take from now. You can participate in volunteering activities. You can know what you want to study and do in the future.” She mentioned project management skills and language ability as very cross cutting that you can use at any stage of development from creating a project to implementing a project. She complimented the delegates on having already taken a big step by honing their English ability at this year’s conference. She closed by challenging students to “please do research and figure out what you want to do in the future” with the goal of one day contributing those skills to the United Nations as volunteers.

By JMMUN Press



Ms. Asako Sakurai is a Partnership Development Specialist at the United Nations Volunteers Program in Tokyo. She has 10 years of experience in program management and partnership development at multiple international organizations. She has implemented youth-centered projects in CAR, Djibouti, Haiti, Myanmar, Kenya, and Tajikistan to create societies where young people can unlock their potential and become more resilient. Ms. Sakurai is committed to developing excellent partnerships with stakeholders, including traditional donors, international financial institutes, academic institutions, the private sector, and individuals. She values partnership development as a critical element for sustainable project implementation. She helps her team members use their superpowers, unearth them, and find situations and projects in which they can leverage their strengths.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UNICEF (Beginner 1)

Securing Children's Access to Education

By Hana Ishimura, Sana Ishida, and Yui Baba

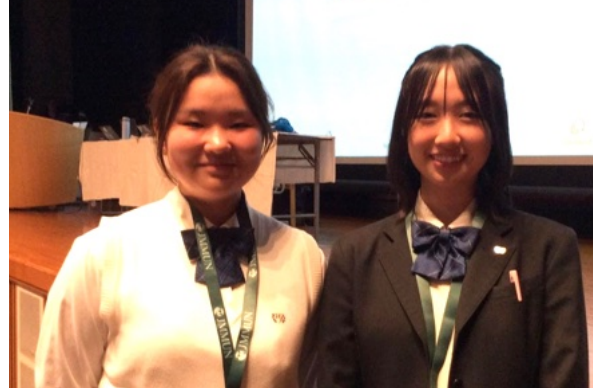
Access to fundamental education is a human right that every child should be granted. However, 64 million children of primary school age still remain out of school. In order to combat this dire problem, delegates gathered in the UNICEF committee to discuss solutions over the past two days.

The committee started off with many countries claiming that education is a right, not a privilege. Sweden proposed the use of digital devices to cover educational gaps and teacher shortages. The Netherlands put their main focus on strengthening world-wide education through aid. Afghanistan made claims that each country should have the right to determine their own education system, given the fact that their country is deeply influenced by religion.

The committee split into four main blocs. The Netherlands formed a bloc composed of both developing and developed countries that promoted education policies, the use of digital devices, the expansion of exchange programs, and the distribution of financial aid. Afghanistan's bloc merged with Australia's bloc and proposed the introduction of a global UNICEF fund. The bloc merged again with Egypt's bloc, suggesting mobilizing teachers to schools in need and subsidizing school meals. Russia, along with UAE and Finland, talked about hosting education programs for girls, improving digital literacy, and funding developing nations. France's bloc focused on ensuring the safety of children living in conflict areas through the use of digital learning and CDs.

In the end, all resolutions, submitted by France, Russia, Netherlands, and Australia, passed.

MEET THE DELEGATES



BEGINNERS 1

Wakana Kiuchi & Yumiri Tobita
(FRANCE)

Hiroo Gakuen 

Have you ever been to a MUN conference before?

This is our first time attending a formal conference, but we had a practice conference at our school before.

Why did you start MUN?

Wakana: I started because I wanted to develop public speaking skills as well as teamwork. MUN is a completely new experience because you can cooperate with people you've never met before for social causes.

Yumiri: I am interested in international relations as a major, so I felt that this was a great opportunity to build experiences talking with other people and negotiating a solution that would help solve social issues. I also thought it was really fun.

What do you like to do in your free time?

Wakana: I like K-Pop idols, so I often listen to their music or watch their social media. I also like to watch the NFL or NBA.

Yumiri: I watch professional volleyball matches because I like to play volleyball.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UNEP (Beginner 2)

Protecting the Human Body from Harmful Environmental Pollution

By Shizuna Kano, Mio Hirooka and Misa Yoshimura

From respiratory diseases to cancer, environmental pollution can have a massive impact on our health. Since the invention of automobiles in the 20th century, the rise of air pollution has taken a sharp turn and affected many people's lives. Over the two-day conference, 46 countries gathered to discuss new policies to provide a solution to protect the human body from environmental pollution. They probed strategies to promote the usage of public transportation, hydro power, and nuclear energy.

On the first day, the conference started with several delegates presenting their opening speeches. Most countries believed that international cooperation is essential to tackle environmental pollution, though they differed on the issues they wanted to prioritize. The first bloc led by Germany and composed of China, Russia, and Iraq, revealed how they would provide support to developing countries. They expressed the need to educate the population on the usage of the several renewable energy sources. Also pointing out the need to implement public transportation to reduce carbon emissions. The second bloc, led by Philippines, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, focused on making strict rules in order to prevent deforestation and other environmental issues, encouraging further research and invention of new technologies that would prevent environmental pollution, and financially supporting developing countries.

On the second day, countries gathered to finalize their draft resolutions. In the end, two resolutions were submitted. Each recognized the detrimental effects of pollution and emphasized the importance of strict rules and cooperation between international nations.

In the end, the two resolutions of Germany and Saudi Arabia both passed.

MEET THE DELEGATES



BEGINNERS 2
Juri Matsuda-Doerksen
(CHINA)
Little flower Academy 🇨🇦

Did anything you discovered in researching your country surprise you?

I was surprised that China was kind of against pollution. I initially thought that China was a country that was for pollution because they have a lot of factories; however, I actually found out that they are looking into sustainable factories and they have a net zero goal by 2060.

Why did you start MUN?

I started MUN because my friends joined MUN. I originally was not a great public speaker but since joining MUN, I think I have gotten more confident.



BEGINNERS 2
Akanksha Ganesh
(SAUDI ARABIA)
UIA International School of Tokyo 🇯🇵

What was your first MUN experience like?

My first MUN experience was at JMMUN last year. When I joined MUN, I didn't even know the difference between MOD and UNMOD so I was struggling a lot. Eventually, I was able to socialize and talk with different delegates and they helped me get through.

What are some of the hurdles you faced in joining JMMUN 2025?

I had a difficult time trying to find which countries were alliances so I would have appreciated it if there was a list of all of the countries that were attending the conference.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

ILO (Intermediate 1)

Equal Opportunities for Women in the Workforce

By Koyuki Sogabe, Haruka Kimura, and Chinatsu Yamaoka

Global labor force participation rate for women scores under 47 percent, evidently advocating its low rates compared to men scoring 72 percent. Women face barriers when entering work forces due to gender stereotypes instilled in society. Numerous factors such as low quality of women's working conditions, and difficulty of balancing work and childcare are obstacles which hinders gender equality in workplaces. By evaluating the present condition on the topic of education and finance, the committee aims to convert negative cultural expectations, and establish global standards to protect women's rights.

On the first day of the conference, delegates introduced their stances to achieve equal opportunities for women in the workforce. Delegates made points about the importance of constructing an inclusive society through legal frameworks. Countries such as Georgia have stated in addition that not superficial consideration, but true equality should be accomplished by having this conference. During Moderated Caucuses(MOD) and Unmoderated Caucuses(UNMOD), the issue of women's work participation has been discussed from different aspects. For example, Côte D'Ivoire and Somalia each formed a bloc that put focus on the work environment surrounding females, such as low payment and harassment, stating the need to implement policies that promises transparency in the workplace. On top of that, Ireland and Poland each established blocs emphasising their own stance, and with that the first day ended with the creation of four resolutions with one or more blocs needing to be merged.

The second day started with a forty minute UNMOD to continue what each bloc had started and to finalise their stances. In the end, the delegates were able to merge blocs and turn in 3 resolutions with Ireland and Poland's blocs merging together. The first resolution with Côte D'Ivoire as the main submitter considered implementation of equal pay policy and the development of leadership programmes as an

effective way to increase female representation. The second resolution with Ireland as the main submitter, claimed the necessity of strengthening global frameworks that evolved around organizations such as UN Women and ILO, aiming to establish gender equality programmes as well as expanding STEM education to develop women's potential in the workforce. Lastly, Somalia's resolution pointed out the need to improve working conditions for women, by strengthening legal protection on payment and paternity leaves.

In the end, the two resolutions of Côte D'Ivoire and Ireland both passed, while a third resolution by Somalia failed.

MEET THE DELEGATES



Intermediate 1
Min Kim
(Côte D'ivoire)
Shinagawa International School 🇯🇵

Why did you start MUN?

I started MUN when I was in third grade in junior school because of my friends. I also wanted to represent other countries, and advocate for different global issues. I think this experience will be helpful to make my dream of being an ambassador come true. Speaking of, our school's also hosting a MUN called SISMUN!

Tell us about a crazy MUN experience.

I participated in the 2024 JMMUN in Intermediate 1, and the flower notes were crazy.

What do you enjoy in your free time?

I play a lot of sports, but the thing I enjoy most is sleep.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

CSTD (Intermediate 2)

Ethical Considerations in the Promotion and Usage of AI

By Remi Tamoto, Chika Watanabe, and Haruka Miyama

With AI becoming a key factor in industries ranging from healthcare to finance, its impact on our daily lives is undeniable. Is AI the key to a smarter, more efficient future, or are we opening the door to unforeseen challenges? Over the two-day conference, 51 countries gathered to discuss ethical and careful considerations of the benefits and consequences of the promotion and usage of AI necessary in order to facilitate safe innovation. Delegates understood the need for AI in education, disagreed on how to support developing countries, but eventually found common ground in ways to fund.

On the first day, the conference began with countries introducing their stances on the issue. During the first MOD, delegates discussed AI in healthcare. Canada expressed the need for an accurate AI system in healthcare as mistakes are not accepted and many countries such as Nigeria and Turkey seemed to agree. In the second MOD, they discussed whether countries supported developing countries or not. During the first UNMOD, Brazil, Turkey, and Canada enthusiastically discussed the need for development of cyber security within developing countries. In this bloc, delegates were gratified by passionate debate and comparable stances by other countries and the whole committee was taking good steps. In the second UNMOD, through the course of debates and solicitation, blocs seemed to be forming, proceeding the delegates to create resolution papers.

The CSTD committee's second day started off with a forty-minute UNMOD, having a limited time of forty-five minutes before turning in the resolution papers. Delegates worked hard to complete and polish up their resolution papers and at the end three resolution papers were turned in. The first resolution, Brazil being the main submitter, the necessity to collaborate globally. The second resolution, submitted by Nigeria expressed the need for a flexible country specific approach to AI implementation. The third resolution, with France as the main submitter, focused on AI biases.

In the end, the two resolutions of Brazil and Nigeria passed. Through the amendments of resolutions and recurring debate on ethical usage of AI, this committee was able to successfully come up with various solutions to combat this issue.

MEET THE DELEGATES



Intermediate 2
Huseyn Qarayev
(Türkiye)
Dunya IB School 

Why did you start MUN?

A teacher at school gave me the opportunity to join, telling me I'd do good.

Would you like to visit your country?

I've been there before, but I'd go again. Türkiye has beautiful architecture and a wonderful culture.



Intermediate 2
Surakrit Banditakkarakul
(Russian Federation)
Triam Udom Suksa School 

What interests you about MUN?

I'm interested in politics, which interests me in MUN. I want to become a politician in the future and MUN is a way to begin.

What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

I enjoy studying history and playing video games.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

UNDP (Advanced)

Achieving a More Equitable World Against A Threat to World Peace

By Maho Kaneko, Sumire Mori, and Haruka Nishimitsu

Economic disparities rooted in racial and gender discriminations continue to hinder global development, making equitable opportunities a pressing issue. During the two-day conference of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), delegates gathered to tackle these economic inconsistencies and address the urgent need for more inclusive marketplaces. However, just as delegates began to dig deeply into identifying the steps necessary to achieve a more equitable world, a crisis called into question the committee's work and threatened world peace.

In the opening stage of the conference, many delegates emphasized the urgent need to eliminate racial and gender discrimination as a crucial step toward ensuring equal opportunities and fostering a thriving global economy. Heated debates and discussions unfolded in several UNMODs throughout the conference, reflecting the diverse perspectives of participating nations. While developed countries focused on expanding education and vocational training to enhance workforce capabilities, underdeveloped nations stressed the necessity of first establishing a strong economic foundation to support long-term growth and stability. The conflicting priorities sparked intense deliberations, highlighting the challenges of achieving a balanced and inclusive approach to economic development.

The afternoon session began with an UNMOD that further deliberated the economic disparities stemming from discrimination. However, less than five minutes into the discussion, the chairs abruptly interrupted the session to announce an unfolding crisis. Breaking news revealed a shocking development: Elon Musk had declared that all UN funding would be cut if the DEI programs remained active. Musk claimed DEI initiatives were "unnecessary and inefficient," arguing that "it is natural for the prioritization of minorities to come at the expense of the majority." The controversial decision ignited a firestorm of global protests, corporate backlash, and political turmoil that put nations at a crossroad: Should they support the U.S. in defunding DEI initiatives, or do their best to stop the economically strongest country in the world? As tension rose, alliances shifted, debates flared, and discussions intensified. Every country was given 30 seconds to convey their thoughts and ideas for this dramatic turn of events; delegates responded with passionate, fiery speeches to cheers and applause.

The second day started off with a 40-minute UNMOD, allowing delegates to finalize their resolutions. Despite the occurrence of the peace-threatening crisis, delegates strived for compromise as Russia and Ukraine had agreed to a ceasefire agreement. Three resolutions for the crisis were submitted by Afghanistan, Kingdom of Denmark, and South Africa, respectively. Each expressed their ideas passionately, elaborating on their position. The resolution led by Denmark successfully passed. As for the main committee work, resolutions by Côte d'Ivoire and Denmark both passed for the original topic discussed before the crisis.

MEET THE DELEGATES



ADVANCED
Anna Koltcova
(GEORGIA)
MGIMO Gorchakov Lyceum 🇷🇺

Why did you start MUN?

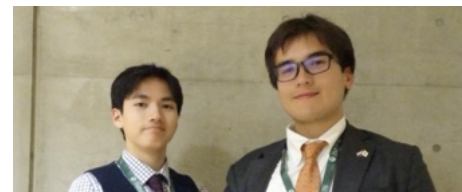
When I was little, I attended an international school in Belgium and since it was an all English school, I was able to meet people from different nationalities. However, when I went back to Russia, it was sad to see there were no opportunities to talk to people in English anymore and so I decided to join some debates which were held in English.

Have you been to a MUN conference before?

Yes. I went to a Beijing one last year and I hosted an English committee in my school where I was the head chair!!

What's your goal for this year?

Well, first of all, pass my exams. But also I want to make more international friends that speak English cause I just miss that nostalgic feeling from when I attended an international school. Of course, being happy too!



ADVANCED
Kozo Hasegawa & Tom Hoeksel
(NETHERLANDS)
Canadian International School Tokyo 🇯🇵

Why did you start MUN?

Tom: I live in a hotel where a lot of diplomats live, and everyday I'll ask how their day's going and just their conversation and watching them alone was interesting.

Have you been to a MUN conference before?

Tom: I attended one in Honk Kong but I forgot the name... but I remember the experience very well because the delegates were very competitive and brutal.

What's your goal for this year?

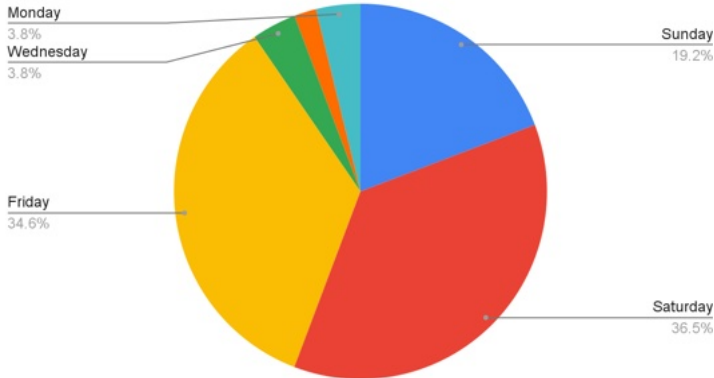
Tom: I want to get into university!

Kozo: I want to travel around the world!

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What is your favorite day of the week?

What is your favorite day of the week?



Wednesday:

"Everyone's gotten used to going to school (unlike Monday... 😞) but everyone still has energy left (unlike Friday...)" -あな

Friday:

"Less school but I still get to see him" -Moli
"Idk I just like Friday yeah" -Bilegsaikhan
"I like the feeling of getting freed from all the stress from the weekdays" -Yoshi Okada
"Because at Friday I have a PE lesson" -Lev Iusufov
"When you have a hard time in your life, you sometimes wish to disappear from your close people and space and it should be good when u can just disappear and relax" -Nikita

Saturday:

"Because it's a holiday and on Sundays you will always be worried for Monday so Saturday is just amazing." -Nirvi
"I get to meet the friends and teacher I luvvv" -Hanna
"No school" -Ava Nasrabadi

If you are given the power to make one of your wishes come true for a day, what will you wish for? Why?

I would like to be given the power to perceive 4D with my eyes, because humans are only limited to seeing 3D objects, and it would be so cool to see an additional dimension.

-Jun Kang/ Jun

Make the day unlimited∞

-Anonymous Panda

For the SDGs to be fulfilled so that everyone can live peacefully and freely

-Sreevaishnavi Upadhyayula

Girlfriend

-Frosty

I would wish for unlimited cheese because I love cheese!

-Ariella Paolucci

Making the perfect scenario to hang out with my close friends

-Chingunjav Tamir

Nothing, I want to reach everything by myself.

-Afganistan

Talk to aliens, it would be cool.

-Satoko

I wish for everything I have been through or I will be through to be worth it. I wish that my life would have a happy ending.

-Le Khanh Ngoc

I would wish for my favourite anime character, Sesihiro Nagi, and go to an amusement park with him.

-Kitty

I would wish to be a fish so I can freely swim in the water and experience the feeling of having fins.

-Erin Choi

Get to know everything about the existence of the universe.

-Bahrad

Teleportation because I can taste the cuisine and travel all around the world!

-Luca

Able to moonwalk. I'd be so cool.

-Huseyn

FLOWER FUNDRAISING

JMMUN has harnessed the power of flowers to put a bit of extra *fun* in our annual charity fundraising. For friend or flame, senior (sempai) or junior (kohai), our floral arrangements hopefully helped delegates interact more while raising money for Save the Children. Thanks to everyone's generosity, we raised more than 42800 yen this year.



PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS

Azerbaijan

Dunya IB School
Little Flower Academy

China

Shanghai United International School Qingpu Campus
Yali Yanghu Middle School

Georgia

Youth for Georgia's Future

Malaysia

Forest City International School
Sabah Tshung Tsin Secondary School

Mongolia

Logarithm School

Philippines

Silliman University

Russia

MGIMO Gorchakov Lyceum

Singapore

Anglo Chinese School (Independent)
The Global Citizen Education Group

Thailand

Triam Udom Suksa School

United States

Iolani School

Vietnam

Brighton College Vietnam

Online

King's Interhigh Online School

Japan

Aoba Japan International School Tokyo
Asano High School
Canadian International School Tokyo
Clark Memorial International High School
Den-en Chofu Gakuen
DSTY
French International School of Tokyo
Fujimi
Fujimigaoka High School For Girls
GIIS MUN Club Tokyo
Gunma Kokusai Academy
Hiroo Gakuen Junior and Senior High School
Horizon Japan International School
K. International School Tokyo
Meikei Gakuen
Nippon Institute of Technology Komaba Junior High School
NUCB International High School
Obayashi Sacred Heart School
Oin Junior High School
Omiya International
Saitama Municipal Omiya International Secondary School
Salesian International School
Seisen High School
Senzoku Gakuen
Setagaya Gakuen
Shibuya Makuhari Junior and Senior High School
Shibuya Senior High School
Shirayuri Gakuen Junior High School
Tamagawa Academy IB
Teikyo
Toho Junior & Senior High Schools
Tokyo City University Todoroki Senior High School
UIA International School of Tokyo
Yamawaki Gakuen
Yokohama Jogakuin

CONFERENCE AWARDS

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

UNICEF (Beginner 1)	
Best Delegate:	Emily Bailey (Russia)
Honorable Mention:	Yumiri Tobita & Wakana Kiuchi (France) Allison Chak (Afghanistan)
Diplomatic Commendation:	Aaron Sen (Netherlands)
Best Position Paper:	Mary Tetzlaff and Minori Kawamata (Somalia)

UNEP (Beginner 2)	
Best Delegate:	Juri Matsuda-Doerksen (China)
Honorable Mention:	Jayden Toji (Germany) Akanksa Ganesh (Saudi Arabia)
Diplomatic Commendation:	Avni Sharma (Hungary)
Best Position Paper:	Rorisang Bohlale Masenkane & Savir Bhaiya (Russia)

ILO (Intermediate 1)	
Best Delegate:	Daeseong Hwang (France)
Honorable Mention:	Jiwon Song and Semih Yildiz (Sri Lanka) Addison Sapiecha (Egypt)
Diplomatic Commendation	Julie Watanabe (Ireland)
Best Position Paper:	Hayley Chong (Iceland)

CSTD (Intermediate 2)	
Best Delegate:	Ava Nasrabadi (Canada)
Honorable Mention:	Masato Hirozane & Kohki Onodera (Nigeria) Rina Matsuo & Mira Niiyama (US)
Diplomatic Commendation	Jun Kang & Sentaro Matsuda (Brazil)
Best Position Paper:	Buyanbat Boldbaatar (Israel)

UNDP (Advanced)	
Best Delegate:	Yoshihiro Kubota & Yuunosuke Nakata (Côte d'Ivoire)
Honorable Mention:	Kozo Hasegawa & Tom Hoeksel (Netherlands) Ruriko Sakamoto and Sumika Ito (Denmark)
Diplomatic Commendation:	Lander Yaou Asensio Tian & Howard Chan (Afghanistan)
Best Position Paper:	Viki Herrera (France)

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DEPUTY-SECRETARY GENERAL: Mizuki Hayakawa

LEAD ADVISOR: Grant Wales

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