

**JEIMUN
2026**



**Japan
Educational
International
Model
United
Nations
2026**

Background Guide 2

**Assembly:
United Nations
General Assembly
Plenary Meeting**

**Agenda item:
General Measures for
Food Security Issues
Caused by Conflict**

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Chapter 0. Beginnings

At Model United Nations, I believe that educational value emerges when delegates analyze their needs in the committee, identify their strengths, consider how those strengths can be utilized, and think thoroughly about how to compensate for their weaknesses. In other words, the true educational value of MUN lies in enabling people with various strengths—both consciously and unconsciously held—to contribute to discussions by leveraging what they are good at.

Based on this philosophy, as executive committee members of JEIMUN2026, we earnestly hope to create an educational MUN environment in which each diverse delegate is assessed through non-uniform, multifaceted evaluation criteria, so that every participant can further develop their strengths. We aim to begin this educational MUN environment from JEIMUN2026.

With this in mind, I would like to explain what we hope to convey to all delegates through Background Guide 2.

Firstly, while Background Guide 1 focuses on understanding the agenda and basic conference structure, Background Guide 2 provides hints for actual performance on the day of the conference to help raise the resolution of what delegates can expect. By preventing confusion in procedures and formats of the conference, we aim to improve the substantive quality of discussion. Since this year's agenda is unique, without pre-set discussion topics, many delegates may find it difficult to anticipate discussion structures or possible debate flows during preparation. Providing some examples of “how the conference might proceed” will help improve clarity for the conference and support high-quality preparation.

Secondly, we aim to explain the characteristics of JEIMUN as a conference and, through a concrete explanation of its concepts, show what we hope delegates will learn from JEIMUN2026. As Japan “Educational” International Model United Nations, we strive to offer meaningful educational value to all delegates, regardless of their diverse backgrounds and MUN experiences.

Thirdly, we emphasize the importance of transparency in evaluation. JEIMUN hosts many international schools and is one of the most global and diverse MUN competitions. For that very reason, objective evaluation is very challenging. Therefore, we believe it is necessary for the executive committee members to ensure fairness by communicating the intention behind the evaluation criteria to the extent possible.

As a conclusion of this Beginnings, I want to stress that what we present—including examples in the Background Guide 2—is never the absolute “optimal answer.” We strongly hope every delegate continues *thinking by themselves* until the very end of the conference and works together to create a better Model United Nations.

Chief Director of JEIMUN2026, Ruka Fukao

Chapter 1. Concept of JEIMUN2026

We have four core concepts in JEIMUN2026, which will be explained one by one.

Concept A. “What Remains After the Conference.”

From the preparation stage, we want delegates to determine what your countries should achieve at the end of the conference. Specifically, we ask that you deeply consider the following points and envision your country’s desired outcomes for the conference as you prepare:

1. The national interest of your assigned country
2. The interests of the Working Group (WG) you belong to
3. The collective interest of the entire committee

Whether you interpret “*the end of the conference*” as *the exact moment the conference concludes*—which may maximize national interest but could harm long-term international standing—or as *the impact that remains in the real world for 10 or even 100 years*—which may reduce short-term national interest while benefiting long-term outcomes—depends entirely on each delegate’s chosen time scale and priorities.

Concept B. “Every Action Has Its Why.”

We, as executive committee members, aim to provide an educational experience that differs from other MUN conferences that you ordinarily participate in. We value delegates who hold personal beliefs about what it means to be a delegate in MUN and who strive to develop or realize those beliefs through conferences. Therefore, we expect every delegate to have clear reasoning behind the actions they take and policies they present.

Concept C. “Begin by Expressing. Advance by Refining.”

We do not want delegates to give up expressing their views simply because they lack confidence in English. As a matter of course, both beginners and advanced delegates are expected to prepare thoroughly beforehand. Furthermore, beginners will be evaluated on whether they take the initiative to express themselves, while advanced delegates are expected to communicate with clarity and refinement, on the assumption that they are already capable of effective communication.

Concept D. “In Pursuit of Aufheben.”

Rather than centering on free debate within unmoderated caucuses where delegates merely try to “defeat” each other, we expect a conference where delegates recognize that multiple approaches exist for any given issue and work to elevate those approaches toward an optimal form. Thus, we will value delegates who actively receive and deliver constructive feedback that leads to improved solutions—not delegates who only defend their own national positions and condemn other perspectives. Delegates should use their speaking ability not as a tool for winning a debate, but as a means to reconcile different arguments and contribute to genuine, substantive discussions. The goal is

not to win with your own idea, but to collaboratively elevate ideas into a form optimal for as many national interests as possible.

This does not mean we want a conference where everyone compromises. Rather, when positions A and B conflict, delegates should not feel limited to choosing between the two. Instead, we encourage introducing a higher-level option C that benefits—or at least does not disadvantage—both sides.

Chapter 2. Conference Design

2-1. General Characteristics of JEIMUN

As reflected in the slogan “An Inspiring Experience in Japan”, JEIMUN is held in Japan, but is an all-English, international conference. Participants include students from Japanese high schools, international schools and schools from overseas with diverse MUN backgrounds. Therefore, your MUN experience may not always apply in the JEIMUN conference. In such a diverse environment, we want delegates to consider what conference performance, what negotiation style, and what conflict management approach will minimize friction and enable substantive debate. There is no fixed “winning formula” for such a unique conference, and even the executive committee members cannot define the answer of such an international conference. In fact, the exact answer for these kinds of conferences does not currently exist in the MUN community. We hope delegates will collaboratively create a new model through “Aufheben”.

Therefore, we hope that delegates fully recognize that a diverse group of participants may have conflicting interests or approaches to MUN and that resolving such conflicts is important. Each delegate should carefully consider for themselves how to avoid or overcome these situations and come to the conference well prepared.

2-2. Features Unique to JEIMUN2026

a. No discussion topics

Unlike some other MUN conferences, JEIMUN2026 sets an agenda but leaves all discussion topics to the delegates. This means each delegation can set their preferred discussion topics based on their research and countries’ incentives.

The absence of predefined discussion topics leads to the following:

(1) Delegates independently propose discussion topics.

(2) Many Issues might emerge, causing discussions to diverge and making convergence difficult.

Concepts A. “What Remains After the Conference.” and B. “Every Action Has Its Why.” are crucial for (1), while Concepts C. “Begin by Expressing. Advance by Refining.” and D. “In Pursuit of Aufheben.” are central to solving (2). Because this conference structure aligns strongly with JEIMUN2026’s ideal goal, we have adopted it for this conference.

Delegates may struggle with uncontrolled divergence of ideas on policy, proposed discussion topics from delegates, or how the meeting is going to proceed. We expect you to be aware of this divergence and plan accordingly, thinking backward from your ideal outcome of the conference to determine how and when to converge discussions. Examples of ways to reach convergence include:

- Structured debates using moderated caucuses, which allow for logical arguments, Q&As, and rebuttals
- Seated unmoderated caucuses during the convergence phase

More detailed measures should be prepared by delegates themselves. We will also note here that for moderated caucuses, we strongly encourage withdrawing duplicate speeches to improve efficiency of the conference.

b. Lobbying on Day 1

JEIMUN2026 introduces *lobbying*, which may be unfamiliar to many of the delegates. How strategically you use this time for lobbying may significantly affect outcomes of each country.

Advanced Conference

The Day 1 lobbying serves as *both an icebreaking and negotiation time*. During this period, you may:

- Propose potential discussion topics and seek agreement
- Discuss possible schedules for the three-day conference

However, we want delegates to obey the following two rules:

1. Only bilateral negotiation is allowed (*no multilateral negotiation*)
2. Negotiation must be done only inside the conference room

We plan to allocate up to 60 minutes for this session. However, starting at the 30-minute mark, we will ask delegates at ten-minute intervals whether they wish to end the session early. If a majority agrees, we will close the session without waiting for the full 60 minutes. We hope that all delegates utilize this lobbying strategically.

Beginners Conference

The Day 1 icebreaking session is for *interaction only*; no policy or conference actions should be discussed. Getting to know one another is essential because trust and mutual understanding help keep later disagreements constructive. This cooperative atmosphere makes it possible to integrate differing ideas at a higher level—the core of “Aufheben”.

c. Speeches from all nations at the beginning of the conference

The conference will begin by going through the entire speakers list. Although technically it is a formal debate, it will function close to a moderated caucus where each country presents their stance. However, please note that this period is considered part of the formal debate, which means that passing notes is strictly prohibited. Therefore, all delegates should listen carefully to other country’s statements and utilize this period to formulate questions and rebuttals that will inform your subsequent actions in the conference. Regarding note-passing during unmoderated caucuses, we strongly encourage the active use of notes. We recommend all delegates to make strategic use of note-passing during informal debate.

After the first round of formal debate by all countries, the chair will reopen the speakers list. We expect delegates to take the initiative and make active use of this opportunity to speak. Please note that if the speakers list is empty, the conference will move to adjournment, so it is important to prepare speeches again if necessary. In addition, delegates are permitted to refer to the content of

unmoderated caucuses during their speeches in this conference. Please make effective use of this flexibility while keeping in mind that all speeches are considered to be public statements addressed to the world.

Next, we will explain the intention behind adopting this format. It is to ensure that every country has an equal opportunity to speak at least once, while preventing moderated caucuses that are merely formalities and that reiterate points already covered or likely to be covered in the formal debate. In considering how to preserve the advantages of moderated caucuses as a procedural tool—particularly in contrast to unmoderated caucuses—we concluded that the most appropriate approach was to adopt this format in which every country can participate equally in a well-organized discussion. We hope that delegates will recognize the significance of delivering statements in a formal debate, which is open to the international society, and will prepare thoroughly not only for this session but also for their subsequent actions throughout the conference.

Examples of content for speeches during the formal debate include:

- Your country's stance
- Policy proposals
- Key topics for your nation or suggested discussion topics
- Proposals for how the conference should proceed

Please determine your priorities and think carefully about what kind of speech will best serve your country's interests.

As you can confirm in the Rules of Procedure, once we have completed the formal debate for all countries, the flow of the conference will be driven by the motions proposed by delegates. We ask you to give this careful consideration as well. While it is acceptable to take some time at the beginning to discuss what issues should be addressed and how the schedule should be structured, the absence of predetermined discussion topics means that debate is likely to become highly dispersed. It is therefore essential that you prepare a strategy for how to guide the discussion toward a coherent direction. There is much to think about before the day of the conference, but we strongly encourage you to reflect on why we have intentionally adopted this irregular format—one that differs from other MUN conferences—at the beginning of the conference. With that in mind, we expect each delegate to think thoroughly about how you intend to navigate the conference, including your actions later in the session.

※We have updated **the Rules of Procedures for the Advanced Conference**: the allotted time for formal debate (speeches) has been reduced from **two minutes to one minute**. This revision was made in response to the increase in the number of participating countries, as well as the limited time available for debate.

Given this structural change, we would like to give the following advice to ensure both depth and efficiency in the formal debate and subsequent discussions:

(1) Utilizing the Statement Paper

As speech time has been shortened, delegates are expected to **reinforce their speeches through effective use of the Statement Paper**. Delegates should actively highlight important sections in their formal debates (e.g., “We argue ‘IMPORTANT STANCE / POLICIES’. Please refer to our Statement Paper for logistical details”) so that essential information is included regardless of time constraints. The Statement Paper is intended to function as a strategic tool, not merely a formality.

(2) Moderated Caucus for Structured Rebuttals

We do not plan to introduce moderated caucuses for the Q&A or rebuttal phase solely at the chair’s discretion. However, when a debate requires a structured rebuttal phase, a moderated caucus is considered an effective method.

Moreover, in such moderated caucuses, delegates are encouraged to **point out groups of countries rather than single states** (e.g., “to OECD member states” instead of “to the U.S.”), and to formulate their questions and responses with later **grouping during unmoderated caucuses** in mind.

(3) Anticipating the Flow of the Discussion

Even when speech time is limited, delegates are encouraged to think ahead about the procedural flow of the conference, including proposals such as:

- “Motion to conduct a moderated caucus for the Q&A phase.”
- “How delegates are divided into Working Groups” (e.g., “Based on regions.”)

Delegates should set priorities strategically from the perspective of their national interests, with consideration for how debate will transition into negotiations. We attach great importance to linking formal debate to negotiations in unmoderated caucuses and to the drafting of official documents.

(4) From Abstract Principles to Concrete Policy — Toward Integration

Speeches can focus primarily on principle-based arguments and value-driven positions. However, the ultimate goal is not confrontation but reconciliation of differing principles, followed by their integration into combined, workable solutions. JEIMUN2026 places strong emphasis on moving from abstract ideals to concrete policy, and from conflict to synthesis. Delegates are therefore encouraged to resolve disagreements not only at the level of specific policies, but also at the level of underlying values and principles.

d. Working Papers (WP)

In this conference, Working Papers differ from that of other high school MUN conferences such as AJEMUN or All Japan High School Model United Nations (AJHSMUN). There is no submission deadline at the end of Day 1. Delegates may submit a WP at their own discretion, but submission remains possible until 11:00 a.m. on Day 3, following the AM deadline. Accordingly, at JEIMUN2026, Working Papers may be submitted at any time from the beginning of the conference on Day 1 until the final deadline on Day 3, including the period after lobbying on the first day. The intention behind this system is to allow delegates to use Working Papers strategically—both in a way that advances their national interests and in a way that benefits the conference and the international community as a whole. We ask all delegates to keep in mind that Working Papers are important documents that become publicly available to the entire international community. We therefore encourage you to submit Working Papers with appropriate timing and content, and to make effective use of them throughout the conference.

Specifically, examples of what a Working Paper may include are as follows:

- Documents serving as further drafts of DRs (the same use as AJEMUN and AJHSMUN)
- Statements of intent from countries or groups of nations
- Statements outlining guidelines for conference actions

e. Amendments (AM)

Because this conference spans three days, we have adopted a time schedule in which Draft Resolutions are due at 15:30 on Day 2 and Amendments are due at 10:30 on Day 3. Some delegates may be less familiar with Amendments, but for those delegates, please form a concrete understanding by referring to the AM format that will be distributed later, along with the relevant explanations in the Rules of Procedure.

There are several reasons behind this conference structure, and one of the most important is that we want delegates to think more deeply about striking the optimal balance between national interest and interest for the international community. Specifically, this schedule is designed to prompt delegates to consider for themselves how long they should prioritize national interest as the primary basis of their actions, and at what point they should shift toward negotiations that serve the interest of the international community. With this intention in mind, we strongly encourage you to think thoroughly about your strategies and actions leading up to the conference.

Below are several possible roles that Amendments (AM) can serve:

1. Improving the overall quality of the Draft Resolutions currently on the floor
2. Increasing the likelihood that one's Draft Resolution will be accepted by a wider range of countries
3. Bringing multiple Draft Resolutions closer to a unified global standard by aligning their content

*Please note that these are merely examples, and they are fully capable of fulfilling other roles as well.

Depending on the circumstances, we encourage you to use Amendments as a means of moving the content of the Resolution closer to the goal of the world you aim to achieve.

f. Use of translation tools, generative AI, and other internet resources

As a premise, the ability to use the internet—including generative AI—appropriately is becoming increasingly important in today’s world. In actual United Nations negotiations, it is common for delegates to make use of online resources, which naturally raises the question of why such tools are prohibited during Model United Nations conferences. Within the MUN community, there is still no clear consensus on what constitutes appropriate use of these technologies. Therefore, at JEIMUN2026, we will establish our own regulations on internet use as described below and allow delegates to utilize online tools only within the specified boundaries.

① Use of generative AI for research before the conference

Permitted, but you must disclose *what platform and what prompts* were used.

② Internet use during the conference

- Translation tools and electronic dictionaries when you do not know an English expression
 - Because they help remove communication barriers especially for delegates who are beginners in English, these tools are permitted on the condition that delegates ultimately express their ideas in their own words.
 - Allowing machines to generate expressions on behalf of delegates contradicts Concept C. “Begin by Expressing. Advance by Refining.” and goes against the principles of JEIMUN2026.
- Generative AI for content creation (ChatGPT, Gemini, etc.)
 - Permitted. However, generative AI systems primarily rely on text-mined information from past policies, which makes them ill-suited for policy drafting in high school Model United Nations, where delegates are expected to create highly flexible, forward-looking proposals. This is especially true in JEIMUN2026, as the agenda is uniquely specialized and cannot be effectively addressed through AI-generated policy suggestions. If delegates choose to use generative AI, they are strongly encouraged to do so only with a clear understanding of its limitations, and to apply it appropriately depending on the context and the needs of the discussion.
- Internet search for fact-checking
 - Permitted. Allowing delegates to look up factual information provides them with the resources to verify the basis of their arguments, which in turn encourages them to articulate their positions with clear justification. This supports an environment in which Concept B—“Every Action Has Its Why.”—can be fully pursued.

- Collaborative editing via Google Documents
 - Permitted only using the secretary-provided shared documents (no personal document sharing). Because Google Documents allow collaborative editing, they prevent the workload and influence from concentrating on a single drafter, and they also enable delegates to leave comments—making them highly useful. Therefore, we strongly encourage the use of the shared documents distributed by the secretary. However, for privacy and data-protection reasons, delegates are strictly prohibited from sharing Google Documents created on their own personal accounts.

Chapter 3. Awards

At JEIMUN2026, the following awards will be presented: **Best Delegate Award (1 Team)**, **Outstanding Delegate Award (2 Teams)**, and **Distinguished Delegate Award (2 Teams)**. Please note that in the Advanced Conference, it is possible that no Best Delegate will be awarded if no delegate meets the evaluation criteria of JEIMUN2026. These awards will be determined based on the principles of JEIMUN2026 as well as a holistic assessment of each delegate's performance—from preparation prior to the conference to performance during the sessions.

In addition, JEIMUN will present **PPP Awards**. **The top two teams** who demonstrate exceptionally thorough preparation—through high-quality research, well-defined national interests, and carefully crafted strategies leading up to the conference—and who submit highly polished PPPs will receive this award.

Information

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