



LORETO COLLEGE, KOLKATA
MUN CELL IN COLLABORATION WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
PRESENTS

THE 1ST EDITION OF THE LC MUN
“PARADOX OF PEACE”

MAY, 7TH & 8TH, 2026

THE SECRETARIAT'S MESSAGE

Dear Delegates,

It is with great enthusiasm and honour that the Model United Nations Cell of Loreto College welcomes you to the Loreto College Model United Nations 2026, to be held on May 7th and 8th.

Our theme for this year, "The Paradox of Peace," invites you to move beyond simple definitions and engage with the complex realities of global stability. It highlights the contradiction between the ease of silence and the challenge of achieving true justice.

You will explore whether peace is an endpoint or an ongoing process, while examining tensions between security and liberty, economic growth and social equity, and the compromises involved in resolving conflict. The journey to peace is rarely straightforward, and often, its solutions bring new challenges.

We encourage you to think critically, debate with rigor, and practice thoughtful diplomacy throughout the conference.

We look forward to two days of engaging discussion and learning.

Warm regards,

Representative, MUN Cell

Loreto College, Kolkata

WHY PARTICIPATE IN THE LC-MUN?

Loreto College MUN, in its inaugural edition, presents the perfect opportunity for students to step into the world of Model United Nations in a setting that is both welcoming and intellectually stimulating. Designed especially for beginners, it offers an accessible platform, ensuring that more students can embark on their MUN journey without barriers.

The conference focuses on meaningful skill development, fostering public speaking, critical thinking, research, and diplomacy in a supportive environment that prioritizes learning over competition.

With engaging committees such as UNGA, UNHRC, and Lok Sabha, participants will explore diverse perspectives on pressing global and national issues.

Centered around the thought provoking theme “Paradox of Peace,” Loreto College MUN challenges delegates to critically examine the complexities and contradictions within the pursuit of peace in today’s world. It is not just a conference, but a space to build confidence, engage with real world discourse, connect with like minded individuals, and become part of a legacy from its very beginning.

UNVEILING OUR COMMITTEES & THEIR AGENDAS



The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Preventing Nuclear Material Trafficking

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. It serves as a global deliberative body where all member states have equal representation and participate in discussions on international peace, security, and cooperation.

The General Assembly plays a critical role in shaping international norms related to disarmament, nuclear security, and non-proliferation. Through resolutions and international cooperation frameworks, the UNGA addresses global threats such as the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials.

Preventing nuclear material trafficking has become increasingly important in the contemporary international security environment, particularly due to the risks associated with terrorism, organized crime networks, and weak regulatory systems.

Background of the Issue

Nuclear materials such as highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium are essential for nuclear energy and scientific research. However, if these materials fall into the hands of unauthorized actors, they can pose severe threats to global security.

Illicit trafficking of nuclear materials refers to the illegal acquisition, possession, transport, or transfer of nuclear or radioactive substances outside authorized regulatory frameworks.

Concerns about nuclear trafficking intensified after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, when fears emerged regarding the security of nuclear stockpiles and materials. In recent decades, the international community has documented numerous cases of attempted smuggling of nuclear and radioactive materials, raising fears that such substances could be used for nuclear weapons development or radiological dispersal devices (“dirty bombs”).

International Frameworks

Several international mechanisms address nuclear security:

- **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)** – Prevents the spread of nuclear weapons and promotes peaceful nuclear energy.
- **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** – Monitors nuclear materials and promotes nuclear safety and safeguards.
- **Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material** – Establishes measures for protecting nuclear materials during transport.
- **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540** – Requires states to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

Key Issues for Debate

Delegates should focus on:

- Strengthening global nuclear security systems
- Preventing trafficking through international cooperation
- Improving border detection technologies
- Regulating the transport and storage of nuclear materials
- Preventing access by terrorist or criminal groups

Expected Outcome

Delegates will work toward drafting a UN General Assembly Resolution proposing international measures to prevent nuclear material trafficking and strengthen global nuclear security.

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

Refugee and Migrant Rights

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) plays a crucial role in advocating for the rights of refugees and migrants worldwide. The council emphasises the importance of ensuring these vulnerable populations are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their legal status.

The UNHRC actively works to address human rights violations faced by refugees and migrants, advocating for their access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and housing.

It also calls for international cooperation to mitigate the root causes of forced displacement, such as conflict and persecution. By promoting policies that foster integration and protect against discrimination, the UNHRC aims to create safe and supportive environments for refugees and migrants, recognizing their contributions to society and their potential for enriching host communities.



Background of the Issue

The issue of refugee migrants has become one of the most pressing humanitarian challenges in the contemporary international system. Refugees are people who are forced to flee their home countries due to conflict, persecution, violence, or human rights violations, a definition established under the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. In recent decades, conflicts, political instability, climate change, and economic crises have led to a dramatic increase in global displacement, with millions seeking protection across borders.

Organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees play a central role in protecting refugees and ensuring their rights under international law. However, many countries face challenges in managing large migration flows while balancing national security, humanitarian responsibilities, and international cooperation. As a result, the protection of refugee migrants and the responsibility-sharing among states remain key issues discussed in the United Nations Human Rights Council.

International Frameworks

- 1951 Refugee Convention – Defines who is a refugee and outlines states' obligations to protect them.
- 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees – Removed geographic and time limits of the 1951 Convention, making refugee protection universal.
- Global Compact on Refugees (2018) – Promotes international cooperation and responsibility-sharing for refugee protection.
- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018) – Establishes a framework for safe migration and protection of migrant rights.

Key Issues for Debate

Delegates should focus on :

- Strengthening international cooperation under the framework of the United Nations Human Rights Council to ensure fair responsibility-sharing among states.
- Improving protection of refugee rights as guaranteed by the 1951 Refugee Convention.
- Addressing root causes of displacement such as conflict, persecution, and climate-related crises.
- Ensuring access to basic rights including healthcare, education, and safe living conditions for refugees and migrants.

Expected outcome

To develop stronger international cooperation and policy recommendations within the United Nations Human Rights Council to protect the rights, dignity, and safety of refugees and migrants worldwide

Lok Sabha

Rehabilitation, Relief, and Reconstruction in Conflict-Affected Manipur

The state of Manipur in Northeast India experienced severe ethnic violence beginning in May 2023. The conflict primarily involved clashes between the Meitei community of the Imphal Valley and tribal groups such as the Kuki and Naga from the surrounding hill districts.

The violence led to deaths, destruction of property, and the displacement of thousands of civilians into relief camps. The crisis highlighted the urgent need for effective humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation programs, and long-term reconstruction.

As the lower house of the Parliament of India, the Lok Sabha plays a crucial role in debating national policy, allocating resources, and ensuring government accountability during such crises.

Several political and social factors contributed to the violence in Manipur:

- Demand by sections of the Meitei community for Scheduled Tribe status.
- Concerns among tribal groups about land ownership and political representation.
- Long-standing ethnic tensions between valley and hill communities.
- Weak governance and growing mistrust among communities.



Government Response

- The Government of India has taken several steps to manage the crisis:
- Deployment of the Indian Army and Assam Rifles to control violence.
- Establishment of relief camps and distribution of essential supplies.
- Financial assistance and compensation for affected families.
- Coordination of relief efforts through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Despite these measures, long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction remain major challenges.

Key Areas of Discussion

Delegates should focus on three major aspects:

Relief: Immediate humanitarian assistance such as shelter, food, healthcare, and security for displaced communities.

Rehabilitation: Resettlement of displaced persons, compensation for losses, and restoration of livelihoods.

Reconstruction: Rebuilding infrastructure, restoring public services, and promoting peace and reconciliation among communities.

Questions for Delegates

Delegates should consider the following:

- How can relief operations be improved for displaced populations in Manipur?
- What policies can ensure safe rehabilitation and return of affected communities?
- What financial mechanisms can support reconstruction efforts?
- How can long-term peace and ethnic reconciliation be promoted?

Expected outcome

By the end of the session, the Lok Sabha committee is expected to propose comprehensive policy measures addressing relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in conflict-affected Manipur.

Delegates should aim to develop a parliamentary resolution or policy framework that includes humanitarian relief strategies, rehabilitation of displaced communities, infrastructure reconstruction, and long-term peacebuilding measures.

The outcome should also emphasize coordination between the Government of India, state authorities, and security agencies to ensure sustainable recovery and stability in the region.

REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT DETAILS

Loreto College MUN – First Edition

Registration Procedure

1. Click on the official registration link provided below [Click Here](#)
2. You will be directed to the registration form.
3. Select your preferred committee and portfolio carefully from the available options.
4. Upload your College ID in the designated section.
5. Fill in all required basic details, including:
 - a. Full Name
 - b. Email Address
 - c. Contact Number
 - d. College/Institution Name
6. Please note: Co-delegation is not allowed. Only single delegation is permitted.
7. Allotment will be on first come first served basis
8. Double-check all information before submission to avoid errors.
9. Submit the form after completing all sections.
10. No accommodations will be provided by the host institution
11. No refund will be provided
12. Upon completion of registration please mail a copy of the receipt to smitradeb.pol@loretocollege.in

Please note that registration closes on the 1st May

DATES TO NOTE FOR THE CONFERENCE

- **Registration Opens: 10th April**
- **Registration Closes: 1st May**
- **Intimation of Selection: 3rd May**
- **Conference Dates: Thursday, 7th May & Friday, 8th May**

For Loreto college students only -

Seat reservations will be implemented across committees to ensure institutional representation. In each committee comprising 35 total seats, 5 seats shall be reserved for students of Loreto College. Additionally, in the Lok Sabha committee, out of a total of 50 seats, 10 seats shall be reserved for Loreto College students.



Thank you!

FOR QUERIES,
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