

LMCMUN 2026

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DIPLOMACY | DRAMA | DELEGATES
TOGETHER FOR A BETTER FUTURE.

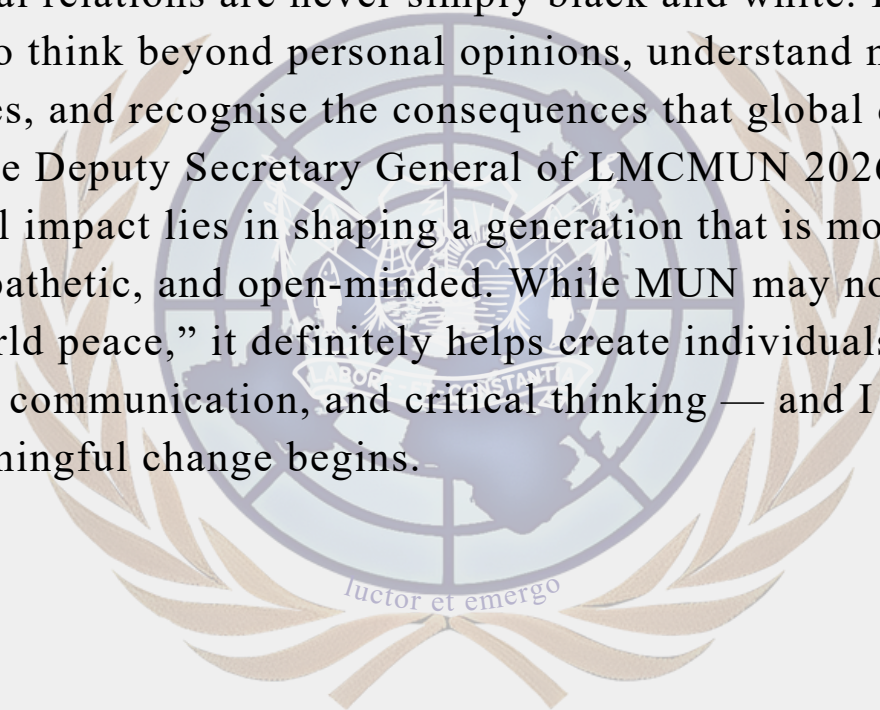


SECRETARY GENERAL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL.

Q. Considering modern day geopolitics, do you think there is truly any way to attain 'world peace' or is that simply a utopian idea and do you think MUN will have an impact on how the youth views such conflicts?

Himanshi:- As the Secretary-General of LMCMUN, I do not believe 'world peace' is entirely impossible, but I also do not think it will ever exist in the simplistic form we often imagine. Modern geopolitics is shaped by competing national interests, economic dependencies, historical tensions, ideological differences, and struggles for power. In today's world, conflicts extend far beyond borders into areas such as cyberspace, trade, climate politics, misinformation, and access to resources, which makes absolute and permanent peace seem somewhat utopian. However, peace does not necessarily mean the complete absence of conflict. Rather, it means the ability of nations and people to resolve disagreements through dialogue instead of destruction. History has shown that while wars may alter borders, diplomacy alters futures, and that is precisely why institutions like the United Nations continue to remain relevant. This is also where MUN becomes incredibly important. MUNs are often viewed as simple simulations, but they actually cultivate perspective among the youth. Delegates are required to step beyond personal opinions and understand the complexities behind international decisions. In doing so, they develop skills such as negotiation, empathy, critical thinking, and diplomacy. At the end of the day, the impact of MUN is not just measured by what happens inside committee rooms, but by the mindset delegates carry beyond them. Even if MUN does not directly create world peace, it certainly helps shape a generation that is more globally aware, informed, and willing to engage in dialogue rather than hostility, which in itself is a meaningful contribution toward a more peaceful world.

Tavishi:- I do not think absolute “world peace” can realistically exist, especially in today’s world where nations are constantly driven by their own political interests, ideologies, and security concerns. Conflict, in some form, will always exist. However, I also believe peace is not about creating a world with zero conflict but about ensuring that conflicts are handled through diplomacy, dialogue, and cooperation rather than violence and destruction. That is exactly why I think MUN remains so relevant today. MUN teaches young people that international relations are never simply black and white. It encourages delegates to think beyond personal opinions, understand multiple perspectives, and recognise the consequences that global decisions can have. As the Deputy Secretary General of LMCMUN 2026, I believe MUN’s real impact lies in shaping a generation that is more politically aware, empathetic, and open-minded. While MUN may not directly create “world peace,” it definitely helps create individuals who value diplomacy, communication, and critical thinking — and I think that is where meaningful change begins.



CHAIRPERSONS

UNITED NATIONS HISTORIC GENERAL ASSEMBLY (DISEC)

Q. What inspired you to choose the Korean War as the agenda for United Nations Historic General Assembly (DISEC), and how did you plan to make the committee feel more immersive and historically intense for the delegates?

Tavishi:- My goal for this committee is obviously for delegates to enjoy themselves, but beyond that, I want them to genuinely feel how tense and unpredictable the Korean War actually was. A lot of times in MUNs, delegates already know how history ends, which can make debates feel mechanical and predictable. I wanted this committee to feel more real. The Korean War was not just a conflict between two nations; it was a clash of superpowers, ideologies, military strategies, and diplomacy, all happening at once. Through UNHGA DISEC, I want delegates to understand how quickly a regional conflict can grow into a global issue and how fragile peace can actually be. I also hope delegates realise that international politics is rarely black and white. Ultimately, if delegates leave committee having enjoyed themselves while also thinking more deeply about diplomacy and conflict, then I think the committee has done its job.

Saanvi:- We imagined the Korean War not just as a war between North and South Korea but also as a giant chessboard where every major power was secretly moving pieces the US, USSR, China, the UN, military generals, diplomats, and even propaganda machines. Every move carried consequences, and that is what made the topic so interesting to us. What fascinated us even more was how unpredictable the conflict really was. One decision could escalate tensions globally, while another could completely shift alliances overnight. It was not just a military conflict, but also a battle of ideologies, diplomacy, strategy, and influence. We wanted delegates to experience that pressure firsthand where every speech, directive, or alliance could alter the course of the committee. I also thought about how the Korean War is often called “The Forgotten War,” which is ironic because it nearly triggered World War III and completely shaped Cold War politics for years to come. We wanted a committee that would be historically immersive, intellectually challenging, and constantly dynamic rather than predictable. That contrast and complexity became our deciding factor. This is how we arrived at UNHGA DISEC in LMCMUN 2026, simulating the Korean War.



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CHAIRPERSONS

United Nations General Assembly (SPECPOL)

Q1. Considering the deliberative nature of the UNGA SPECPOL, how are you going to ensure the actions that take place are enforced?

Aryan and Shiv:- The delegates will be provided with updates that will drastically change the boundaries of the committee. By means of these updates, the deliberative nature of the UNGA SPECPOL will no longer be a problem, allowing the committee to take concrete actions, enforced by the executive board. This will overrule the recommendatory nature of the United Nations General Assembly.

Q2:- Will the executive board be looking forward to a war cabinet or a peaceful resolution? How big an impact does the agenda hold with respect to today's political developments?

Aryan and Shiv:- The Executive Board, although not wishing to confine the committee to one of two paths, would prefer a more dynamic approach over a conventional General Assembly, which focuses solely on deliberation. The Yom Kippur War was a pivotal event in the history of the Middle East, shaping today's global geopolitical landscape. It led directly to the 1973 Oil Embargo, which caused a global energy crisis. It catalysed the Egypt-Israel Peace Process, which culminated in the Camp David Accords of 1978 and the 1979 Peace Treaty. Egypt became the first Arab nation to recognise Israel, leading to a 'cold peace' between the two countries. The war has shaped global foreign policy, and Israel today has moved away from reliance on its military superiority, taking a more cautious and technology-based approach to conflicts in Iran and Gaza. It was also an important event for US history, and has caused decades of continued American involvement in the region.

CHAIRPERSONS

United Nations Futuristic Security Council

Q1. The UNFSC is a futuristic committee that is exactly 100 years ahead. Why did you decide to have such a unique committee?

Yuvaan and Aarav:- A very major reason is that in the circuit, most committees are historic, as can be seen by all other committees in LMCMUN. Therefore, a major reason for the same was the desire to be different. Moreover, as fanatics of international law and the United Nations, alongside the best pop culture references, it was the only logical choice to incorporate all three in a committee.

Q2. Considering the present situation on Mars, with tensions rising between the DPRK and Israel what does the EB look forward to from the committee and what sort of solution?

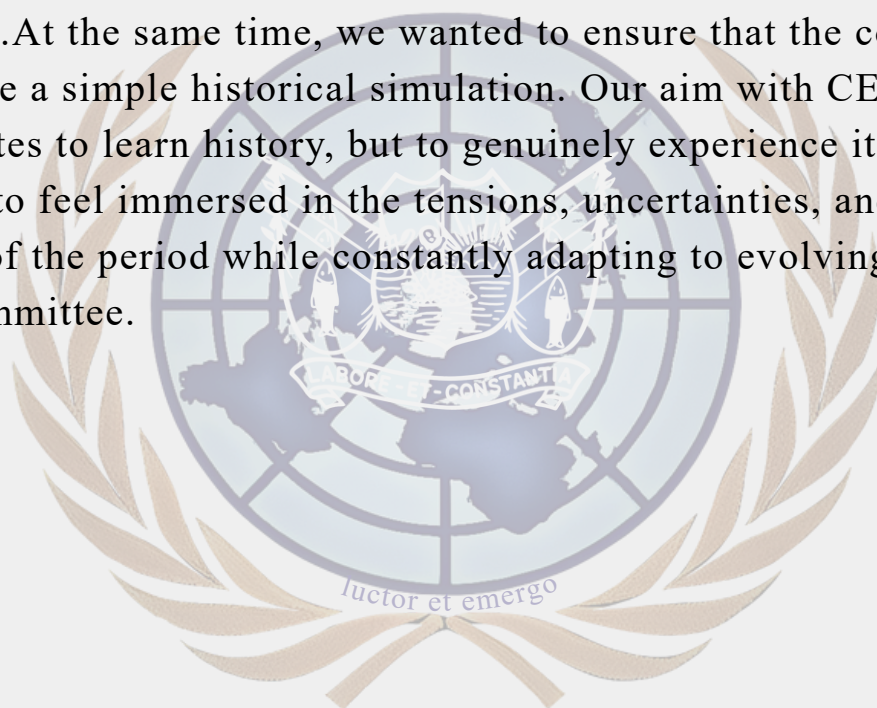
Yuvaan and Aarav:- This agenda itself has a very strong international law backing, where Israel can use the principle of the unable or willing doctrine to defend their cases. However, the Executive Board simply looks forward to extremely creative solutions to the various problems presented by this committee on Mars. We expect delegates to use the variety of technological innovations and political developments at their disposal to come up with their own unique take on the problem.

CHAIRPERSONS COUNCIL OF EASTERN KINGDOMS

Q. For a committee as unconventional and historically layered as the COUNCIL OF EASTERN KINGDOMS, what inspired your team to choose this particular setting, and what experience do you ultimately hope delegates take away from these three days of committee?

Lavanya And Arshieyaa:- We chose the COUNCIL OF EASTERN KINGDOMS because, despite being historically recorded, it still carried a very strong sense of mystery due to the lack of concrete documentation and clear historical consensus surrounding it. That uncertainty immediately made the concept far more fascinating to us, because it gave us the creative freedom to build a narrative that was both historically inspired and intellectually engaging at the same time. Instead of simply recreating a well-documented political structure, we had the opportunity to explore the grey areas of history and imagine how different powers, factions, and kingdoms might have interacted under such circumstances. Another aspect that drew us towards this committee was the cultural and historical relevance that still exists today. Places connected to this history, such as Istanbul and several of the churches and regions mentioned throughout historical references and updates, continue to exist and remain deeply influential in shaping modern culture, architecture, religion, and heritage. That connection between the past and present made the committee feel much more immersive and alive rather than something confined to textbooks alone.

The biggest challenge, however, was the fact that this council did not exist in the conventional diplomatic sense. Unlike most historic committees that revolve around clearly established monarchs, ministers, or structured political systems, this committee focused on groups and kingdoms that often had conflicting interests, internal rivalries, and ideological differences, yet were still forced to cooperate for survival and stability. Designing alliances, power blocs, agendas, and allotments while still maintaining a sense of historical realism and political balance became one of the most difficult yet rewarding parts of constructing the committee. At the same time, we wanted to ensure that the committee did not become a simple historical simulation. Our aim with CEK is not just for delegates to learn history, but to genuinely experience it. We want delegates to feel immersed in the tensions, uncertainties, and shifting alliances of the period while constantly adapting to evolving situations within committee.



CHAIRPERSONS

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

Q. Considering the widespread effects of the Napoleonic Wars on the entirety of the European continent, how do you wish the post war world to be different from the pre-war status quo?

Viraj and Krish:- Considering the vast impact of the Coalition Wars on the world, we expect significant changes to the established status quo, especially on the European continent. The turmoil wrought by over two decades of conflict has irrevocably altered borders, toppled dynasties, and reshaped the very fabric of political thought across nations. The Executive Board shall look forward to a dynamic restructuring of the world order, one that balances the legitimate aspirations of sovereign states with the collective desire for lasting peace, while also allowing the delegates to showcase their creativity and negotiation skills in a myriad of ways.



CHAIRPERSON EMERGENCY COURT OF BENGAL

Q. What inspired you to choose the agenda ‘Addressing the Crisis of Governance and Foreign Encroachment in Bengal’ for the Eastern Court of Bengal, and how do you think the freeze date of 21st June 1757 will shape the intensity and political dynamics of the committee?

Kaashvi:- As the Chairperson of the Eastern Court of Bengal, what inspired me to choose the agenda “Addressing the Crisis of Governance and Foreign Encroachment in Bengal” was the sheer political complexity of the period leading up to 21st June 1757. It was a time when Bengal stood at a crossroads, internally weakened by administrative instability, political rivalries, and questions of loyalty, while simultaneously facing growing interference from foreign powers such as the British East India Company. What makes this agenda particularly compelling is that it is not a simple conflict between two sides. Each stakeholder within the Eastern Court of Bengal has different ambitions, insecurities, and political interests. This creates a highly dynamic committee atmosphere where diplomacy, strategy, alliances, and even betrayal can significantly influence the course of debate. As a Chairperson, I wanted to create a committee that feels historically immersive and politically intense rather than purely procedural. The freeze date of 21st June 1757 plays a major role in shaping that intensity because it places delegates immediately before the Battle of Plassey, one of the most defining turning points in Indian history. Delegates are therefore operating in a moment of extreme uncertainty, where the future of Bengal has not yet been decided. Every action taken within committee has the potential to alter historical outcomes, and I believe that sense of urgency and unpredictability will make the committee both intellectually engaging and deeply memorable for delegates.

CHAIRPERSONS

POLITBURO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Q. How did the 1917 Russian Revolution directly impact the spread of communism during the Cold War?

Rayirth and Kritam:- The 1917 Russian Revolution resulted in the establishment of the Soviet Union, which was founded upon the ideology of communism. Following the revolution, the Communist Party became the dominant force within the state, exercising authority over both the government and the people. At the centre of this system was the Politburo, which emerged as the highest and most powerful decision-making body of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In many ways, the Communist Party held greater power than the central government itself, as it controlled major political, military, and foreign policy decisions. The establishment of the Politburo ensured that the Soviet Union functioned under a centralized communist dictatorship, where the party leadership directed the affairs of the nation. The leaders within the Politburo were responsible for making crucial decisions regarding foreign affairs, military strategies, and national governance because they represented the most influential figures within the Soviet Union. As a result, the Russian Revolution not only transformed Russia into a communist state but also created a powerful political system that later enabled the Soviet Union to spread communist ideology across the world during the Cold War.

CHAIRPERSONS

INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC PRESS CORPS

Q. What inspired you to transform the International Historic Press Corps from its usual present-day format into a historical simulation, and why did you choose Yuri Gagarin's 1961 orbit as the central agenda for the committee?

Samvit and Sreeja:- Every year at LMCMUN, the International Press Corps is usually conducted in a present-day format, where delegates deliberate upon contemporary global issues and current affairs. While that format is definitely engaging, we felt that over time, many discussions began revolving around similar themes and predictable debates. This year, we wanted to experiment with something more dynamic and intellectually challenging by transforming the committee into the International Historic Press Corps.

What makes this format particularly unique is that delegates are restricted by the historical freeze date and cannot speak or report beyond the information available during that specific time period. This forces delegates to think, analyse, and react exactly as journalists and media houses would have during that era, rather than relying on hindsight or modern perspectives. We believed this would make the committee far more immersive and realistic.

We specifically chose Yuri Gagarin's historic 1961 orbit because it was not just a scientific achievement, but also a major political and ideological moment during the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. The event symbolised the growing Space Race and reflected the intense competition between the two superpowers for technological, political, and global dominance.

We felt that this agenda offered the perfect balance of media influence, international politics, propaganda, and historical significance. At the same time, this committee format ensures that delegates are constantly on their feet. Since information evolves within the timeline itself, delegates have to adapt quickly, think critically, and respond strategically in real time. That unpredictability is what makes the committee much more engaging and exciting, both for the delegates and for us as organisers.

