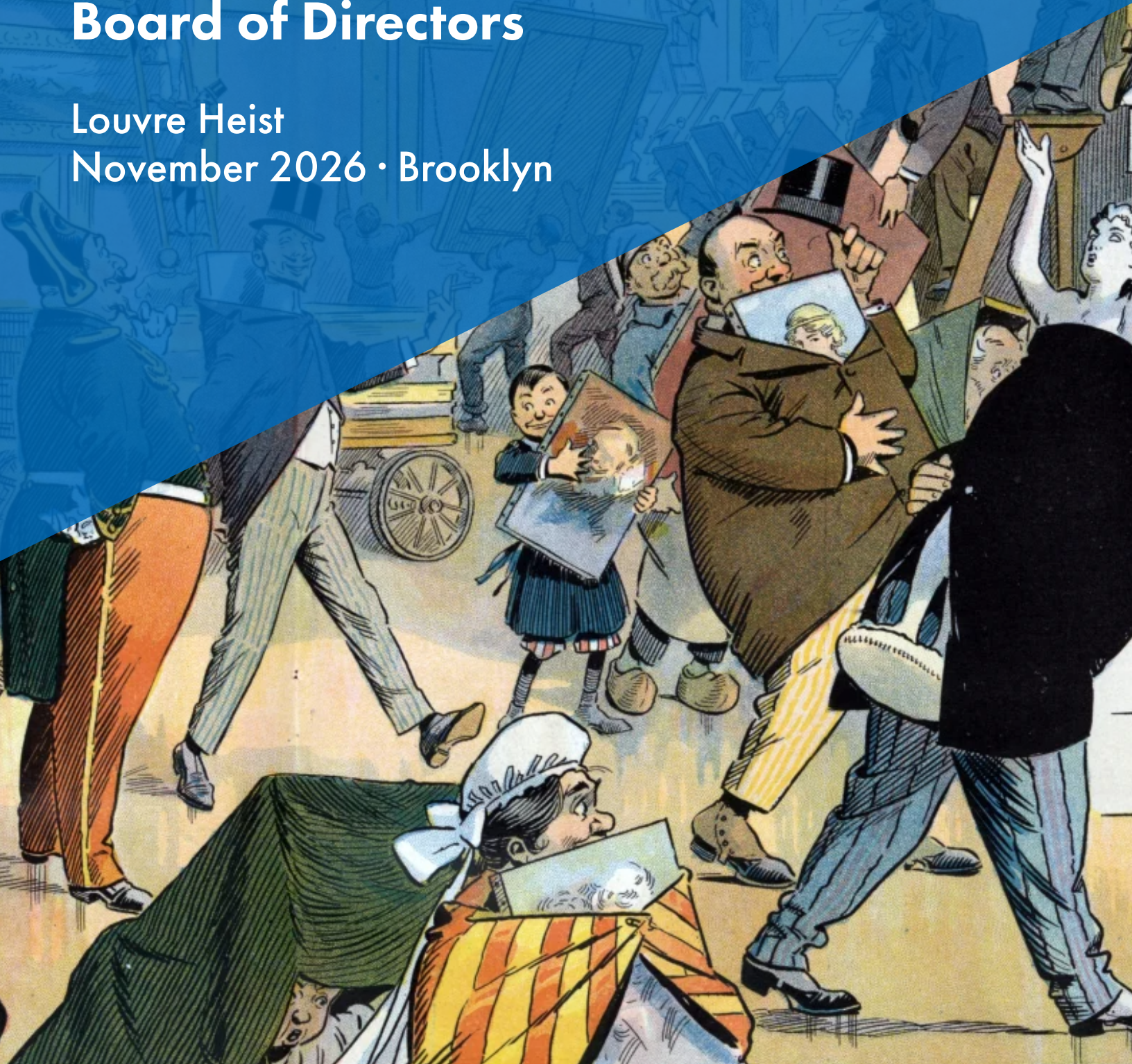




TechMUNIX

Crisis Louvre Board of Directors

Louvre Heist
November 2026 • Brooklyn





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Publication Credits

Published by Brooklyn Tech
Model UN Team

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Letters from Dais



Courtesy of Ahona Hakim

Ahona Hakim Chair

ahakim7241@bths.edu

Hello!

My name is Ahona Hakim, and I will be your chair for this committee! This will be my first time chairing and I am so excited for this year's TechMUNC. I joined Model UN in my freshmen year because I needed an extracurricular but I didn't expect to love it as much as I do now. Three years later, I am a senior and MUN helped my public speaking skills progress so much and helped

me find my love for international relations. Outside of MUN I enjoy designing, building projects, baking, and watching movies.

We worked very hard on making this crisis committee come to life and we hope you will enjoy it as much as we do.

Feel free to reach out to me with any questions or concerns at ahakim7241@bths.edu.



TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao

Angela Uy
Co-Chair

auy1957@bths.edu

Hello delegates!

My name is Angela Uy and I'm so excited to be your Head of Backroom for the Louvre Heist committee. I'm currently a sophomore at Tech and this would be my second year in MUN. In my free time I love doing theatre along with posting on social media, and I've dreamed of being a lawyer since I was little and saw my brother graduate from law school.

I was inspired to do Model UN after watching season 3 episode 12 of The Thundermans and I'm so glad I joined in my freshman year. I learned a lot from MUN including improving my public speaking and communication skills, but most importantly my biggest takeaway from MUN was the realization that I wanted to do international law. MUN became a place for me to learn and discover more about my passion for law.

I'm so excited to become a part of your model UN journey! Good luck delegates, and we hope you enjoy TechMun and the Louvre committee as much as we enjoyed working on it!



TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao

Maria Brinton-Gong
Rapporteur

mbrintongong8363
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Hello delegates!

Welcome to TechMUNC 2026. My name is Maria Brinton-Gong and I am thrilled to be your Rapporteur this year. I am a sophomore and this is my second year on the Bths MUN team. I was inspired to continue MUN after being in a delegation in middle school. Being part of this delegation has helped develop a greater interest in public speech and foreign relations.

Outside of MUN I enjoy hanging out with friends, watching movies, and dancing.

We hope you enjoy this committee and good luck!

2

Intro- duction





Tim Evanson

This crisis committee will consist of the Louvre Board of Directors, diplomatic envoys, witnesses, and senior French security officials in the immediate aftermath of the Louvre heist. The committee begins two days after the robbery, on October 21, 2025, and will operate within the timeframe of October 21st-November 2025, as delegates work to contain the crisis, identify those responsible, recover stolen jewels, and prevent the incident from becoming public knowledge. With France's reputation and security at stake, the committee must determine how the heist was carried out and who among them may have played a role.

As a crisis committee, delegates will

respond to developing information through directives, crisis updates, and individual actions. Every member of this committee is considered a potential suspect, each with possible motives and connections to the robbery. The chairs acknowledge that the committee will be a recreation of the original heist and not an exact replica. Delegates must work their way through each scenario while simultaneously trying to prove their innocence. Balancing cooperation with suspicion while investigating the disappearance of the jewels and uncovering the larger intentions behind the heist.



Topic History

Section I History

The Museo du Louvre is more than one of France's most recognizable landmarks. It is an institution deeply connected to the country's political, cultural, and artistic history. Originally constructed as a fortress in the late twelfth century under King Phillippe Auguste, the Louvre was transformed into a royal residence and gradually expanded by the successive French monarchs. Following the French Revolution, the former royal palace was transformed into a public museum, with the Museum Central des Arts opening in 1793. The Louvre's significance is particularly apparent in the Galerie d'Appollon.

The Galerie d'Apollon was originally designed as a royal gallery and was closely associated with the grandeur of the French monarchy. Its elaborate decorations were created over several centuries, with contributions from artists including Charles Le Brun and Eugene Delacroix. The gallery eventually became home to portions of the

French Brown Jewels and other historically significant gemstones.

The jewels themselves possess an unusual historical significance. They survived the fall of the monarchy, the French Revolution, the rise and fall of Napoleon, the restoration of the monarchy, and the establishment of successive French governments. Many of the surviving pieces are therefore physical links to periods of French history that no longer exist.

By the twenty-first century, the Galerie d’Apollon had become one of the Louvre’s most important spaces for displaying these objects. An attack against the gallery would consequently represent more than the theft of expensive jewelry. It would emphasize a breach of one of the institutions entrusted with protecting France’s historical identity.

The jewels at the center of this crisis are historically connected to some of the most prominent figures in French history. Among the objects targeted are pieces associated with Empress Marie-Louise, the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, Queen Marie-Amelie, the last queen of the French monarchy; Queen Hortense, daughter of Josephine de Beauharnais and mother of Napoleon III; and Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III.

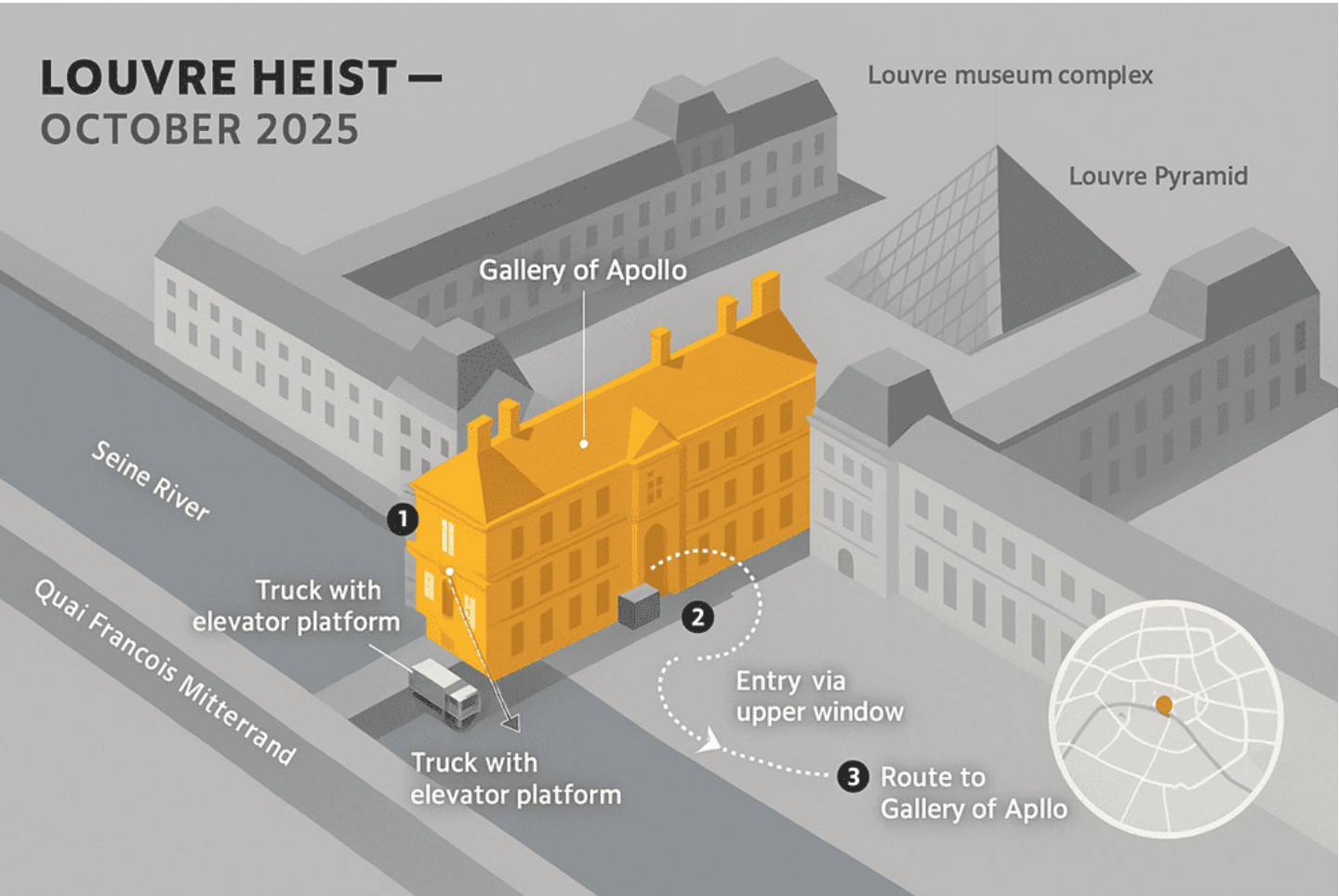
The objects stolen during the crisis are not interchangeable pieces of luxury jewelry. Each object carries historical provenance

and represents a particular chapter of French political history.

The eight objects declared stolen from the Galerie d’Apollon are : the diadem from the sapphire parure of Queen Marie-Amelie and Queen Hortense; the necklace from the sapphire parure of Queen Marie-Amelie and Queen Hortense; one sapphire earring from the same parure; the emerald necklace of Empress Marie-Louise; and the reliquary brooch; the diadem of Empress Eugenie. It is confirmed that these objects were stolen on October 19, 2025. The total for the eight jewels combined estimates to 88 million euros.

On the morning of October 19, 2025, at approximately 9:30 a.m., a group of criminals carried out an extremely rapid heist targeting the Galerie d’Apollon. According to the security, it was discovered that the thieves used equipment to gain access through an upper-level window and targeted the cases containing the historic jewels. Additionally, it was also found that alarms associated with the exterior window and the two targeted display cases were activated. The speed of this operation became one of the most concerning aspects of the robbery. They needed only 8 minutes to steal eight pieces of historic royal jewelry.

It has been determined that four individuals participated directly in the operation. Their identities remain unknown.



Tra i Leoni

It is presumed that the four unknown individuals successfully coordinated their movements, understood the layout of the gallery, knew which objects they wanted, and possessed enough information to enter and leave the area before authorities could even respond.

The perpetrators, however, did not successfully complete their thorough heist . Seven of the eight targeted jewels disappeared from the museum. The eighth, the imperial crown of Empress Eugenie, was dropped during the perpetrators escape

and recovered by authorities. The criminals however succeeded in escaping with the remaining seven objects. Investigators discovered several pieces of abandoned equipment following the escape: four walkie talkies, a motorcycle helmet, a large glove, and additional equipment. These objects become the first pieces of physical evidence available to investigators. However, physical evidence alone does not necessarily reveal the entire story. Every object left behind creates another question.

Following the robbery, French



Louvre Museum director Laurence des Cars made her first remarks

since the recent jewelry heist at a press conference

Oct. 22, 2025, in Paris, France.

Edward Berthelot/Getty Images via Fox News

authorities launched an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the theft. The investigation is led by the Brigade de repression du banditisme (BRB), a specialized French police unit responsible for investigating serious organized crime and robbery cases. The investigators face an unusually difficult situation. There are no confirmed identities for the four suspects. Their motive is unclear. The stolen jewels have not been recovered. And there is no immediate explanation for how the perpetrators obtained the information necessary to execute the robbery. The investigation therefore begins with several competing theories.

The robbery could have been conducted by an organized criminal network seeking to obtain extremely valuable jewelry. The historical importance of the objects could be secondary. The criminals may simply view the jewels as valuable commodities that can eventually be moved through an underground market.

Investigators also suspect that someone inside the Louvre may have assisted the perpetrators. A successful robbery of this nature could require knowledge of: the museum's layout, security procedures, employee schedules, access points, display cases, alarm systems, visitor patterns, and security response times. An insider would not necessarily have to participate directly in the robbery. They could have provided access,

schedules, or instructions to an outside criminal group.

A third possibility is that the theft was not primarily motivated by money. Because the stolen objects are symbols of French royal and imperial history, their removal could potentially be intended to embarrass the French government or undermine confidence in its ability to protect national heritage. A foreign government, intelligence organization, political group, or other actor could theoretically benefit from demonstrating that a highly protected French institution could be breached.

At the center of the institutional response is Laurence des Cars, President-Director of the Louvre. Des Cars became the first woman to serve as president-director of the Louvre. Before becoming director, she worked as a curator and held leadership positions within major French cultural institutions. Her position makes the robbery particularly significant. As director, des Cars is responsible for the overall administration of one of France's most important cultural institutions. A major security breach under her leadership could create questions regarding museum management, security investment, staffing, and administrative decision-making. Investigators are encouraged to examine the Louvre's internal environment before the robbery. Several issues have generated tension among employees. The museum has experienced

enormous visitor demand, creating pressure on staff and resources. Questions regarding staffing levels, working conditions, and administration decisions have caused disagreements between employees and leadership. These tensions create a potential pool of motives. An unhappy employee might possess the knowledge necessary to assist a criminal operation. A recently dismissed worker might have access to information or seek revenge. A senior employee could potentially resent changes made by museum leadership.

The robbery occurs during an already complicated period in European politics. France has an important role in European diplomacy and has been deeply involved in discussion concerning the Russian invasion of Ukraine, European security, and relations among NATO and European states. French officials are particularly concerned that the Louvre robbery could have been an act of foreign sabotage. Earlier diplomatic discussion involving France, the United States, Ukraine, Britain, Germany and Russia had created heightened awareness of the possibility of international interference. The presence of foreign diplomats and officials in France creates another potential complication. If a foreign government were connected to the robbery, the incident would no longer be merely a criminal investigation. It could become an international diplomatic crisis. French authorities would have to determine whether to quietly investigate

foreign nationals, inform allied governments, restrict sensitive information, or publicly accuse another country. A premature accusation could damage diplomatic relations. Failing to investigate a legitimate foreign connection could allow the perpetrators to escape. The government therefore has to investigate the international angle without allowing speculation to become an international incident.

On April 17, President Macron hosted a multi national discussion with 30 high profile participants on the topic of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. Diplomatic envoys included representatives from the U.S, Ukraine, Britain, and Germany. Many of these envoys remained in France during the time of the Louvre heist. Several French officials were concerned about the possibility of a sabotage attempt from another country. Justice minister Laurent Nunez was especially concerned with the Russian government. Minister Nunez stated that “he did not expect for Russia to agree to the conference so easily. From press conferences and interviews, they seemed adamant on making Ukraine back down from joining NATO. Russia demanded many unreasonable negotiations along with not complying with international law making unlawful annexations.”

President of senate culture Laurent Lafon is one of the political figures responsible for considering the broader

cultural consequences of the robbery. While the police focus on recovering the stolen objects and identifying the perpetrators, Lafon must consider a different question; what does theft mean for France’s cultural institutions? The Crown Jewels are not simply valuable objects. Their historical connection to the French monarchy, Empire, and Republic makes their disappearance a national concern.

The robbery has also created political pressure on the French government. Members of the board are demanding answers about how four criminals could enter one of the world’s most recognizable museums, steal historically significant objects, and escape within minutes. Opposition politicians have begun questioning whether sufficient resources were devoted to museum security and whether the Louvre’s administration ignored warnings about vulnerabilities.

At the same time, Lafon must balance transparency with national security. Revealing too much information about the museum’s security systems could make future attacks easier, while withholding information could lead to accusations of a government cover-up. The Senate therefore faces pressures to investigate the Louvre while avoiding interference with the criminal investigation.

4

Current Situation



Section I Situation

It is now October 21, 2025; 48 hours after the Louvre heist. Seven pieces of historic French royal jewelry remain missing after four suspects carried out a carefully planned robbery in the Galerie d'Apollon. The crown of Empress Eugénie was recovered after being dropped during the suspects' escape..

The Brigade de répression du banditisme (BRB) is leading the investigation.

Several pieces of evidence, including abandoned equipment, have been recovered, but the identities and whereabouts of the suspects remain unknown. The robbery has raised serious questions about the Louvre's security. Investigators are now considering whether the suspects had inside information about the museum's layout, security systems, or daily operations.

France must also determine whether the stolen jewels remain in the country or

have been moved through an international network. Foreign diplomats and law-enforcement agencies may be able to assist, but accusing another country without evidence could create a diplomatic crisis. There are as many allies as there are enemies,

and with the Russia/Ukraine conflict looming over Europe, France must solidify their position. The French government must now decide how to recover the missing jewels,

identify the four suspects, investigate a possible inside connection, and protect France’s cultural heritage without compromising the investigation. France’s national dignity is on the line and they cannot afford to scare the public and ruin their reputation. The task is seemingly impossible, the investigations may even lead to nowhere, but France is willing to risk it all to save their honor.

French authorities have established a security perimeter around the Louvre. The Galerie d’Apollon has been closed while investigators document the crime scene and examine the equipment abandoned by the perpetrators.

\$102 million in jewels stolen from Louvre





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Questions to Consider

~10

Was it coincidental that 8 was a reoccurring number during the heist? During the 8th month of the year, 8 pieces of jewelry were stolen amounting to 88 million USD.

Was the heist an inside job? How was it so meticulously planned and executed?

Is concealing the robbery from the public the right thing to do? In France, national heritage is considered a public trust.

Why did the director resign after the heist? Did she have something to hide?

Why was the Imperial crown of Empress Eugenie dropped while the other jewels were successfully removed?

What can investigators learn from the evidence the suspects accidentally abandoned?

Who had the knowledge, access, money, or connections necessary to organize the robbery?

What role should Interpol and international law-enforcement agencies play?

Which Louvre employees had access to restricted areas or information about the Galerie d’Apollon?

Is the Louvre taking proper action to ensure this robbery won’t occur again?



6 Bloc Positions

Laurent Lafon

Laurent Lafon is the President of the Committee on Culture, Education, Communication and Sport in the French. Lafon led the parliamentary inquiry into the October 2025 Louvre jewel heist, criticizing the museum’s security as outdated and unfit for a modern institution. Lafon questioned museum director Laurence des Cars during a high profile legislative hearing about how the robbery happened.

Laurent Nunez

Laaurent Nunez must coordinate the police response while answering to the French government and the public. His priorities are identifying the perpetrators, recovering the stolen jewels, preventing additional attack, and determining whether the robbery represents a larger threat to French national security. He must also coordinate between the Paris Police Prefecture, national law-enforcement agencies, intelligence services, and the Ministry of Culture. Nunez can authorize major security measures, coordinate national investigations, and communicate with other governments.

Patrice Faure

Patrice Faure oversees the Paris police response and is responsible for the immediate law-enforcement investigation surrounding the robbery. He works directly with detectives and investigators examining the Louvre crime scene. Faure must determine how the criminals entered the museum, how they escaped, and whether they had assistance from someone inside the Louvre. He has access to police reports, surveillance footage, forensic evidence, witness statements, and information from investigators. One of his greatest challenges is the pressure placed on the police to produce results quickly. The longer the seven jewels remain missing, the greater the possibility that they will be moved outside France or dismantled and sold.

Laurence des Cars

She is the president-director of the Louvre. Laurence des Cars is responsible for the overall administration of the Louvre and is ultimately responsible for the institution’s operations. The robbery places enormous pressure on her leadership, as questions arise about security, staffing, access procedures, and whether the museum had previously ignored vulnerabilities. In the committee, she is expected to defend the Louvre while cooperating with investigators. Des Cars has the most obvious reason to prevent the truth from becoming public: protecting her position and the reputation of the institution. If investigators discover that the museum ignored warnings or that someone close to the administration assisted the thieves, her leadership could come under intense scrutiny. She may therefore be motivated to control the investigation, suppress damaging information, or shift blame towards an outside actor.

Laure Beccuau

Laure Beccuau represents the judicial side of the investigation. While police investigators collect evidence, the prosecutor must ensure that the investigation follows French law and that evidence can eventually support criminal charges. Beccau acts as a legal check on the investigation and can challenge police actions that lack sufficient evidence. She must determine whether the case should remain focused on ordinary organized crime or whether evidence supports treating it as a broader national security matter.

Director of FNC

The Director of France’s National cybersecurity Agency is responsible for investigating the possibility that technology played a role in the robbery. The director must determine whether the criminals physically bypassed security or whether they first compromised the museum’s digital infrastructure. Additionally, the director must find out whether the Louvre was specifically targeted or whether its systems were compromised as part of a larger attack against French cultural institutions.

Pierre

Detective Pierre is one of the primary investigators working directly on the Louvre robbery. Unlike the senior political delegation, Pierre is focused almost entirely on the evidence. Pierre believes the thieves probably received information from someone with knowledge of the Louvre.

Dominique Buffin

The Head of Security oversees guards, surveillance alarms, emergency procedures, and restricted areas. They are one of the people most capable of explaining how four thieves could enter, steal the jewels, and escape so quickly. She is the first female head of security guard personally appointed by director Laurence Des Cars. As the first woman in the position, Buffin is held to high standards. Buffin’s skills were often questioned by the public and the heist caused an uproar within the museum’s staff with many wondering whether Dominique was a “diversity hire.”

Curator Apprentice

The curator apprentice climbed the ranks very quickly, out of 2,000 applicants they were chosen. They are recent graduates from Cambridge university with a spotless record. As curator apprentices they gain insight into the new art pieces and exhibitions early. There are many staff members who are suspicious of their seamless transition to the role after a mere two months of working in the Louvre. They happen to know much more than the average employee, even about stuff outside of their department. They always know when the new artifacts are arriving and even what days the museum closed. They are constantly working with the upper management, doing tasks and gaining their trust despite the backlash they received from the other employees.

Chief Curator

The senior curator is responsible for museum collections. The Chief Curator possesses extensive knowledge of the Louvre’s collections, galleries, security procedures, and staff. They would know which objects were displayed in the Galerie d’Apollon and could potentially understand the historical and financial significance of each jewel. The Chief Curator may resent administrative decisions that prioritize visitor numbers and museum expansion over preservation. They could also believe that the Louvre’s leadership has neglected its historic collections. Alternatively, the curator may have been approached by someone seeking information about the jewels. The curators extensive knowledge makes them extremely useful to investigators, and potentially extremely dangerous if they are hiding something.

Conservator

The conservator understands the physical construction, materials, condition, and proper handling of valuable artifacts. They may be able to determine whether the stolen jewelry could have been damaged during removal or whether someone had specialized knowledge of the objects.

Emanuel Macron

President Macron is the face of France. He oversees the national defense decisions, leads the Council of Ministers, is the Head of State and responsible for international policy, is involved in the European Council, is in charge of appointing the Prime Minister, and commands the military. As the leader of the nation, Macron could know of potential heisters and their political motives to rob the Louvre. He has the broadest political authority but must rely on other delegations for accurate information. He must also decide how the French government publicly describes the robbery.

Archivist

The archivist controls access to historical documentation concerning the Crown Jewels, previous exhibitions, restoration records, floor plans, photographs, and records of past ownership. The archivist may believe that the Louvre has failed to properly protect France’s history. They could have secretly provided historical documentation to someone interested in the jewels. Another possibility is that they discovered information in the archives that someone desperately wants to keep hidden. The Archivist may know more about the historical significance, and potential buyers, of the stolen jewels than almost anyone else.

Jagged Stone

The Diplomatic envoy from America is responsible for maintaining diplomatic integrity so they must admit if one of their counterparts breached international law by assisting anyone involved in the Louvre heist. However, American involvement can create complications, France may not want foreign intelligence agencies interfering with a French investigation. The envoy must determine how much intelligence to share with France and whether American agencies become directly involved.

Rachida Dati

Rachida Dati is responsible for France’s cultural policy. In 2025, Date was actively involved in plans surrounding the Louvre’s modernization and “Nouvelle Renaissance” project. Dati must protect the reputation of the Louvre while ensuring that security concerns do not permanently damage public access to French cultural institutions. She must also work with museum officials to determine whether previous warnings about security, staffing, infrastructure, or visitor management were being ignored. She controls the cultural and political response to the theft and can influence how France protects museums and heritage sites.

Gabriel Schneider

The Diplomatic envoy from Germany has an expansive knowledge of security, especially regarding Europe. They may also have connections with individuals who would want to repatriate some of the art in the Louvre or get revenge for the Napoleonic looting as well as for the myriad of German artworks that were taken during World War 2.

Sonia Boyko

The diplomatic envoy from Ukraine is closely involved with international bodies such as UNESCO and Interpol in tracking stolen cultural property and digitally/cyber tracing illegal actions and communications. Ukraine’s cyber security units and extensive knowledge on the topic may be utilized to find connections and conversations between potential Louvre heisters or any other criminals involved. They can uncover any digital threats and follow the online trail of the robbers. However, Ukraine could have held the ulterior motive of assisting the robbers to frame the robbery on a geopolitical rival.

Kigami Tsurugi

Kigami Tsurugi, visiting all the way from Japan, just happened to love European art and Paris. She only came here for her destination wedding and honeymoon with her husband and family. She was very well off, and loved collecting original jewelry, and designer clothing. However, while she was out shopping in Paris, in Hermes, she got her necklace stolen. Which was worth \$100,000 USD. She happened to also be in the Louvre coincidentally while the heist occurred. Wherever she goes, evil follows her around.

Amine Yacine

The diplomatic envoy from Algeria could potentially frame France’s government by stating that France is incapable of preserving cultural/heritage pieces and valuables. Nonetheless, Algeria could serve as an informant by providing data from valuable security networks.

Alexander Vich

France and Russia have a long history of political and military rivalry. The diplomatic envoy already faces backlash from civilians and protests for the reason why the envoy is in France. The Russian envoy must strongly distinguish between accusations, intelligence, and confirmed evidence.

Ade Wells

The diplomatic envoy from Niger holds a legitimate belief that Niger should rightfully recover stolen artifacts put in the Louvre Museum. Additionally, receive full restitution for the countless artworks and artifacts that were taken starting in the late 1890s when France began to take control over regions of Niger.

Isabel Agréste

The Louvre tour guide has extensive knowledge of the museums from a visitor’s perspective. They may have noticed unusual behavior from visitors or staff before the robbery. The tour guide’s value comes from what they personally have observed. The guide can provide eyewitness information the investigators may not have considered significant.

Emilio Baguette

Emilio Baguette has been investigating the Louvre robbery independently. They have held numerous interviews, their primary goal is to uncover the truth and publish the story. This creates inherent conflict with the government, publishing sensitive information could help identify criminals, or expose investigative methods

Pedro Delvaux

Pedro Delvaux, a Parisian fashion design icon, claims to be visiting the Louvre to study fashion trends in the 1800s. However, his presence immediately raises suspicion. Delvaux was banned from the Louvre in 2023 after accidentally touching the Mona Lisa while filming a livestream for his rapidly growing social media fanbase. Suspects saw that he was in the Louvre Galerie d’Appollon again livestreaming the 8 jewels that got stolen. His livestream could become extremely valuable evidence.

Louis Cesaire

Louis is a wealthy private individual with extensive knowledge of the international art and antiquities market. They understand how valuable objects can move through private collections, dealers, auctions, and underground markets. The collector may also know individuals capable of purchasing stolen objects.

Margot Bourgeois

Margot Escargot is a former employee who holds an abundant knowledge of the layout of the museum and security systems. Therefore she could very well be of aid by providing details of the floorplan and about security. Albeit these facts, her desire for revenge makes her a likely candidate for assisting the robbery of the Louvre. Escargot’s involvement in the matter arouses doubt around whether they are a reliable and trustworthy source of information or an ally of the robbers. With the current situation of employee rebellion within the Louvre, escargot was terminated on bad terms.

Luka Coffaine

Luka Coffaine, is the brother of the twin of Juleka Coffaine. From the infamous family of the art collectors, Coffaine. He attended College Francois Dupont. in year 11. Her and Luka’s parents passed away 5 years ago in a fatal car accident. Their parents have collected precious artwork and jewels. Once they turns 18, they will be able to inherit all their parents assets, jewels, and artwork. However the parents have installed the artwork and jewels in the Louvre for showcasing until they turn 18 and can retrieve it. Who gets the jewels and artwork is among the twins, it is undecided. Luka is known to be a mischief among his fellow peers, he has gotten in trouble with the police. He previously attempted to steal one of his parents owned artworks in the Louvre.

Juleka Coffaine

She attended College Francois Dupont. She is in year 11. Her and Luka’s parents passed away 5 years ago in a fatal car accident. Their parents have collected precious artwork and jewels. Once they turns 18, they will be able to inherit all their parents assets, jewels, and artwork. However the parents have installed the artwork and jewels in the Louvre for showcasing until they turn 18 and can retrieve it. Who gets the jewels and artwork is among the twins, it is undecided. Juleka Coffaine has always been known as the tame twin. She was quiet and often overshadowed by her brother. Recently she has distanced herself from her usual friend group in school. Her school reports show she has been cutting classes and visitor logs show her often visiting the Louvre. Juleka’s history teacher Mr. Dupont recently stated his concern for her, mentioning her increasing interest in her parents collection.

Louis Roux

Louis had been working as a janitor for the Louvre for years now. His loyalty got him rewarded. He won a free trip to Turkey for his loyalty. He always sees what happens under the scenes, however chooses to remain silent to not cause chaos. The information he knows can get people fired and even killed. Why does Louis work as a janitor for over 10 years when his family is way well off ? He simply got cut off by his parents who abandoned him, and left for Germany.

Johanne Dupont

Johanne Dupont is a history teacher at College Francois Dupont. He has a concerning obsession with renaissance art and historic pieces. Mr Dupont has recently fallen into a money crisis and filed for bankruptcy after his wife divorced him. He has lost custody of his kids and yet his dedication to his job is abundant. He listens to each student and is a beloved teacher. Despite this his teacher salary is simply not enough, he needs more money for his hidden debts.



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Back matter

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Acknowledgment

This and That

This background guide was prepared through the collective effort of the TechMUN IX Louvre dais.

Appreciation is extended to our delegates, whose engagement and participation have greatly promoted the spirit of the MUN program.

We also recognize the educational resources, public-domain materials, and open-access information that supported the development of this background guide.

And hope everyone has a great time at Model United Nations this year.



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Crisis
Louvre

2026