**FORUM:** Historical Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** The Question of the Kashmir Conflict

THE HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Aware of* the issue regarding water resources tied to the conflict,

*Deeply disturbed* by the multiple counts of human rights violations by the militant groups in Kashmir,

*Emphasizing* the importance of a permanent solution to the issue at hand,

*Further aware of* the history and nuance to the situation,

1. Expresses its hopes humanitarian actors continue to work to improve the humanitarian aid response towards affected citizens by:
	1. strengthening humanitarian response capacities at all levels,
	2. enhancing the provision and coordination of humanitarian aid at the global, regional, and field level,
	3. continue to work with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations, other members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and other relevant stakeholders to build global collaborations;
2. Encourages the commitment of a UN initiated and supervised diplomatic agreement between China, India, Pakistan and a representative of the Kashmir people, regarding the division and consensus of water resources in Kashmir:
	1. to prevent water scarcity amongst either side,
	2. to eliminate one of the very ambitions of the Kashmir conflict, the importance of water resources,
	3. to enhance diplomatic relations between the three countries involved in the conflict;
3. Calls for stabilization in the region of Kashmir by economical development of the region, spearheaded by Indian and Chinese corporations which would be given special grants to the resources in Kashmir and must follow rules that include but are not limited to:
	1. the need to employ individuals from Kashmir in order to create job opportunities, the companies can not discriminate on the basis of:
		1. race
		2. religion
		3. gender
	2. the collaboration of the corporations between the local authorities in order to stay completely neutral and politically unbiased,
	3. the joint effort of the companies with authorities to preserve nature and wildlife in the region of Kashmir;
4. Recommends the creation of a DMZ around the Line of Control between India and Pakistan to address the national security issue and make an attempt to decrease the risk of a further military conflict in the following years while the question of Kashmir is further developed in terms of solution between the involved parties, including China, and this will be applied by using measures such as, but not limited to:
	1. having UN officials deeply involved in the creation of the DMZ, to ensure that the parties involved are aware of the unbiasedness and neutrality of the UN,
	2. making an official agreement between the leaders of both India, Pakistan and China,
	3. creating a formal agreement between certain member states of the UN as for the consequences of the breach of the DMZ, such as but not limited to:
		1. economic sanctions
		2. military intervention
		3. lack of support from the member states included in the formal agreement
	4. highlighting that this clause creates a, for now, temporary solution to the question of Kashmir;
5. Further encourages the institution of the UNPEK (United Nations’ Peacekeeping Entity Kashmir) which:
	1. consists of:
		1. a small group of UN peacekeeping troops,
		2. a medical team,
		3. a council made up of 5 Indian, 5 Pakistani, 5 Chinese, and 5 Kashmiri people, which are to be decided upon by the SC, to temporarily govern the Kashmir region until a solution to this conflict has been found
	2. and has the following goals and purposes:
		1. discourage violence between all nations involved
		2. encourage the retreat of military troops from Kashmir
		3. remain in the area of conflict until a permanent solution has been fully realized
		4. support the people of Kashmir who require medical needs as consequence of the ongoing conflict
		5. allow for further actions which aim to support the region and people of Kashmir in a fair and unbiased way;
6. Promotes the creation of a two state solution and dual control of the region of Kashmir between India and Pakistan, with China serving as a co-administrator with the USA as spectator of the bi-partisan deal. The partisan deal would include policies such but not limited to:
	1. gives monetary compensations and aid to the communities that were negatively impacted, for example the indiginous Pandits of the region, by the Kashmir conflict, this aid will:
		1. go to rebuilding any religious or holy sites that were damaged during the conflict,
		2. be distributed to individuals who were negatively impacted by the conflict,
		3. give proper burial to any deceased individuals that perished during the conflict,
	2. promotes cooperation between religious leaders, mainly of Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and Jewish minorities by:
		1. holding bi-yearly conferences between all of the religious groups which will encourage the peaceful discussions of internal religious affairs,
		2. stopping the meadeling of religious affairs in Kashmir by outside powers,
	3. encourages the peaceful and voluntary relocation of any individuals who seek to move from Kashmir into either India, China and Pakistan. The immigration would be facilitated in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. giving immediate and full citizenship to any individual that seeks to relocate to China, India and Pakistan,
		2. using UN peacekeepers to facilitate and help the migration of these individuals,
	4. allows Grants and tax cuts and grants to any forreign companies that seek to develop the resources in the region of Kashmir;
7. Requests that the conflict at hand gets further discussed within the UN as the dilemma progresses and evolves to ensure that states are fully aware of its potential unfolding through the intervention of UN relevant agencies and governmental organizations by establishing:
	1. the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure the safety of victims,
	2. relevant intergovernmental, regional, and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation and enhance their engagement with Member States;
8. Hopes to remain actively seized on the matter.