



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



STUDY GUIDE



Content Table

Welcome letter.....	3
Information about the committee.....	5
Summit of the future and Chapter V.....	6
TOPIC A: Reviewing peacekeeping missions: how can the UN promote effective peace.....	7
Introduction.....	7
History of the topic.....	8
Defining peacekeeping and other UN activities to ensure peace.....	8
Relation to the Security Council.....	9
Success and failure in UN peacekeeping.....	11
Recent Developments.....	13
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).....	13
The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).....	13
The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA).....	14
The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).....	14
The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).....	15
The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)...	15
The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).....	15
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).....	16
The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).....	16
The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).....	16
The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).....	17



Block positions.....	17
Relation to SDGs.....	20
Relation with the Summit of the Future.....	20
Questions to consider.....	21
TOPIC B: The responsibility of the Security Council in sovereignty conflict: the Kashmir dispute.....	26
Introduction.....	26
History of the topic.....	27
Indian-pakistani wars.....	27
Terrorist groups.....	28
Recent developments.....	29
2019 attacks.....	29
Violation of Human Rights.....	29
Ceasefire 2021.....	30
Actions from the UNSC.....	31
Block positions.....	32
Relation with SDGs.....	33
Relation with the Summit of the future.....	34
Questions a resolution should answer.....	34
Recommended readings.....	34
Bibliography.....	35



Welcome letter

Esteemed delegates,

It is our honor to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council of C'MUN 2024. We are extremely excited to be hosting you from different parts of the world and commend you for wanting to be part of this debate, putting effort and time into learning, and wanting to make an impact in current affairs that are of paramount importance to all humans.

This guide has been created to help you prepare for the conference. It will contain information about the topics that will be discussed and your country's position. The guide provides insight and perspective on both topics: Topic A: "Reviewing peacekeeping missions: how can the UN promote effective peace" and Topic B: "The responsibility of the Security Council in sovereignty conflict: the Kashmir dispute".

To be prepared for the conference delegates are encouraged to submit a position paper coherent and concise stating their country's position and policies regarding the topics at hand. This will help you understand the topics in the eyes of the nation you have been assigned. Although the guide has sufficient information to contextualize the situations, it is of utmost importance that the delegates do their research and take it to the next level. Only the delegates who have submitted a position paper with the academic standard required and before the deadline has elapsed will be eligible for awards. If for whatever reason you cannot fulfill this standard you must contact the directors as soon as possible.

If you have any questions or queries on any matter please don't hesitate to contact your committee directors at the emails provided below.

Kind regards,

Valentina Lopez and Alicia Formento Ruiz

Director and Study Guide Co-author 1: Valentina Lopez Mantilla

Valentina is a third-year student of International Relations at the Ramon Llull University, Blanquerna in Barcelona. She discovered the MUN world in her first year of university. She has participated in multiple debates as a delegate and this would be the second international conference she would be directing.



Her main interests are women's rights and immigration. Valentina is beyond thrilled to be directing this year's Security Council beside her amazing co-director. She hopes you meet new people, and leave the conference feeling confident and fulfilled like you have ingested an encyclopedia and overall want to come back.

Email: Valentinalmantilla@gmail.com

Director and Study Guide Co - Author 2 : Alicia Formento Ruiz

Alicia Formento Ruiz is a fourth year student of International Relations degree at Autonomous University of Barcelona. Her MUN journey started in 2022 where she discovered her love of debating and oratory, since then she has been in several MUN's as a delegate, chair and part of the secretariat, where last year she held the position of Secretary General in UABMUN 2023. She is now the Deputy Secretary General of France MUN.

She is truly passionate about conflict resolution and security matters, therefore she is more than excited to be chairing the Security Council of CMUN 2024 along with her co-director Valentina where indeed they met at CMUN 2022 being their first conference for both of them.

Alicia is more than excited to start moderating the committee and hopes this MUN Committee will be an experience of learning and improvement as long as fantastic for the delegates as long as

Email: alicia.formentoo@gmail.com



Information about the committee

The Security Council, also known as UNSC is one of the six main organs of the United Nations (UN). Created in 1945 after the ratification of the UN Charter, this council houses some of the most important functions of the organization by ensuring international peace and security. Nevertheless, it is also the one approving any changes of the UN Charter or recommending the admission of new members to the General Assembly (UNGA).

The body is composed of 15 countries, of which 5 of them are permanent members, better known as the P-5 members (the United States, China, Russia, the United Kingdom and France) and 10 rotative members, 5 of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a two-year term.

In order to respect the geographic pattern, a type of conditions were set when choosing the rotative members:

- 5 states from Africa and Asia
- 1 state from Eastern Europe
- 2 states from Latin America
- 2 states from Western Europe

The UNSC takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. If the issue is seen as a threat to stCo-Author organs will launch peacekeeping operations to prevent an escalation of the conflict by methods of adjustment or settlement. The Security Council is the only authority to impose resolutions that are legally binding for member states which means they must fulfill the obligation. Moreover, if it is required to restore international security and peace, they can invoke the imposition of sanctions and even authorize the use of force.

The Presidency of the council has also a rotating character that changes each month. Regarding the voting procedure, each country has one vote. Procedural matters will be approved with the affirmative of nine members. On the other hand, substantive matters will also require the affirmative vote of member states including the voting in favor or abstention of the P-5.



Because of the relevance the permanent countries played during the establishment of the United Nations, the creators of the organism decided to grant a special status and voting power for these countries, the right to veto. “It was agreed by the drafters that if any one of the five permanent members cast a negative vote in the 15-member Security Council, the resolution or decision would not be approved” (United Nations Security Council, 2024b).

Summit of the future and Chapter V

This year’s CMUN Conference 2024 is going to be focused on the Summit of the Future: Multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow will take place from the 22th to the 23th of September 2024 in the UNGA, New York. This annual forum “is a high-level event that brings together world leaders to agree on an action-oriented outcome document while building a new international consensus to improve the present and safeguard the future” (Cumbre del Futuro, 2024). Indeed, the Summit will also discuss different institutional reforms and the option of a Un Special Envoy for Future Generations.

Because of the unprecedented challenges such as climate change, armed conflicts, future pandemics... “with many of the decisions we make today we are not just affecting the next century or two, but millennial or even geological time spans” (World Future Council, 2024). While the Security Council is not explicitly related with these types of forums at first sight, the summit's discussions and outcomes could have very important implications regarding global security and stability, especially considering the interconnected nature of the international system. Thus, it is going to be crucial how during CMUN days the different delegations of the Security Council are going to deal with the topics of discussion while taking into consideration the precedent explained at the Summit.

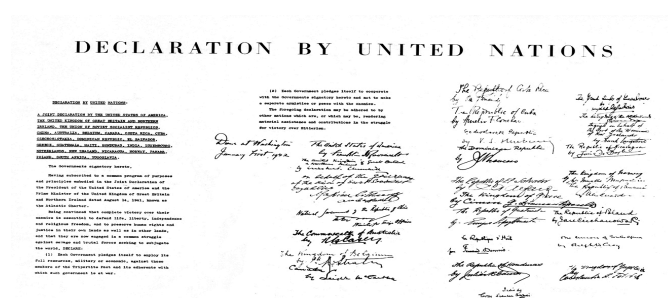
TOPIC A: Reviewing peacekeeping missions: how can the UN promote effective peace

Introduction

Before we dive into this topic, it is important to go back to the foundations and make sure they are solid since this is the only way to build anything. The United Nations was created on the 24th of October of 1945, only four months after the San Francisco conference. When it came into existence there were 51 founding members, between them and most importantly the P5 (China, Soviet Union, France, United States, and Great Britain) that ratified the charter. (*History of the United Nations | United Nations, n.d.*)

Many dates lead to the creation of the United Nations, which substantiate the reason why the UN was created: to protect, ensure, and restore peace. In 1941, the Declaration of Saint James Palace was signed. London had become the home of twenty-two exiled governments and even though the possibility of winning the war against the Axis seemed discouraging, the faith of European states for peace was unshaken. Fourteen Allied powers signed the first joint statement of principles and goals during WWII, showing “That the only true basis of enduring peace is the willing cooperation of free peoples....” (*Preparatory Years: UN Charter History | United Nations, n.d.*). From this moment forward there was an understanding that states must work together to protect peace in the world and for the people to be able to have and enjoy a free world, a peaceful world.

Another important date is January 1, 1942, when twenty-six states who were at war with Axis Powers, subscribed to common purposes and principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter in a document, which became known as the 'Declaration by United Nations'. On a later date twenty-one other states joined. This was the first time the term United Nations was established. This is relevant because it shows unity and the start of who would be the first participants and signatories of the UN's future charter, given that only nations that had signed this document would have been later invited to the San Francisco Conference.





(Preparatory Years: UN Charter History | United Nations, n.d.)

The charter of the United Nations was signed on the 26 of June in 1945, and it clearly states in its first article and the article's first sentence that the main objective and principle of the UN is to maintain international peace and security. This is some history of how the UN came to be and what its goals are. *(Chapter I: Purposes and Principles (Articles 1-2) | United Nations, n.d.)*

History of the topic

Defining peacekeeping and other UN activities to ensure peace

It is important to first understand what peacekeeping is. Peacekeeping is one of a series of activities undertaken by the United Nations to maintain Peace and Security. Other activities directly intertwined with peacekeeping are Conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, and peacebuilding. These activities rarely occur linearly, but they should be mutually reinforcing if applied alone or in isolation failure is more imminent. *(Terminology, n.d.)*

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations started in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of UN Military Observers to monitor the conflict during the Arab-Israeli War called UNTSO. Since then, the United Nations have deployed 71 peacekeeping missions. In its early days, UN missions consisted of unarmed, observer military accompanied by lightly armed troops, with primarily monitoring, reporting, and confidence-building roles. Peacekeeping was limited to maintaining ceasefires and stabilizing volatile situations, with the primary idea of resolving conflicts by peaceful means with political and diplomatic efforts. *(HISTORY OF UN PEACEKEEPING, n.d.)*

Peacekeeping has proven to be an effective tool deployed by the UN to assist nations in going from conflict to peace. It has unique strengths such as legitimacy, burden sharing, and the ability to deploy and sustain troops and police from around the globe to advance multidimensional mandates. Peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles: consent of parties, impartiality, and the non-use of force except in self-defense of the mandate. These three principles are important because they ensure that the situation is being managed



properly. Having the consent of the parties allows to find a resolution and to provide crucial international assistance. The element of impartiality guarantees legitimacy to missions, as it fosters the adoption of a stance that is alien to national or personal interests aside from that of peacekeeping itself. Finally, the Non-use of force establishes clearly that violence is not the solution for conflicts and it should only be used to defend one's nation and people, but never to cause damage to others without justification and worse just for the sake of creating chaos and suffering. Nowadays, peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security but also to help with political processes, protect civilians, and assist in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants. It protects human rights and promotes the rule of law. (*Home What Is Peacekeeping*, n.d.)

The UN has an array of tools that consist of diplomatic measures to keep intrastate or interstate tension from escalating into a violent conflict. They are early warnings, based on good information and analysis of factors. Peacemaking, on the other hand, is about measures to address the conflict that has already unfolded and most likely includes diplomatic action to bring the conflicting parties into a negotiated agreement. It is important not to confuse peace-keeping missions with peace enforcement, which is established in Chapter VII of the UN charter and it involves coercive measures and methods, including the use of force to deal with a conflict that is threatening peace. Peacebuilding is after a conflict has been defused and the aim is to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into another violent dispute, so national capabilities at every level need to be fortified to ensure the protection of a lasting peace. (*Terminology*, n.d.)

Relation to the Security Council

The UN works to prevent conflict, helping disputing parties dialogue, deploying peacekeepers when necessary, and creating conditions to allow peace to be established and flourish. All these activities tend to be interrelated and be in effect at the same time or with little time difference. To understand peacekeeping, there is a need to understand how the United Nations can act when a threat to peace exists, so we will examine the powers of the UN and how they may put into action if required.

The UN charter, Chapter VII: Action concerning Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression establishes in Article 39 that the Security Council, being the most important body of the UN because of its power and influence, is the committee that can



and will decide if something is a threat to peace or an act of aggression and therefore can start taking measures accordingly. Hence, article 40 states that the Security shall make recommendations or call on the disputing parties to comply with the measures taken by the council, respecting the party's rights, claims, and positions without prejudice.

In case that the parties do not comply with the resolutions adopted, the Security Council can further intervene and penalize the involved country.

Article 41 explains how the Security Council, to make their decisions effective, can consider first non-armed interference to perpetuate the power of their resolutions. They may cut diplomatic relations, apply economic sanctions, including partial or total interruption of economic relations, or land, sea, air, railway, radio, postal, telegraphic or any other methods of communications to make sure that the parties do not breach what has been agreed or decided by the members of the Committee. In the case these measures are found to be ineffective the Security Council has other powers to ensure world peace.

Under Article 42, it is said that the council can take other actions if methods are proven inadequate, by air, land, and sea, including demonstrations, blockades, or other operations of force.

Article 43 specifies the need for all members of the UN to reach agreement with the UNSC to provide adequate armed forces, facilities, and assistance in case they are required to fulfill the body's mandate to ensure international peace.

Article 45 similarly states that UN members must hold available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action to enable the UN to take urgent military measures. The power of the contingents and the plans must be determined within the limits laid down in the agreements specified in Article 43, and the assistance of the Military Staff Committee is needed.

Article 46 remarks that it is the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee who plan for the military enforcement needed.

Article 47 talks about the specifics of the Military Staff Committee, which must advise and assist the Security Council. The committee must be formed by the Chiefs of Staff of the



permanent members of the UNSC, but any member not permanent can be invited to consult and help with the decisions being taken by the Council.

Articles 48 and 49 subsequently say that the action required to carry out the decision made must be taken by all the members of the United Nations or partially, under the discretion of the Security Council, and that assistance of other member states is encouraged and will be also defined by the Council.

Lastly, Article 50 and 51 describe the consequences of punitive measures taken on third countries and the rights of an attacked country.

Article 50 establishes that any third country that is being affected by preventive or enforcement measures against a wrongdoer state has the right to consult with the Council and try to find solutions to cease the problems. Article 51, on the other hand, refers to the right to self-defense of any country that is being attacked despite UNSC intervention (*Chapter VII: Action Concerning Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression (Articles 39-51) | United Nations, n.d.*)

Success and failure in UN peacekeeping

Another important factor is how peacekeeping has been working within the UN. For the 75th Anniversary of the UN, peacekeeping missions were mentioned, from successes to failures. Starting by honoring the 4,200 people who have given their lives in the fight for peace in different parts of the world since the first military deployment in 1948, the UN moved to honor the 2 million peacekeepers from 125 countries that have been serving in 71 missions since the Security Council first sent those military observers to supervise the implementation of the Israel-Arab armistice. This is when the idea of using soldiers not to fight wars but to help keep peace was born. (Lederer, 2023)

The UN has multiple successes when it comes to peacekeeping missions. For example, in 1989 in Namibia the UN helped to terminate a civil war and held the first free and fair elections in the country. Today Namibia is a stable, upper-middle-income country and a democratic system. This mission was quite a success for the UN, given the outcomes it contributed to achieve in the country, and it was innovative at the time given that 40% of the personnel were women. Another success for the UN is the mission in Lebanon, UNIFIL. This mission is situated in a very dangerous and contested area, on the border between Israel



and Lebanon, having on one side the Israeli Defense Forces and on the other Hezbollah and other actors. UNIFIL's main task is to help preserve peace and defuse situations that may occur between both parties. The UN has had multiple successful missions under its belt and these encouraged confidence and security in its efficiency in providing peace. Through evidence collected it can be stated that peacekeeping has significantly helped by reducing civilian casualties, shortening conflicts, and making sure peace agreements are being followed. (Sudhakaran & Mead, 2022)

With success, however, also comes failure. The UN has faced a lot of hardships and losses, starting by the inability to prevent the Rwanda Genocide in 1994, which at least killed 800,000 people when Hutu extremist mobilized a campaign against Tutsi minorities. Another Genocide was in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992-1995, where Bosnian Serbs used genocidal tactics against Bosnian Muslims to carve out territory for ethnic Serbs. These massacres occurred in the presence of UN peacekeepers, even though they had been placed on the ground to protect human rights. These missions were failures because of the UN's aversion to military confrontation and lack of organizational will to fully intervene in the conflicts. This lack of will was because members were reluctant to participate in peacekeeping missions to avoid domestic political costs, as it had happened to the US following the killing of 18 US troops deployed in Somalia in 1993. Therefore, the UN looked weak, as it lacked influence on its members, and therefore lost credibility in the eyes of the international arena to act in defense of those in danger across the world. (*Why the United Nations Cannot Stop Genocide*, n.d.).

Another problem the UN has encountered with peacekeeping missions is the abuse of some peacekeepers on civilians in the area of operation. According to the UN, a series of sexual exploitation has occurred and instead of protecting civilians and stopping violence, they have propagated it and betrayed the people and UN values. In light of this, the UN had to take action and remove entire battalions after accusations of this sort and established methods so that these abuses could be reported and managed. The UN also raised more than 4 million dollars to support the victims of sexual exploitation in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, and Liberia. (Sudhakaran & Mead, 2022)

Recent Developments



Since peacekeeping has become more flexible over the past two decades and evolved to meet new challenges, former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon established a 17-member High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations to make a comprehensive assessment of the state of UN peace operations today, and the emerging needs of the future. Today's 11 multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate the political process, protection of civilians, assistance in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants, support for the organization of elections, protection and promotion of human rights, and assistance in restoring the rule of law. These successful efforts from the UN in the last 60 years have been internationally recognized and awarded, including with the Nobel Prize. The current 11 peacekeeping operations deployed on three continents are:

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Minurso was established in 1991, to monitor the ceasefire between Morocco and the Polisario Front and its main objective was to organize a referendum of self-determination for the Sahrawi people. It has been five decades since the conflict started, but it is still unresolved and tensions in the region have remained high. The UN is there to monitor the ceasefire, offer humanitarian assistance, build confidence, and organize talks between the parties. Although the UN has proven successful in maintaining the ceasefire (until 2020) and helping reduce hostilities, the referendum process is completely stalled. The conflict has also left many displaced people. (*Ceasefire Monitoring* | MINURSO, n.d.)

The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

MONUSCO was established in 2010, with the primary objectives of protecting civilians, deploying troops to areas affected by violence, and deterring attacks against civilians. Monusco also helps with dialogue between the conflicting parties and provides humanitarian assistance and DDR (disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration) of ex-combatants into society to start creating the grounds for peace and reducing violence. The situation in the DRC remains tense and volatile in some parts of the country because of the ongoing violence from armed groups. (MONUSCO, n.d.)



The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

UNISFA was established in June 2011 through United Nations Security Council Resolution 1990. UNISFA's main objective is to facilitate the demilitarization of the Abyei. It was established because of the escalation between Sudan and South Sudan over the Abyei region, because of its richness in natural resources, and the mutual claims over the disputed land. UNISFA provides humanitarian assistance and protects civilians. This has been a complex mission because of the disputes over the status of Abyei. Violence has not escalated largely, but peace remains fragile. (*UNISFA*, n.d.)

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Established in July 2011, the mission was deployed to support the establishment of peace and security in South Sudan following its independence from Sudan in 2011. After obtaining independence, the country faced fragility and it experienced internal conflicts, political instability and violence which led to a humanitarian crisis. The primary mandate is to secure civilians and establish POC (protection of civilians sites where they can seek shelter and assistance). They also support political processes, monitor that human rights are not being violated and support the Rule of Law. The mission had to deal with recurring violence from armed groups, political instability and the deepening of a humanitarian crisis. The conflict persists even though peace agreements are in effect and international support has been mobilized (*UNMISS*, n.d.).

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

The mission was deployed in 2014 to help stabilize the Central African Republic (CAR) following a period of violence and political instability due to the worsening of the security and humanitarian crisis. The main mandate is the protection of civilians, electoral support to ensure free and fair elections, monitoring of human rights and humanitarian assistance. The mission is hampered by the reluctance of conflicting parties to fully commit to the peace process. (*About | MINUSCA*, n.d.)



The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

The mission was established in January 1949 following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-1948. Its creation was in response to a request from the United Nations Security Council to observe and report on ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) in the disputed region of Jammu and Kashmir. The main mandate is monitoring the ceasefire, conducting patrols, investigating complaints of ceasefire violations, and reporting findings to the United Nations. Other important mandates are the Facilitation of communication between the military authorities of both parties and the verification of claims of violations of the ceasefire. The effectiveness of the mission has been controversial because India maintains that the mission's mandate is outdated. A lasting resolution remains limited because of the complex political dynamics and long standing disputes between the nations. (*Background | UNMOGIP*, n.d.)

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Established in March 1964, the mission was deployed to maintain peace and stability on the island of Cyprus following intercommunal violence between Greek Cypriots and Turks. The most important task is to maintain a buffer zone between the parties to prevent hostilities, while at the same time supporting peace talks and protecting cultural heritage by awareness-raising activities. The mission has been paramount to the maintenance of peace between the two sides. Significant progress has been made in reducing tensions and promoting reconciliation on the island, but the issue remains unsolved. (*UNFICYP, CYPRUS | United Nations*, n.d.)

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

The mission was established in June 1999, following the Kosovo War because of the resulting humanitarian crisis and ethnic conflict in the country. UNMIK's primary goal was to provide an interim administration and facilitate the transition of Kosovo towards self-governance and eventual autonomy or independence while ensuring peace and stability



in the region. UNMIK initially assumed full civil and administrative responsibility for Kosovo, including law enforcement and governance to fill the void from the Yugoslav and Serbian authorities. It has helped to build democratic institutions in Kosovo and to assist displaced people. The role of the mission has gradually shifted towards supporting Kosovo's institutions and promoting stability. So much progress has been made but the assurance of lasting peace is not fulfilled because of the tensions between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs. (*UNMIK, KOSOVO | United Nations, n.d.*)

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

UNTSO was the first-ever peacekeeping mission established by the United Nations and was deployed in 1948 to monitor the ceasefire agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. It responded to hostilities after the declaration of the state of Israel. The mission's mandate was to monitor the ceasefire while undertaking military observation, including investigating the unfolding of the situation on the ground. This mission has lasted for long and its challenges have varied in periods where tensions have been higher between Israel and its Arab neighbor. Despite UNTSO's efforts, the resolution of the conflict seems to be far from reach. (*UNTSO, MIDDLE EAST | United Nations, n.d.*)

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

It was established in May 1974 following the agreement on disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. The mission was created to maintain the ceasefire and supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces in the area. UNDOF's establishment came in response to the Yom Kippur War in 1973 where tensions between these two parties were created. The situation has been affected by the ongoing conflict in Syria which has led to increased instability and some security challenges, some incidents can increase tensions and the mission needs to adapt to the changing dynamics. (*UNDOF, GOLAN | United Nations, n.d.*)

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

The mission was established in March 1978 following the outbreak of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon. It was created to confirm Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, restore international peace and security, and assist the Lebanese government in restoring its



effective authority in the area. They provide support for the Lebanese forces and maritime security, as they monitor and verify claims on the ground. The mission has contributed to maintaining stability and preventing escalations, but its effectiveness has been threatened because of Lebanon's difficult political dynamics. (*UNIFIL, LEBANON | United Nations, n.d.*)

The information on the current peacekeeping missions provides material to discuss and understand how peacekeeping missions are being implemented in different conflicts around the world. It offers the chance to see how the promotion of peace is undertaken in all the missions that have been explained in this part of the study guide, but it also encourages us to question how peacekeeping can be improved, how it can become more effective and even how some of the ongoing missions could be strengthened.

Block positions

The positions of the P5 (China, France, Russia, The United Kingdom, and the United States) are important for every single delegation in the Security Council, because these are the countries that can exercise the power to veto ideas and resolutions, making it important to know their positions beforehand.

China

China is actively involved in UN peacekeeping missions and is one of the largest contributors of peacekeeping personnel among the P5 countries. China has deployed peacekeepers to various missions around the world, particularly in Africa and Asia. China emphasizes non-interference principles in internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty in its approach to peacekeeping and peace promotion.

France

France is a significant contributor to UN peacekeeping missions and has a long history of involvement in peace operations. French peacekeepers have been deployed to various conflict zones, including in Africa, the Middle East, and the Balkans. France also plays an active role in diplomatic efforts to promote peace and security, particularly in its former colonies in Africa and in the Middle East.

Russia



Russia has historically been involved in UN peacekeeping missions and has contributed personnel to various operations. However, Russia's approach to peacekeeping has evolved, and it has sometimes been critical of certain peacekeeping missions, particularly those involving Western intervention. Russia emphasizes respecting the principles of state sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs in peacekeeping efforts.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is a major contributor to UN peacekeeping missions and has deployed peacekeepers to various regions around the world. The UK plays a significant role in promoting peace and security through diplomatic efforts, particularly in conflict-affected regions where it has historical ties, such as in the Middle East and Africa. The UK also supports capacity-building initiatives and assists countries affected by conflict to help build sustainable peace.

United States

The United States is the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions in terms of funding and resources. While the US has historically been a significant contributor of peacekeeping personnel, its involvement has fluctuated over the years based on political considerations. The US plays a leading role in promoting peace and security globally through diplomatic efforts, mediation, and support for peacebuilding initiatives.

Different regional blocs around the world may have varying opinions on the topic of peacekeeping missions. Here's a brief overview of how some key regional blocs might view peacekeeping:

European Union

The European Union is typically and generally quite supportive of peacekeeping missions, as they align with the EU's commitment to promoting peace, security, and stability both within Europe and globally. The EU often helps by deploying troops and resources to UN-led peacekeeping operations.

African Union



The African Union supports peacekeeping missions, particularly when the African continent is concerned because of the opportunity to address conflicts and promote stability. The AU is also advocating for a system that involves them more, in the sense that they want African solutions to African problems, so they have their peacekeeping mechanism, the African Standby Force (ASF), which aims to provide rapid response to conflicts in Africa that are emerging and evolving.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

NATO members tend to be supportive of peacekeeping missions, particularly those that align with NATO's core objectives of collective defense and crisis management. NATO has conducted peacekeeping missions in various regions, including the Balkans and Afghanistan, and may continue to do so as part of its broader security efforts.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN supports peacekeeping efforts but they do not bend on the non-interference principle and always seek diplomatic solutions to conflicts within the region. ASEAN member states may take part in peacekeeping missions set by the UN but also by other international organizations, however, they are very cautious about interventions perceived as infringing on sovereignty.

Organization of American States (OAS)

The OAS may support the decision to participate in peacekeeping missions in the Americas, particularly those aimed at addressing regional conflicts or promoting stability in member states. However, some OAS member states may prioritize diplomatic solutions and non-intervention principles over military intervention.

Arab League

The Arab League can vary significantly depending on the specific context and the interests that each member state has. Some Arab League members may support peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East and North Africa region, but others tend to be skeptical because they perceive interventions by external actors to have ulterior motives.

Relation to SDGs



The biggest relation between this topic and SDGs is that without peace there is no way to obtain any of the seventeen SDGs. In conflicted areas where violence and chaos reign there is no hope to start building anything further. That is why peacekeeping is so important because it is the first step to being able to obtain the seventeen goals. Sustainable development goals are the hopeful reality every nation wants and should be able to obtain down the line, some nations are lucky enough to have achieved a lot of these goals but for other nations that have faced different realities the achievement of these goals is further down the line, so having the peacemaking missions in effect is the very big first step for nations that are in hardship and that hope to obtain these goals. Even though a stronger correlation could be found with **SDG 16** (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), that would be limiting peacekeeping, as it is indeed, as previously said, the foundation for the completion of all other goals. Peacekeeping, peace, and harmony are the foundation for the SDGs to be implemented and for states to have the prosperity they seek.

Relation with the Summit of the Future

The reform of peacekeeping is one of the most important topics to raise in the Summit of the Future (in Chapter V, Transforming Global Governance). It is a chance to re-open ideas to improve peacekeeping, to ensure the protection of peace and to ensure that the already existing methods are effective. Learn from the mistakes made in the past to fortify the future and to make the promotion of peace easier and everlasting. Also, revisit already existing missions and make sure that civilians are being the most benefited and by no means taken advantage of or enduring any sort of abuse by peacekeepers. It is an opportunity to make the world a safer place and re-visit old concepts to create new ones, reform, and overall become better.

Questions to consider

It is important to first remind the delegates that the topic is very broad, thus allowing for multiple discussions bringing in many past and present peacekeeping missions and debates on how to further promote peace. Therefore, delegates should not insist on only one mission, but take the opportunity to debate all the aspects relating to peacekeeping and the protection of peace across the globe.



1. What criteria should the UN use to evaluate the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions?
2. How can the UN ensure that peacekeeping missions have clear and achievable mandates?
3. How can the UN improve coordination between peacekeeping missions and other UN agencies, as well as regional and international organizations?
4. What measures can the UN take to enhance the safety and security of peacekeeping personnel in conflict zones?
5. How can the UN address issues of accountability and transparency in peacekeeping operations?
6. How can the UN better incorporate gender perspectives and ensure the meaningful participation of women in peacekeeping missions?
7. Is peacekeeping working if some missions have lasted decades and haven't been solved yet?
8. What role should peacekeeping missions play in post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation efforts?
9. As the world becomes more globalized and new unprecedented threats emerge, how can peacekeeping adapt to this?
10. What measures can the UN take to address issues of misconduct and misconduct allegations within peacekeeping missions?
11. How can the UN ensure that peacekeeping missions respect and uphold human rights standards?
12. What lessons can be learned from past peacekeeping missions to improve future missions?



Bibliography

About | MINUSCA. (n.d.). MINUSCA. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://minusca.unmissions.org/en/about>

Background | UNMOGIP. (n.d.). UNMOGIP. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://unmogip.unmissions.org/background>

Ceasefire Monitoring | MINURSO. (n.d.). MINURSO. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://minurso.unmissions.org/ceasefire-monitoring>

Chapter I: Purposes and Principles (Articles 1-2) | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-1>

Chapter VII: Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression (Articles 39-51) | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-7>

History of the United Nations | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un>

HISTORY OF UN PEACEKEEPING. (n.d.). Armed Forces Division. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from <https://afd.gov.bd/un-peacekeeping/peacekeeping-history>

Home What is peacekeeping. (n.d.). United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/what-is-peacekeeping>

Lederer, E. M. (2023, May 25). UN peacekeeping on 75th anniversary: successes, failures and challenges ahead in a divided world. AP News. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://apnews.com/article/un-peacekeeping-75-anniversary-successes-failures-challenges-5a18ab63c9d54104c6863b71aed552c>

Maintain International Peace and Security | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/our-work/maintain-international-peace-and-security>



MONUSCO. (n.d.). MONUSCO | United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://monusco.unmissions.org/en>

Preparatory Years: UN Charter History | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un/preparatory-years>

Preparatory Years: UN Charter History | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un/preparatory-years>

Sudhakaran, P., & Mead, F. (2022, December 10). Does UN Peacekeeping work? Here's what the data says. UN News. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/12/1131552>

Terminology. (n.d.). United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/terminology>

UNDOF, GOLAN | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/ccoi/undof-golan>

UNFICYP, CYPRUS | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/ccoi/unficypr-cyprus>

UNIFIL, LEBANON | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/ccoi/unifil-lebanon>

UNISFA. (n.d.). United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unisfa>

UNMIK, KOSOVO | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/ccoi/unmik-kosovo>

UNMISS. (n.d.). United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unmiss>

UNTSO, MIDDLE EAST | United Nations. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/en/ccoi/untso-middle-east>

Why the United Nations Cannot Stop Genocide. (n.d.). Scholar Commons. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from



<https://scholarcommons.scu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1171&context=historical-perspectives>

Further Recommendations:

(n.d.). YouTube: Home. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from

<https://www.ipinst.org/programs/peace-operations-and-sustaining-peace/future-peace-operations>

(2023, January 6). YouTube. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/700203>

Askin, K. (n.d.). Global: Ending impunity for crimes committed by UN peacekeepers. International Bar Association. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from

<https://www.ibanet.org/article/CEBC5F69-A238-49BB-B85A-5E8D878FE485>

de Coning, C. (2019, November 14). Are UN Peace Operations Effective? - World. ReliefWeb. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/are-un-peace-operations-effective>

List of United Nations peacekeeping missions. (n.d.). Wikipedia. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_Nations_peacekeeping_missions

Panel Examines Human Rights Abuses by UN Peacekeepers. (2024, March 1). Women's Congressional Policy Institute. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from

<https://www.wcpinst.org/source/panel-examines-human-rights-abuses-by-un-peacekeepers>

Peacekeeping Works: Evaluating the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations – Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO). (n.d.). Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO). Retrieved March 17, 2024, from <https://www.prio.org/publications/10806>

Protection of civilians mandate. (n.d.). United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/protection-of-civilians-mandate>

Scenarios for the future of peace operations. (2021, July 7). United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from



https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/scenarios_for_the_future_of_peace_operations.pdf

Tag: The Future of Peacekeeping. (n.d.). IPI Global Observatory. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from <https://theglobalobservatory.org/tag/futureofpeacekeeping/>

What Future for UN Peacekeeping in Africa after Mali Shuttles Its Mission? (2023, July 10). Crisis Group. Retrieved March 17, 2024, from <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global-mali/what-future-un-peacekeeping-africa-after-mali-shuttles-its-mission>

TOPIC B: The responsibility of the Security Council in sovereignty conflict: the Kashmir dispute

Introduction

Kashmir is a mountain valley located in the South Asia region making a frontier with India, Pakistan, China, and Afghanistan. With a total area of 85,800 square miles, Kashmir has been a subject of dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947, when both states became independent with the decolonization of the British Empire. Since then, the region has remained embroiled in tensions and armed conflict due to its geopolitical status. Indeed, the area has one of the most strategic locations, "connecting South and Central Asia, while Central Asia is itself a geographical bridge between Europe and other parts of Asia" (IGES, 2021). Moreover it is also an important territory because of its natural resources such as minerals (including sapphire, graphite, marble or limestone), water (with Lake Wular, being the largest freshwater lake in the country) or land.



Figure 1: Fatima, S. (02 of 05 of 2018). India–China–Pakistan: A pipedream?. Retrieved from RIAC:

<https://russiancouncil.ru/en/blogs/samreen-fatima/indiachinapakistan-a-pipedream/>



It is therefore a transit and transport territory and also a source of resources. It is for all these reasons that the Kashmir dispute has become a threatening territorial conflict. It is also important to highlight the ethnic and religious character of the issue. Although right now religion does not play an important role as much as the territorial aspects, the dispute indeed emerged because the territory was being governed and afterwards annexed to India although it has a 96.1% of Muslim population.

In addition to monitoring the countries' interests in acquiring sovereignty over the territory, there has also been a significant independent movement advocating for the rightful sovereignty of the region. During the past decades, there have been many escalations combined with ceasefires, yet the conflict is far from being solved, although there have been previous attempts from the UNSC to stabilize and end the conflict.

History of the topic

The area has historically been hotly contested. It could be said that the conflict had its point of departure in 1947 with the previous fragmentation and the weakening of the British Empire leading towards the independence of India and Pakistan respectively. The same year, the maharajah (with hindu religion) of that time in Kashmir decided that the territory was going to be part of India. Pakistanis and the citizens of Kashmir with a Muslim religion (97%) claimed rather the sovereignty of the territory or its annexation to Pakistan. On the other hand, India wanted to keep its power in the area. Tensions gradually increased until 1948 where the 1st indian-pakistani war took place.

Indian-pakistani wars

Although at that time a plebiscite was proposed, both countries were not able to arrive at a deal to demilitarize the region before the referendum could be held. "In July 1949, India and Pakistan signed an agreement to establish a ceasefire line as recommended by the UN and the region became divided" (BBC, 2019). India acquired $\frac{2}{3}$ of the control zone in the south of Kashmir while Pakistan $\frac{1}{3}$ in the north. Moreover, the United Nations suggested conducting a vote in Jammu and Kashmir, the region under Indian authority, yet India has never agreed to this proposal. The same year the Constitution of India was approved and it gave a certain autonomy to the area. Nevertheless, their competences were reduced and restricted in 1964



which led to the 2nd indian-pakistani war. Thanks to the UNSC and the Soviet intervention the war finished with the Declaration of Tashkent in 1966.

At the same time, China claimed Aksai Chin (located in the north-east of Kashmir) as part of its territory based on historical and strategic considerations. In 1962, tensions between India and China escalated into a brief but intense border conflict, known as the Sino-Indian War. The conflict erupted primarily due to territorial disputes along the border, including in the Aksai Chin region. Chinese forces swiftly advanced into Indian territory, including Aksai Chin, capturing significant areas.

Tensions escalated once more in 1971 when support from India was extended to rebel groups in East Pakistan, leading to the creation of the state of Bangladesh. Following this loss, Kashmir became more crucial than ever for Pakistan, resulting in a significant increase in weapons, artillery, and tanks deployed at the line of control. The most recent dispute (4th indian-pakistani war) was settled in 1999 when India conducted airstrikes in response to the infiltration of 400 Pakistanis into the Indian-controlled zone, which subsequently led to Pakistan withdrawing its troops.

Terrorist groups

With all this, independentist groups became more and more popular defending the rights of the Kashmir citizens. Seen by Pakistan as an opportunity to gain more control in the area, the country introduced radical islamic fighters who fought for a more pro-Pakistan Kashmir and at the end they were also leading the insurgency and carried different assaults in multiple India cities. India, on the other hand, had a massive response deploying thousands of troops. Many civilians were killed and a lot of them fled the violence. Both countries continue to militarize more and more the region by developing and doing nuclear tests, making Kashmir a nuclear battleground of two nations. Another ceasefire in 1999 was settled but it has not stopped both powers from developing and deploying more weapons, leading to a total vicious cycle of violence, while civilians are stuck in the middle of. Pakistan and India quickly agreed to establish direct air links and allow their aircraft to fly in each other's airspace after a two-year ban in November 2003 (Observatori Solidaritat, 2024).



Recent developments

2019 attacks

Until recently, it appeared that the situation was relatively calm, with no serious incidents such as deaths or significant escalations. The year 2019 marked a significant turning point for Kashmir, evident from its earliest days when a lone rebel carried out a devastating attack by ramming an explosive-laden car into an Indian paramilitary convoy. This tragic incident resulted in the loss of over 40 soldiers and sparked a near-war scenario between India and Pakistan. For the first time in almost 50 years, Indian and Pakistani air forces indulged in dogfights and breached into each other's territories.

Although another war was averted that year, the period of stability and calm in Kashmir did not last any longer and was moving towards another momentous event, carried out by the Indian government as a secret black operation. A significant turning point occurred in August when the Indian government revised its legislation to incorporate the portion of Kashmir it governs, leaving the global community stunned. The Indian parliament revoked Articles 370 and 35A of its constitution, which granted Kashmir limited autonomy and prohibited non-residents from purchasing property or residing in the area. This decision also entailed the division of Jammu and Kashmir, the nation's sole Muslim-majority state, into two "union territories" to be directly administered by the federal government, thus altering the region's geopolitical landscape. This caught by surprise almost 8 million citizens living in the territory. The presence of thousands of paramilitary forces increased the already significant military presence in one of the most heavily militarized areas globally, where approximately 500,000 Indian troops are currently stationed (Aljazeera, 2020). Large riots broke out in the streets by civilians, who could not stand the situation any longer, resulting in numerous injuries.

Violation of Human Rights

In armed conflicts, civilians are usually the first victims, and Kashmir citizens are not an exception. They have been subjected to curfews, communication cuts and difficulties in access to basic goods for months, in addition to the violation of their human rights. Indeed the region had the longest internet shutdown in a democratic country which lasted 150 days. Although afterwards there was a restoring broadband internet, prepaid phone service,

mobile internet services and broadband are usually blocked. This situation directly affects the lives of civilians as their business and daily life is often disrupted. Furthermore, in a report, the Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS)¹ said that after the abrogation of Art 370, there were mass arrests, harassment, use of excessive force, torture, killings, and intimidation. According to the report, at least 366 people were killed in different violence incidents during 2019. There were extrajudicial executions of at least 80 civilians, as well as killings of 159 militants and 129 armed forces in 2019 (Aljazeera, 2020).

Ceasefire 2021

On February 25th of 2021, India and Pakistan announced another ceasefire along the Line of Control. In the end, this measure has shown to be one of the most enduring confidence-building between the two states since 2016 and the most enduring attempted LOC ceasefire in more than a decade.

Nevertheless, it is important to take into account that the ceasefire is susceptible to shocks caused by terrorist attacks, changes in leadership, and shifting regional relations (Clary, 2024).



Figure 2: BBC. (19 of 12 of 2023). Kashmir profile. Retrieved from BBC:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11693674>

Actions from the UNSC

¹ JKCCS is a local human right group that currently tackles the Kashmir conflict



As it has been mentioned before, the UNSC has intervened and took actions to mitigate the tensions several times without much success:

Resolution 47 (1948): This resolution was made regarding concerns restoration of peace and order and the plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (Digital Library UN, 2024). After hearing the arguments from both sides, the UNSC decided to increase the size of the UN Commission to travel to the region and help the governments of the countries to restore peace and prepare a plebiscite to decide the future of Kashmir. Moreover, all efforts regarding the decrease of the amount of forces or the withdrawal of Pakistan rebels was in vain. A truce was not attained due to disagreements regarding the demilitarization process. Despite substantial efforts, the Commission announced its failure in December 1949.

Karachi agreement (1949): This was the first agreement made with the intervention of the UN. To certainly stabilize the region and reduce the tensions between India and Pakistan, a ceasefire line better known as the control line divided Kashmir in two (one would be part of India's sovereignty and the other Pakistan's)-

Declaration of Tashkent (1966): it was an accord impelled by the Soviet Union and the UNSC where the second Indian-Pakistani came to an end through securing of a ceasefire made by this committee. "Their firm resolve to restore normal and peaceful relations between their countries and to promote understanding and friendly relations between their peoples" (Raikar, 2024).

Nevertheless it can be seen that in the following decades (from 1970 until now), the Council has been quite absent as the conflict has been considered as a bilateral issue. Therefore the UN has taken the lead while the UNSC has not had an active role these past decades. Military observers were sent by the UN to oversee the ceasefire in January 1949. After renewed hostilities in 1971, the UN mission has continued to stay in the area to observe and report to the secretary-general, instead of reporting to the Security Council like other peacekeeping missions. (Aljazeera, 2020).

Fortunately, the UNSC has decided to bring the issue to the table again this time in CMUN Conference 2024, where different countries will again be able to discuss the dispute and provide a potential solution to it.



Block positions

The Kashmir conflict: most countries commonly think that doing the plebiscite is the solution. Nevertheless, each country has strong relations with one of the parts.

India: On the one hand, for India, Kashmir holds immense significance due to its strategic location, water resources, and cultural heritage. Control over Kashmir ensures India's territorial integrity, provides access to vital water sources, and it could maintain a better security and stability for them not having an important strategic territory plagued by cross-border terrorism. Moreover, it represents a remarkable connection to land and trade routes with Central Asia. Control of the area provides a valuable advantage in positioning all sides, where we should not forget the proximity of Tajikistan, which still has strong ties with Russia.

Pakistan: On the other hand, for Pakistan the territory also represents interesting trade advantages, strategic location, water resources, and cultural significance. However, one of the strongest issues has to do with religion. Indeed, the religious component has played an important role. Most of their citizens are Muslim, thus they feel more aligned with Pakistan's values.

China: On the assumption that part of the territory belongs to China, the area is also a vital component of China's national interests, especially because of the Belt and Road Initiative and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Furthermore, China seeks to expand its influence in South Asia, and involvement in the Kashmir issue allows it to assert its presence in the region. China's engagement with Pakistan, a key stakeholder in the Kashmir dispute, further underscores its interest in the region's stability and resolution.

United States: For the US, "the territory's status should be settled through negotiations between India and Pakistan while taking into consideration the wishes of the Kashmiri people" (Congressional Research Service, 13 of 01 of 2020). Nevertheless, the United States has been showing support and interest regarding the cooperation with India in nuclear energy. "The leaders noted ongoing negotiations between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) for the construction of six nuclear reactors in India" (Nuclear Engineering International, 27 of 06 of 2023).



Russia: The country has had very strong bilateral relations with India for many decades, and overall the country has expressed a desire of a peaceful stability in Kashmir through dialogue between the parties. It has also expressed support for India's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Therefore, although they may be in favor of stability in South Asia, Russia is a great ally to India.

United Kingdom: The UK's position could be seen as a bit controversial and confusing. The country has “made it clear that the UNSC was not the forum to raise the Kashmir dispute, which was a bilateral matter for India and Pakistan to resolve” (Chaudhury, 2020). Therefore, each time China has raised the issue the UK has not shown any kind of interest to tackle it. Despite the strong bilateral relations between India and the UK, “the Indian security establishment perceives the UK government as favoring [Pakistan](#) diplomatically and being critical of India's governance over Jammu & Kashmir” (Chaudhury, 2020).

Relation with SDGs

As mentioned before, the armed conflict at hand is directly related with SDG 16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions which its aim is to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, facilitate access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” (Naciones Unidas, 2024).

The following of goal 16 deeply connects the conditions that should be respected in Kashmir conflicts such as the right to privacy, expression, freedom and access of information while respecting civil human rights. These rights have not been respected in the Kashmir conflict, and without them a solid stability and peace cannot be achieved as it hinders progress and causes loss of life and resources.

Indeed, peace and stability are essential for addressing root causes of the conflict and promoting development and progress. Access to justice, despite challenges like security concerns and human rights violations, is vital. Therefore, the Kashmir citizens should be able to decide on their future as a nation. Finally, strengthening institutions, upholding human rights, and fostering dialogue and reconciliation are key for the maintenance of peace.

Relation with the Summit of the future



The Summit of the Future could be the framework within which this conflict could be addressed and through which common solutions can be found. As the UNSC has not been tackling it directly these past decades, and the different parts have not shown either a deep interest in arriving at a common solution, the Summit of the Future could be a good space. The Summit could bring together key stakeholders, including representatives from India, Pakistan, and Kashmiri leaders, could facilitate dialogue and diplomatic efforts towards finding a peaceful resolution. Moreover, the forum could be a great opportunity to encourage the dialogue and start to discuss confidence building measures. Finally, due to the magnitude and variety of actors it could possibly try to mobilize resources and support for humanitarian assistance and development programs in Kashmir.

Questions a resolution should answer

- Should the UNSC intervene on the issue?
- How could the issue be stabilized in order to provide stability?
- A plebiscite should be held in Kashmir?
- How should Pakistan and India behave respectively?
- What should be the specific role of UNSC on the Kashmir Conflict?
- How civilians could be protected in the conflict?
- Should the UN deploy a peacekeeping mission in the region?

Recommended readings

Aljazeera. (01 of 01 of 2019). *How 2019 changed the Kashmir dispute forever*. Retrieved from Aljazeera:

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/1/1/how-2019-changed-the-kashmir-dispute-forever>

Imširović, M. (10 of 02 of 2021). *Geopolitical significance of Kashmir*. Retrieved from IGES:

<https://iges.ba/en/geopolitics/geopolitical-significance-of-kashmir/>

Observatori Solidaritat. (2024). *El Conflicto de Cachemira*. Retrieved from Observatori Solidaritat:

<http://www.solidaritat.ub.edu/observatori/esp/dossiers/cachemira/cachemira.htm#inic>



Bibliography

Khan, M. (2019). *Kashmir crisis 2019: Between a rock and a hard place*. Retrieved from BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-50826419>

Aljazeera. (01 of 01 of 2019). *How 2019 changed the Kashmir dispute forever*. Retrieved from Aljazeera: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/1/1/how-2019-changed-the-kashmir-dispute-forever>

Congressional Research Service. (13 of 01 of 2020). *Kashmir: Background, Recent Developments, and U.S. Policy*. Retrieved from Congressional Research Service: <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R45877#:~:text=the%20Kashmir%20Valley.-,The%20long%2Dstanding%20U.S.%20position%20on%20Kashmir%20is%20that%20the.wishes%20of%20the%20Kashmiri%20people.>

Chaudhury, R. (06 of 03 of 2020). *The Kashmir factor in UK–India relations*. Retrieved from IISS: <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis//2020/03/sasia-the-kashmir-factor-in-uk-india-relations>

Aljazeera (06 of 08 of 2020). *UN discusses Kashmir for third time since India ended autonomy*. Retrieved from Aljazeera: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/8/6/un-discusses-kashmir-for-third-time-since-india-ended-autonomy>

Imširović, M. (10 of 02 of 2021). *Geopolitical significance of Kashmir*. Retrieved from IGES: <https://iges.ba/en/geopolitics/geopolitical-significance-of-kashmir/>

Nuclear Engineering International. (27 of 06 of 2023). *US reaffirms support for Indian membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group*. Retrieved from Nuclear Engineering International: <https://www.neimagazine.com/news/newsus-reaffirms-support-for-indian-membership-of-nuclear-suppliers-group-10967702>.

Clary, C. (2024). *The 2021 India-Pakistan Ceasefire: Origins, Prospects, and Lessons Learned*. Retrieved from United States Institute of Peace: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2024/02/2021-india-pakistan-ceasefire-origins-prospects-and-lessons-learned>.



Dag Hammarskjöld Library. (2024). *UN Membership*. Retrieved from Dag Hammarskjöld Library:

<https://research.un.org/en/unmembers/scmembers#:~:text=Membership%20of%20the%20Security%20Council%20by%20Year,year%20and%20by%20elected%20members>

Digital Library UN. (2024). *Resolution 47 (1948)*. Retrieved from Digital Library UN: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/111955/>

Global Nature Fund. (2024). *Wular Lake - India (Kashmir)*. Retrieved from Global Nature Fund: <https://www.globalnature.org/en/living-lakes/asia/wular-lake#>

Naciones Unidas. (2024). *Promover sociedades pacíficas e inclusivas para el desarrollo sostenible, facilitar el acceso a la justicia para todos y construir a todos los niveles instituciones eficaces e inclusivas que rindan cuentas*. Retrieved from Naciones Unidas: <https://sdgs.un.org/es/goals/goal16>

Naciones Unidas. (2024). *Cumbre del Futuro*. Retrieved from Naciones Unidas: <https://www.un.org/es/summit-of-the-future>

Observatori Solidaritat. (2024). *El Conflicto de Cachemira*. Retrieved from Observatori Solidaritat: <http://www.solidaritat.ub.edu/observatori/esp/dossiers/cachemira/cachemira.htm#inici>

Unacademy. (2024) *Natural resources in Jammu and Kashmir*. Retrieved from Unacademy: <https://unacademy.com/content/railway-exam/study-material/general-awareness/natural-resources-in-jammu-and-kashmir/#:~:text=Ans.-,Jammu%20%26%20Kashmir%20is%20India%27s%20sole%20producing%20unit%20of%20borax%20and,gypsum%2C%20magnesite%2C%20and%20limestone.>

United Nations Security Council. (2024). *What is the Security Council?*. Retrieved from United Nations Security Council: https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/about_test1

United Nations Security Council. (2024). *Voting system*. Retrieved from United Nations

World Future Council. (2024). *UN Summit of the Future: Towards a global pact for the future*. Retrieved from World Future Council: <https://www.worldfuturecouncil.org/un-summit-of-the-future/>



Raika, S. (05 Of 01 of 2024). *Tashkent Declaration*. Retrieved from
Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Tashkent-Agreement>