

Draft Resolution 305

Adopting the right to self-determination of the people as the prior criterium;

Acting under the prerogatives of the UN Charter;

Cherishing for the respect to the Human Rights;

Counting on the UNMOGIP

Answering the Kashmiri, Indian, and Pakistani peoples claims;

The United Nations Security Council

1. Urges for an immediate cease-fire to be negotiated bilaterally by India and Pakistan with international mediation;
2. Demands the establishment of a Plebiscite Administration (PA) in the regions of Jammu and Kashmir and East Pakistan. The Administration:
 - 2.1. Should only take place after the establishment of a cease-fire, regarding the security and the risk of conflicts in the territories;
 - 2.2. Shall be composed by an International Advisory Board (IAB) - constituted by 4 UN member-states elected by the United Nations General Assembly - and a Commander-in-chief chosen by the United Nations General-Secretary;
 - 2.2.1. The council will act when major decisions shall be made;
 - 2.2.2. Each individual member of the IAB must monthly provide the UNSC and the Secretary-General with a report on the situation;
 - 2.2.3. The Commander-in-chief will host and mediate the diplomatic negotiations among the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
 - 2.3. Must be in charge to govern the region of East Pakistan, Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, and Indian-controlled Kashmir;
 - 2.4. Should hold the charge of performing a Plebiscite in each of the above-mentioned regions, questioning the will of the people on the following question: "Would you like your region to be under the Islamic Republic of Pakistan's or the Republic of India's administration?". The possible answers present in the ballot shall be:
 - 2.4.1. Under Indian Administration;
 - 2.4.2. Under Pakistani Administration;
 - 2.4.3. None. The region should be independent/autonomous;
 - 2.5. Permits that the above-mentioned regions are subdivided into districts. However, those terms should be discussed by the International Advisory Board, the Commander-in-chief, an Indian representative, and a Pakistani representative;
3. Imposes that absolutely no measure must be done in any of the intervened regions without the authorization of the parts in the Plebiscite Administration;
4. Declares the areas under the Plebiscite Administration's control as neutral and demilitarized zones, where no government will have the authority to act unilaterally

without the permission of the PA. If any nation violates this Article, the UNSC will be immediately informed and the due measures will be taken;

5. Deliberates that the security of the areas under the PA will be commanded by UN Peacekeeping military personnel, being under their will the other institutions or forces allowed to act;
6. Pleads both the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to fully commit and comply with the establishment of the Plebiscite Administration - exactly as described in Article 1st and to integrally apply and respect its decisions;
7. Informs both the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan that, in the case that 3 of the 4 members of the International Advisory Board indicate that one of the parties is not complying with the Administration or do not accept the establishment of the Administration, the UNSC will be informed of the situation, initiating the discussion of more incisive actions;
8. Urges that efforts be intensified in order to bring about, speedily in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, assistance necessary for the voluntary return of refugees from India and Pakistan to their homes in long-term;
9. Calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to take appropriate action in the light of the reports of the Security Council's meeting of 5 December 1971 and the reports by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan;
10. Calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, and the People's Republic of China for cooperation in the instance of possible humanitarian assistance missions in their territories;
11. Pleads for moderation and responsibility from all unilateral interventors or military supporters on the Indo-Pakistani conflict, claiming to establish the use of force only in self-defense purposes;
12. Forwards the need of further discussion to include the UNHCR on further provisions of humanitarian aid;
13. Decides to remain concerned and return to engage with the respective affair consistently until such need is reportedly mitigated.
14. Recognizes the *Crisis Resolution* for the name of Resolution 304;
15. Recognizes the need for humanitarian assistance in the region;
16. Urges that efforts be intensified in order to bring about, speedily in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, assistance necessary for the voluntary return of refugees to their homes;
17. Calls upon the United Nations Human Rights Council and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to take appropriate action in the light of the reports of the Security Council's meeting of 5 December 1971 and the reports by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan;
18. Demands cooperation in the instance of humanitarian assistance missions;
19. Demands an extension of the UNMOGIP with the responsibility to operate on peacebuilding-related affairs:

- 19.1. The budgetary responsible body shall be on behalf of the 5th committee of the General Assembly (ECOFIN). Must the budgetary extension be of at least nine hundred thousand US Dollars (US\$900.000), with a monthly report to the plenary;
- 19.2. Shall the minimum number of national entities in charge of the mission be of seven (7), so as to provide multilateralism;
 - 19.2.1. None of the primarily designated nations present UN-recognized borders to the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
 - 19.2.2. Three of these nations must accordingly present, on behalf of the Security Council, their charge on the report to be periodically drafted for gradual improvement and control of peaceful affairs and to avoid improper use of force;
 - 19.2.3. In case any representative of the mission uses force on locals, they must attend to the Security Council and recognize their suspension of the minimum of two (2) years, owing to martial irresponsibility;
- 19.3. The peacebuilding mission assumes to occur the minimum of two kilometres (2km) close to the UN-recognized border of the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:
 - 19.3.1. Taking into consideration the UN-recognized borders delimited for the mission to have jurisdiction of operation, the United Nations recognised frontiers, and judges the 2km-lined interval reasonable so as to maintain tension and still protect India and Pakistan from invasions of either sides;
 - 19.3.2. For the protection of India and Pakistan and for the Indo-Pakistani tension not to aggravate, if any delimited space is disrespected, the mission shall be suspended and only retrieved in case both involved sovereignties agree with new regulations of operations, subject to periodic reports;
 - 19.3.2.1. India and Pakistan, after regional definition on UNMOGIP internal affairs, shall expose criteria to evaluate whether the mission operates responsibly or not;
 - 19.3.2.2. India and Pakistan have jurisdiction to reset and change the zone of actuation for the UNMOGIP, and both sides must be recognized by the Security Council when it comes to regional concerns and aggravations to regional tension;
 - 19.3.3. Considering hodiern bias on the definition of “Indo-Pakistani boundaries”, the operation of UNMOGIP excludes the Jammu and Kashmir region until India and Pakistan accept and recognize its action on an agreed zone for both in this case.¹
20. Deplores unilateral intervention on the Indo-Pakistani conflict, regardless of the intentions by interventive parts, if not on behalf of UNMOGIP or any further UNSC-related operation.
21. Emphasizes the urgency of providing proper conditions and restoring fundamental rights to local civilians in both Indian and Pakistani territories;

22. Forwards respective responsibility, in the territories of India and Pakistan, to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) first subcommittee, the *Disarmament and International Security Committee* (DISEC), with the duty to project and reaffirm to locals their fundamental rights, including, but not limited to:
- 22.1. Access to education;
 - 22.2. Access to sanitation
 - 22.3. Access to the *Right to a Nationality*;
 - 22.4. Access to healthcare;
 - 22.5. Access to food resources;
 - 22.6. Urban mobility;
 - 22.7. Political inclusion;
 - 22.8. Comercial inclusion;
 - 22.9. Further conditions exposed during upcoming sessions at the General Assembly;
23. Supports member-states to declare availability on receiving refugees from the Indo-Pakistani conflict;
24. Decides to remain seized of UNMOGIP-related affairs.

Signatories: Argentine Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, People's Republic of China, Republic of Poland, Italian Republic,