

Committee Guide

Security Council



**Securing Peace and
Preventing Escalation in
Kashmir**



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1. Introduction

Honorable delegates of the Security Council,

On June 16th, OLMUN 2026 will officially be declared open, and we will be debating our topic “Securing Peace and Preventing Escalation in Kashmir”.

This committee guide shall serve as a quick overview of the topic, give you some ideas for further research, provide you with important information, and will hopefully answer all your remaining questions, for you to feel best prepared for the conference. But first, let us introduce ourselves:

1.1. Cecile Clemens

Dear Delegates of this year’s Security Council,

My name is Cecile Clemens, and I am very happy to be one of the presidents of this committee. I am 21 years old and in my free time I like to read books and listen to new music. I am now in my fourth semester in university, where I study English and Politics-Economics with the goal of becoming a teacher once I conclude my studies.

In the last years, I gained wonderful experiences by chairing the UN Women committee as well as the World Health Assembly. Besides that, MUN has been a hobby of mine for about 4 years.

To me, OLMUN is more than just a platform for engaging debates and discussions; it is also a place to form friendships, meet new people, and push yourself to try new things. I hope everyone of you will have an incredible time. I really look forward to meeting you all and to having a great OLMUN! :)

Yours,

Cecile Clemens

1.2. Miriam Böwing

Dear delegates of the Security Council,

Same as Cecile, I am also super excited to see you in June! I cannot wait for the OLMUN week to start and spend an amazing time in Oldenburg!

My name is Miriam, I am 20 years old and since last year, I study Political Science in a French German double degree program at Freiburg and soon at Aix-en-Provence. OLMUN has a special place in my heart, because it has been my first ever conference that I attended. Last year I was a delegate in the Security Council, so trust me, it will be fun! Besides OLMUN, I attended several other conferences on school and university level and am also part of the team organizing our own conference in Freiburg, FREIMUN.

Besides MUN, I enjoy being outside, seeing new places and meeting my friends for coffee and yapping for hours.

So excited to see you in June ;)
xoxo Miriam

1.3. About the Guide

As already mentioned, this Committee Guide will serve as an introduction to the Security Council itself and our topic. Accordingly, it is not meant to be used as an all-inclusive summary, but it is rather the groundwork for your own analysis and research.

First, you will find information about the committee. It is important to understand how the Security Council works, who the members are, and what powers the Security Council holds. In chapter 2 the situation in Kashmir as well as the history of the conflict will be presented because understanding the roots and the dynamics of the conflict is crucial for a fruitful debate. In the following chapters you will find further information on the recent development and possible solutions to the conflict as well as the deadlines for both the policy statement and the draft resolution we kindly ask you to submit before the conference, so read this guide carefully! Missed deadlines might have further consequences ... ;) Now enjoy reading!

1.4. About the Committee

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six UN's principal organs established in 1945. As stated in the United Nations founding document, the UN Charter, its responsibility is to maintain international peace and security and develop cooperation among nations in solving international problems based on the respect for human rights. The Security Council is the only UN organ with the ability to issue decisions that are binding for all member states of the United Nations.

Depending on the stage of the threat of peace which needs to be resolved, the Security Council may undertake different measures such as setting principles for peace agreements and ceasefires, dispatching investigations, military observers and peacekeeping forces. Additionally, it may impose sanctions and authorize further military action.¹



The Security Council holds its sessions at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. It is composed of 15 member states, including five permanent members that hold veto power: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. The remaining ten non-permanent member states are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.² The composition of the Security Council mirrors the post World War II balances of power and therefore faces rising criticism for being unrepresentative of modern global dynamics.

2. Topic Overview

In the following you will find short descriptions of main actors involved and a timeline.

Kashmir is a region in South-Asia bordering China, India and Pakistan. Looking at the map, you can see which parts of the former princely state Kashmir³ are now administered by

¹ <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/what-security-council>

² Following this link or taking a look in the Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, you find a list of all current member states of the UNSC <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/current-members>

³ Please keep in mind that when we refer to Kashmir, we mean the grander Kashmir region which has been the princely state of Kashmir until 1947. It will be noted in the text if we refer to the smaller Indian-administered region of Kashmir.

which of these states. Since the partition of the British South-Asian colony into India and Pakistan, both countries claim Kashmir's whole territory as rightfully theirs. However, in order to grasp the sheer scale of this conflict, one must understand that the Kashmir question is not only a territorial dispute but also constitutional, strategic and political. Moreover, over the course of the last decades, the Kashmir question became an essential part of the identity of India and Pakistan and even served their identity development. In the case of Pakistan, it is the identification as one of the only Islamic states in South Asia and in India's case it was used to underline India's former secularism and pluralism.

Nowadays, Kashmir is one of the most militarized parts of the world. Remember, it will be up to your diplomatic efforts to prevent further military escalation and secure lasting peace.



Please note that this map is originally in German, we translated the legend ourselves.

2.1. Key Actors

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

UNMOGIP has been deployed in Kashmir since 1949 until today and is tasked with supervising the ceasefire along the defined line and reporting to the Security Council.⁴ In 1972

⁴ <https://unmogip.unmissions.org/en>

however, after the Shimla Agreement converted the ceasefire line from 1949 into the Line of Control, India saw its mandate as elapsed because it referred to the former ceasefire line, Pakistan disagreed. Additionally, India adopted a non-recognition policy towards third parties in their bilateral exchanges with Pakistan over the Kashmir question limiting the activities and resources of UNMOGIP in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir.⁵

India

Since India's and Pakistan's independence from the British Crown in 1947, the Republic of India distanced itself from the Islamic Pakistan and claimed Kashmir because of India's secular and pluralistic character. However, especially since Prime Minister Modi's rule, the Indian identity is increasingly equated with Hinduism due to Hindu nationalist movements and the continuing repression of Islam and other religions.

The Indian government currently administers Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh but claims all of Kashmir. Right now, more than half a million Indian troops are deployed there. To resolve the conflict, India calls for bilateral talks without the participation of international mediators and Kashmiri groups.

Pakistan

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers Kashmir a natural extension of its territory. It administrates the northwestern regions Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir which translates to "free Kashmir". Both regions are thinly populated and because of the mountains relatively inaccessible. As the country with the third largest Muslim population, Pakistan sees itself as the state of Muslims in South Asia and therefore claims the Indian-administered zones because of their clear Muslim majority.

Contrary to India, Pakistan supports UNMOGIP and calls for the adherence to existing Security Council resolutions and bilateral Agreements.

China

Bordering northern Kashmir, the People's Republic of China is also involved in the Kashmir conflict. In 1962, China and India fought a short war over the administration of the north-eastern region Aksai Chin which China now claims for strategic reasons. Because of India's claims of Aksai Chin and other border disputes, China and India engage in a rather tense and heated rivalry. On the other hand, China and Pakistan engage in a long-standing strategic partnership. In 1963, Pakistan ceded the Trans-Karakoram Tract and Shaksgam to China, in return China diplomatically and strategically supports Pakistan concerning the Kashmir conflict.

⁵ We highly recommend investing in further research on the history of UNMOGIP's mandate: <https://unmogip.unmissions.org/en/unmogip-background>

Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF)

The Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front was founded in the late 1980s and supported by the Pakistani government. They led the insurgencies in Jammu and Kashmir in the 1990s but later distanced themselves from Pakistan. Nowadays, the JKLF pushes for Kashmiri independence from both India and Pakistan.⁶

2.2. Timeline

August 1947 – British withdrawal from South Asia

- The British crown decides to grant the Indian subcontinent “British India” its independence and thereby parts it in the secular state of India with a Hindu majority and the state of Pakistan with a Muslim majority
- The partition of the subcontinent fractures existing communities and results in millions of people fleeing into the other state
- The Princely state Kashmir was given the right to decide whether to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent

1947-1949 – First India-Pakistan War

- October 1947: Tribal militias from Pakistan-backed areas invade Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh sees himself pressured to sign the “Instrument of Accession”, a disputed treaty acceding Jammu and Kashmir to India, leading to further interventions of both India and Pakistan starting the first India-Pakistan war
- War is fought over control of the region and further deepened distrust between India and Pakistan
- India refers dispute to the United Nations leading to the Security Council passing several resolutions concerning Kashmir
- 01.01.1949: UN monitored ceasefire ends India-Pakistan War, defining a ceasefire line that divides Kashmir in two zones, one administrated by India and one administrated by Pakistan. This ceasefire line is now known as the Line of Control (LoC)

1949-1965 – Consolidation and early diplomacy

- January 1949: UNMOGIP, a UN military observer mission is being deployed in order to observe the ceasefire
- UN calls for a plebiscite to determine Kashmir’s future which was never held
- India’s Constituent Assembly adopts Article 370, giving Jammu and Kashmir a semi-autonomous status within the Indian administrative territory
- Still, small clashes and disagreements continue

⁶ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11425831>

- 1953: Kashmiri Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah is dismissed and arrested by Indian authorities after speaking out in favor of the plebiscite

1965-1966 – Second India-Pakistan War

- August 1965: Pakistan infiltrates forces into Jammu and Kashmir to encourage revolt starting a war causing heavy casualties on both sides
- January 1966: Tashkent Agreement mediated by the Soviet Union signed by both nations ends war without a decisive territorial shift and stresses the importance of resolving the Kashmir-Question by peaceful means

1971-1972 – Third India-Pakistan War

- Rebellion against West-Pakistani rule in East-Pakistan
- West-Pakistan's surrender from East Pakistan leads to the creation of Bangladesh
- Kashmir-Question not directly involved
- 1972: End of war and introduction of Shimla-Agreement which officially converts the ceasefire line of 01.01.1949 in the Line of Control and commits both India and Pakistan to peaceful bilateral resolution and a final settlement of the conflict

1980s-1998 – Insurgency and militarization

- 1987: The Jammu and Kashmir legislative election turns politics in Kashmir and is widely seen as a trigger for later militancy
- Rising insurgency centers around the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front and other pro-independence militant groups
- 1990: insurgency escalates, Indian army kills 100 demonstrators, and India passes Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA)
- 1990s: Unrest, large-scale violence also against civilians, protests, many Hindus flee
- 1998: Both India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests raising the stakes of the Kashmir dispute

May – July 1999 – Kargil Conflict/ War

- Pakistani infiltration of the Kargil high mountain region in Ladakh, the Indian administered side of the LoC
- Intense fighting resulting in the deaths of hundreds of combatants
- Indian army manages to reclaim Kargil and Pakistani infiltrators retreat under strong international diplomatic pressure
- The situation in Kashmir as well as the LoC remain untouched

2001-2014 – Dialogue and recurrent stability

- Under Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee, India and Pakistan diminish tensions and involved in more cordial bilateral relations and regional cooperation, e.g. creating a passenger bus service between the Indian and the Pakistan administrated Kashmir, cooperating after an earthquake and establishing cross-border trade
- At the same time, violence continues:
 - » 2001: attack on the parliament of Jammu and Kashmir
 - » 2008: Pakistani-backed terrorists kill 166 people in Mumbai derailing peace momentum and worsening bilateral relations
 - » 2010: large-scale anti-government protests in Jammu and Kashmir after a demonstrator was killed by the Indian army
 - » 2011: Indian forces kill three Pakistani soldiers firing across the LoC

2014-2016 – Growing tensions

- May 2014: Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata party (BJP) wins Indian general elections making its leader Narendra Modi Indian's new prime minister
- This changes the political context for Kashmir policy and leads to growing tensions:
 - » no more constructive dialogue with Pakistan, India ends talks with Pakistan about reducing violent incidents accusing Pakistan of supporting Kashmiri separatist leaders and fueling a proxy war against India in Kashmir
 - » Modi uses conflict with Pakistan to justify intense measures in Kashmir and an anti-Muslim agenda
- 2015: Prime Minister Modi visits Indian-administered Kashmir accompanied by violent protests leading to one death

2016-2021 – Curfew, Protests and constitutional change

- July 2016: Indian security forces kill Burhan Wani, commander of an Islamic militant group causing protests and riots in Jammu and Kashmir
- Consequently, Indian union government begins increasing its control over the semi-autonomous region by imposing a curfew and repressing militants, still violence and riots continue
- November 2016: Thousands of villagers in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir are evacuated after violence escalates following the killing of seven Pakistani soldiers in an exchange of fire between India and Pakistan along the LoC
- July 2017: violent demonstrations in Indian-administered Kashmir in remembrance of Burhan Wani
- February 2019: A suicide bomber of a militant separatist group kills 40 Indian policemen, the deadliest attack on Indian security forces for 30 years. In retaliation, India sends

fighter jets crossing the line of control the first time for 50 years claiming conducting air strikes

- August 2019: Indian government revokes Article 370 & Article 35A of the Indian Constitution dissolving the semi-autonomous union state Kashmir, ending its special constitutional status and separating it into two union territories Jammu and Kashmir which are now restored the same statehood as any other Indian state
- Jammu and Kashmir enter a prolonged lockdown and communications blackout
- Thousands of detentions, restrictions on movement, and tighter security reshaped the political landscape

2022-2026 – Persistent conflict environment

- 2022: Militancy, targeted killings, and counterinsurgency operations continue in Indian-administered Kashmir
- 2023: Tensions along the LoC and allegations of cross-border killings sustain distrust between India and Pakistan
- December 2023: Indian Supreme Court upholds dissolution of Article 370 backing Modi's government

Sources

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- <https://time.com/7283794/india-pakistan-kashmir-tensions-timeline-history-conflict/>
- <https://www.bpb.de/themen/kriege-konflikte/dossier-kriege-konflikte/54616/kaschmir/>
- <https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/kaschmir-geschichte-indien-pakistan-100.html>

2.3. Current Situation

Operation Sindoor and Military Tensions

On April 22, 2025, militants targeted tourists in the Baisarn Valley near Pahalgam. The attack resulted in the deaths of 26 civilians, marking it the deadliest act of terrorism against civilians in this region in over a decade. The Resistance Front (TRF) initially claimed responsibility, although the exact organizational chain of command remains contested.

In response, the Indian government launched Operation Sindoor on May 6, 2025. This military campaign involved precision missile strikes on nine major terror launchpads located in both

Pakistan-administered Kashmir and within Pakistan's internationally recognized territory.

Following the Indian Strikes, the two nuclear-armed neighbors engaged in a four-day military standoff involving reciprocal airstrikes, drone incursions, and heavy artillery shelling along the Line of Control. The conflict led to casualties on both sides, including military personnel and civilians in border districts like Poonch and Rajouri. On May 10, 2025, a fragile ceasefire was re-established.⁷

Article 370 and 35a

Article 370 and 35a of the Constitution of India formerly granted a special status and a high degree of autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir, including the power to formulate its own constitution and legislate on all matters except defense and foreign affairs. After the revocation of the article, Indian government reorganized the state into two Union Territories with the intent to integrate Jammu and Kashmir fully with India to confront insurgency and separatism in the region as well as to improve economic development. However, critics argued that the motive was to alter the region's Muslim-majority demographic. In the following months, several petitions challenging the constitutional validity of the abrogation of Article 370 were filed in the Supreme Court. In 2023 the Supreme Court upheld the repeal, ruling that Jammu and Kashmir's internal sovereignty was no different than the other Indian states, and that the government had not exceeded its powers in abrogating a provision that was temporary in nature.⁸

Due to the changes, all Indian citizens were allowed to purchase land in those regions, thus allowing for an influx of non-Kashmiris into the union territory, possibly meaning more Hindus moving into the majority-Muslim region. The removal of Article 370 left a severe psychosocial impact, including heightened identity crises and mental stress on the Kashmiris. Additionally, it raised fundamental questions concerning democratic practice and federal principles. Also, the economic situation has changed with Kashmir transitioning towards an infrastructure-led economic model, achieving a steady growth rate driven by record-breaking tourism and railway connectivity projects. While this shift offers chances for industrial diversification and agricultural exports, the region continues to struggle with a high youth unemployment rate and a reliance on central government grants to cover its rising debts.^{9,10}

⁷ <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-between-india-and-pakistan>

⁸ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/12/11/whats-article-370-what-to-know-about-india-top-court-verdict-on-kashmir>

⁹ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Article-370-of-the-Constitution-of-India>

¹⁰ <https://offbeatresearch.com/2026/01/revisiting-jammu-kashmir-six-years-after-the-revocation-of-article-370/>

Human Rights

Since 2019, and especially following the military tensions of 2025, security forces have increased their presence. One of the features of the security environment in early 2026 is the mosque profiling initiative. Under this policy, police are auditing religious spaces, requiring mosques to disclose founding dates, land ownership, and financial records. The mosques' managements must also submit comprehensive personal data for all members, including contact info, social media handles, and financial details. The Indian government justifies these measures as a necessary step for transparency and accountability, aiming to ensure that religious platforms are not utilized for radicalization or anti-state activities. However, critics argue that such data collection threatens spiritual leaders as persons of interest, creating a climate of fear and violating the fundamental right of privacy and religious autonomy.¹¹ Additionally, the region's main mosque, Srinagar's Jamia Masjid, was shut for nearly two years after the attacks in 2019 and still sees frequent closures and limits of people allowed to gather for Eid prayers.¹²

The situation for women in the region was also implicated due to the political tensions. The Indian government highlights legal empowerment, noting that the Indian Constitutions grants women equal inheritance rights and protects them under central laws against domestic violence and instant divorce. In contrast, human rights advocates point to the increasing criminalization of female dissent. In March 2026, the sentencing of activists like Asaiya Andrabi under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act has been cited by critics as a move to silence female political voices. Furthermore, reports from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have shown that different laws such as the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Public Safety Act (PSA) disproportionately impact women, who face systematic barriers when reporting sexual abuse or gender-based violence. Victims' testimonies often vanished, reinforcing public mistrust and vulnerability for women.¹³ This can be seen through the high numbers of women suffering from depression, anxiety disorders or PTSD.¹⁴

Lastly, the broader security context relies heavily on the PSA, resulting in journalists and activists remaining in long-term detention, which has led to more pressure on the local press. The use of digital surveillance, including the profiling mentioned above and restrictions on internet, especially VPNs, remains a central pillar of India's strategy to maintain order in Kashmir, even if it restricts the lives of the Kashmiris heavily.¹⁵

11 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/1/19/india-is-profiling-kashmir-mosques-raising-new-surveillance-fears>

12 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/12/16/india-kashmir-srinagar-jamia-mosque-religious-freedom-muslims>

13 <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/india>

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2026/country-chapters/india>

14 <https://reliefweb.int/report/india/silent-mental-health-crisis-among-women-kashmir>

15 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/09/india-authorities-must-end-repression-of-dissent-in-jammu-and-kashmir/>

3. Potential Solutions

Territorial Dispute

As delegates you must think about the region of Kashmir and how you want to solve the question of territorial dispute. Over the decades, several territorial partition solutions have been proposed to resolve the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan. In the following, multiple solutions will be explained, but there are more. We would recommend doing your own research in order to have the needed expertise on this dispute.

One extreme solution envisions India taking all of Kashmir, integrating the entire region under Indian sovereignty, while another solution is Pakistan retaining all of Kashmir. A more pragmatic proposal is to convert the Line of Control into the international border, seeing that it is the current division and might reduce conflict potential. Another model is the Chenab Formula, which suggests partitioning the state along the Chenab River to ensure most Muslim-majority areas go to Pakistan while Hindu-majority Jammu remains with India.¹⁶ The plebiscite from 1948 could also be considered a possible solution. Every region could take a vote to decide if they want to be part of India or Pakistan or even if they want to be independent. Additionally, to this approach is the Dixon Plan, suggesting a hybrid approach where stable regions like Ladakh and Northern Areas would be assigned to India and Pakistan respectively, while a localized plebiscite would be held only in highly contested Kashmir Valley to determine its final fate.¹⁷ Finally, the concept of an independent Kashmir envisions the region as a sovereign, neutral state and could also be considered a solution.¹⁸

Human Rights

To prevent radicalization and protect human rights, reform of the region's controversial legal framework is essential. Two specific laws are central to this debate.

Starting with the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, which grants special power to the Indian Armed forces to maintain public order in "disturbed areas", including the power to use lethal force and conduct warrantless searches. Since 1991, The United Nations Human Rights Council has repeatedly questioned the validity of the AFSPA, arguing in 2009 and 2012 that the AFSPA does not have a place in a democracy and even pronouncing it a violation of International Law.¹⁹ Despite international calls for revocation, the AFSPA is still active.

Another critical law is the Public Safety Act from 1978, which is a preventive detention law, that allows the state to take individuals into custody for up to two years without a warrant, trial or court hearing to maintain public order. The Human Rights Watch has criticized the

¹⁶ http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/south_asia/03/kashmir_future/html/7.stm

¹⁷ <https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1035&context=irj>

¹⁸ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/sunday-times/deep-focus/solution-3-independent-kashmir/article-show/1705829093.cms#>

¹⁹ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Forces_\(Special_Powers\)_Act,_1958](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Forces_(Special_Powers)_Act,_1958)

act for failing to meet international due process and fair trial standards.²⁰ They note that the definitions of “security of the state” and “public order” are too vague. This lack of precision grants authorities broad discretionary power, which has been used to detain three former Chief Ministers of Jammu and Kashmir.²¹ As delegates of the Security Council, you must determine whether the security benefits of the AFSPA and PSA justify the suspension of standard legal protections and if they are legitimate security tools or obstacles to peaceful political resolutions. Is it plausible to maintain such acts in a democratic framework or should the UNSC recommend its immediate revocation or reform?

Furthermore, the situation for women is critical, which we explained in Chapter 2.3. Future reforms must include amending existing laws, while also establishing gender-sensitive legal mechanisms, such as women’s protection units or trauma-informed judicial processes within the region. This is something you could include in your draft resolution. Be creative and think about ways to protect women as well as religious rights, seeing that religious freedom and security also demand attention. Muslim majorities and smaller religious communities need safety, access to worship and representation in civic institutions. Protecting cultural and religious identity is vital for restoring the sense of belonging.²² As delegates of the Security Council you have the chance to send or prolong observer missions, such as the UNMOGIP, to investigate human-rights violations or other possible interferences.

4. Tips for research

In order to have a fruitful debate, everyone needs to research this topic and the position of the country they will be representing; its past, present, political structure, its connection to the topic ... maybe even its flag and national anthem! During your research, you will not always find simple answers to your questions. In such situations, it becomes valuable to analyse the available facts and sources and to ask yourself what your country may do and what is in line with their position.

It is important to remind yourself that during OLMUN you are a delegate of your assigned delegation. You do not have to act completely within your country’s position since it is sometimes possible to recognize that diplomatic compromises are possible with other countries. Be aware of the boundaries you can push and those that remain non-negotiable for you. Especially as a delegate of a veto-power please be aware of the gravity of a veto and inform yourselves in which situations your country uses it.

20 https://books.google.de/books?id=jrGwSsSchRUC&pg=PA115&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false

21 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir_Public_Safety_Act,_1978

22 <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Countries/PK/DevelopmentsInKashmirJune-2016ToApril2018.pdf>

Preparations and Deadlines

When you are researching, think of it like putting together a puzzle. Every information you gain is a new piece and all the pieces combine to a greater picture. The trick is to keep an open mind and use different sources in your work. By doing this, you gain more insight in this topic and your country's position.

To help you with your research we wrote this committee guide to familiarize you with this topic. Please do not use this committee guide as your only resource. Feel free to do your own research or use the links that you can find in the committee guide. We recommend to everyone to begin their research ahead of time since that way you can ensure that you can do it stress free and thoroughly.

To help you even more, we have a couple questions prepared for you:

- a. What is my country's current and past relationship or stance toward the Kashmir dispute?
- b. How does this conflict affect my country's national interests, such as security, trade or regional influence?
- c. What are the primary security challenges my country identifies in the region (e.g. terrorism, nuclear attacks or military build-up)? How could they impact regional stability?
- d. Has my country proposed or supported any specific diplomatic initiatives to reduce tensions between India and Pakistan? Has my country taken a side in the conflict?
- e. How can my country contribute to international de-escalation efforts?
- f. What is my country's position on human-rights violations in Kashmir, including women's safety, religious freedom, and freedom of expression?
- g. Would my country be open to peacekeeping or observer missions in Kashmir? If so, under what conditions?
- h. What are possible territorial solutions that align with my delegation's policy goals?
- i. What kind of UN actions or resolutions (e.g. sanctions, mediation, or humanitarian aid) would my country support? Would your country support an extension of UNMOGIP and if so, under which conditions?

5. Preparations and Deadlines

The research is very significant for your preparation. While doing your research you should prepare a **draft resolution** as well as a **policy paper**.

Preparations and Deadlines

A policy paper is a document which presents your country's stance on our topic. There are three important parts to a good policy paper:

1. short explanation of the topic,
2. position of your country and how it is related,
3. policies and ideas that your country would like to see in the resolution.²³

During our first committee session we will ask everyone to give an opening speech. This could be your position paper or a speech prepared presenting your position paper. Please prepare an accurate and meaningful policy paper, as it is the first expression of your ideas in the committee and offers the chance to gain allies during lobbying. The policy paper should be between half a page and a full page, and your opening speech will be limited to 90 seconds.

The draft resolution is a document that outlines the problems of the topic and suggests solutions. They are the foundations of our debate. Therefore, it is of importance that you prepare a constructive resolution. A resolution has different parts to it, but the most important ones are the preambulatory and operative clauses. Your resolution should consist of a minimum of 2 preambulatory clauses and 4 operative clauses. Please be aware that your operative clauses should be detailed enough to answer most problems, so do not be afraid to write more clauses or use subclauses. Seeing that we will debate ad-hoc, we will debate the resolution clause after clause without a prior draft resolution resulting from Lobbying.

For an explanation on how to write these documents please look at the **OLMUN Handbook**²⁴. You can also look at the resolution of last year's OLMUN conference.²⁵

We are aware of **AI** and know how tempting it can be to use it for writing texts. We are not banning you from using AI completely, but we ask you to write your texts (policy paper and draft resolution) yourself. If we notice that the document is mainly written by AI and online checking tools supports our suspicion, we will ask you to rewrite your texts. Therefore, we would ask you to please use AI responsively for research.

Deadlines:

Policy Paper & Draft Resolutions are due on the **06.06.2026 at 11.59 pm!**

Please send them to sc@olmun.org as a docx or pdf.

²³ <https://www.wisemee.com/how-to-write-a-mun-position-paper/> this could help you with writing the paper

²⁴ https://www.olmun.org/uploads/2026/Downloads/GeneralInformation/OLMUN_2026_Handbook.pdf

²⁵ https://www.olmun.org/uploads/2023/Documents/Resolutions/UNSC_Passed_Resolution_Switzerland.pdf
https://www.olmun.org/uploads/2023/Documents/Resolutions/UNSC_Passed_Resolution_China.pdf



For eager delegates it is possible to give an **Opening Speech** during the Opening Ceremony in the General Assembly. This speech is only allowed to be 45 seconds long and per delegation only one delegate is allowed to give the speech. This is completely optional but for more information please look in the OLMUN Handbook as well. If you are interested in giving an opening speech, please let the president (president@olmun.org) know until the 31.05.2026.

During the debate you will need to abide by the **Rules of Procedure** of the Security Council.²⁶ To be prepared you must familiarize yourself by looking at those to ensure a smooth debate. Also, if you are already an experienced MUN delegate, please read through these carefully as they differ from other committees and also other conferences.

We would also like to remind everyone that OLMUN has a certain **dress code**. Male participants must wear a suit & tie, and female participants are allowed to wear blouses, skirts, suits, and more. Formal shoes are necessary. If you are not dressed correctly, there will be **punishments** during our debate.

6. Last Words

We are very excited to meet you all! We really hope that we will have a great OLMUN with lots of fruitful debates and great evening activities.

Please respect the deadlines and prepare yourself properly.

We will reach out to you as soon as possible via mail with all the information you need hence check your mails regularly. We will also send an invitation for a WhatsApp group through the mail, so please join it for information before, during, and after the OLMUN week. If you read so far, please message us the name of the Secretary General privately on WhatsApp for a little surprise during the OLMUN week :)

So, until June, get familiar with the rules and your country, get your outfits ready and look forward to the conference. Please, feel free to reach out to us if you feel overwhelmed with your preparations or need anything from us. We will answer all your questions, no matter how “stupid” they might seem to you. Reach us via email at sc@olmun.org or our private mail addresses: cecile.clemens@olmun.org or miriam.boewing@olmun.org

See you all in Oldenburg!

Yours,

Cecile Clemens and Miriam Böwing

²⁶

https://www.olmun.org/uploads/2026/Downloads/RulesAndRegulations/RulesOfProcedure_SC.pdf



OLMUN 2026

**25th International
Session**