

**FORUM:** The Security Council (1962)  
**QUESTION OF:** The Sino-Indian War

*The Security Council,*

*Recognising* the five principles of peaceful coexistence as defined in the Panchsheel Treaty of 1954

*Taking into consideration* that there are numerous ethnic groups concentrated in multiple areas,

*Noting with deep concern* that often conflicts are inevitable and thus might take place despite given efforts due to cultural differences

*Defines* the Tibetan Ethnicity as a separate and distinct ethnicity from both Han Chinese and North Indian ethnicities

*Taking into account* that the triggering of this conflict was China attempting to build a pass along the border at Aksai Chin,

*Acknowledging* wrongdoing on both sides, namely China and India

*Desiring* a peaceful end to this conflict;

*Conscious* of the disputed Aksai Chin region and its importance as a route for transportation,

*Noting* the divide between The People's Republic of China and The Republic of India regarding Tibet's autonomy,

*Reminding* all member states of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 Article 2

*Recognizing* Tibet as an affected party in the conflict

1. Urges a peaceful resolution to the conflict by:

- a. The immediate commencement of bilateral talks, overseen by the UN, between The Republic of India and The People's Republic of China, to be conducted:
  - i. With the purpose of establishing a new, mutually agreed upon border by diplomatic methods,
  - ii. An independent investigation into the ownership of Askai Chin by an unbiased body to ensure fairness to both nations,
  - iii. Within Geneva, Switzerland as it is a verified UN neutral location (USA)
  - iv. Under the observation of five spectator states to ensure transparency,
    1. Two of which will be chosen by The Republic of India,
    2. Two by The People's Republic of China,

3. Tibet, due to its regional relevance,
  - iv. Lasting until an agreement has been reached,
  - b. Condemning any military action within the region, to be prevented by:
    - i. The threat of sanctions should any party initiate military advancements past the McMahon Line or into Aksai Chin,
    - ii. Sending UN peacekeepers to oversee the following:
      1. withdrawal of both armies
      2. the release of hostages
      3. Return of the weapons and vehicles
  - c. Deplores the escalation of conflict through military support or supplies by The United States of America (USA), The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or any other parties.

2. Enforces the creation of a non-biased UN body, the United Nations Regional Investigation Organization (UNRIO), with the aim to open an in-depth investigation along with selected representatives of India and China into issues such as but not limited to:

- a. The ownership of the regions of the Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh,
- b. Analyzing the current established border lines in both regions and establish new lines with an agreement between all parties,
- c. Possible areas in both regions to create a no-man's land where aid convoys can send in food, blankets, and other items deemed necessary to keep the death toll due to environmental factors at a minimum,
- d. To be used as the body mentioned in clause 1.a.ii,

3. Calls Upon the World Bank to provide short and long-term aid to overcome the damage done by the armed conflict by:

- a. Providing in the short term
  - i. Blankets
  - ii. Food
  - iii. Fuel
  - iv. Temporary housing
  - v. Medical Supplies
- b. Providing in the long-term
  - i. Aid in order to build and repair housing
  - ii. Aid with the reestablishing of the agricultural sector

4. Wishes for the member states to create immigration framework so that the minority groups have a say in which country they would like to live in by:

- a. Making the framework be known by all social classes, including farmers and workers through posters and radio governmental notices,
- b. Assisting the possibility of the framework by encouraging member states to sanction that country, if it does not show proof of cooperation with the ethnic groups,
- c. Provide the minority group's of the disputing nations with passports and citizenship with the nation they identify either China or India,

5. Urges the UN member states to recognize Tibet as a separate independent state from China and to assure its protection from Chinese aggression by means of but not limited:

- a. Have a voluntary UN task force set up temporary military bases along the Chinese border and along the Tibet-Sino-Indian border
- b. Have a Tibetan delegation attend the negotiations on the Border Conflict
- c. Have China pay reparations to the new Independent Tibetan Republic after negotiating
- d. Allow the UN to invest in education:
  - i. Build UN-sponsored-schools in Tibet
  - ii. Introduce a state curriculum

6. Requests the implementation of the five principles of peaceful co-existence in all future Sino-Indian negotiations and relations

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