

**HELP Model United Nations Conference 2021**  
**United Nations Security Council (UNSC)**

Security Council  
United Nations



## Chair Introduction

Greetings delegates, my name is Lim Ke Wen and I'm a recent Biomedical Science degree graduate from Taylor's University, Malaysia. I have been doing MUN since 2016 and I have been a delegate, chair, secretariat and even observers in MUN conferences. It is my passion to teach MUN as a platform for youths to acquire political literacy and critical thinking in an ever changing world.

I encourage all delegates of the council to thoroughly read the research report to gain enough understanding about the council topics that will be discussed throughout the conference and do research beyond the research report, as research reports tend to be very summarised in terms of content. Other than possessing sufficient knowledge of the topics, acting diplomatically within and outside the council as well as giving good speeches are the qualities of a delegate with great potential. Do not worry if this is your first time as joining MUN is a step towards lifelong learning. Everyone should participate in the debate and contribute to the drafting of the resolution, as it is a way for delegates to learn about MUN and have a take-away knowledge post-conference. With that, I hope that a fruitful debate can come out of the council with each delegate of the council having a sufficient understanding of the topics, as well as enjoy the council. I hope to see you at the conference!

If there are any doubts, do contact me at [limkw98@gmail.com](mailto:limkw98@gmail.com)

## Co-Chair Introduction

Tan Zhi Kai is the incumbent Secretary-General of the Model UN society in Chung Ling High School. Being in the Penang Model UN scene, and more recently, the Malaysian Model UN scene since 2018, Zhi Kai is looking forward to chairing this conference and seeing a new batch of MUNers join the scene. He hopes that representatives would express themselves within the confines of practicality and rules of procedure.

Zhi Kai would advise delegates to come prepared for the council and have a basic understanding of the rules of procedure to ensure that the council does not get stale. He is open to any inquiries regarding the council and is willing to teach those who seek help in regards to the council as a whole. He would also like to note that this research report does not do the complexity of the Myanmar issue justice, thus he urges delegates to research the topic further.

You can normally see Zhi Kai streaming Team Fortress II or failing horribly at chess.com, either way, he awaits to chair you guys in HELPMUNC' 21. If you have enquiries about the council or would like to submit a position paper, please contact him via email [tanzhikai88@gmail.com](mailto:tanzhikai88@gmail.com).



## Introduction to Committee



The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the UN's main organs and paramount bodies within the UN system which consists of 5 permanent and 10 rotating, non-permanent members. Its establishment and power all have been perpetuated within Chapter V of the UN Charter. This organ is primarily responsible to maintain international peace and security and formulate a binding resolution in order to resolve the conflict or anything that would

threaten the international community. Chapters VI, VII, VII, and XII of the UN Charter contain all provisions of the power of the UNSC. UNSC also has the ability to impose multiple forms of sanctions through sanctions committee if deemed necessary in order to respond to a threat that endangers the international community (be it travel restriction, weapon/economic embargo, freezing the asset, etc), as mentioned in Chapter VII, Article 41 regarding its sanctions measures and does not involve the use of armed force.<sup>1</sup> Sanctions would be the last option when dealing with massive human rights violations, preventing the emergence of extremism groups, or limiting illegal smuggling as well as would be the best option to bolster peace efforts. Sanctions are meant not only for conflicting parties but also could be designated for particular individuals that may also be involved.<sup>2</sup> So far, there are 14 ongoing sanctions regimes that are focusing on the issue of counter-terrorism, nuclear non-proliferation, and rooting political settlement of conflicts.

Unlike any conventional council, the UN Security Council has a “special member”. These special member members which consist of the ***United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Russian Federation, & People's Republic of China*** have the ability to exercise the veto power during Draft Resolution voting.<sup>3</sup> The right of veto is being enshrined in Chapter V, Article 27.<sup>4</sup> The permanent members can exercise their veto on their own discretion by considering their stances towards a particular draft resolution.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sanctions Security Council: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information>

<sup>2</sup> “UN Sanctions: What They Are, How They Work, and Who Uses Them | UN News.” <https://news.un.org/en/story/2016/05/528382-un-sanctions-what-they-are-how-they-work-and-who-uses-them>

<sup>3</sup> UN Charter, Chapter V, Article 23

<sup>4</sup> UN Charter, Chapter V, Article 27

<sup>5</sup>“Voting System Security Council.” United Nations: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/voting-system>



## Position Paper Guidelines

- Position papers are **mandatory** for HELPMUNC 2021 UNSC and are required for awards consideration.
  - **Any delegate who doesn't submit a position paper is disqualified from awards consideration by default.**
- It is mandatory to follow the position paper format requirements as below:
  - Arial, Font size 11,
  - Justified alignment with 1.15 spacing,
  - You are allowed to **bold**, underline, and use *italics*,
  - Please include the page numbering at the bottom right corner,
  - Please cite your position paper (referencing style can be either **Harvard referencing** or **APA 6th Edition** only),
  - Please include a Bibliography for your position paper,
  - Your position paper should not exceed a total of 4 pages, excluding the Bibliography,
  - Please send it as a PDF file and not as a Google Document or Word Document, and send it to both Chairpersons,
  - Please do not include your personal name, a country flag, a country's emblem or equivalent, and personal information,
  - When sending the PDF version of your position paper, please name the PDF document accordingly (follow this example: "ITALY\_EU\_PP"),
  - Please write the position paper in English and no other language should be used in the writing of your position paper, unless the words has no English equivalents,
  - If any of the above standards are not followed, it will result in a deduction of marks from your PP. Additionally, **if your PP is not in PDF format, it will be rejected**,
  - Email the position papers to BOTH chairs ([limkw98@gmail.com](mailto:limkw98@gmail.com) & [tanzhikai88@gmail.com](mailto:tanzhikai88@gmail.com)). Please send a request email to the chairs if you require a sample position paper.

Failure to follow the stated requirements will be subject to deduction of one mark per non-compliance of a requirement. Deadline for the position papers will be on **25th November 2021, 11.59 pm**. Extensions of a maximum of 2 days are allowed, in which it must be requested to the chairs through email, with valid reason.



## Topic A: Addressing the Taliban Takeover in Afghanistan

### Introduction to the Topic and General Overview

The offensive launched by the Taliban started in May, weeks after the announcement by US President Joe Biden on the withdrawal from Afghanistan on 14 April 2021. This led to the Fall of Kabul to the Taliban on 15 August 2021, signifying the end of the 20-Year War in Afghanistan and US-led nation building in the country. (Council on Foreign Relations, 2021) The takeover of the Taliban has brought up memories of the Taliban's administration between 1996 and 2001 which are known as an international pariah and fear of the return of those old policies that was enacted during the Taliban administration. (Keating, 2021) The council in relation to this topic must discuss the issues that are addressed in this research report which were brought to attention after the takeover of the Taliban. **As this topic is a rapidly developing situation, it is very important for all delegates to keep up with the latest news on Afghanistan which may or may not be covered in this research report.**

### Main Parties Involved

**Taliban** - An ultraconservative political and religious faction that emerged in Afghanistan in the mid-1990s following the withdrawal of Soviet troops in the Soviet–Afghan War (1979–1989), the collapse of Afghanistan's communist regime, and the subsequent breakdown in civil order. It had ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001 as a perceived international pariah due to reports of human rights violations with its strict interpretation of sharia law. It was overthrown by the Northern Alliance, an anti-Taliban faction which is supported by the United States and its allies in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. It has since then conducted an insurgency movement in Afghanistan until its return to power in 2021. (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2021)

**United States Of America** - Involvement of the United States in Afghanistan formally began since the beginning of Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001, which toppled the Taliban rule and installed a democratic government under the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Since then till 2021, it has participated in nation building and counterterrorism efforts with the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan government. The hasty withdrawal of the US from Afghanistan has led to a swift takeover by the Taliban as well as an international effort to evacuate diplomatic staff of NATO nations as well as Afghan citizens who assisted NATO troops. Currently the United States does not recognise the Taliban as the legitimate government of Afghanistan.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** - Involvement of NATO nations comes with their military support of the United States' Operation Enduring Freedom. After the overthrow of the



Taliban, NATO led the UN-mandated International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and the subsequent Resolute Support Mission (RSM) on supporting and advising the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces on capacity building and training for counterterrorism and national security. (NATO, 2021) The hasty US withdrawal from Afghanistan has placed NATO nations with troops who were still in Afghan soil at the time, especially the United Kingdom who is the 2nd biggest contributor of NATO troops, in a very difficult position to maintain any form of military presence despite having gradually withdrawn its own troops. This caused a strained in relations between the US and its NATO allies (Burdeau, 2021)

**China** - In the aftermath of the US/NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan, China is seen to be in the position to offer what Kabul needs most when it faces a wide range of sanction by western nations: political impartiality and economic investment. As Afghanistan holds economic and strategic value to China, it can use its position to call on the Taliban to prevent terrorists from plotting attacks against China, and view strong economic ties (such as investment in Afghanistan's mineral sector) as key to ensuring stability in the region. (Marlow & Curran, 2021) China also mentioned its willingness to deepen "friendly and cooperative" relations with Afghanistan a day after the Taliban toppled the Afghan government, as it does not wish it to be a staging point for minority Uyghur separatists in the border region of Xinjiang and ensure national stability in the Afghan state. (Steinbuch, 2021)

**Pakistan** - Pakistan was one of 3 UN member states that diplomatically recognised the Taliban as the government of Afghanistan during the Taliban reign between 1996 to 2001. Pakistan's intelligence agency, the ISI, was accused of sheltering the terrorists groups and funding the Taliban. Despite Pakistan's Prime Minister, Imran Kahn, shown vague support of the Taliban takeover, it also displayed a risk to Pakistan as the Taliban's victory not only has inspired terrorist groups waging a bloody insurgency inside Pakistan, but it has also encouraged hard-line religious parties that seek to reshape Pakistan in a more fundamentalist Islamist image. (Shih, Hussain and Khan, 2021) Pakistan has recently hosted a discussion with the US, China and Russia on Afghanistan, in order to avert a developing humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. (Hansler, 2021)

**Anti-Taliban Afghans** - The Panjshir Valley was controlled by forces that consisted of former mujahideen fighters and Afghan commandos who were still loyal to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan even after the Taliban takeover in Kabul. This is with the Vice President Amrullah Saleh, citing provisions of the Constitution of Afghanistan, declared himself President of Afghanistan and vowed to continue military operations against the Taliban from there. Despite the Taliban having taken over most of the Panjshir Valley since September, armed resistance continued in the upper valleys. (Huylebroek & Blue, 2021)



## Timeline of Key Events (Source: Council on Foreign Relations, 2021)

**September 11, 2001** - Al-Qaeda operatives hijacked four commercial airliners, crashing them into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, DC. The fourth plane crashes in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. This is also known as the “9/11 attacks”. Close to three thousand people died in the attacks.

**September 18, 2001** - President George W. Bush signs a joint resolution into law, authorizing the use of force against those responsible for attacking the United States on 9/11.

**October 7, 2001** - Operation Enduring Freedom began with the US military began a bombing campaign on the Taliban, with British support. US air strikes on al-Qaeda and Taliban forces that are assisted by a partnership of about one thousand U.S. special forces, the Northern Alliance, and ethnic Pashtun anti-Taliban forces. The first wave of conventional ground forces arrives twelve days later. Most of the ground combat is between the Taliban and its Afghan opponents. US allies such as Canada, Australia, Germany, and France pledged support for the campaign.

**November 14, 2001** - The UN Security Council passes Resolution 1378, calling for a “central role” for the United Nations in establishing a transitional administration in Afghanistan and inviting member states to send peacekeeping forces to promote stability and aid delivery. This is in light of the Taliban slowly losing ground and eventual fall of Kabul to the Northern Alliance.

**December 5, 2001** - The major Afghan factions are invited by the United Nations to sign the Bonn Agreement, endorsed by UN Security Council Resolution 1383, which effectively installs Hamid Karzai as interim administration head, and creates the International Security Assistance Force, or ISAF, an international peacekeeping force to maintain security in Kabul.

**December 9, 2001** - Official end of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan after the fall of Kandahar.

**2002** - Beginning of US-led reconstruction of Afghanistan and the formation of the Afghan Transitional Government.

**2004** - A new constitution for Afghanistan has been drafted and adopted by an assembly of 502 Afghan delegates. First democratic, national elections in Afghanistan since 1969 has been conducted, elected Hamid Karzai as President of the newly formed Islamic Republic of Afghanistan with 55 percent of the vote.



**2006** - Increased resurgence of suicide attacks and insurgencies in Afghanistan, mostly blamed at faltering central government control in providing basic services and security in parts of Afghanistan.

**2009** - US President Barack Obama reaffirms US commitment to Afghanistan by sending an additional 17,000 American troops to Afghanistan to focus on countering a “resurgent” Taliban and stemming the flow of foreign fighters over the Afghan-Pakistan border in the south. Another 30,000 American troops were sent to Afghanistan 9 months after reaffirming the commitment to train competent Afghan Security Forces in order to allow gradual transfer of responsibility for Afghanistan security affairs to the Afghans.

**2011** - As al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden killed by U.S. forces in Pakistan in May 2011, withdrawal of US troops are planned, with peace talks with the Taliban are planned as well.

**2013** - The U.S.-led coalition’s focus shifts to military training and special operations-driven counterterrorism, as NATO forces hand over control of security to the Afghan forces.

**2014** - President Barack Obama announces a timetable for withdrawing most of the U.S. forces from Afghanistan by the end of 2016.

**2017** - The use of a powerful, non-nuclear bomb on suspected self-proclaimed Islamic State militants at a cave complex in eastern Nangarhar Province, highlighted the emergence of the Islamic State in Afghanistan. The Taliban at this point has control or contest more than a third of Afghanistan, as well as intensifies their suicide attacks on Kabul.

**2020** - The Taliban and the US has signed the Doha Agreement, that paves the way for a significant withdrawal of U.S. troops in Afghanistan and includes guarantees from the Taliban that the country will not be used for terrorist activities. This led to subsequent Intra-Afghan Peace Talks between representatives of the Taliban and of the Afghan government and civil society, which both sides expressed eagerness to bring peace to Afghanistan and establish a framework for Afghan society after U.S. troops withdrew.

**2021** - President Biden announces a full withdrawal of all NATO forces by 11 September 2021. However, with little resistance from the Afghan security forces as well as the US military’s hasty withdrawal, Kabul fell to the Taliban on August 15, 2021 and the subsequent collapse of the Afghan government after President Ghani left the country. This led to an international-effort in attempting to evacuate diplomatic staff and Afghan citizens that assisted NATO forces. The Twenty-Year War Ends as the last U.S. military forces depart Afghanistan, leaving it under Taliban rule.



## Current Situation

After the fall of the Afghan Government and the subsequent Taliban takeover, the Taliban quickly formed a government in an attempt to resume some semblance of authority and governance over the nation. However, there are a few issues that happened within Afghanistan that remain to be seen whether the Taliban is able to resolve it or even has the will to do so.

- a. Impending collapse of the banking and financial system in Afghanistan:

It is known that the economy of Afghanistan is already shaky even before the Taliban takeover, with it highly dependent on foreign aid that consists of 40% of its GDP. However, with the takeover of the Taliban and the sanctions imposed by the West on the Taliban, which froze international funds including assets Afghanistan could have accessed with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). This has caused soaring inflation, with the Afghani, the country's currency losing its value and people are desperate as many have lost their jobs and are short of cash, causing mass withdrawals from banks, effectively crippling the Afghan financial sector. (Vaswani, 2021)

- b. Plummeting COVID-19 vaccination rates in Afghanistan

After the Taliban takeover, COVID-19 vaccination rates dropped by 80% in the initial week due to initial chaos in the aftermath of the takeover as well as the fear of the Taliban, especially women in the healthcare sector, caused Afghans to be afraid to return to work. (Lonas, 2021)

- c. Impending economic collapse in Afghanistan

Since the withdrawal of international forces in August, the fall of the Afghan government and the Taliban takeover, Afghanistan's economy has been in a freefall with the addition of international sanctions, and a financial and banking collapse.. High unemployment, lack of cash and soaring goods prices have pushed the country into a humanitarian crisis. (World Food Programme, 2021) The World Bank is unlikely to resume direct aid to Afghanistan's ailing economy as long as the sanctions are active, as well as with the Taliban administrators exacerbating the crisis with them at times appeared more intent on enforcing a separation of male and female employees or discussing points of religion than running public services. (Farmer, 2021)

Despite the sanctions that has caused a collapse in public funding to fund services such as healthcare, the UN attempted to help fund these services through a daring attempt to wire funds to pay salary to Afghan healthcare workers, bypassing the Taliban-run health



ministry in a test case to inject much needed liquidity into a dire Afghan economy. This was done by UNDP and the Global Fund, wired some of the money to the Afghanistan International Bank and then used a large money service provider in order to distribute the funds directly to fund salaries of healthcare workers and procurement of basic medical equipment, essential drugs and supplies. This method may be used for future efforts to aid critical public sectors and UN agencies on the ground without passing through the Taliban. (Nichols, 2021)

d. Political infighting within the Taliban

In the days after Taliban took over Kabul and attempted to form an interim government, reports have surfaced of disputes within the Taliban, supposedly fueled by the formation of a hard-line, non-inclusive interim government disdained by the group's moderate factions because of its lack of non-Taliban leaders and ethnic minorities. This could cause significant stress to the Taliban, in addition to governing a country in crisis and attempts to gain domestic and international legitimacy as well as countering ISIS-K. Despite this, there is lack of definitive proof about the alleged squabbling and possibly could be squashed before it becomes a real threat. It cannot be dismissed however instability within the group will happen as they attempt to transition from an insurgency group to a proper government. Any form of dissent could potentially lead to disaffected Taliban fighters (who may be frustrated with the end of the war) leaving the organization and show allegiances with their IS-K rival, which is something that has happened in the past. (Kugelman, 2021)

## Key Issues

1. Alleged Human Rights Violations

Despite the Taliban attempting to portray to the international community that they wish to uphold human rights, particularly the rights of women, children and minorities, there are reports that the Taliban is slowly “dismantling” human rights ever since they took power. Amnesty International, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) accused in a briefing, that the Taliban has conducted a number of rights violations including limits on the freedom of the press, restrictions on women and targeted killing of civilians and former government officials. The rights groups also said that “the Taliban merely attempted to portray themselves as a reformed group that acknowledges a semblance of women’s rights and freedom of expression but that such statements are only a cover for a regression to their earlier regime of repression”. It is not surprising as the Taliban’s first stint in power between



1996 to 2001 has been marked by rights abuses against ethnic minorities and curbs on education and economic empowerment of women (Latifi, 2021)

There are also reports threats and intimidation on human rights defenders in Afghanistan through door-to-door searches as well as physical assault, forcing them into permanent hiding and live under the constant threat of arrest, torture or worse. Journalists faced constant threats and intimidation, with editors, journalists and media workers having received instructions from the Taliban that they could work only under the terms of Sharia law and Islamic rules and regulations. There are also protests for women's rights that have been held peacefully due to repression of women's rights, albeit some were violently repressed by the Taliban, with some protestors detained and severely tortured by the Taliban. The Taliban-controlled Ministry of Interior issued an order on 8 September 2021 to ban all demonstrations and gatherings across Afghanistan "until a policy of demonstration is codified." (International Federation for Human Rights, 2021) It is noted by Mullah Nooruddin Turabi, one of the founders of the Taliban and the chief enforcer of its harsh interpretation of Islamic law when they last ruled Afghanistan, that "the Taliban will once again carry out executions and amputations of hands, though possibly not in public". Despite Afghan citizens fear these acts and acknowledge that it's a human rights violation, they do not dismiss the fact that it solves issues of crime and bandits at night, effectively making the streets safer. (Gannon, 2021)

Due to mounting evidence of Taliban abuses since the group seized power, the UN Human Rights Council appointed, through an adopted European Union-led resolution, an independent special rapporteur backed by specialist advisers to investigate and report on abuses in Afghanistan. (Cumming-Bruce, 2021)

## 2. Humanitarian Crisis

With the Taliban takeover of the Afghan capital, western nation halted humanitarian aid and the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) halted payments. The United States also froze about \$9 billion in assets belonging to the Afghan central banks, blocking the Taliban from accessing billions of dollars held in U.S. bank accounts. This situation led to a pending economic collapse as the Taliban have no access to those funds to keep their own economy afloat. Even hospitals and clinics who long relied on Washington-based lenders have to rely on emergency aid groups for support. (Farmer, 2021)

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report co-led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), revealed that the lives, livelihoods and access to food for 22.8 million people will be severely impacted



as food insecurity at the all-time high in Afghanistan. According to the WFP Chief, Afghanistan is now among the world's worst humanitarian crises, if not the worst as food security has all but collapsed in the Afghan state. This is as rampant unemployment and a liquidity crisis placed even urban areas on par with rural areas in terms of level of food insecurity. (UN News, 2021) The issues currently plaguing Afghanistan which are continuing drought, escalating displacement, the collapse of public services, and a deepening economic crisis pushed the entire country to the brink of collapse. Job losses, lack of cash and soaring prices have pushed the humanitarian crisis to a new high (World Food Programme, 2021)

### 3. International Recognition

After the Taliban took power in Afghanistan, many UN member states are reluctant to establish formal diplomatic ties with the Taliban government due to the Taliban's history of being a pariah government as well as fears of political backlash by recognising a government that has members involved with terrorism or has been designated as a terrorist. The United States and other Western countries shut their embassies and withdrew their diplomats as the Taliban seized Kabul, whose top members of the group are under U.S. and U.N. sanctions. They are also reluctant to recognise the Taliban, and accuse them of backtracking on pledges of political and ethnic inclusivity and to uphold the rights of women and minorities. (Pamuk and Landay, 2021) Even perceived allies of the Taliban such as Iran and China, despite pushing for international recognition of the Taliban, have not themselves formed formal diplomatic ties. Those who recognised the Taliban in their initial rule in the late-20th Century which are Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have not formally recognised the Taliban as well. (Keating, 2021) The Taliban has thus far requested the UN for them to install their own Permanent Representative to the UN to take Afghanistan's seat (to replace the current Afghanistan Permanent Representative to the UN who is installed by the overthrown Afghan government) and speak in the 76th UN General Assembly. The UN's decision on this matter depends on the nine-member Credentials Committee. (Lynch and Gramer, 2021) Despite this, there are either unofficial or indirect diplomatic interactions between the Taliban and the wider international community. A few countries such as Russia and China still have embassies opened in Afghanistan and their diplomats interact with Taliban officials, despite no official diplomatic ties with the Taliban. The US has an agreement with Qatar, to establish a U.S. interest section within its embassy in Afghanistan to provide certain consular services and monitor the condition and security of U.S. diplomatic facilities in Afghanistan. However, as the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan worsens, the realisation for more engagement arises to prevent the deeply impoverished country from plunging into a humanitarian catastrophe. (Pamuk and Landay, 2021)



#### 4. Terrorist activity in Afghanistan

There are concerns of Afghanistan becoming a safe haven for terrorists due to the Taliban's link to Al Qaeda. Besides that, the withdrawal of the US and its NATO allies from Afghanistan has emboldened the Islamic State in Khorasan (ISIS-K) to increase their attacks on both Taliban and civilian targets due to a vacuum in security and counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan. It is noted in the Doha Agreement signed by both the US and the Taliban, in which the Taliban is obligated to ensure that Afghanistan should not be used by terrorists to attack the United States and its allies. There are doubts as to whether the Taliban have the willingness to honour the Doha Agreement in this respect. Despite these doubts, there are reports that the Taliban is slowly honouring that commitment, in which the Taliban has recently launched a crackdown on suspected Islamic State hideouts in southern Kandahar province on 15 November 2021. (Lalzoy, 2021)

### Past Actions/Resolutions

Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-Establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (also known as the Bonn Agreement)

- This agreement was made and signed in the Bonn Conference of 2001 in the aftermath of Operation Enduring Freedom that toppled the Taliban government. This led to series of actions such as the formation of a Afghan interim government, set up of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

Formation of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

- The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established on 28 March 2002 by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1401, which is a UN Special Political Mission established to assist the state and the people of Afghanistan in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development. (UNAMA, 2021)
- UN Security Resolution 1401:  
<https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/28%20March%202002.pdf>

Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan (also known as the Doha Agreement):

- The Doha Agreement intends to pave the way to a US-Taliban agreement for an eventual withdrawal of the US from Afghanistan in exchange with Taliban's guarantee in ensuring Afghanistan is not to be used as a safe haven for terrorists.
- Link:<https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Agreement-For-Bringing-Peace-to-Afghanistan-02.29.20.pdf>



## Intra-Afghan Peace Talks

- The Intra-Afghan Peace Talks began on 12 September 2020 after the Afghan government completed the release of five thousand Taliban prisoners.
- More details:  
<https://www.usip.org/publications/2020/09/five-things-know-about-afghan-peace-talks>

## UNSC resolution 2593 on the Situation of Afghanistan:

- This resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 in favour with two abstentions (Russian Federation and China) during an emergency session of the UN Security Council on Afghanistan, held a few days after the Taliban took over Kabul. This resolution intends to display the Security Council's stance on the issue in the initial days of the Taliban takeover as well as its developing situation.
- Link: <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2593>

## UNSC resolution 2596 on extending the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to 17 March 2022.

- This is in light of the developing situation in Afghanistan after the Taliban's takeover, to ensure UNAMA will be able to stay on to assist Afghans who are in need of assistance.
- Link to Resolution: [https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2596\(2021\)](https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2596(2021))

## Further Reading

1. 'A fantasy' to think U.N. can fix Afghanistan, Guterres says  
<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/a-fantasy-think-un-can-fix-afghanistan-gutierrez-says-2021-09-15/>
2. How US Secretary of State Blinken defended chaotic Afghan pull-out  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-58550475>
3. The Observer view on US and Nato withdrawal from Afghanistan  
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2021/jul/04/observer-view-on-us-and-nato-withdrawal-from-afghanistan>
4. No One Wants to Be the First Country to Recognize the Taliban  
<https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2021/08/afghanistan-taliban-international-recognition-united-nations.html>



5. Afghanistan's Taliban, US sign agreement aimed at ending war  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/2/29/afghanistans-taliban-us-sign-agreement-aimed-at-ending-war>
6. The world should not yet engage with the new Taliban government  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/9/16/the-world-should-not-yet-engage-with-the-new-taliban-government>
7. Adopting Resolution 2593 (2021), Security Council Condemns Deadly Attacks in Afghanistan, Calls for Combating Terrorism, Upholding Human Rights  
<https://www.un.org/press/en/2021/sc14620.doc.htm>
8. ICC asked to relaunch inquiry into Taliban and IS 'war crimes'  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/sep/27/icc-asked-to-relaunch-inquiry-into-taliban-and-is-war-crimes>
9. Afghanistan: Taliban Abuses Cause Widespread Fear  
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/09/23/afghanistan-taliban-abuses-cause-widespread-fear>
10. Afghanistan: Appointment of Special Rapporteur an important first step towards robust UN oversight of human rights situation  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/10/afghanistan-appointment-of-special-rapporteur-an-important-first-step-towards-robust-un-oversight-of-human-rights-situation/>
11. Afghanistan Human Rights Violations Surge Since Taliban Takeover  
[https://www.voanews.com/a/south-central-asia\\_afghanistan-human-rights-violations-surge-taliban-takeover/6210083.html](https://www.voanews.com/a/south-central-asia_afghanistan-human-rights-violations-surge-taliban-takeover/6210083.html)
12. Will the Taliban regime survive?  
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2021/08/31/will-the-taliban-regime-survive/>

## Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMAs)

1. How should the international community react towards the takeover of the Taliban in the Government of Afghanistan?
2. Should the Taliban Government in Afghanistan be recognised by the United Nations as the "legitimate representative" of the Afghan people?



3. Should the UN Security Council further empower the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)? If yes, in which aspect should the mandate be empowered?
4. With concerns of the Taliban not adhering to international standards in the protection of human rights, how can the UN Security Council
5. How could the UN assist to prevent a full-blown humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan?

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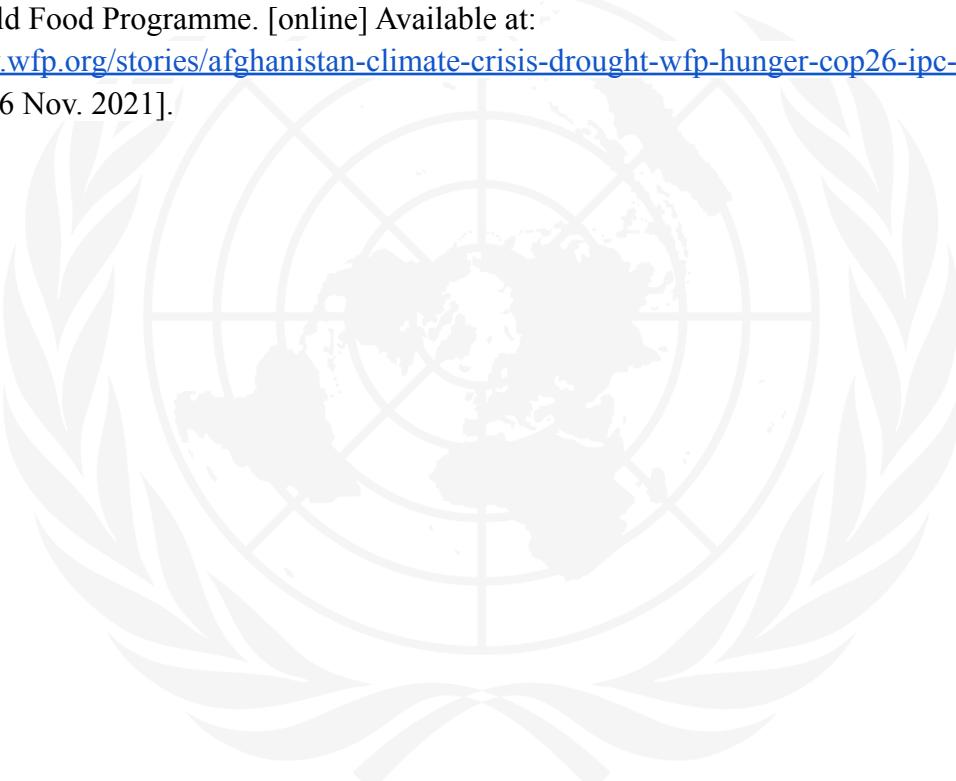
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# Security Council

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## United Nations



## Topic B: Addressing the Ethnic-Based Conflicts in Myanmar

### Introduction to the Topic and General Overview

Myanmar has been gripped by ethnic conflict and civil war since its independence from the United Kingdom in 1948 (then known as Burma). Different ethnic groups in the region have fought Myanmar's armed forces, the Tatmadaw, for increased autonomy and independence from the Myanmar state. Although there have been multiple ceasefire agreements and the creation of autonomous self-administered zones in 2008, these groups continue to resist the government and continue to demand for more self-determination. The conflict is the world's longest ongoing civil war, having spanned for more than seven decades.

### Main Parties Involved

#### Tatmadaw (Armed Forces of Myanmar)

The Tatmadaw is the armed forces of Myanmar. It is part of the Myanmar Ministry of Defense and its composition includes the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Its auxiliary services include the Myanmar Police Force, the Border Guard Forces and the People's Militia Units.

Ever since independence, the Tatmadaw has held significant political influence within Myanmar, either through direct military rule or junta-backed political parties, as evident with direct military rule from 1962-1974, the constitutional dictatorship phase from 1974 to 1988, the State Peace and Development Council from 1988 to 2011 and the State Administration Council which was established after the 2021 Myanmar coup d'état. It is also noted that 25% of the seats in both houses of the Burmese parliament are reserved for military appointees.

The Tatmadaw has fought against significant insurgencies from various ethnic groups, notably in the Kachin, Kayin, Kayah, and Shan states. They have been accused of ethnic cleansing, torture, sexual assault, restricting humanitarian aid, massacre of civilians and many more human rights abuses in campaigns against Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs). As of 2019, Myanmar's military is supplied by fourteen arms companies from seven countries; China, India, Israel, North Korea, the Philippines, Russia, and Ukraine.



## National League for Democracy (NLD)

Formed after the 1888 Uprising, the National League for Democracy, henceforth known as the NLD, is a liberal pro-democracy political party in Myanmar. The NLD is one of the most influential political parties in Myanmar's pro-democracy movement. Aung San Suu Kyi, the former State Counsellor of Myanmar and daughter of Aung San, an important person in the Burmese independence movement of the 1940s, serves as its chairperson.

Despite the party winning a majority of parliamentary seats in the 1990 Myanmar general election, a whopping 59% of the vote and 392 out of 492 contested seats, the military junta ignored the resulting victory of the NLD and imprisoned its leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

In the 2015 general election, the NLD won a supermajority in both houses of the Assembly, paving the way for the country's first non-military president in 54 years.

In the 2020 general election, the NLD increased its number of seats in both houses of the Assembly. However, on the morning of 1 February 2021, the Tatmadaw launched a coup d'état and deposed the NLD the day before the Parliament of Myanmar was due to swear in the members elected at the 2020 general election. The coup d'état was launched under the pretext that the 2020 general election was invalid and was rife with voter fraud.

In May 2021, members of the NLD, ethnic minority insurgent groups, and various minor parties formed the National Unity Government of Myanmar, the government in exile claiming to be the legitimate government of Myanmar. This government has formed the "People's Defense Force", its armed wing fighting an armed revolution against the military junta. This government in exile still represents Myanmar in the United Nations, seeing that there was a behind-the-scenes compromise between the US and China, preventing the Myanmar military's representatives from attending the latest UNGA session.

## People's Republic of China

The PRC has long been accused of meddling in the affairs of Myanmar, with its backing of the Communist Party of Burma (CPB) and its pursuit of Mao Zedong Thought during the 1960s and 1970s to its more recent backing of the Myanmar government and insurgent groups along the Sino-Myanmar border.

Driven by economic interests, security concerns, and a desire for political influence in a country with which it shares a 1,500-mile border, China is playing a huge role in Myanmar's internal security and peace process. Armed clashes between Myanmar's military and ethnic armed



organisations along the Sino-Myanmar border occasionally spill into China. The Chinese province of Yunnan has sheltered tens of thousands of refugees during periods of intense fighting in Myanmar. In 2013, China designated a special envoy, selected from among its most seasoned diplomats, to serve as lead point of contact and formal observer to Myanmar's peace talks. This envoy remains an important player in facilitating talks between the ethnic armed organizations and the Myanmar government.

China has also come to the defense of the Myanmar government over the crisis in Rakhine State internationally, where the Tatmadaw carried out a brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing against the mostly Muslim Rohingya population. China has also protected Myanmar from sanctions at the United Nations and has offered rhetorical and material support for its handling of the so-called terrorist attacks.

Furthermore, China has extensive economic interests in Rakhine, including a major port at Kyaukphyu, a planned special economic zone (SEZ), and a road, rail, and pipeline network to move energy and other materials and supplies from the Bay of Bengal through Myanmar to Yunnan Province under its Belt and Road Initiative and China-Myanmar Economic Corridor.

## Timeline of Key Events

### **Post-Independence Conflict (1948–1962)**

Following Burma's (now Myanmar) independence from the United Kingdom in 1948, there were two large opposition groups in the country. They were the Communist Party of Burma (CPB), and the Karen National Union (KNU).

During the post-independence period, the KNU favoured an independent state, governed by the Karen people. The KNU has since abandoned their initial goal of full independence and are now advocating for regional autonomy, under a federal system with fair Karen representation in the government.

### **Burmese Coup D'état (1962)**

The Tatmadaw launched a coup d'état and replaced the civilian government, headed by Prime Minister U Nu, with the Union Revolutionary Council, Chaired by General Ne Win. In the first 12 years following the coup, the country was ruled under direct military rule. Following the constitution of 1974, the Burmese Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) was founded to govern the country under a one-party system.



Shortly after the Tatmadaw had taken over, there were various accusations of severe human rights abuses and violations committed by the Myanmar state, notably the arbitrary arrest and detention of members of the parliamentary government and political leaders of ethnic minority groups. Around this period, other ethnic minority groups began forming larger rebel factions, such as the Kachin Independence Army, in response to the new government's refusal to adopt a federal system.

In 1967, the ideological spread of China's Cultural Revolution led to riots between the Bamar and Chinese communities in Rangoon (present-day Yangon) and other cities. The riots prompted China to begin openly supporting the Communist Party of Burma.

Both immediately after the coup and again in 1972, Ne Win held peace talks with insurgents, but both times they fell apart. This was partly due to Ne Win's refusal to adopt a federal multi-party system.

### **8888 Uprising (1988)**

On 12 March 1988, students began demonstrating in Rangoon (present-day Yangon) against the totalitarian rule of Ne Win and his Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). The protests quickly spread across the country, and the BSPP government was eventually pressured into adopting a multi-party system. However, the BSPP government was overthrown in a military coup d'état on 18 September 1988. The military then established the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and violently cracked down on protesters, ending all demonstrations by 21 September 1988.

Aung San Suu Kyi emerged from the 8888 Uprising as a symbol of Myanmar's pro-democracy movement, leading the country's largest opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD).

### **General Election (1990)**

In May 1989, the government reopened universities that had been involved in the uprising the previous year. At the same time, the government conceded and a date for the election was set for May 1990 with political parties registering for the election immediately.

The National League for Democracy won the general election in a landslide, however, the military junta refused to recognise the results and instead placed Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest.



### **New Military Junta (1988–2011)**

After voiding the results of the 1990 election, the military junta consolidated its rule over Myanmar. The State Law and Order Restoration Council was abolished in 1997 and replaced with the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), which consisted of eleven senior military officers.

In the 1990s, the Tatmadaw severely weakened ethnic insurgent groups, destroying most of their bases and strongholds.

In 2006, the Tatmadaw launched a large-scale military offensive against the KNU's armed wing, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA). The clashes resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians in Kayin State. According to one estimate, approximately half a million people were displaced due to fighting between government forces and the KNU, and the forcible relocation of villages by the government.

In 2007, hundreds of thousands of monks protested against the military junta's rule, and called for free elections, minority rights and the release of political prisoners in an event now known as the Saffron Revolution. The protest originally began in response to the government's removal of price subsidies for compressed natural gas.

In 2009, junta forces attacked Kokang, resulting in MNDAA lost control of the area and as many as 30,000 refugees fled to Yunnan in neighbouring China.

In 2010, Tatmadaw forces clashed violently with the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army, resulting in nearly 10,000 refugees fleeing to Thailand to escape the violent conflict.

### **Civilian Government (2011–2021)**

The government introduced a new constitution in 2008 and instigated a period of political reforms from 2011 to 2015, with thousands of political prisoners being released, including Aung San Suu Kyi. The 2008 constitution also created five autonomous self-administered zones and one self-administered division for six ethnic minority groups. It should be noted that passing of the 2008 constitution is generally regarded as fraudulent by the opposition party and those outside of Myanmar.

In 2013, large anti-Muslim riots flared up in various cities across Myanmar. The violence coincided with the rise of the Buddhist nationalist 969 Movement, led by Sayadaw U Wirathu.

After the end of political reforms in 2015, the government began hosting a number of peace conferences in hopes of ending the conflict. However, these efforts were criticised for not



addressing the main proposals made by ceasefire groups, and for excluding the country's largest insurgent groups which were still active. Critics of the government have argued that the current constitution of Myanmar grants the military too much power and is preventing the country from achieving peace and democratic reforms, as evident by the fact that 25% of seats in the Parliament of Myanmar are reserved for serving military officers, the ministries of home, border affairs and defense have to be headed by a serving military officer and the military also appoints one of the country's two vice presidents. A number of politicians and activists have been assassinated for voicing their opposition to the military's role in the government.

In Shan State, the military continued to engage the MNDAA during the 2015 Kokang offensive.

On 9 October 2016, the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) launched its first attack on Burmese border posts along the Bangladesh–Myanmar border, killing nine border officers. This prompted the Tatmadaw to begin massive "clearance operations" in northern Rakhine State, which intensified following a second large-scale attack by ARSA on 25 August 2017. The subsequent violence has sparked international outcry and was described as an ethnic cleansing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

In late November 2016, the Northern Alliance—which consists of four insurgent groups, the Arakan Army (AA), the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA)—attacked towns and border posts along the China–Myanmar border in Muse Township, northern Shan State. The insurgents captured the town of Mong Ko on 25 November 2016 and maintained control of it until they withdrew from the town on 4 December 2016 to avoid civilian casualties from airstrikes by the Myanmar Air Force.

### **General Election, Coup D'état and the Resurgence of Violence (2020-2021)**

General elections were held in Myanmar on 8 November 2020. Voting occurred in all constituencies, excluding seats appointed by or reserved for the military. The National League for Democracy gained more seats in this election compared to the last general election that happened in 2015.

On the early morning of 1 February 2021, the Tatmadaw launched a coup d'état and deposed the NLD the day before the Parliament of Myanmar was due to swear in the members elected at the 2020 general election. The coup d'état was launched under the pretext that results of the election were illegitimate. The Tatmadaw then annulled the results of the 2020 election, and scheduled new elections for 2023.



## Current Situation

After the deposition of the civilian government, the Tatmadaw vested power in a stratocracy, the State Administration Council. The Tatmadaw declared a year-long state of emergency and declared power had been vested in Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Min Aung Hlaing, who is also the chairperson of the State Administration Council.

Anti-coup protesters have armed themselves with slingshots, molotov cocktails, and makeshift shields. In late March 2021, it was reported that dozens of protesters had travelled to Myanmar's border areas to train under one of the country's many insurgent groups, elevating the risk of a countrywide civil war. The civilian legislative wing of the government in exile, the Committee Representing the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), has proposed the formation of a "federal armed force" to combat the military.

One of the first instances of armed resistance by protesters occurred in and around the town of Kalay, Sagaing Region. After the Tatmadaw raided a protest camp in Kalay on 28 March 2021, protesters fought back with hunting rifles and homemade firearms. Several insurgent groups, notably the Kachin Independence Army and the Karen National Liberation Army, have also resumed or escalated their attacks against the Tatmadaw in response to the coup.

Seven signatories of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement announced on 4 April 2021 that they had decided to join the National Unity Government, including the All Burma Student Democratic Front and the Karen National Union. Some of the groups have resumed hostilities towards the junta government.

In Mindat and Hakha, Chin State, the Chinland Defense Force began an armed resistance on 26 April 2021.

On 5 May 2021, the National Unity Government declared the formation of an armed wing, the People's Defence Force (PDF), to protect its supporters from military junta attacks and as a first step towards a Federal Union Army. It clashed with the Tatmadaw in the town of Muse on 23 May, killing at least 13 members of Myanmar's security forces. Members of the Karenni People's Defence Force (KPDF) in Kayah State also clashed with the Tatmadaw near the state capital of Loikaw.

The Communist Party of Burma rearmed itself and announced the creation of its new armed wing, the People's Liberation Army, in late 2021.



## Key Issues

### Human Rights Violations

Myanmar has been condemned due to its various human rights abuses, notably ethnic cleansing, torture, sexual assault, restricting humanitarian aid, massacre of civilians and persecution of religious minorities. Specifically, they have been accused of employing "scorched earth" tactics against civilians, most notably in Kayin State. The accusations included burning down entire villages, planting landmines, using civilians as slave labour, using civilians as minesweepers and the rape and murder of Karen women.

Furthermore, The Rohingya Muslims have consistently faced human rights abuses by the Myanmar government which has refused to acknowledge them as citizens after the 1982 citizenship law and attempted to forcibly expel Rohingyas and bring in non-Rohingyas to replace them. An estimated 90,000 people have been displaced in the recent sectarian violence between Rohingya Muslims and Buddhists in Burma's western Rakhine State.

Not only that, the Myanmar government has also heavily cracked down on the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, children's rights and civil liberties with its censorship of the press by the Ministry of Information, the government's arbitrary arrest of political prisoners, use of forced child labour and crackdown on peaceful protests.

### COVID-19 Pandemic in Myanmar

Although the public health authorities quickly carried out control measures and public health responses, the nation had encountered one of the most extreme COVID-19 spikes in Southeast Asia by late 2020. The UN raised worries about Myanmar's lackluster response to the pandemic because of its weak healthcare services due to nearly 70 years of civil war.

The pandemic has enormously upset the nation's economy and Myanmar's GDP shrank by 5% in 2020. The 2021 coup d'état and the resulting protests and civil disobedience movement, some of which were led by healthcare workers, caused severe disruptions to the country's public health response and deepened its recession. The country's COVID-19 testing framework and immunization efforts are thought to have imploded in February 2021.



## Past Actions/Resolutions

### **UNGA Resolution 46/132, 17 December 1991 -**

Urge the Government of Myanmar to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process.

Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160402080821/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2046%20132.pdf>

### **UNGA Resolution 47/144, 18 December 1992**

Urge the Government of Myanmar to take all the necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy, fully respecting the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990; accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to the democratically elected representatives;

Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160814120508/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2047%20144.pdf>

### **UNGA Resolution 48/150, 20 December 1993**

Urge the Government of Myanmar to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990, and to ensure that political parties can function freely; Strongly urge the Government of Myanmar to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to the democratically elected representatives:

Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160402075718/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2048%20150.pdf>

### **UNGA Resolution 52/137, 12 December 1997**

Urge the Government of Myanmar to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990 and to ensure that political parties and non-governmental organizations can function freely; Strongly urge the Government of Myanmar to take all appropriate measures to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process, in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to democratically elected representatives;



Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160814120508/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2052%20137.pdf>

### **UNGA Resolution 53/162, 9 December 1998**

Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar [...] to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990 and to ensure that political parties and non-governmental organizations can function freely [...]; Also strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to take all appropriate measures to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process, in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to democratically elected representatives;

### **UNGA Resolution 54/186, 17 December 1999**

Expresses its concern that the [...] National Convention do[es] not permit either members of Parliament-elect or representatives of the ethnic minorities to express their views freely, and urges the Government of Myanmar to seek new and constructive means to promote national reconciliation;

Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160814120508/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2054%20186.pdf>

### **UNGA Resolution 58/247, 23 December 2003**

Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to restore democracy and respect the results of the 1990 elections and to enter immediately into substantive and structured dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other leaders of the National League for Democracy towards democratization and national reconciliation and [...] include other political leaders in those talks, including representatives of the ethnic groups; [...] Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to elaborate the road map, which is still lacking in [...] concrete timing and an adequate plan for the involvement of all political groups and ethnic nationalities, in a way that ensures that the process is transparent and inclusive;

Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160814120508/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2058%20247.pdf>



### **UNGA Resolution 61/232, 22 December 2006**

Strongly calls upon the Government of Myanmar to end the systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Myanmar [...];

Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160814120508/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2061%20232.pdf>

### **UNGA Resolution, 69/248, 29 December 2014**

Link:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160808185359/http://www.altsean.org/Docs/UNGA%20Resolutions/Res%2068%20242.pdf>

### **UNGA Resolution, 75/287, 18 June 2021**

Calls on Myanmar's armed forces to immediately and unconditionally release President Win Myint, State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and all others who have been arbitrarily detained, charged or arrested, and to engage constructively with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to realize an inclusive, peaceful dialogue among all stakeholders through a political process led and owned by the people of Myanmar. To de-escalate violence, the Assembly called on all Member States to prevent the flow of arms to the country.

Link: <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/287>

## **Further Reading**

1. Myanmar coup: What is happening and why?  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-55902070>
2. Myanmar politicians defy coup, say they are true government  
<https://apnews.com/article/myanmar-coup-politicians-a576dcd73070070877e8d567ec5e8a5c>
3. Myanmar's Citizenship Law as State Crime: A Case for the International Criminal Court  
Author(s): Ronan Lee  
Source: State Crime Journal , Vol. 8, No. 2 (2019), pp. 241-279  
Published by: Pluto Journals  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/statecrime.8.2.0241>



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5. Security Council appeals for end to violence in Myanmar. (2021, November 12). UN News. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/11/1105642>

## Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMAs)

1. How should the international community react towards the coup d'etat launched by the Tatmadaw in the Government of Afghanistan?
2. Should the National Unity Government or Burmese military representatives be recognised by the United Nations as the “legitimate representative” of the Myanmar state?
3. How should the UN address the human rights abuses committed in Myanmar?
4. How can the UN mitigate the current covid-19 pandemic in Myanmar?
5. Should there be a partition of Myanmar or should the status quo remain?
6. Will the UNSC decide to remain actively seized of the matter?

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