



# CRISIS

## Research Report

NISMUNC'22

#futureof\_





This is a work of creative nonfiction. Some parts have been fictionalised in varying degrees, for various purposes.

This document serves as a guide and should not be the sole basis of your research. The dais highly recommends that further research is done on the topics, although country profiles will be given closer to the conference. The dais would not be responsible for your own research. If you had read this, email to the copywriter of this document a picture of an AK 47.

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*Written by Ernest Wong, Dee Emeralda Prihadi, Megan Loh*



## Dias Introductions:

### Dee

Dee has been in the Malaysian MUN scene since 2018. Ever since then, they had been focusing on honing and perfecting their skills in order to appropriately coach their former highschool MUN club to this day.

While Dee can often be spotted chairing in many places, they have also hosted three MUN conferences as a Secretary-General in 2021 alone, including HELPMUNC 2021.

In any case, Dee also enjoys drowsing hours into the Sims 4 alongside erroneously vacuuming their room whilst understanding that solid hard boiled eggs are exclusively disgusting.

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### Megan

Greetings to all! Megan Loh is a 14-year-old MUNer from Eaton International School. She has been in the MUN circuit for three years now. She is extremely jubilant to be serving as the Co-Chair of the Crisis. She has participated in various Model United Nations as a delegate, chair and secretary. She is also part of the Student Representative Council at her school and is currently serving as the President. Apart from MUNs, she enjoys writing, listening to music and developing her skills! She is looking forward to the conference and meeting all the delegates. If you have any inquiries, she will be delighted to help answer those concerns and guide you to a successful conference!

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### Ernest Wong

Pursuing Monash University Foundation Year in Sunway College, Malaysia, Ernest Wong has been engaged in various ways with the Malaysian Model UN scene for the 4th year and running, and NISMUNC 2022 would mark exactly the 40th Model UN conference that he has attended so far. Having an indomitable hate for chairing, he contributes back to the MUN scene by instead specialising in the practice of crisis councils by crisis directing. Besides MUN, he has interests in urban planning, public transit, firearms, and convincing people why consuming runny egg yolks leads to the decline of modern society as we know it.

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## Disclaimer

This document is not to be your only form of research; this council in particular requires good knowledge on the historical background of the topic. Although a timeline is given below with some brief descriptions of the events and their significance, we will purposefully leave out certain details to encourage individual research. Furthermore, the dais recommends doing research on the state of your own allocated nations at the time of this council.



## United Nations Security council

As this council will operate based on the United Nations Security Council, means that the powers that the Security Council apply here. Aside from the Security Council having the power to command other UN bodies such as the General Assembly. The Security Council also has the ability to take action under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter. Specifically, Article 41 and 42.

Article 41 authorises the use of measures aside from armed forces, which are to be implemented by the members of the United Nations, such actions include sanctions. Article 42 authorises the use of armed force, of which the only example of Article 42 being enacted is the Korean War.

The Security Council is the only UN body with the power to impose binding resolutions on member nations. The council consists of 5 permanent members, The United States of America (USA), The French Republic, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (UK) and The Republic of China (Not the People's Republic of China as it is the year 1951).

The powers of the Security Council are as such:

1. To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
2. To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
3. To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
4. To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
5. To determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
6. To call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
7. To take military action against an aggressor;
8. To recommend the admission of new Members;
9. To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
10. To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

Countries will be expected to follow and stick to the sort of guidelines set as above, and not to overuse or underuse their powers. However, if countries abstain from voting, then the vote isn't counted toward "YES" or "NO". Negative votes by any of the 5 permanent members of the UNSC would veto any resolution that is being voted in question.



## Crisis Councils in Model United Nations

Crisis councils are where time moves linearly as compared to it being static in normal UN councils. In crisis, everything a delegate chooses to do, from their speeches, voting patterns to directives, can affect the dynamics and outcome of the council.

Procedurally, the Rules of Procedure of this council will follow standard Harvard MUN Rules of Procedure, of which the details will be further clarified if necessary during the first committee session. However, there may be some modifications to fit the council's needs as the chairs and crisis directors see fit.

The second essential part to the workings of a crisis council are directives. Directives are instructions received from delegates as to what they wish to do, based on the powers of which their portfolio may provide. Here is an example:

An individual representing the United States of America in the United Nations Security Council, with the council discussing on the question of Afghanistan, may act by choosing to recommend their government to send its army to reinforce existing Afghan elements, engage in further attacks and/or drone strikes or any else that the individual wishes by writing such actions and then submitting it to the crisis director as a directive. Alternatively, the delegate may choose to do nothing.

It is good practice to make your directives as detailed and as realistic as possible, as it makes it harder for us crisis directors to find flaws to exploit. A good piece of advice would be to ask yourself some of the following questions:

- What do I want to do?
- When do I want to do it?
- Who is carrying out the action? (Government agencies or international agencies would be good if they are named)
- How exactly is the action being done?
- If it is a directive to move troops or increase funding, have I included any figures? (Make sure they are realistic to what your country had at that time)
- Do I have the legal capacity to do it?

In summary, a well-written directive would have fulfilled the criteria of 5W1H -

1. What - the description of the plan, project or action;
2. Who - who are involved in the said plan, project or action;
3. Where - where would the said event take place;
4. Why - why is there a need for the said event to occur;



5. When - if the event is time sensitive, description of as to when the event will take place, and if it occurs in stages, to be described in detail;

6. How - the description of the plan, project or action. This should also encompass the previous questions above.

In this crisis, directives will be vetted by crisis directors who will read it and determine how it would play out in relation to the current scenario and with the directives of your fellow delegates. A good tip would be to ensure the directive is as detailed as possible to ensure the crisis directors aren't able to find loopholes in them that they can exploit. If the delegate chooses to not send any directives, such delegates will not be free from consequences faced from both the crisis timeline and grading performance throughout the council.

Feedback on how each delegate's directives has played out will either be messaged personally or via news updates that will be broadcasted to the entire council, in the event where the directive affects the crisis timeline significantly. However, commentary on the delegate's performance shall be conducted at the conclusion of the conference. More information on how directives and the crisis works shall be conveyed to delegates closer to the date of the conference.



## Background/history

The Taliban was founded in September of 1994 by Afghan guerillas (Afghan Mujahideen) and Islamic guerilla fighters. With the help of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISI), they fought the Soviets, who were trying to occupy Afghanistan in 1979, The Taliban, which means “students” in Pashto, got their name from attending Pakistani Islamic schools in collaboration with Pashtun tribesmen. In Afghanistan, Pashtuns make up the majority of the population and are the majority ethnic group in much of the country's south and east. In Pakistan's north and west, they are also a significant ethnic community.

After four years of conflict, from 1992 to 1996, between opposing Islamic guerilla groups, the movement of the Taliban gained popular support in the early post-Soviet era by vowing to impose and sustain stability and rule of law. In November 1994, the Taliban entered Kandahar to put an end to the rising crime rates of the city. By September 1996, Kabul was in their possession as they had seized it from President Burhanuddin Rabbani. The Taliban proclaimed Afghanistan as an Islamic nation the next year, with Mullah Mohammed Omar, a reverend and anti-Soviet, ruling as “Amir al-Mu'minin”, or “commander of the faithful”. Before its fall in 2001, the dictatorship controlled approximately 90% of the country.

The Taliban had good relations with a Saudi-Arabian man named Osama Bin Laden, an infamous individual who planned most of the terrors during the 9/11 attacks, and offered refuge to him and the Islamic fundamentalists. When the United States requested the Taliban to extradite Osama Bin Laden, they refused to do so, resulting in the Afghanistan War. It first began in October 2001, shortly after the event of 9/11, and one of the major changes occurred when the United States defeated the Taliban, losing power over the country. This invasion was ordered by former President of the United States President George W. Bush and named it “Operation Enduring Freedom”.

By 2011, there were 100,000 American troops in Afghanistan, and with the help of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), an additional 130,000, from several nations, including Germany and Canada. In 2020, the U.S-Taliban agreement declared the end of the U.S military involvement in Afghanistan, and by August 2021 all American troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. Several factors led to the agreement, and the COVID-19 pandemic certainly played a big part in it as the financial loss for the nations that occupied Afghanistan were already quite severe.



## Past Actions

As mentioned previously, countries from NATO have provided military support against the Taliban, however all occupying troops have been removed from the Islamic nation.

Previously, effective measures against the Talibans were the countless resolutions to restrict and disrupt any further activities or uprising. To name a few, the UNSC Resolutions; 1267<sup>1</sup>, 1333<sup>2</sup>, 1363<sup>3</sup>, 1373<sup>4</sup>, 1390<sup>5</sup>, 1452<sup>6</sup>, 1455<sup>7</sup>, 1526<sup>8</sup>, 1566<sup>9</sup>, 1617<sup>10</sup>, 1624<sup>11</sup>, 1699<sup>12</sup>, 1730<sup>13</sup>, 1735<sup>14</sup>, 1822<sup>15</sup>, 1904<sup>16</sup>, 1988<sup>17</sup>, 1989<sup>18</sup>, 2082<sup>19</sup>, 2083<sup>20</sup>, 2133<sup>21</sup>, 2160<sup>22</sup> and 2210<sup>23</sup>. Said resolutions included ideas that had been effective prior such as identifying the regions of terrorism in Afghanistan, identifying and labeling certain individuals to be related to the Talibans as terrorists, imposing travel bans on multiple suspected individuals, an embargo on arms, and so forth.

To further elaborate;

Resolution	Description	Outcome
<a href="https://undocs.org/S/RES/1267(1999)">S/RES/1267</a>	Sanctions of anyone involved in terrorism within Afghanistan (Al-Qaeda, Osama bin Laden, Taliban) This includes travel bans, absolute monitor of activity, and asset freezing (and more).	Generally effective in disrupting Taliban movements Criticised for the basis of dismissing and crossing the human right to privacy, to property, of association, to travel/freedom of movement.

1. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1267\(1999\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1267(1999))
2. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1333>
3. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1363\(2001\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1363(2001))
4. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1373\(2001\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1373(2001))
5. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1390\(2002\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1390(2002))
6. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1452>
7. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1455>
8. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1526>
9. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1566>
10. [https://www.undocs.org/S/RES/1617%20\(2005\)](https://www.undocs.org/S/RES/1617%20(2005))
11. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1624>
12. [https://www.undocs.org/S/RES/1699%20\(2006\)](https://www.undocs.org/S/RES/1699%20(2006))
13. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1730\(2006\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1730(2006))
14. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1735\(2006\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1735(2006))
15. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1822\(2008\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1822(2008))
16. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1904\(2009\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1904(2009))
17. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/1988\(2011\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1988(2011))
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19. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2082\(2012\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2082(2012))
20. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2083>
21. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2133>
22. [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2160\(2014\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2160(2014))
23. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2210>



<u>S/RES/1333</u>	The establishment of the Sanctions Enforcement Team. Calls upon member states to reconsider their diplomatic ties to the Taliban. Also calls for member states to cease the trade of arms with the Taliban	Generally effective measure. Resolution was criticised for supposedly undermining countries who attempted peace negotiations with the Taliban. Another criticism was due to the fact that the sanctions can affect the Afghan general population.
<u>S/RES/1363</u>	All countries called upon to strengthen sanctions from the previous two resolutions (1267 and 1333). Also calls upon member states to provide aid towards neighbouring countries near Afghanistan. Also calls for the investigation for the violation of such measures (if any).	Generally effective measure. Resolution was unanimously voted.
<u>S/RES/1373</u>	Post September 11 attacks. UN member states encouraged to share any intelligence regarding the terrorists. Calls all states to adjust their national law to establish the international conventions on terrorism. Also calls for the restriction of the immigration law to ensure that refugees do not have prior terrorist plans before granted said refugee status.	Most countries agree - some countries who are reluctant are generally uncomfortable with the aspect of nationally freezing one's assets. The UN was criticised for using their power to intervene in the legislative laws of member states.
<u>S/RES/1390</u>	Still continuing the anti-terrorist measures from all past resolutions. There are new additions which focus on further imposing asset freezing, travel bans, and imposing an arms embargo.	The resolution was unanimously voted for; though the criticisms with regard to human right and discrimination still arise.



<u>S/RES/1452</u>	A general agreement that the financial freezing will not involve general expenses; rent, food, medicine, professional fees, and other general necessities	Unanimously voted. No public opinion.
<u>S/RES/1455</u>	Further imposing on the sanctions	Unanimously voted - this has been a thing since the Resolution 1267 after all; no concerns or questions asked
<u>S/RES/1526</u>	Further imposing on the sanctions. Further <i>stressing</i> the need for intelligence exchange between member states.	Unanimously voted. Public opinion still sour towards the sanctions
<u>S/RES/1566</u>	Post Australian embassy bombing in Jakarta. Condemns terrorism as a serious threat to peace and security. Calls upon countries to - based on legislative law - prosecute anyone in support of terrorist acts or within involvement of terrorism. Attempted to ask the Taliban and other terrorist orgs to provide international compensation to the family of victims and others affected.	All member states unanimously agreed (considering that a few days prior, there were terrorist attacks in Pakistan, Egypt, and Iraq)
<u>S/RES/1617</u>	Review of the past imposed sanctions. Defined the <i>nature</i> of anyone associated with Al-Qaeda, Osama bin Laden, and Taliban, as terrorists.	Unanimously voted for. No public opinion (unless you count the further growing islamophobia in the western world)



<u>S/RES/1624</u>	Calls upon member states to adopt necessary measures to prohibit terrorism - combatting fraudulent travel documents, denying asylum to anyone with credible evidence that associates to terrorist groups, and comply with international law.	Generally agreed upon and unanimously voted for. Still concerning the intervention of sovereign member states' legislative law
<u>S/RES/1730</u>	The adoption of a “delisting procedure.” Aka, a process to remove a suspected individual from being blacklisted via petition for reasons which may include residency etc.	Unanimously voted for. However, such a bureaucratic process makes it questionable as to why certain people should ever have to wait to be allowed the right to reside over the suspicion of their involvement in a group which has nothing to do with them at all. (Again, mainly social issue-wise)
<u>S/RES/1735</u>	Approved measures to improve an identification system and control of terrorist. Yes, by further improving and imposing sanctions, but also the improvement of identification via countries contributing names to be listed under the sanctions	Unanimously voted. Public opinion is constant.
<u>S/RES/1822</u>	Further imposing sanctions	Unanimously voted. Public opinion is constant
<u>S/RES/1904</u>	Reviewal of names on consolidated list. Condemnation of Osama bin Laden and other terrorist bodies. Further imposing sanctions	Unanimously voted. Public opinion is constant



<a href="#"><u>S/RES/1988</u></a>	New sanction regime to target specifically Afghan-Talibans - they will be moved to a separate list. Separate “Afghanistan Sanctions Committee” established Afghan government were to send names of individuals to be listed by the committee The new sanctions are to be transparent in order to be enforced fairly	Unanimously voted. No public opinion
<a href="#"><u>S/RES/1989</u></a>	Further imposing sanctions on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda	Unanimously voted. Public opinion constant
<a href="#"><u>S/RES/2082</u></a>	Further imposing sanctions on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda	Unanimously voted. Public opinion constant
<a href="#"><u>S/RES/2083</u></a>	Further imposing sanctions on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda	Unanimously voted. Public opinion constant
<a href="#"><u>S/RES/2133</u></a>	Further imposing sanctions on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda	Unanimously voted. Public opinion constant
<a href="#"><u>S/RES/2160</u></a>	Further imposing sanctions on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda	Public opinion constant
<a href="#"><u>S/RES/2210</u></a>	Further imposing sanctions on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda	Public opinion constant

A very common pattern to see here would be the fact that a majority of such resolutions really mainly focus on the reinforcement of the sanctions. While the given figure above is a quick guide to the summary of the resolutions and how it is affected, delegates are encouraged to further look into the actual resolutions themselves as provided via the hyperlinks on the resolution codes.

With that being said, the general effectiveness of all the sanctions fairly worked for each time -, but of course, especially noted during the time resolution 1735 occurred, the advent of intelligence and plans of terrorism via the internet, as an example of “improvement” - hence the constant revisions, and enforcements.



The Bonn Agreement of 2001 was created after the event of 9/11, where the United States invaded Afghanistan, and one of the key statements that it promised was for the protection of women's rights, as well as for ethnic minorities and religious groups, in which the Taliban have previously violated. Before the invasion, women in Afghanistan were forced to be hidden from others, to the extent of confinement in their homes, meaning that they were no longer allowed to work. With the heavy sanctions that were placed, as mentioned in several of the previous resolutions, and the unemployment of tens of thousands, the Afghan economy suffered exponentially. Rape and human trafficking were common, and these practices were usually conducted by the Taliban themselves, and even until modern day, many laws and regulations established by the Government still violates the Bonn Agreement.

## Premise of Council

Afghanistan has fallen.

On the solemn day of August 15, news reports of the Afghan president, Ashraf Ghani, fleeing the country that was literally falling right in front of him, spread across the world a thousand times over.

Anger. Shame. Disappointment. It was also at this very moment, that the Taliban, the warring power, had assumed power of the nation.

A world in shock of the rapid rise of the Taliban, when months ago were merely just militias engaging in low-intensity conflict in various provinces in the country, are thrown into the front seat of managing a nation. As a massive change of balance of power in the region, the United Nations Security Council's president, who is held by India, has decided to convene the emergency meeting on the issue.

The meeting may only be on the discussion of Afghanistan, but the issue transcends beyond the borders of Afghanistan. Besides the issue of the rapid Taliban takeover, the Security Council will be tasked to address the increasingly dire humanitarian situation and reports of blatant violations of human rights in the country.



## Possible Solutions

The issue of Afghanistan is complex and wide-ranging, and with the new power asymmetry introduced by the Taliban, there is the need for more nuanced solutions on the table.

While this section is not designed with the idea that what follows is a strict guideline by the chairs of what should be in draft resolutions, it should be treated as primary questions that require the need of delegates to answer during the course of the creation of a draft resolution.

1. To what extent can the UN system be mobilised to support Afghans who are directly affected by the takeover, especially vulnerable persons such as women and children?
2. How can the international community hold the new Taliban-led Afghanistan government to account on human rights and freedoms that are fundamentally inseparable?
3. How should the international community be able to render aid to the civilian Afghanistan population, now under the leadership of the Taliban, despite it being sanctioned by the United Nations and multiple member states and international organisations?
4. How should the international community approach Afghanistan, especially on the issue of representation to the United Nations and diplomatic relations?
5. Is it tenable for the United Nations to recognise diplomatically the current state of Afghanistan?



## Bibliography

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