

Committee Guide

UNSC 2023

Our World at a Turning Point

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BREAKING OLD PATTERNS

***Securing Peace
and Enhancing
Human Rights in
Afghanistan***



***“When you’re wounded and left on
Afghanistan’s plains,
And the women come out to cut up what
remains,
Jest to roll to your rifle and blow out your
brains,
An’ go to your Gawd like a soldier.”***

-Rudyard Kipling, “The Young British Soldier”-

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1. Personal Introduction

1.1. Christopher Hoyer



Esteemed Delegates of the UNSC,

it is a pleasure to be able to welcome all of you to this year's session of OLMUN and especially the Security Council! My name is Christopher Hoyer, I am currently 22 years old and study law at the University of Passau. Previously I had the honour to participate in OLMUN as a delegate over the course of three years and then graduate to chairing the UN WOMEN committee last year, an experience, which I hope, will make this years debates all the more fruitful and exciting. As members of the Security Council, it your duty to ensure peace and security in the world, a task, that should not be taken lightly and, which may instill some nervousness in some of you. But rest assured in the knowledge, that my dear colleague Jonathan and I will guide you through the debate and all issues along the way. And be sure to enjoy your time regardless of what may happen on the house's floor!

I wish you all the best for your preparation and enjoyment in your further reading.

You have been given a wonderful opportunity. I am honoured to be serving as president by your side.

Yours very truly,

Christopher Hoyer

1 Personal Introduction

1.2. Jonathan Bösmann

Dear Delegates of this year's UNSC,

I feel honored in welcoming you to OLMUN 2023 and introducing you into this year's topic of the Security Council. I am 19 years old and currently taking exams on my final year of school. Hopefully, by the time OLMUN arrives, I have graduated. Last year I gained amazing experiences by participating in OLMUN 2022 as a Delegate and I am looking forward to chair you in this year's conference. Because this is my first time chairing a committee, please have some indulgence for me. As for me, OLMUN is not all about fruitful debates, thoughtful political discussions, but also about having fun, taking challenges and meeting new people. Try to have a great time.

I wish you all the best for your preparation and I am excited to meet you personally as well as hearing your constructive ideas.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Bösmann



2. What Needs to be Done? - General Information:

The topic of our debate will be „**Securing Peace and Enhancing Human Rights in Afghanistan**”. For you to debate successfully, it is necessary to fully understand the conflict itself, its historical developments and the reasons that lead to the present situation. We created this committee Guide for you to get started in your research and give you a quick overview on the topic and the conflict itself, as well as the Security Council and the action taken by the UN to solve the conflict.

Firstly, we would like to point out that this guide **cannot be your only source of information!** We expect you to conduct your own in-depth research, with the focus on your country’s position and policy. Therefore, it is mandatory for you to understand the reasons for your country’s policy and the responsibility that your country may have. Please inform yourself about your country’s alliances and partners, so that during committee sessions you can work realistically with those countries, that may have similar interests.

Secondly, it is necessary for you to understand the debating process at OLMUN and the functionality of OLMUN in general. Therefore, please read the **OLMUN Handbook**¹ carefully, it provides great information about the procedure during OLMUN and our committee sessions. Furthermore, you need to read the **Rules of Procedure**² and especially the **Rules of Procedure – Security Council**.³ These are especially important during our committee sessions, because the debating process and all motions and points are explained in detail. Both the Handbook and the Rules of Procedure can be downloaded by the attached link or found on our website in the download section.

If you have read and understood both documents, as well as studied this Guide and informed yourself with in-depth research, you are well prepared. If you have any questions or concerns don’t hesitate to reach out to the both of us, we are always happy to be of assistance.

1 [Handbook of OLMUN 2023. \(olmun.org\)](https://olmun.org/handbook)
2 [Rules of Procedure 2023 \(olmun.org\)](https://olmun.org/rules)
3 [Rules of Procedure for Security Council 2023 \(olmun.org\).](https://olmun.org/rules)

3. Securing Peace - About the UN Security Council



The Security Council is one of six main bodies integrated into the United Nations, and its primary function is to ensure international peace and security in accordance with the United Nations' principles and purposes. In response to global conflicts and crises, the Security Council has passed more than 2600 resolutions.

In order to archive its goals, the Security Council has been given powers that include a legally binding commitment, which results in the responsibility of all member states to obey the decisions from the Security Council.

The objective of the Security Council involves determining the existence of a threat, investigating the threat and if necessary, taking actions to resolve the conflict. It is always preferable to use diplomatic methods, e.g. mediation or the appointment of envoys to resolve a conflict, but the Council is also able to authorize military actions or sanctions if necessary.

The Security Council consists of 15 members, five of whom are permanent (People's Republic of China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States of America) and ten that are elected by the General Assembly for terms of two years. Permanent members hold special rights, including the right to veto submitted draft resolutions or amendments on resolutions.

4. A Graveyard of Empires - A History of a Conflict

If one is to understand a present conflict, a look into the past oftentimes lifts the fog of war and clears the path to different perspectives. Especially for Afghanistan, this statement couldn't hold more truth.

From ancient times on, Afghanistan had the misfortune to be in the way of conquerors and empires, all of them believing, its people were no match for their might. A stance all of them would come to regret. Shortly after Alexander the Great passed the Khyber Pass in 326 BC, he was fiercely wounded by an arrow, let loose by an archer.⁴ In turn he had to retreat back from whence he came, his advances halted by determined resistance by native Indians.⁵ A mere three years later he would die in Babylon, aged only 32, far away from his native Makedonia, his empire fracturing into successor kingdoms.⁶ Afghanistan had claimed it's first Empire- with many more to come.

Fast forward to the 19th Century, when amidst the great game, the British Empire sent its forces into the country in 1839 to preempt a Russian takeover and secure their holdings in India. Again, after a mere three years, 16500 men and civilians left Kabul to reach the British garrison in Jalalabad in January of 1842. A single man reached the garrison safely.⁷ The first Afghan war ended in a disaster. But for the British, this wouldn't have been their last stint in Afghanistan, as they returned in 1878, yet again leaving the country after three years in 1881.⁸ Rudyard Kipling would go on to write the poem "The Young British Soldier", encapsulating in verse the desperate situation, the Queens soldiers faced. Especially the poems last verse reads like a sinister harbinger of events to come:

*"When you're wounded and left on Afghanistan's plains,
And the women come out to cut up what remains,
Jest to roll to your rifle and blow out your brains,
An' go to your Gawd like a soldier."*

But what were the reasons for such a disastrous outcome? In his influential book "Afghanistan", which details the history of the country, the country itself, its people and their customs,

4 *Apostolakis et al.*: „Alexander the Great's Life-Threatening Thoracic Trauma", Korean J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2018 Aug;51(4):241-246, accessed on: 15th May 2023.

5 *Edwards*: „Journey's end: The final years of Alexander the Great", published on 19th October 2022, in: <https://www.bl.uk/alexander-the-great/articles/journeys-end>, accessed on: 15th May 2023.

6 *Edwards*, loc.cit.

7 *Bearden*, „Afghanistan, Graveyard of Empires", in: Foreign Affairs, Nov-Dec. 2001, Vol.80. no.6 pp.17-30.

8 *Bearden*, loc.cit.

4 A Graveyard of Empires - A History of a Conflict

Depunee, blames four factors: firstly, the occupation of Afghanistan by foreign troops, which lead to the, by the local populace, much despised fraternisation between Afghan women and British soldiers; secondly, the installation of an unpopular Amir on the throne; thirdly, the harsh acts of British supported parts of the populace against their local enemies; and lastly, the removal of subsidies paid to tribal chiefs.⁹

After one last Anglo-Afghan war, which ended in 1919, Afghanistan gained its independence and became a constitutional monarchy under Mohammed Zahir Schah. Democratic reforms followed, with elections being held for both chambers of parliament and the liberalisation of election laws with the suffrage of women as its final outcome. This did not last however, as in 1973 a coup d'état by Mohammad Daoud Kahn toppled the constitutional monarchy and established a republic.¹⁰ In 1978 Kahn was ousted from power himself and the chaotic reign of Nur Mohammad Thariki began, which itself ended about a year later, when the Soviets entered the country and installed Barbak Karmal as the country's ruler.¹¹

Almost immediately resistance against Soviet occupation stirred and the USA, under President Carter, began arming the newly formed Mujaheddin with weapons, brought into the country by the CIA.¹² At this point in time, the son of a Saudi billionaire, one Osama bin Ladin joined the picture, fighting the Russians. Years of war followed, finally culminating in the Soviets leaving Afghanistan in 1989 after suffering heavy losses in battle and through disease. The communist government held out until 1992, when the Mujaheddin captured Kabul, dragging Afghanistan into a years long civil war, no side was able to decide for themselves.¹³ The rise of the Taliban in Kandahar province in 1994 would herald the beginning of the end of said civil war, them capturing Kabul in 1996 and gaining control of almost all of Afghanistan in 1999.

Through all of this chaos, Afghanistan became a safe haven for international terrorist organisations, such as Osama bin Ladin's al Qaeda, who oftentimes shared values with the reigning Taliban and received training or funding by them.¹⁴ This would however go on to prove itself as a vital mistake by the Taliban, when on September 11th 2001 al Qaeda operatives captured multiple aircraft and attacked the World-Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington D.C., while another attack was thwarted by the passengers onboard the captured aircraft and ended in a field in Pennsylvania.

9 *Depunee*, Afghanistan, pp.384f.

10 *Bearden*, loc.cit.

11 *Bearden*, loc.cit.

12 *Bearden*, loc.cit.

13 *Barfield*, Afghanistan, p.171.

14 *Barfield*, loc.cit.

4 A Graveyard of Empires - A History of a Conflict

The US and their allies were quick to respond by calling upon the UN to establish an international task force to combat terrorism, laying its foundation through resolution **S/RES/1368 (2001)**. Later the same year **S/RES/1386 (2001)** granted the sought after international military mission, putting a special emphasis on Art.53 of the UN-Charta, the right of self-defence. Thus, the international coalition, spearheaded by NATO, who's Art.5 had been invoked for the first time, began their push into Afghanistan, quickly defeating the Taliban and capturing Kabul shortly after.¹⁵ In turn, the Petersberger-accords ended the invasion of Afghanistan, establishing an interim government and laying out a plan for democratisation. Elections followed in 2002. Through the coming years, the Taliban, never wholly defeated, continued to commit acts of terrorism, especially targeting the Afghan population and foreign military missions, keeping the peace in the country.

This continued until 2014, when the Islamic State reared its head in the region, joining the long list of terrorist organisations, active in Afghanistan. First rumours of leaving the country were circulating within foreign military circles but shouldn't prove valid until 2020, when the USA under President Trump signed an unprecedented accord with the leadership of the Taliban, obligating the USA and other NATO members to withdraw their troops within 14 months.¹⁶

What had been agreed should come true on August 30th 2021, when the last three C-17 aircraft would leave Afghanistan, thus ending the over 20 year long American presence in the country.¹⁷ The Taliban quickly captured Kabul and other strategically important cities alongside vast amounts of foreign military equipment still left in the country. Shortly after they would establish the, yet internationally unrecognised, Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, its leader being the leader of the Taliban, Hibatullah Achundsada.¹⁸

15 *Barfield*, p.172.

16 See: FAZ: „Amerikaner und Taliban unterzeichnen Friedensvertrag“, published 29th February 2020, accessed on: 15th May 2023.

17 See: Der Standard: „Letzte US Truppen haben laut Pentagon Afghanistan verlassen“, <https://www.derstandard.at/story/2000129291095/letztes-us-flugzeug-gestartet-auslaendische-truppen-haben-afghanistan-verlassen>, published, 30th August 2021, accessed on: 15th May 2023.

18 As of writing, 16th May 2023.

5. A Law From the Heavens for the Land Below - Afghanistan's Legal System

Even before the second Taliban takeover in 2021, the old constitution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan established the Sharia as a key principle in the Afghan legal system, however not in the capacity seen today.¹⁹ It also constituted Islam as the official state religion, while granting rights to its citizens such as equality between the genders before the law, the freedom of expression, the right to protest, the freedom of communication, the right to elect and be elected (for men and women!), the rule of law and the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty.²⁰ However, while the constitution might have bestowed such rights upon the people under its influence, the actual implementation of its contents could remain doubtful at times, especially seeing, how the intended initial separation of powers was undermined by the overly dominant executive and its autocratic tendencies.²¹

And while under the previous constitution a separation of laws existed into a separate civil, criminal and administrative law, the instatement of the Sharia as the *de jure* (!) only binding legal text has made all of the efforts of establishing a democratic system by previous governments and the international community obsolete.²² As such, it is not surprising, that the Taliban have yet to unveil a new (or any) constitution for their Emirate. Remarks made by a Taliban representative towards the ambassador of China, that the constitution of 1964 would be implemented are more than just doubtful, as action on this matter has yet to be taken by Taliban leadership. However, in 2022 Taliban chief Justice, Abdul Hakim Haqqani, released a book titled "Islamic Emirate and its Order." In his book, the author deliberates the structure and legal system of an Islamic emirate and concludes, the state should possess three key elements:

1. An independent judiciary,
2. An Islamic army,
3. Devine law.²³

19 See: Art.3 Constitution of Afghanistan from 2004.

20 See: Art.22ff.

21 *Hakimi*, „The Judiciary and the Rule of Law in Afghanistan“, published in: *Judicature International*, vol. 105 No.3 2021, <https://judicature.duke.edu/articles/the-judiciary-and-the-rule-of-law-in-afghanistan/>, accessed on: 15th May 2023.

22 *Rahimi*, „Remaking of Afghanistan: How the Taliban are changing Afghanistan's laws and legal institutions“, <https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/papers/remaking-of-afghanistan-how-the-taliban-are-changing-afghanistans-laws-and-legal-institutions/>, published on: 26th July 2022, accessed on: 15th May 2023.

23 *Rahimi*, loc.cit.

5 Afghanistan's Legal System

It is indeed quite ironic, that the author first demands an independent judiciary for a state to function properly. The following shall serve as an explanation of the issues:

Regarding an independent judiciary, prospects do not seem any brighter than they do with the human rights situation or the constitution as a whole. When taking power in 2021, the Taliban ousted almost all judges from the bench, dissolved specialised courts, especially those dealing with gender-based violence and disbarred women from practicing law.²⁴ In addition, the independent bar association was incorporated into the de facto ministry of justice, stripping it of the independence from executive forces so desperately needed to ensure a high standard in the legal professions as well as the protection of human rights and the rule of law. Defence attorneys were required to take a new, oral exam to retain their licence.²⁵ The Taliban then replaced the ousted judges by unskilled laypeople such as Muftis or other persons with an education in Islamic law.²⁶ And while a judge is (in theory) present, his role in the proceedings is to determine the facts of the case, as hinted to by the traditional Islamic legal tradition within the Ottoman Empire. The actual judgement (fatwa) is passed by the Mufti and then given by the judge.²⁷

As stated before, the Taliban courts pass judgement not reliant on prior republican laws, made by the state assembly. The supreme court under Taliban control issued a statement, that none of those laws shall be bases for further judgements. Instead, the Sharia and a supporting document from the Ottoman Empire, the Majjalah, shall be used.²⁸ This especially entails matters on civil- (family law being a special point) and criminal law, which the Sharia lays its focus upon. Apart from that, principles of state structure and governance, religious laws and procedural law is encompassed in the Sharia. However, it does prescribe capital punishment such as the death penalty by stoning or flogging for some criminal offenses.

24 Media statement of the UN: „UN experts: legal professionals in Afghanistan face extreme risks, need urgent international support“, published in Geneva, the 20th January 2023.

25 Media statement of the UN, loc.cit.

26 *Rahimi*, loc.cit.

27 *Rahimi*, loc.cit.

28 *Rahimi*, loc.cit.

6. War, Peace and Desperation - The Current Situation and Present Challenges

Since the Taliban violently took over Kabul and gained control over the government, Afghanistan finds itself in a precarious situation. The main problems, which were, for the most part, already present before the change of power, increased with the withdrawal of western military. They can be split into different topics:

6.1. Humanitarian Crisis

The situation in Afghanistan is rapidly growing into the world's largest humanitarian crisis, with issues surpassing those in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Nearly 23 million people now face acute food insecurity (over 50 per cent of the Afghan population). In January 2022, the UN and partners launched a more than \$5 billion funding appeal for Afghanistan, in the hope of halting the collapse of basic services there.²⁹

6.2. Decreasing Economy and Increasing Drug Trade

With the *de facto* Taliban authorities, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined by up to 35 percent, the cost of a basic food basket rose by 30 percent and unemployment rose by 40 percent.³⁰ Even though the *de facto* authorities vowed to crack down on narcotics, drug production and drug trafficking is increasing under the rule of the Taliban. The reason being the high unemployment rate and a lack of perspective. As such, Afghanistan is accounting for about 85 percent of global opium production at the moment.

6.3. Lack of Recognition and Resistance Against the Taliban

Since taking over the country, the Taliban have ruled as the **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan**, replacing the internationally recognized Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. As the takeover was widely criticized by the international community, no country extended their recognition, but some countries held their diplomatic relations, even now to the **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan**.³¹ Although the Taliban seek international recognition, to integrate themselves into the global world, several countries vowed to never recognize them. Others will only do so if human rights in the country are respected.³² Some countries even designated the Taliban as a terrorist organization. Since the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has never created

29 [Afghanistan | UN News](#)

30 [Afghanistan still a grave humanitarian crisis, senior aid official says | UN News](#)

31 [List of diplomatic missions of Afghanistan - Wikipedia](#) - very useful Overview on who (still) has diplomatic relations to the Taliban

32 [Recognition of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan - Wikipedia](#)

6 The Current Situation and Present Challenges

an exiled government, and the *National Resistance Front (NRF)* has not gained international support, the Taliban are the only viable claimant to the position of being Afghanistan's government. The NRF nevertheless tries to resist the Taliban in a republican insurgency, however, with no territory controlled, they continue waging guerrilla warfare.³³

6.4. Contemplation of Women's Rights

The Taliban, since overthrowing the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, have restricted women's and girls' rights immensely, barring them from attending secondary school, and, from December 2022 onwards, from tertiary school. Furthermore, a dress code for women was implemented, and they are banned from entering e.g., amusement parks, public baths, gyms and sports clubs. They are mostly compelled to stay at home.³⁴ Many women are unable to have their basic needs met without access to employment or aid, including access to healthcare and psychological support in particular for victims of violence, including sexual violence. Moreover, women are banned to work for NGOs, which includes the UN and their mission in Afghanistan itself. These developments are extraordinarily undesirable. Since the international community took action against the Taliban in 2001, women's rights in Afghanistan had been more respected. This improvement was undone swiftly, and the situation even worsened.

6.5. Human Rights

Ever since the Taliban took power, restrictions on women's rights, freedom of the media and freedom of expression increased exponentially. Institutions designed to support human rights were severely limited or shut down completely. Peaceful protesters faced arbitrary arrests, torture and enforced disappearance. The Taliban conducted extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests, torture and unlawful detention of perceived opponents with impunity, creating an atmosphere of fear. Extreme poverty increased, exacerbated by drought and other natural disasters. Public executions and floggings were used as punishment for crimes such as murder, theft, "illegitimate" relationships or violating social norms.

For your resolutions, it is helpful to propose ideas that tackle these problems, because the described challenges represent concrete problems and cover most of the country's troubles. But feel free to make up your own mind about the situation and maybe even try yourself on more complex difficulties. Also try to ask yourself the question under which circumstances your country would recognize the **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan** as a sovereign state.

³³ [Republican insurgency in Afghanistan - Wikipedia.](#)

³⁴ [Afghanistan: UN experts say 20 years of progress for women and girls' rights erased since Taliban takeover | OHCHR](#)

6 The Current Situation and Present Challenges

This can and will be part of your debate about if and how to integrate the country into the international community.

Requirements that need to be fulfilled by the Taliban **could be**: respecting women's and human rights, gender and social equality, a free democratic constitution or even a demilitarization of the country. But try to be realistic!

Another issue, that may be less controversial and therefore more realistic to be tackled, is the question of help for the Afghan people. Points of interest here could be: working with the Taliban at all, making aid more efficient, expanding the work of NGOs in Afghanistan or delivering medical support, food and other vital support.

Moreover, to tackle the situation of instability (but probably making it temporarily worse), one could propose to support the resistance groups financially and militarily, and therefore provoking another war, which could, with enough support of western states, finally drive out the Taliban completely. However, western military just withdrew their troops recently, so this would be more than unlikely to be happening realistically (but maybe fun to debate).

6.6. Actions Taken by the UN

Because of its mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the UN is present in the country and therefore affected by the policy of the Taliban. With women banned to work with NGOs, the way of continuing UNAMA is uncertain, but the UN itself stated, that it will continue. With a funding plan over 4.6 billion dollars, UNAMA represents a big chance in supporting the Afghan people and therefore tackling the humanitarian crisis. For further information about the UN in Afghanistan, please visit the attached links.³⁵

Moreover, with their latest meeting on Afghanistan and the Secretary-General stating, that he would meet with the Taliban, if the moment was right, the UN possesses the best chances, of the present parties, to mediate and reach a beneficial outcome.³⁶

An important problem in your resolutions and our debate therefore could be the question on how to proceed with UNAMA and/or the interference of the UN in general. Please also have a look into the latest resolutions passed by the Security council on the topic of Afghanistan, which describes the UN's stance on the matter quite clearly. The latest resolution can give

35 [United Nations in Afghanistan](#)
[UNAMA | United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan \(unmissions.org\)](#)

36 [Secretary-General's statement following two-day meeting of special envoys on Afghanistan | UNAMA \(unmissions.org\)](#)

7 The Next Steps - Preparation and Deadlines

you great inspiration on how to deal with the situation. Please do not copy the resolution, but rather, try to expand upon its points or concentrate on problems, that were not mentioned in that resolution.

7. The Next Steps - Preparation and Deadlines

During this year's session of the Security Council, you will represent your assigned country's point of view on the matter and try to pass a resolution with other delegations wishing to accomplish the same goals. We have collected a few questions that can help you to start off your research.

Research questions:

1. How and to what extent is the delegation I am representing affected by the overtake of the Afghan government by the Taliban?
2. Did/Does your assigned country have economically relations with Afghanistan?
3. Is your country in any way responsible for the instability in the region? Did your country ever have military in Afghanistan?
4. Is your assigned country criticizing the situation publicly? Has your country ever made a clear statement on the situation? If so, where was the focus?
5. Does your country may have a geopolitical interest in influencing Afghanistan?
6. What actions could be taken by the UN?

In your research, you sometimes won't find clear answers on the questions above or even your own. In that case, it is helpful to interpretate the given facts and sources. **Ask yourself, what your county would do, and which response/action would be appropriate for your countries policy.** You are a delegate of your assigned country. Try to think and act in the way your country's policy requires you to. This is why it is so important, that you understand your country in general and not only on the given circumstance. Try to inform yourself about your country's history, alliances, partners and constitution. It may be helpful to consider getting in touch with your countries embassy and asking them, if they are able to answer your questions.

Like mentioned before, deepened preparation is very important and the key to having a great time during OLMUN. While getting ready for this year's conference, you should prepare both

7 The Next Steps - Preparation and Deadlines

a draft resolution and a policy statement, where you can incorporate your research on the topic and the position of the delegation you have been assigned to represent at the conference.

The **policy statement** consists of a brief, informal overview on your assigned country's position and policy. It is your first expression of your ideas in front of the committee and possess the chance gaining sympathizers even before the lobbying process begins. In hearing other policy statements, you can receive important information about the other countries and find possible partners easily. Noting, that this would be your first appearance in front of the committee, we would urge you to prepare a precise and meaningful statement. In general, we recommend reading out your policy statement, as it is a great introduction to the debate and getting comfortable with the debating process. Policy statements may be short but should entail a minimum of 200 words. However, they should not be longer than 500 words.

The **draft resolution** is the document, that sets out the current challenges and proposes solutions. All the work the UN is doing, is based and expressed by these resolutions and they form the basis for our committee sessions. Therefore, a great deal of your effort in preparing for OLMUN should be invested in writing a constructive resolution. More information and a detailed look into how to write such documents are available in the **OLMUN Handbook**.³⁷ For orientation and inspiration please also have a look at resolutions from the UN³⁸ and passed resolutions from past OLMUN conferences,³⁹ keeping in mind, that your resolution will probably be expanded/amended during our conference.

For all ambitious Delegates we recommend giving an **Opening Speech** in the General Assembly where all Delegates participating at OLMUN 2023 will be present. This is optional; however, the challenge can be quite a fun one to take on! For further information please consult the OLMUN Handbook.

Because we want to ensure that all of you attend the conference sufficiently prepared, we would like to receive both your policy statement and draft resolution by June 6th!

You can simply send them to sc@olmun.org. We will read them through and try to give feedback. If you want conformation or improvement on your **Opening Speeches**, you can send them in too.

³⁷ [Handbook of OLMUN 2023](#).

³⁸ e.g. [s_res_2681.pdf \(securitycouncilreport.org\)](#)

³⁹ e.g. [SC-Kuwait.pdf \(olmun.org\)](#)



8. Helpful Advice

- Be aware that you do not represent your personal opinion and ideas! You are the delegate of your assigned country and behave accordingly. This is the only way to have an exciting debate.
- Practice speaking in front of the group and be prepared for everyone to speak in front of our small committee.
- Find out about possible partners for your resolution early on.
- Most importantly, besides the committee meeting, talk a lot with others to make new friends and attend the evening events. This way you will get the full OLMUN experience!

9. Supportive links

Latest Resolution regarding Afghanistan passed by the Security Council

- [s_res_2681.pdf \(securitycouncilreport.org\)](#)
- [Afghanistan: Vote on Draft Resolution* : What's In Blue : Security Council Report](#)

Coverage of SC – Meeting 8.3.23 with each member state giving a statement on the current situation in Afghanistan, focusing on women's rights

- [Security Council Emphasizes That Punitive Restrictions on Women's Rights, Escalating Hunger, Insecurity Taking Devastating Toll in Afghanistan | UN Press](#)

Topics of the Security Council, that involve Afghanistan

- [Afghanistan : What's In Blue : Security Council Report](#)

Statements on the Question of recognition by several countries

- [Recognition of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan - Wikipedia](#)

Diplomatic relations with Afghanistan – Overview

- [List of diplomatic missions of Afghanistan - Wikipedia098](#)

Information about the ongoing resistance against the Taliban regime

- [Republican insurgency in Afghanistan - Wikipedia](#)

Overview on human rights in Afghanistan

- [Human rights in Afghanistan Amnesty International](#)

Women's rights In Afghanistan

- [Afghanistan: UN experts say 20 years of progress for women and girls' rights erased since Taliban takeover | OHCHR](#)



OLMUN 2023

**22nd International
Session**