

FORUM: SECURITY COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN
SUBMITTED BY:
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Acknowledging that the 2008 deadline to "eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy by the year 2008" set out in the 1998 UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs has not been met,

Further acknowledging the World Health Organization's estimate that the global production of opium should be increased fivefold to account for medical demand, and recognizing Afghanistan's major role in fulfilling that demand,

Recalling the statement of Article 4 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 that its "parties shall take such legislative and administrative measures...to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the production, manufacture, export, import distribution of, trade in, use and possession of drugs,"

Alarmed by the fact that as of 2018, the Taliban is openly active across 70% of Afghanistan, and it is likely that their power and influence have grown since,

Stressing the important role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan,

Further recalling the desire of the Government and people of Afghanistan to reinvigorate their country's standing as a platform of international cooperation,

Aware of the need for transparency in the Independent Election Committee in Afghanistan,

Recognizing that 10% of the Afghani population is malnourished,

Further aware that 59% of infants in Afghanistan have their growth stunted,

Emphasizing the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the 1909 Report of the International Opium Commission (IOC), and the provisions of and regulations set forward by the 1998 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS),

Noting with concern the failures of both the 1961 Single Convention and the 1998 UNGASS in "eliminat[ing] or significan[tly] reduc[ing] the illicit cultivation of [...] the opium poppy" by their respective deadlines of 1998 and 2008,

Guided by the general principle that the heavy reliance of Afghanistan's economy on the opium poppy should and can only benefit the people of Afghanistan fully with a legislative and operative Framework in place to ensure that the entirety of profit generated by the handling of opium is reflected in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Afghanistan,

Taking into consideration the provisions of Chapter XV Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, and the precedent set by Security Council Resolution 1284 (S/RES/1284; 1999) in defining international civil servants,

Mindful of the fact that, of the US\$16,000 per kilogram price of opium pending conversion into heroin on the streets of Europe, traders in Afghanistan earned only US\$800, and Afghani opium farmers earned

only US\$300,

Further mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations in ensuring the full economic independence of Afghanistan, and the role thereof as a prerequisite for peace and stability,

Acting under Chapter VII of the charter of the UN, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. Urges UN entities such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), other relevant UN bodies and NGO's related to the situation in Afghanistan, to prepare reports twice a year and conduct further research in order to give feedback on topics such as educational, infrastructure, industrial development policies and improvements of the Afghan government, and provide a model and a program in parallel with UN principles and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on how to develop the country in all aspects;
2. Calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to cooperate with the Afghanistan government to reduce the amount of illegal opium produced and thereby the amount of drug money supporting terrorist operations by:
 - a) Creating a UNODC-backed investigative team with the aim of identifying:
 - i. common opium smuggling routes
 - ii. key opium-producing regions in Afghanistan
 - iii. the people in control of said regions
 - iv. ways to repurpose this land for other economic activities
 - v. ways to protect farmers who stop producing opium
 - b) Starting to repurpose land used for the illegal cultivation of opium to the cultivation of food products which can be:
 - i. used to sustain the civilian population
 - ii. traded to the government in exchange for extra infrastructure development in the form of better roads, better-funded schools etc.
 - iii. sold on the international stage
 - c) Providing other employment opportunities (e.g. agriculture or textiles) to those working at illegal opium plantations allowing them to:
 - i. Distance themselves from the possible consumption of narcotics
 - ii. Train in new labour markets making them more economically productive
 - iii. Separate themselves from extremist groups often associated with plantations;
3. Further calls upon the United Nations to supervise the electoral process within the country of Afghanistan, which will
 - a) provide annual checkups on the state of Afghani democracy until 2025, a date that can be extended by the SC. (UK)
 - b) Monitor:
 - i. vote collection
 - ii. vote tallying
 - iii. vote reporting
 - c) apply the methodology of the UN electoral security mission in the Central African Republic
 - d) Encourage the disclosure of electoral candidate's affiliation with active militia groups as defined by the UN Security Council, to avoid conflicts of interests;
4. Further urges the dispatch of coalition forces to the Afghanistan region in order to ensure the stability of the region by:
 - a) Ensuring the safety of civilians in the region from terrorist attacks through means such as but not limited to:

- i. The placement of armed forces in the strategically critical areas
 - ii. The provision of safety and shelter for civilians that are under the threat of terrorist attacks
 - b) Encouraging the administration of justice once peace has been achieved in the region by prosecuting any and all individuals that perpetrated or assisted in the carrying out of war crimes and violations of human rights in Afghanistan through the ICC, and to this effect continuing investigations regarding war crimes in Afghanistan
 - c) Protecting those responsible for bringing humanitarian aid to those affected by the situation in Afghanistan
 - d) Upholding order within the region in conjunction with the Independent Electoral Commission and Independent Electoral Complaints Commission
 - e) Creating a number of UN safe zones in Afghanistan, which are:
 - i. To be located in major regional hubs, such as, but not limited to Kabul, Kandahar, Shindand, and Ziranj
 - ii. To be patrolled by troops from the resolute support mission
 - iii. To allow for the safe access by civilians to aid including food, medicine, and water, keeping in mind that this aid is to be provided by the UN and is to be collected at certain, pre-determined points in the day
 - iv. To only allow civilians to stay for a limited amount of time, in order to not concentrate civilians in one location for an extended period, which would make them a target, the only exception to this being for prolonged medical care;
5. Decides, with the powers bestowed upon the Security Council (UNSC) as part of its responsibility of the “pacific settlement of disputes” specified in the eponymous chapter of the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Repertoire”), specifically the Repertoire’s implicit and explicit references to Articles 11, 34, 35, and 99 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish, as a subsidiary body of the UNSC, the United Nations Special Commission of Inquiry into Military Contractors in Afghanistan (SCIMCA; “the Commission”) which shall:
- a) possess an Executive Body made up of exactly 15 Councilmembers, each of whom shall, within 45 days of the SCIMCA’s inception, be appointed by one Member of the UNSC respectively, and amongst whom 2 shall be selected as Co-Executive Chairpersons
 - b) submit to the UNSC, with the consultation of and through the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the Executive Body becoming fully operational, a general organizational plan for the SCIMCA, specifying its structure, operations, non-central short-term aims, operational timeframes, and non-essential staffing requirements, drawn from the broadest possible geographical base, who are to be considered international civil servants , and who are, as the Commission deems necessary on an individual basis through a voting procedure conducted by the Chairpersons requiring a simple majority of Councilmembers present and voting and adhering to the principles of secret ballot and open counting to include:
 - i. staff previously or currently employed by other investigative bodies of intra- and inter-governmental agencies
 - ii. previously or currently employed UN Personnel, excluding those serving respective Member States, as per Part 1 of the aforementioned Article 100
 - iii. UN Peacekeeping forces temporarily transmitted from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), other Peacekeeping missions nearby, or reserve personnel of the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO), to serve SCIMCA — entirely independent of UNAMA — as deemed fit by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations
 - iv. other discretionary non-essential staff as deemed fit through the aforementioned voting procedure
 - c) employ a two-step admissions process for the admission of all non-essential internal (read: not assigned directly by the Secretariat or the UNSC but by the Executive Body) staff with the purposes of ensuring the utmost confidentiality and impartiality of SCIMCA personnel

and eliminating bureaucratic nuisances in the hiring process to make faster the operations of the Commission, which shall comprise no less than:

- i. the submittal and review of a digital application, and extensive background checks through the databases of organizations affiliated with the UN
 - ii. either an online or face-to-face interview with applicants who pass the first stage, testing specifically for bias either in favour or against non-domestic actors in Afghanistan and the employment of defense contractors thereof
- d) employ a general organizational structure with hierarchical and lateral relations of bodies, wherein the Executive Body has the authority and responsibility to:
 - i. oversee the work of other departments and/or groups, through receiving internal reports and appointing, removing, and reallocating staff from and within these departments
 - ii. establish such departments as it sees fit under the Executive Body to serve purposes including but not limited to creating focused research, audit, and investigation departments with more specific aims — also to be decided on internally by the Executive Body, with the consultation and support of relevant staff and other non-SCIMCA UN officials —
 - iii. decide on the specifications of the hierarchical structure not defined in this clause through its internal voting procedure laid out in sub-clause (b)
- e) assume as its central goal the investigation of practices by foreign governments — defined as all UN Member States with the exclusion of Afghanistan involved in any way, shape, or form, militarily or otherwise, in Afghanistan in a form that does not fit the description of a “diplomatic mission” as defined in Article 30 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 — that may or may not be and/or have been in violation of human rights and/or international law, namely UN documents, treaties, conventions, and non-UN-affiliated international legislation, with more significant emphasis placed on the role of the outsourcing of practices — illegal or otherwise — to Contractors
- f) assume as its additional non-central goals:
 - i. an investigation into the conduct of international non-UN military organizations operating in Afghanistan, including those whose operations were sanctioned by the UNSC or any General Assembly (GA) Organs within the last 10 years, and their possible violations of international law as defined in sub-clause (d)
 - ii. the auditing of all UN agencies operating currently or within the last 10 years in Afghanistan, most prominently UNAMA
 - iii. aiding UNAMA in the preparation of their “quarterly Reports on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict” as outlined in its UNSC mandate
 - iv. scrutiny of the domestic conditions of alleged corruption by government officials in relation to said government’s involvement in the situation in Afghanistan, such as but not limited to the initiation of a probe into the relationship between US-based military contractor Academi’s involvement in Afghanistan and the US Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos
- g) work towards its goal as specified in sub-clause (d) and sub-clause (e) sub-sub-clauses (i) and (ii) primarily through the preparation of bi-monthly (once every 15 days) Situation Reports on the current status of its operations and other organizational matters, which shall:
 - i. be made available to the UNSC by the Executive Chairpersons through the Secretary-General within three days of their completion
 - ii. include in, but do not limit to, its list of topics its new findings regarding possible violations of international law in the conditions described above, its longer-term projects on data and information gathering as outlined in sub-clause (g), other status updates relating to current events or revelations on past events, and the implementation of the investigative framework outlined in sub-clause (h)
 - iii. heavily utilize past research done on the topic and relevant documents, such as but not limited to the documents colloquially referred to as the Afghanistan Papers, made public by the US Governmental Agency Special Inspector General for

Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), and work in cooperation with audit and inspection agencies including SIGAR to coordinate and review such documents and aggregate information

- iv. work in coordination with and utilize the regular and special reports prepared by UNAMA on issues such as but not limited to election violence, drug-processing, and civilians in armed conflict
 - h) prepare longer-term Case Reports in addition to the bi-monthly Situation Reports of sub-clause (f), which shall not be published in regular intervals, but rather as deemed fit by the Executive Body, and focus on specific aspects of its wider inspection and investigation into the Afghani situation
 - i) adopt an investigative framework directing the conduct of its investigators:
 - i. which shall include internal provisions regarding both procedural content-related matters of investigations, interviews conducted, and data collected
 - ii. where a system allowing Afghani civilians, public and/or governmental officials, external investigators from other Member States' governmental agencies or non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN and other diplomatic staff operating in Afghanistan (collectively "international staff"), and other relevant groups, entities, and individuals can submit, without requiring access to the internet, a request of inquiry into matters concerning any and all goals of the Commission
 - iii. whose micromanagement as left unspecified in this clause shall be conducted by the Executive Body, and reported back to the UNSC within 90 days of the Executive Body becoming fully operational
 - j) include within its organizational structure a Panel of Experts, whose sole duty it shall be to instruct the Executive Body and other groups and individuals within and/or working for SCIMCA on the legal matters surrounding their work, and which shall:
 - i. exist within the organizational structure of SCIMCA as a panel directly accounting to the Executive Body as delineated in sub-clause (d) sub-sub-clause (i)
 - ii. comprise at least five and at most thirty full-time international law consultants currently or previously employed by the UN, affiliated agencies, or other impartial international and intergovernmental organizations (hereinafter referred to as "Experts"), appointed directly by the Executive Body
 - iii. work on a case-by-case basis, assisting other SCIMCA staff in legal matters concerning investigations, providing counsel on litigation if and when necessary, and monitoring SCIMCA's implementation of the goal stated in sub-clause (f) sub-sub-clause (iii), specifically with regards to a UN agency's responsibility to respect the full sovereignty of Member States in their respective domestic affairs;
6. Strongly endorses the incorporation of a development office under the command of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), named the Office of Infrastructure Development (OID), which shall
- a) assume as its central purposes:
 - i. the construction of infrastructure projects of all categories and magnitudes in Afghanistan for the purposes of the long-term stability of the nation's energy, transportation, and telecommunications networks, its agricultural and industrial development, its public healthcare sector
 - ii. rendering easier the military operations conducted towards eliminating terrorist organizations
 - b) establish three departments for the management of its activities:
 - i. the Budgetary Department, tasked with receiving and coordinating funding from the Secretariat, various organs of the UN such as but not limited to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the consultation of and consent from the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- ii. the Operative Department, tasked with deciding on the necessity of, specifying the categories and magnitudes of, centrally planning the construction of, and allocating necessary funds for the construction of infrastructure projects, and establishing task forces to manage and oversee the construction of such projects
 - iii. the Maintenance Department, tasked with regularly inspecting the conditions of, and allocating funds and creating plans for the maintenance and/or renovation of previously-constructed infrastructure projects;
7. Strongly urges the Afghan government, which will be aided by the UN to this effect, to take the necessary measures to achieve the dissolution of the Taliban military, such as:
- a) Establishing dialogue between the governments of the United States of America, Afghanistan, neighboring United Nations Member States, and the Taliban with a summit to be held in Geneva in the supervision of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations in order to sustain a permanent agreement between the US, Afghanistan and the Taliban calling for the dissolution of their fighting force, assuring members of the Taliban who surrender of:
 - i. The replacement of capital punishment by jail time punishments with varying lengths
 - ii. The provision of monetary support to compensate for their absence to their families
 - iii. The provision of a rehabilitation program after they surrender which will eventually end with them getting education on a specific occupation with a guaranteed work afterward
 - b) applying military pressure on the Taliban, should the peace talks break down, by getting both political and military support of foreign powers and countries
 - c) trying to re-establish lines of dialogue with the leaders of the Taliban to achieve a temporary ceasefire to prevent further casualties on both sides while peace talks are underway
 - d) preventing arms trafficking to the Taliban by taking measures such as:
 - i. organizing inspections to the border personnel to prevent corruption that are backed and funded by the United Nations entities
 - ii. enforcing more severe punishments for the ones that are caught doing arms trafficking
 - iii. increasing patrols in the areas where the Afghan police forces and military know are popular routes for arms trafficking, including routes that can potentially be exploited in the future;
8. Further decides, for the chief purposes and aims of promoting the self-reliance of the Afghani economy on the production of its native plants and harnessing the capabilities of its agricultural industry, that an organization to aid in the legal “production, manufacture, export, import, distribution of, trade in, use and possession of” opium poppies and related substances such as heroin (hereinafter referred to as “the legal handling of opium”) as defined in Article 4 Sub-article (c) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (hereinafter referred to as “the Single Convention”) for the purposes of medical and scientific usage to be named the Afghanistan Dis- Allowance of Heroin Committee (ADHC) be established, and for that organ to:
- a) be incorporated as a joint interlegislational entity between the government of Afghanistan and the UN, the latter represented through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), which shall establish a Special Office of Opium Affairs (SOOA) within itself with the stated purposes of coordinating the activities of UNAMA and ADHC and acting as a diplomatic link between UN, its agencies, affiliated NGOs, and ADHC
 - b) define as its specific aims:
 - i. the elimination or significant reduction of illicit opium handling (as previously defined in the clause body) in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODA), other relevant UN agencies and organs, and

- governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
 - ii. the continuity of support provided to scientific and medical organizations dealing with the proper research, investigation, and medical application of opium substances
 - iii. assisting legal farmers of opium in agricultural matters, and other legal handlers thereof in any given instances of operational failure and/or uncertainty
- c) be incorporated with an organizational structure allowing for maximum possible efficiency in implementing its aims as delineated in the sub-sub-clauses of sub-clause (b), and for that structure to possess the main subsidiary organs of:
 - i. the Council of Governors, tasked with overseeing the operations of ADHC, managing the employment of staff as required by other agencies, utilizing a two-step admissions process for the admission of all additional staff not required in this clause and/or appointed by the Secretary-General, with the purpose of eliminating bureaucratic nuisances in the hiring process to make faster the operations of ADHC, which shall comprise no less than the submittal and review of a digital application, and extensive background checks through the databases of organizations affiliated with the UN, and an individual interview with applicants who pass the first stage, testing specifically for past involvement in the illicit handling of opium plantations
 - ii. the Opium Board, tasked with overseeing all non-organizational internal departments, and all matters relating to the legal handling of opium, including but not limited to details concerning its regulation, restriction and production quotas, transportation, sale, pricing, and frequent review of opium plantations, and requesting from the Council of Governors the establishment of new departments to deal with specific issues relating to its functions as required, the reallocation of staff, and other organizational matters, the promotion of the legal handling of opium within Afghanistan and abroad, and the consultation of the government of Afghanistan in its creation of governmental agencies dealing with and promoting the legal handling of opium
 - iii. the Governmental Coordination Council (GovCC), tasked solely with ensuring coordination and cooperation between departments of ADHC and those of the government of Afghanistan, so as to most efficiently bypass the issues of bureaucratic delay within legal frameworks
- d) incorporate at the time of its inception departments relating to specific aspects of the implementation of the legal handling of opium, a list, expandable in the future as the Opium Board requests and the Council of Governors sees fit, currently to include:
 - i. the Narcotics Operations Bureau (NOB), tasked with investigating the illegal handling of opium, coordinating its operations with the Afghan National Police (ANP) and organizing joint raids of opium production and storage facilities, most significantly but not limited to those owned and/or operated by the Taliban, and breaking up illegal opium production and transportation networks and facilities through direct armed action, infiltration into such organizations, setting up consessional bilateral agreements between such organizations and ADHC, to be authorized by the Opium Board, and employing and all other measures as authorized to the Security Council by the Charter of the United Nations, pending approval from the Council for each operation to be conducted in a confidential voting procedure, so as to not disclose the confidentiality of the NOB's operations
 - ii. the Opium Cultivation Department (OCuD), tasked with overseeing the nationalization of opium plantations, and, wherever and whenever deemed possible by the Department, the initiation of communal/collective ownership schemes thereof, as explained in further detail in the general Framework, in addition to overseeing the operations of the Office of Opium Plantations
 - iii. the Offices of Opium Plantations (OOP), established under the OCuD, with an office for each of the seven United Nations sub-regions of Afghanistan, one

- officer in charge at the national level, and three deputy officers for each of the subregion groups as identified by the UN Statistics Division, tasked with the management of all individual opium plantation offices (OPOs) responsible for each opium plantation to be categorized by the government of Afghanistan
- iv. the Opium Commerce Department (OCOD), tasked with regulating all aspects of the legal opium trade, promoting and allowing the trade of opium exclusively through governmental channels and networks, utilizing economic policy tools to set export quotas on opium, setting a ceiling and/or floor price informed by current market rates in Afghanistan and Europe, and establishing and managing opium sales offices (OSOs) in accordance with and for the purposes of implementing the Framework
 - v. the Department of Opium Transportation (DOT), tasked with ensuring the safe transportation of all opium and opium-related goods, deploying officers at international border crossings and domestic narcotics offices, and encouraging governmental services aiming to increase the role of the government of Afghanistan in opium transportation
 - vi. the Agricultural and Biochemical Consultation Department (ABCD), tasked with offering advice to legal opium farmers on the most optimal agricultural situations, selecting, distributing, and regulating the chemicals used in opium farming, and conducting biennial checks on each individual opium plantation, so as to ensure safe and uniform farming standards;
- e) implement a general framework for the legal handling of opium poppies (hereinafter referred to as “the Framework”), by setting forth a new deadline of 2045 for its operations in Afghanistan, wherein the framework shall:
- i. aim to decrease the price markup of illicit opium, and to ensure that the entire process through which legal opium gets sold to medical practitioners and other scientific organizations is overseen by Afghani public officials
 - ii. aim to eliminate the networks through which illicit opium is produced, manufactured, transported, and sold, and to that end, cooperate with national, international, and regional narcotics organizations and police forces to the fullest extent
 - iii. aim to set up new networks of legal opium trade, initially to be controlled exclusively by the central government of Afghanistan, and gradually transformed into controlled, mixed market environments, so as to ensure the smooth transition of the production and manufacturing of opium and opium products towards exclusively medical and research purposes, and provide a path for illicit opium farmers to, after serving their sentences as deemed fit by the Judicial Council outlined in sub-clause (e), integrate into the legal opium production network
- f) establish within itself a Framework Coordination Office (FCO), consisting of three sub-offices for the three stages of the legal handling of opium, deduced from the definition of Article 4 Sub-Article (c) of the Single Convention, defined as:
- i. the “production and manufacturing of opium” stage, which shall be managed by the First Coordination Sub-Office (1CS)
 - ii. the “export and import, distribution of, and trade in opium” stage, which shall be managed by the Second Coordination Sub-Office (2CS)
 - iii. the “use and possession of opium” stage, which shall be managed by the Third Coordination Sub-Office (3CS)
- g) direct the 1CS as established in sub-clause (b) sub-sub-clause (i) to, in coordination with the previously established Opium Cultivation Department (OCuD) and the Offices of Opium Plantations (OOP), implement the nationalization and communalization of opium plantations, manage their bureaucratic matters, and appoint from a panel of scientists, agriculture engineers, government officials, law experts, and other staff whose professions are required by the 1CS, regional framework inspectors (hereinafter referred to as “inspectors” to each plantation, a production and manufacturing oversight team, which

shall ensure full coordination between the 1CS and individual opium farmers, the latter of which shall be represented in official meetings conducted between the oversight team and farmer groups operating each plantation by farmer representatives elected amongst the group, rotating twice each year

- h) direct the 2CS as established in sub-clause (b) sub-sub-clause (ii), in coordination with the Opium Commerce Department (OCD) and the Department of Opium Transportation (DOT), ensure the creation and maintenance of and promote the utilization of an easily-accessible distributary network, comprising land, rail, or air transportation services provided either by the government of Afghanistan or by ADHC in coordination with UNAMA
- i) direct the 3CS as established in sub-clause (b) sub-sub-clause (iii) to aid with the legalization of opium for medical purposes within the bounds of official UN documents, and regulate the usage and possession of it, through measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. aiding in the management of police operations on the production of legal opium
 - ii. providing assistance to investigators and other government officials regulating the safety and legality of the storage of opium and opium products
- j) assent that the details of this Framework left unspecified in this clause shall be made certain in meetings between ADHC, Afghani government officials, and observer delegations of all willing Security Council Members.