



BUCKMUN XIII

Historical Security Council

Chair:

Isabela Escobar - Buckingham School
Juan Pablo Coy - Universidad del Rosario
Sebastián Quiroga - English School

Topics:

Topic A: Third Afghan War
Topic B: Korean War



A. DAIS PRESENTATION

Our names are Isabela Escobar Zambrano, Juan Pablo Coy Jaramillo and Sebastián Quiroga, we want to give you the warmest welcome to the Historical Security Council of BUCKMUN XIII. We are passionate to UN models. We believe this, when done with awareness, discipline and commitment, create positive impacts on the world; How: delegates informed about the issues that give directions other than history and articulated understanding from multidisciplinary necessary to resolve conflicts and disputes. It is precisely what we expect of you as delegates being a grain of sand that can support the positive impact that our generation is committed to carry potential to the world. Also, we faithfully believe in honest and ethical work to be printed on all actions that we have as human beings, being one of the main scenarios in which this should be applied.

Further, I am Juan Pablo Coy Jaramillo, am a VI semester Law student, starting an emphasis on Criminal Law and an III semester International Relations student, applying for an emphasis on security, peace and conflict at Universidad del Rosario. I started at UN conferences 10 years ago, during this journey I have been delegate multiple times, dais many others, I was Academic Secretary and Secretary-General when I was in school and in university I was part of the Board of ONU-Rosario until June of 2019 and currently the Director-General for MUNUR, Model UN at Universidad del Rosario. I am teacher assistant to the subject Fundamentals of Public International Law, worked with the school I graduated as Faculty Advisor and I currently work as a Paralegal in a Law Firm. I am passionate about photography, video games, sport fishing, dancing and beer and wine tasting. For me, it is necessary to invite you to give the best of you, not only during the conference but always, these events are the perfect platform for achieving challenges, personal or academic. You never know what you are capable if you do not dare to try.

My name is Isabela Escobar Zambrano, I am in tenth grade at Buckingham School. I firmly believe that model UN is a space in which every person is capable of producing nourishing ideas, for the topics treated in every commission. This in order to generate several contributions in the development of diverse solutions. Moreover, I am certain that each delegate has pertinent skills which will help the evolution of the committee. I hope you will employ



your virtues as delegates and leaders throughout this experience and contact us if there are any doubts.

I am Sebastián Quiroga, I study at The English School. I personally consider that MUN is the perfect place to show us, youth, really want for this world to be and how to change, I consider that it's the perfect place not only to learn about current geopolitics, but the perfect place to learn how to make the world a better place. I deeply believe on the concept of *"be the change you want to see in the world"* as in my future I wish to do politics and continue with this believe. Furthermore, I expect that the delegates in the committee will be able to learn and reflect more than win academic prizes. Furthermore, I aim that our delegates reflect towards their ethical thinking and build a strong criteria.

Sincerely, Isabela, Juan Pablo and Sebastián

coyjuanpablo@gmail.com

isaescobar1207@gmail.com

sebastianquiroga@englishschool.edu.co

B. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

a. HISTORY

The United Nations Security Council was created the 24th of October, 1945. The committee originally consisted of 11 members, the 5 veto powers along with 6 countries that were selected by the General Assembly for a time lapse of 2 years. This was later changed on 1965 making the non-permanent members from 6 to 10. All the powers the Security Council has towards taking direct actions such as economic, diplomatic and military sanctions are specified throughout the Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII as the UN Charter Article 24.2 states.

The 5 veto powers were chosen as this were the victors at the Second World War, this were originally the Republic of China, the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The Republic of China was replaced as a veto by the People's Republic of China in 1971, and the USSR after its dissolution in 1991, its seat was transferred to the Russian Federation.



The United Nations Security Council creation is the maximum representation not only the most effective institutionalization effort inside the International System, but the consolidation of a specific regime and power balancing through the creation of organisms and a legal framework at the disposal of the five great powers that emerged as winners of World War II.

In 1945, the Security Council came out as one and the most important of the six main organs of the United Nations as a consequence of not only to the binding effect of its resolutions to all members, but also for being the responsible of safeguarding the principles of the United Nations such as international peace and cooperation between its members in order to solve the problematics that threat those.

The UNSC's first meeting was held on 17 January 1946 to set organizational management. From that moment on, the United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, at the time, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China, protected their interest and position inside the international community by their permanent position on the Council. (Petersen, 1965).

The dominance of the permanent members in the Security Council during the first decades since its establishment of the UNSC probably has been the solidest in its history due to polarization after World War II. The first years of activity of the committee coincided with the phase of maximum tension of the Cold War, generating a very high number of meetings and increasing the pressure within the UNSC, as the Petersen's (1965) work shows. The use of the veto power (the capacity to block a resolution from passing, even if the country that exercises its veto power is the only one to vote against said resolution) by permanent members of the Security Council has always been one of the most important rights in favor of the permanent members and it also represents one of the main controversial provisions of the UN Charter.

In 1971 Resolution 2758 changed the composition of the committee by introducing the People's Republic of China as a permanent member in replacement of the Republic of China due to the increasing recognition by the international community of the People's Republic of China as the legitimate government of China. (Makdisi & Prashad, 2017)

b. FUNCTIONS

The Security Council is the most important and predominant organ of the United Nations, counting with 15 members (10 not constant and 5 constant). It is mainly in charge of maintaining peace in global manners as well as security, following the fundamentals of the UN.



It also, has the purpose of investigating any quarrel which could have international repercussions. Likewise, it suggests techniques which aid the resolution of the disputes seeking for an agreement. The Security Council generates plans for the formation of systems, in order to regulate armament and the use of it. As well, it determines the presence of threats against the integrity of peace, implying violent and/or warlike actions. Furthermore, it recommends the actions that should be conducted regarding these problematics, or the entering of new members. On the other hand, the Security Council summons members to impose monetary sanctions or other means with the purpose of avoiding force or aggression in the resolution of conflicts. However, it has the jurisdiction to take military action in contrary of a certain aggressor. Moreover, it employs the use of trusteeships of the roles of the United Nations in strategic areas. Finally, it is able to propose to the General Assembly the arrangement of a Secretary General, and in conjunction, elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

C. TOPIC A: THIRD AFGHAN WAR

a. INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC A

The Afghans have been in a constant war once the Taliban insurgent group took control of the Afghan government in 1996. The conflict bursted following the attacks generated at September 2001 New York, United States. Also known as the 9/11. It left approximately 3000 casualties. The attack was orchestrated by the head of the insurgent grupo Al-Qaeda Osama Bin Laden, which was protected by the Taliban government in Afghanistan.

The main problem consists in the over tolerance that the Taliban regime had upon this belligerent group. Taliban imposed cruel punishments as the islamic law. For instance, men were obligated to grow their beards, and women were forced to use covering burqa and female education was disapproved. Additionally, the Taliban regime censured the press to their acquaintance. For instance, in the performance of public executions. Moreover, the war was divided in 3 phases. The first 2 months were the fall forwarding the of the Taliban; the extreme conservative political and religious faction had the commanded of Afghanistan. As well as supplied protection to the belligerent group al-qaeda, responsible for the attack. The second part lasted from 2002 to 2008. It was determined by strategy proceeding from the United States. It had the purpose of ending with the Taliban through military tactics and generate new



institutions of the Afghan government. The third separation, was the constant military and politic action from the United States against insurgent groups in Afghanistan.

In 2009 Barack Obama incremented the implementation of military presence in Afghanistan, together with the NATO combat mission, in order to protect the society from Taliban efforts. The strategy failed to be successful due to the considerable amount of attacks and victims in Afghanistan. Currently the problem continues regarding the unresolved peace negotiations between the government of the United States and the Taliban group.

b. KEY WORDS FOR TOPIC A

- *Insurgent groups*: factions of people who perform rebellious acts which that do not reach the proportions of an organized revolution, however, are against the law. (2019)
- *Counterinsurgency*: program or an act of combating belligerent groups warfare and subversion.
- *NATO*: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty of April 4, 1949, which sought to create a counterweight to Soviet armies stationed in central and eastern Europe after World War II. (Amadeo, 2020)
- *Sovereignty*: supreme authority within a territory as well as the the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order. (Philpott, 2016)
- *Mujahideen*: refers to the Muslims who proclaim themselves warriors for the faith. (Britanica, 2019)
- *Bilateral Security Agreement*: states that Afghanistan and United States are compromised to endure a long-term strategic cooperation in areas of mutual interest, taking into account peace efforts, security, and stability. (Recknagel, 2014)
- *Provisional government*: also known as an interim government or transitional government, is an emergency governmental authority organised in order to manage a political transition. It is normally used in the cases of new nation formation or the proximate the collapse of the previous governing administration. (Peeling, 2014)
- *Belligerence*: aggressive or warlike behaviour. (2019)

c. HISTORY OF THE ISSUE



Back in 1999, the United Nations Security Council decided that it was necessary to create a committee that was responsible to adopt sanctions against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. This committee linked the two groups as terrorist entities and imposed sanctions on their funding, travel, and arms shipments. A couple of years later, in 2001 a commander of the Northern Alliance, an anti-Taliban coalition, is assassinated by al-Qaeda operatives. The killing of Massoud, a master of guerilla warfare known as the Lion of the Panjshir, deals a serious blow to the anti-Taliban resistance. Additionally, Al-Qaeda operatives hijack four commercial airliners, crashing them into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, DC. A fourth plane crashes in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Near to three thousand people die in the attacks.

Later that same year the government agrees into a resolution that authorizes the use of force against those responsible for attacking. This will be later used by Bush administration as a reason to decide counterterrorism methods. The end of the Taliban regime is generally tied to this date, when the Taliban surrender Kandahar and Taliban leader Mullah Omar flees the city, leaving it under tribal law administered by Pashtun leaders. Despite the official fall of the Taliban, however, al-Qaeda leaders continue to hide out in the mountains.

In 2002 the first major ground attack and the largest operation since Tora Bora, is launched but is not that significant despite the size of it. President George W. Bush calls for the reconstruction of Afghanistan in a speech and he says that is it possible evoking the post-World War II Marshall Plan that revived Western Europe. But the United States and the international community do not come close to Marshall Plan-like reconstruction spending for Afghanistan.

Later on in 2003, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) assumes control of international security forces (ISAF) in Afghanistan, expanding NATO/ISAF's role across the country. It is NATO's first operational commitment outside of Europe. Originally tasked with securing Kabul and its surrounding areas, NATO expands in September 2005, July 2006, and October 2006. The number of ISAF troops grows accordingly, from an initial five thousand to around sixty-five thousand troops from forty-two countries, including all twenty-eight NATO member states. In 2006, ISAF assumes command of the international military forces in eastern



Afghanistan from the U.S.-led coalition, and also becomes more involved in intensive combat operations in southern Afghanistan.

When Obama's administration came to office, he reported plans to send seventeen thousand more troops to the war zone. He reaffirms campaign enunciations that Afghanistan is the more imperative U.S. front against terrorist powers and states that the United States will follow to a timetable to draw down most combat qualities from Iraq by the end of 2011. But a while later on, president Obama announces a unused method for the war effort, interfacing triumph in Afghanistan to a consistent Pakistan.

In 2011, al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, careful for the 9/11 attacks in New York and Washington, is murdered by U.S. powers in Pakistan. As President Obama plans to report the withdrawal of many or all of the thirty thousand surge troops in July, congressional legislators dynamically call for a rushed drawdown of U.S. troops, in spite of the reality that a couple of inspectors fight for a kept up military engagement. Within the between times, anti-Pakistan conversation creates in Afghanistan, where specialists have long blamed fear-based oppressor secure safe houses in Pakistan for viciousness in Afghanistan. Afghan President Hamid Karzai rehashes that all-inclusive powers have to be center their military endeavors over the border in Pakistan. For years we have said that the fight against terrorism is not in Afghan villages and houses," he says.

January following year, the Taliban strikes a bargain to open an office in Qatar, a move toward peace talks that the United States sees as a pivotal parcel of a political settlement to ensure a steady Afghanistan. In February, U.S. Defense Secretary Leon Panetta announces the Pentagon's organize to conclude combat missions by as early as mid-2013 and move to a essentially security offer assistance portion in Afghanistan. By 2014 troops were still energetic so president Obama reports a timetable for pulling back most U.S. powers from Afghanistan by the conclusion of 2016.

In 2017 the U.S. drops its most capable non-nuclear bomb on suspected Islamic State aggressors at a cave complex in eastern Nangarhar Territory. The weapon, known colloquially as "the mother of all bombs," comes as recently chosen President Donald J. Trump delegates



decision-making specialists to commanders, counting the plausibility of including a few thousand U.S. troops to the about nine thousand as of now sent there. The bombarding casts a highlight on the rise of the Islamic State in Afghanistan. At the same time, the Taliban shows up to be as solid as ever, and the U.S. military portrays the war as a stalemate. Kabul encounters suicide bombings on a scale never some time recently seen, whereas the Taliban control or challenge more than a third of the nation. U.S. Marines are once once more dispatched to Helmand.

Arrangements between the United States and the Taliban in Doha enter their most noteworthy level however, building on energy that started in late 2018. The talks between U.S. special emissary Zalmay Khalilzad and best Taliban official Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar center on the United States pulling back its troops from Afghanistan in trade for the Taliban vowing to block universal terrorist bunches from working on Afghan soil. The ramped-up discretion takes after signals that President Trump plans to drag out seven thousand troops, around half the whole U.S. arrangement. A while later, President Trump unexpectedly breaks off peace talks a week after best U.S. negotiator Khalilzad declared that an understanding had been come to “in principle” with Taliban pioneers. In a tweet, Trump says he canceled a mystery assembly with the Taliban and Afghan President Ghani at Camp David after a U.S. officer was murdered in a Taliban assault. The Taliban says it’s “committed to proceeding negotiations,” but cautions that the cancellat

d. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE TOPIC

The afghan war has continued currently by the means of the following reasons, there has been a poor political clarity regarding the government mandate. Nevertheless, the Talibans have had a determinant influence regarding peace negotiations which has permitted the growth of violence perpetrated by the Islamic state military in Afghanistan.

On the one hand, on April 2017 the United States attacked the Islamic state with a nuclear bomb in the eastern Nangarhar Province. This act occurred while President Donald Trump contemplated the possibility of placing more troops in Afghanistan. With this bombing, the Taliban solidified and had military and political control over more than one third of the country. Four months later, President Donald Trump officially extended the afghan war. He



signaled the afghan policy in order to increase the number of troops placed in Arlington, VA with the purpose of suggesting the avoidance of the appearance of new belligerent groups. Trump decides that the removal of troops depends distinctly on the “conditions on the ground”. As well as, requesting the active involvement of countries such as India, considering the massive destruction in Afghanistan.

Additionally, Trump while refusing to settle in political terms, promises to detach the specific combat norms. The United Nations simultaneously reports a severe human rights violation and an a small increase in the losses due to the attacks in afghan territory. Furthermore, the first month of 2018, the Taliban carried out several attacks among the American domain, Kabul, in Afghanistan. The attacks generated around 115 casualties and a considerable growth in violence in the zone. As this occurred the president of the United States, conducted the “Afghanistan plan” which consisted in the mobilization of troops throughout rural area. For instance, this invasion was concentrated in opium sectors which affected the Taliban economical state. Therefore, the US terminated the security assistance provided to Pakistan due to the refuge given to the Taliban militants. Nevertheless, in February 2019, the Taliban initiate peace negotiations with the American government.

In this moment the compromises between both the United States and Afghanistan reach the most effective point during the conflict. Special envoy Zalmay Khalilzad and top Taliban official Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar agreed that Taliban must not permit the management of insurgent groups in afghan territory. This exchange would only occur if the US would, as well, remove its 7000 troops from the country. Khalilzad suggested an intra-afghan discussion regarding the governmental and political system, including a possible cease fire after the negotiations.

Notwithstanding, in September of the same year the president of the United States broke the peace dialogues developed in February. The reason for this to occur, was a statement made by special envoy Khalilzad in an interview: “we have reached an agreement in principle”, with Taliban members. President Trump had not given a complete approval regarding the discussion, meanwhile, the violence in Afghanistan continued.



e. FOCUS OF THE TOPIC

The discussion must be based on whether the actions of the United States are currently valid or on an international level if there would be responsibilities within the international criminal court or if we are still in the focus of analysis of Ius In Bellum and not Ius Post Bellum.

That in order to determine what stage of international humanitarian law we are in, how these norms of international customary law should be applied and especially how a solution can be generated considering that in September 2019 Trump left the negotiation scenario.

f. QUESTION A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMAS)

1. What jurisdiction does the security council have in order to impose sanctions to governments which enable insurgent group practices?
2. What international policies are found as affected by means of sovereignty?
3. Which organisms could be developed or used, in order to evaluate the concerns of sovereignty?

D. TOPIC B: KOREAN WAR

a. INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC B

The Korean war was the first main warlike conflict after the second world war. It consisted in a prolonged dispute between north and south korea, developing mostly in 1950. The south was allied with United states, meanwhile, the north was firmly supported by the soviet union and china. Ergo, this opposing support, is one of the reasons by which the United States began to develop hostilities with the soviet union before the cold war. The united states intervened in Korea's conflict in order to avoid the expansion of communist ideals. This was done through the use of the Truman Doctrine. It consisted in maintaining communism contracted. President Harry S. Truman stated that the American government should give support economically and politically to those countries which have experienced potential due to communist practices. For instance, Turkey and Greece.

On the other hand, the American government was entailed in this conflict by the means of the domino theory. It was founded with principles of the Truman doctrine. The domino theory was a Cold war policy which "suggested a communist government in one nation would



quickly lead to communist takeovers in neighboring states”. For the united states this also meant the decay of a country which adopted communist ideals. The term domino comes from the idea of the fall of one country after another. The american government had the purpose of preempting the possibility of any country converting to communism. However, the soviet union managed to expanded this ideal un Cuba, North Korea, and Vietnam.

The principal conflict starts on 1945 with the ending of the second world war, since Japan had control over the Korean peninsula during the world war. Hence, the United states and the soviet union in conjunction, aided Korea in order to regain the power of the region. The soviets were victorious regarding the northern part of korea, meanwhile the americans we able to aid the southern part. Both parts seeked for retaliation. Therefore, after this force dispute, korea was formally divided in two. Northern and southern korea, one with communist tendencies managed by Kim Il-Sung and the other anti-communist, with president Syngman Rhee. When having two different political ideals, the hostilities between both sides increased considerably in the period 1948-1950. By 1950 north korea entered southern territory along with the soviets. This was considered as the event that triggered the Korean war.

b. KEY WORDS FOR TOPIC B

- *Armistice*: a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the warring parties; truce. (Kiger, 2018)
- *Warfare*: engagement in or the activities involved in armed conflict. (2019)
- *Withdrawal*: remove or take away (something) from a particular place or position in means of troops and military. (Graham, 2019)
- *Retaliation*: the action of returning a military attack; performance of a counter-attack. (Markasian, 2019)
- *Ultrnationalism*: extreme nationalism that promotes the interest of one state or people above all others. (Staal, 2014)
- *Ceasefire*: a temporary suspension of active military hostilities. (Gannon, 2019)
- *Infantry*: soldiers fighting by foot. (2019)
- *Artillery*: large-calibre weaponry used in warfare on land. (2019)
- *Commonwealth of nations*: a free association of sovereign states comprising the United Kingdom and a number of its former dependencies who have chosen to maintain ties of



friendship and practical cooperation and who acknowledge the British monarch as symbolic head of their association. (Rosenburg, 2020)

c. HISTORY OF THE ISSUE

The 15th of August, 1945, after the victory of the allied forces against Japan, the old territories of the Nippon Empire, were left, abandoned by Emperor Hirohito's forces, one of the main territories left over was the Korean Peninsula. In 1948 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America decided to divide the Korean Peninsula in half at the 38th parallel. From this division two sovereign states were created, at the north a socialist nation lead by Kim-Il Sung (Kim Jong-Un's grandfather), influenced by Stalin's USSR. Meanwhile at southern area of the peninsula a American-influenced capitalist sovereign state was founded under the reign of the democratically elected Syngman Rhee. It should be remarked that the United Nations were always supervising and in favor of the southern state, up to the point of supervising the 1948 presidential elections.

Both nations proclaimed themselves as the sovereign governor for the whole Korea and considered the border line as a temporal factor. From 1948 to 1950 the tensions were extremely high between the 2 sides in dispute but no major conflict occurred, but several massacres occurred. South Korean army between 1948-1950 was involved throughout the nation's expansion in several massacres between them there are massacres such as: Jeju Uprising (1948-1949), Yeosu-Suncheon rebellion (1948), Mungyeong massacre (1949), Bodo League massacre (1950).

The actual conflict began on June 25, 1950 when the North Korean Army known as the Korean People's Army (KPA) crosses the border at the 38th parallel and advanced towards South Korea. Up to this point is where the Security a Council committee will take place at.

d. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE TOPIC

*Note: the time of the committee begins on June 25 1950.

On may the 10th 1948, south korea proceeds to have a new chief of state as president: Syngman Rhee. While North Korea was led by Kim Il Sung. The Korean war initiated officially



on June 25 1950, when approximately 75,000 militants from the North Korean People's army passed the border at the 38th parallel dividing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (South), and the North. This invasion was determined as the first military movement of the Cold War. A month later the United States placed troops in order to support South Korea. North Korea had communist political ideals that lead to the chinese and soviet support.

e. FOCUS OF THE TOPIC

The discussion must be based on whether the actions of the United States were valid or on an international level if there would be responsibilities within the international criminal court or if we are still in the focus of analysis of *Ius In Bellum* and not *Ius Post Bellum*.

That in order to determine what stage of international humanitarian law we are in, how these norms of international customary law should be applied and especially how a solution can be generated considering that in 1950 The United Nations intervened in the Korean War.

f. QUESTION A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMAS)

1. How can the security council intervene in the dispute between north korea and south korea?
2. Which organs of the United nations are necessary in order to handle the violent conflict?
3. In what way are the international humanitarian laws at stake and how can the united nations, with the collaboration of the countries involved, improve the situation in korea?

E. INFORMATION REGARDING POSITION PAPERS

The position papers are a mandatory document for this committee. A physical copy of the position paper should be handed in to the chair. There must be 1 position paper per topic. The length of the paper must be minimum and maximum 2 pages, without taking into account references and bibliography.

F. INFORMATION REGARDING OPENING SPEECHES

There will be two separate opening speeches, one for topic A and the other for topic B. Each delegate will dispose of 1 minute per speech.

G. REFERENCES



Mujahideen / Islam. (2019). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved 14 December 2019, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mujahideen-Islam>

Sovereignty (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy). (May 31 2003). *Plato.stanford.edu*. Retrieved 14 December 2019, from <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/sovereignty/>

Korean War. (2019). Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.history.com/topics/korea/korean-war>

Causes of the Korean War. (2019). *History Crunch - History Articles, Summaries, Biographies, Resources and More*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from https://www.historycrunch.com/causes-of-the-korean-war.html#

Truman Doctrine / Definition & Facts. (2019). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Truman-Doctrine>

Containment / foreign policy. (2019). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/containment-foreign-policy>

Caplan, B. (2019). *The Domino Theory Reconsidered* - Econlib. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.econlib.org/the-domino-theory-reconsidered/>

The Korean War: Timeline. (2018). *Cbsnews.com*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/the-korean-war-timeline/>

Functions and Powers of the Security Council (Chapter V of UN Charter) | United Nations Security Council. (2019). *Un.org*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/repertoire/functions-and-powers>

Afghanistan War - The Obama surge. (2019). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Afghanistan-War/The-Obama-surge>

The Afghan war: The short and long story. (2019). *BBC News*. Retrieved 17 December 2019, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-49192495>

A Timeline of the U.S. War in Afghanistan. (2019). *Council on Foreign Relations*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-war-afghanistan>

Bilateral Security Agreement ::: Embassy of Afghanistan. (2019). *Afghanembassy.us*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.afghanembassy.us/document/bsa/>

Recknagel C. (2014). *Explainer: Key Points In U.S.-Afghan Bilateral Security Agreement*. *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.rferl.org/a/explainer-bsa-afghan-us-security-agreement-bsa/26613884.html>

The history of the Afghanistan war - CBBC Newsround. (2012). *Bbc.co.uk*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/15214375>

War in Afghanistan | Global Conflict Tracker. (2019). *Global Conflict Tracker*. Retrieved 16 December 2019, from <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/war-afghanistan>

Peeling, S. (2020). *Provisional Government | International Encyclopedia of the First World War (WWI)*. *Encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net*. Retrieved 18 January 2020, from https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/provisional_government

Graham-Harrison, E. (2019). *Afghanistan: current US withdrawal plan risks 'total civil war', top envoys say*. *the Guardian*. Retrieved 18 January 2020, from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/sep/03/us-afghanistan-troop-withdrawal-peace-ambassadors>

Malkasian, C. (2019). *What a Withdrawal From Afghanistan Would Look Like.* (2019). *Foreign Affairs*. Retrieved 18 January 2020, from



<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/afghanistan/2019-10-21/what-withdrawal-afghanistan-would-look>

Gannon, K and Faiez, R. (2019). Taliban council agrees to cease-fire in Afghanistan. AP NEWS. Retrieved 18 January 2020, from

<https://apnews.com/caa4c5aaf88e982ed0cdb4e132b0d89c>

Petersen, K. (1965). The Business of the United Nations Security Council: History (1946-1963) and Prospects. *The Journal of Politics*, 27(4), 818-838.

Makdisi, K., & Prashad, V. (2017). *Land of Blue Helmet's: The United Nations and the Arab World*. Oakland, California: University of California Press.

A Timeline of the U.S. War in Afghanistan. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-war-afghanistan>

Afghanistan. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/afghanistan/>

The history of the Afghanistan war - CBBC Newsround. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/15214375>

