



<b>Forum:</b>	SECURITY COUNCIL
<b>Issue:</b>	Taking measures to prevent creation and harbouring of international terrorist organizations in the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
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## INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan has been facing severe issues for several years now one of which includes the country being ruled by international terrorist organizations such as the ruling of The Islamic fundamentalist group also referred to as Taliban, since 1996. The country has been undergoing a never ending war for over 20 years now with the help of the United States and NATO in order to remove the Taliban from power. Moreover, as of this year the United States completed their withdrawal of troops on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August meaning the twenty year war has come to an end with the Afghan government collapsed and the country left under the Taliban rule as they have also taken over Kabul. The aim of the United Nations' Security Council is to ensure measures on these organizations in order to prevent them from ruling the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.

## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

*Harbouring:* to shelter or hide (criminal or wanted person/group)

*Terrorist organizations:* a political movement that uses terror in order to achieve their goals

## WHO IS THE TALIBAN

The Taliban is a Pashtun, Islamic group that regained their power in Afghanistan as of 2021 and people were more aware of them throughout the mid-1990s since they starved civilians, destroyed several homes, and burnt land. Their leader that had ultimate authority on political, religious, and military affairs was known as Mawlawi Hibatuallah Mkhundzada however the founders are Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, who was also the head of the political office in Doha and Mohammad Omar, who served as the groups' first supreme leader. Moreover, the group receives major support with regards to finance, weaponry, and logistics from Pakistan even after the 9/11 attacks.

## UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT

On October 7, 2001 Afghanistan was lifted from the Taliban rule as the United States invaded the country in order to avenge the Al-Qaida September 11 terrorist attacks. Their aim was to hunt down and capture Osama Bin Laden and further punish the Taliban for allowing



Al-Qaida leaders to escape and hide safely. However, U.S. troops in Pakistan spotted and killed Bin Laden as of 2011. In addition, regardless of the initial invasion was a success and Hamid Karazi's government came to power, Taliban and Al-Qaida fighters were able to regroup and launched violent movements that challenged the presence of NATO. The war in Afghanistan lasted for 20 years and it came to an end with troops from the United States all being withdrawn that left Afghanistan under the Taliban rule.

## TIMELINE

1999 – An Al-Qaeda and Taliban Nexus: The United Nations' Security Council developed a resolution which included sanctions against the Taliban and Al-Qaeda with regards to their funding, travel, and shipments. Furthermore, this labeled the groups as terrorists.

2001 - A Northern Alliance Assassination: Ahmad Shah Massoud who is the commander of the Northern Alliance which is an anti-Taliban association has been assassinated by Al-Qaeda members. The death of Massoud was believed to be a way for Al-Qaeda to receive protection from the Taliban however this also caused many possible attacks to occur throughout the country as a whole.

2001 – Terrorist Strike the United States: Al-Qaeda then hijack four commercial airlines which then causes them to crash into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington DC. An estimated number of deaths was set to be 3000. Regardless of Al-Qaedas' headquarters being in Afghanistan none of the members that were behind this attack were actually from the country as an Egyptian led the group. President George W. Bush vowed to win the war against terrorism and eventually calls upon the Taliban to deliver the United States all the leaders of Al-Qaeda.

2001 – A War: President George W. Bush signed a joint resolution which allowed him to use force against those behind the attacks towards the United States on 9/11. This decision was taken in order to combat terrorism and eavesdropping on American citizens without a court order.

2001- Opening Salvo: U.S. military and support of Great Britain begin bombing campaigns against Taliban forces. The United States also gathered the support of Canada, Australia, Germany, and France. Their attacks consisted of air strikes on Al-Qaeda and Taliban forces that were assisted by the Northern Alliance, and ethnic Pashtun that are both anti-Taliban forces.

2001 – Taliban in Retreat: After the regime has faced its loss on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November to several anti-Taliban forces the United Nations' Security Council then passed Resolution 1378 which establishes a transitional administration and invites member states to send peacekeeping forces to further provide stability and aid within Afghanistan.

2001 – Bin Laden Escapes: After the leader of Al-Qaeda Osama Bin Laden has been located, a war that lasted from the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December to the 17<sup>th</sup> broke out. This resulted in a



few hundred deaths and escape of the leader himself who is believed to have escaped on a horse to Pakistan just a day before the war ended being the 16<sup>th</sup> of December.

2001 – Interim Government: The fall of Kabul occurred earlier on in November throughout the year of 2001 which called upon the United Nations to invite major Afghan factions to a conference held in Germany. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of December, the factions signed the Bonn Agreement made by the UN Security Council. To add, this agreement had Iran's support towards the Northern Alliance which then allocates Hamid Karzai as interim admission head and creates peace in order to maintain the security in Kabul. The Bonn Agreement is followed by the UN Security Council Resolution 1386 on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December that establishes the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

2001 – Taliban Collapses: Taliban surrenders Kandahar and their own leader, Mullah Omar fled the city meaning it is now under tribal law administered by Pashtun leaders. However, Al-Qaeda leaders continue to hide in the mountains.

2002 – Mixed Signals: Operation Anaconda is the first major ground assault and largest operation, and it has been launched against 800 Al-Qaeda and Taliban fighters in Shah-i-Kot Valley which is south of the city of Gardez. It has been recorded that 2000 U.S. and 1000 Afghan troops took part of this battle. Regardless of the size of the operation, Anaconda doesn't represent war effort instead pentagon planners began to shift their military and intelligence resources away from Afghanistan and towards Iraq.

2002 – Reconstructing Afghanistan: President George W. Bush called upon the reconstruction of Afghanistan through a speech at the Virginia Military Institute. The United States then offers to help the reconstruction from 2001 to 2009 by giving 38 billion dollars.

2002 -Transitional Government Named: Hamid Karzai is picked to be the head of the country's transitional government; this is due to the loya jirga being assembled in Kabul that 1550 delegates attended from 362 different districts. To add, the Northern Alliance has been dominated by ethnic Tajiks as they failed to set up prime ministership however were successful in checking presidential powers such as veto and the power to impeach a president.

2002- Establishing a Reconstruction Model: U.S. military creates a civil affair framework that coordinates with the United Nations and nongovernmental organizations in order to further expand the authority of the Kabul government. Provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) were handed over to NATO states which allowed them to be credited with the improvement of security towards aid agencies, however there was concern regarding this as the PRT system lacked central control authority meaning it was disorganized.

2003 – 'Major Combat' Over: The Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld along with President Bush declared an end towards the fighting in Iraq. They shared a common goal which was to gain stability and commence reconstruction, it was believed that this could happen because of the 8000 U.S. soldiers stationed in Afghanistan which allows many aid



organizations and other assistance to enter the country which further helps them achieve their goal.

2003 – An International Mission: The North Atlantic Organization (NATO) gains control of the international security forces (ISAF) in Afghanistan which expands their role across the country, and this was its first operational commitment outside Europe. ISAF troops grew from 5000 to 65000 and later on in 2006 they gained the command of the international military forces in eastern Afghanistan from the United States which made them more involved in intensive combat throughout Southern Afghanistan.

2004 – A Constitution for Afghanistan: 502 Afghan delegates agreed on a constitution for Afghanistan which creates a strong presidential system with the intention to unite the country's ethnic groups.

2004 – New President for Afghanistan: Karzai became the first democratic elected head of Afghanistan, he won 55% of the vote while his rival gained 16%. He got accused of fraud towards the election and 3 foreign UN election workers were kidnapped by a militant group. Nevertheless, this was all considered to be a victory for the country.

2004 – Bin Laden Surfaces: A videotape was released by Osama Bin Laden 3 weeks after the presidential election which was also days before George W. Bush was about to win the reelection. The tape was aired on television networks, in the tape Bin Laden takes responsibility of his actions and speaks on the behalf of his group saying they want to restore freedom in Afghanistan.

2005 – An Enduring U.S. Commitment: Hamid Karzai and George W. Bush have a joint declaration that made their countries strategic partners also allowing U.S. forces to have access towards the Afghan military facilities. The reason behind this was so that ties between the nations would be strengthened which ensures Afghanistan's long-term security, democracy, and prosperity.

2005 – Democracy and Afghanistan: The council of people, Wolesi Jirga, the council of elders, Meshrano Jirga, and the local council gained 6 million votes which was considered to be the most democratic elections ever in Afghanistan. All this was viewed as a sign of political progress within a conservative society.

2006 – Bloody Resurgence: Violence has increased in Afghanistan as the number of suicide attacks rose from 27 in 2005 to 139 in 2006. Some people blame the new government for this as they lack basic services and experienced difficulties while setting up their police forces.

2006 – Cracks in the Coalition: Afghan nation army started taking control of security rather than NATO as they received the trust of NATO and civilian agencies. Due to this some leaders agreed to remove a limited number of restrictions on how, when, and where the forces can be used, however there was still violence towards nongovernmental aid workers. This led



to the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Robert Gates to criticize NATO for not sending in more soldiers.

2007 – Taliban Commander Falls: Mullah Dadullah is killed because of a joint operation run by Afghan, NATO, and U.S. forces. Dadullah was believed to be a Taliban military commander and a leader of guerrilla forces in the war in Helmand Province where suicide bombers and kidnapping occurred.

2008 – Collateral Killings Mount: Afghan and UN investigators found an errant fire from a U.S. gunship killed Afghan civilians which then caused disapproval from President Hamid Karzai as his forces were unable to protect the population.

2009 – Obama Recommits to Afghanistan: The United States now have a new president, Barack Obama, and he announced to send 17000 more troops to the war zone. He claims that Afghanistan is more important than the U.S. front against terrorist forces.

2009 – New American Strategy: President Obama suggests a new strategy that will end up a success in Afghanistan and lead to a stable Pakistan. The goal of this strategy was to get rid of Al-Qaeda once and for all, it will also increase the aid in Pakistan and provide a strict standard of measuring progress while fighting the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. Not only does this plan help Pakistan and is the most possible way of ending the terrorist takeover but it also calls upon 4000 soldiers to help train the Afghan army and police force which ensures better organization within the government. President Karzai accepts this strategy.

2009 – Different Call to NATO: U.S. military officials and commanders have changed from the previous arrangements which is why they call upon NATO to now supply them with non-military assets towards Afghanistan. NATO members were relied on to build Afghan society such as providing resources for PRTs. This request was accepted by NATO who then sent an additional 5000 troops to also help train the Afghan army and police force, and to provide security for the upcoming presidential election.

2009 – Command Change: The top U.S. commander in Afghanistan, Gen. David D. McKiernan was changed by Secretary Defense, Robert Gates to a special operations guru Gen. Stanley A. McChrystal. This process took 11 months and occurred because Gates thought that in order for Afghanistan to be properly reconstructed, the country needed someone who was more aggressive while approaching the Afghan war effort.

2009 – New Strategy, Old Battles: U.S. Marines have launched offensive in the south of Afghanistan which represents the new countering strategy, this included 4000 marines and occurred due to the Taliban residence in the south. This operation focused on restoring the government services and protecting civilians from the Taliban.

2009 – Afghan Presidential Election: President Hamid Karzai has won again by having 50% of the vote, this caused concern to rise within the country with regards to Karzai's legitimacy. Moreover, U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton connects all future civilian aid to greater efforts in order to overcome corruption.



2009 – Obama’s Afghan Surge: The President of the United States has now announced a major achievement towards the U.S. mission. He admits a third party to the strategy that will help train Afghan security forces.

2010 – Gen. McChrystal Relieved from Afghan Command: President Barack Obama has nominated Gen. David Petraeus to take on the role as head of the military’s central command and architect of 2007 Iraq surge.

2010 – Security Transition: NATO member countries sign a declaration in which they would agree to give full responsibility towards the security in Afghanistan, the transition process was set to be in July 2011 with local security forces taking control over provinces and cities that were stable. However, many members of the Afghan parliament were concerned about the ability of national forces to take over international troops.

2011 – Death of Osama Bin Laden: On the first of May 2011 the Al-Qaeda leader, Osama Bin Laden who was responsible for the 9/11 attacks in New York and Washington has now been killed by U.S. forces in Pakistan. As the president of the U.S. is ready to announce their win there was a withdrawal of 30000 surge troops which called for a drawdown of U.S. troops. All at the same time that officials have been blamed for violence within Afghanistan.

2011 – Announcement of Troop Drawdown: A plan has been outlined to withdraw 33000 troops by the summer of 2012 which leaves 70000 troops to stay until the end of 2014, at least. In addition, there have been polls that showed a number of Americans that didn’t support the war meaning Obama had faced pressure from lawmakers and democrats to reduce the U.S. forces in Afghanistan. Obama also confirms that the United States holds peace discussion with the Taliban. Shortly after the UN Security Council had split sanction lists between the members of Al-Qaeda and Taliban which makes it easier to add and remove people.

2011 – 10 Years of War: October 7, 2011, marks the date of the 10 year war anniversary for U.S. war in Afghanistan. The president plans to withdraw combat troops by 2014 which causes doubt within the Afghan government to rise as they are unaware of how they would secure the country. The 10 year war has so far resulted in 1800 U.S. troop casualties, 444 billion dollars in spending, 9.1% of unemployment, and finally a 1.3 trillion dollar annual budget deficit. However, the assassination of Burhanuddin Rabbani which was the Afghan’s government chief negotiator was blamed on a Pakistan based group named Haqqani network, but they denied the accusation.

2011 – Bonn Conference: Afghan President, Hamid Karzai, says that the country required 10 billion dollars annually over the next decade in order to shore up security and reconstruct the country. Many countries from all over the world attended the conference but the conference failed to achieve its objectives which is to ensure that Afghanistan will have a secure government.

2012 – Taliban Cancels talks with the U.S. & Afghan Tensions Rise: Taliban strikes a deal to open an office in Qatar which allows peace talks to move smoothly as the United States see them to be a crucial part of the political settlement that further stables Afghanistan. 2 months later, Taliban suspends these talks and accuses Washington of reneging promises that take steps towards prison. By February of 2012, the U.S. Defense Secretary, Leon Panetta announces a plan to conclude missions early which shifts the United States to have a primarily security assistance role in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, chaos broke out in Afghanistan such as the burning of Qurans by U.S. troop members and a U.S. soldier being killed which all led to Hamid Karzai demanding for all foreign troops to be withdrawn from village outposts and confined to military bases, by doing this the country takes a step forward to achieving full Afghan control.

2013 – Afghan Security Takeover Completed: Afghan forces take the lead in security responsibility as NATO gives them control of the remaining 95 districts, the U.S.-led coalition then shift their focus to military training and special operations towards counterterrorism. As NATO hands over control to the Afghan government, the Taliban and United States resume their peace talks in Doha, Qatar as the Taliban have opened an office there.

2014 – Obama Announces the Withdrawal of U.S. troops: It was claimed that he would withdraw most U.S. forces from Afghanistan by 2016, there are several phases to this plan, the first one being that 9800 U.S. troops remain after the combat mission in 2014. The hopes behind this were that resources for counterterrorism will be freed however this plan's stability was questioned.

2014 – Ghani and Abdullah Agree to Unite the Government: There is now a newly elected president named Ashraf Ghani that shared his power with his chief opponent, Abdullah Abdullah who mobilized protestors as he challenged the voting results. This agreement creates governmental dysfunction as there were different views when it came to appointment of security posts. Ghani is a former World Bank specialist that was seen as a positive step to change in the eyes of Obama administration while Karzai railed against civilian casualties in the U.S. war effort which allowed him to be seen as fostering public corruption.

2017 – U.S. Attacks Islamic State Redoubt: The United States has dropped its most powerful non-nuclear bomb, known as 'the mother of all bombs' on self-proclaimed Islamic State militants in eastern Nangarhar Province. The newly elected President Donald Trump was the person responsible for the decision of adding several thousand troops to nearly 9000 that are already deployed there. Moreover, the bombing highlights the severe state that Afghanistan is in along with how strong and secure the Taliban currently are.

2017 – Trump Signals Prolonged Afghan War: President Trump now outlines the Afghan policy by addressing the troops in Arlington and how they will be withdrawn. As a replacement for that an open-ended military commitment will be issues in order to prevent the emergence of terrorists. Furthermore, the new president has also invited India to play a bigger role in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and he then claims to loosen up the



restrictions on combat with regards to civilian casualties caused by Afghan coalition and air strikes.

2018 – Taliban Launches major Attacks that caused U.S. Escalation: The Taliban carries out a series of attacks in Kabul that have resulted in 115 people surrounded by broader upsurge in violence. These attacks come in as Present Trump implements his plan in Afghanistan by deploying troops across rural Afghanistan which lead to air strikes against opium labs to be launched in hoped of decimating Taliban finances. Pakistan then lost security assistance worth billions of dollars as they were held responsible for harboring Taliban militants.

2019 – U.S. Taliban Peace Talks Progress: Zalmay Khalilzad, a special envoy representing the United States and Mullah Abdul Ghani, the top Taliban official have negotiated that if the U.S. withdrew their troops from Afghanistan, they would pledge to block international terrorist groups from operating in Afghanistan. They have reached a conclusion where Trump then pulls out 7000 troops and in return the Taliban had to agree to participate in the intra-Afghan dialogue regarding the nation's political structure along with ceasing fire.

2019 – Trump Calls Off Peace Talks: A week after Khalilzad announced that an agreement has been reached between the Taliban leaders and the United States, President Trump breaks off peace talks. He did this through a tweet that claimed that the reason behind this was because a U.S. soldier was killed during a Taliban attack.

2020 – U.S. and Taliban Sign a Deal on the Path Towards Peace: Khalilzad and the Taliban's Baradar sign an agreement (attached in appendix) on February 29, 2020. It states that the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan will significantly drop, guarantees that the Taliban will not use the country for terrorist activities, and that the intra-Afghan negotiations will begin next month. However, the Afghan President, Ghani, says that the Taliban must meet the governments conditions as well. Regardless of everyone signing the agreement, the above resulted in Taliban fighters attacking Afghan security forces that allowed the American forces responded with air strikes.

2020 – Intra-Afghan Pease Talks Begin: Representatives of the Taliban, Afghan government, and civil society meet together for the first time in Doha, Qatar. Direct negotiations were delayed for months due to a prisoner swap after the Afghan government releases 5000 Taliban prisoners. Both sides expressed their desire of peace within Afghanistan which helps form a better Afghan society after U.S. troops withdraw. Furthermore, the government pushes for a cease-fire while the Taliban reiterates its calls upon the country to be governed through an Islamic system.

2020 – U.S. Announces Troop Withdrawal: U.S. Defense Secretary, Christopher C. Miller announces a plan to cut down the number of troops in Afghanistan to 2500 by mid-January which is also days before the President election in the United States. By this time, thousands of troops have already been pulled out due to the agreement made with the Taliban back in February which further takes a step in achieving President Trumps' campaign



promise when it comes to ending the war. This announcement rose as the Afghan government, Taliban, and militants continue to launch deadly attacks and NATO Secretary General, Jens Stoltenberg, warns that withdrawing troops early could lead to Afghanistan becoming a country of origin for terrorist.

2021 – Biden Decides on Complete U.S. Withdrawal by 9/11: The United States' new President, Joe Biden announced that the U.S. will not meet the deadline of the U.S.-Taliban agreement when it comes to the withdrawal of all troops by the first of May. Instead, he releases a plan for full withdrawal of troops by September 11, 2021, and that the remaining 3500 troops in Afghanistan will be pulled out regardless of the intra-Afghan peace talks or the Taliban reducing their attacks on Afghan security forces and citizens. In addition, NATO troops in Afghanistan will also be leaving but Biden says he will support the Afghan security forces and peace process however the Taliban wasn't a fan of this and stated that they will not participate in any conference until all troops have left.

2021 – Afghan Government Collapses as the Taliban Takes Kabul: Taliban fighters have taken over the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul and the presidential takeovers occurred hours after President Ghani has left the country. Former Presidents of the country being Karzai and Abdullah along with the chief under Ghani create a council in order to begin a peaceful transition to a Taliban government. As expected, the takeover follows the Taliban's rapid advance within the country that led to all of the nation to be occupied by the Taliban leaving 2 Afghanistan's provincial capitals and seized border crossing. Some Afghan security forces surrendered to Taliban fighters.

2021 – Biden Defends Withdrawal: President Biden claims that his administration made the right decision in ending U.S. military involvement in Afghanistan which allows the U.S. counterterrorism mission to be complete. He also acknowledges the withdrawal to be messy but holds the Afghan security forces responsible as they failed to counter the Taliban. Meanwhile, 6000 troops have been sent to secure Kabul's international airport where more chaos rises as thousands of Afghan citizens try to leave.

2021 – 13 U.S. Service Members Killed While Withdrawal: In an attack outside the Kabul airport, 13 U.S. service members are killed and 18 are injured. These 13 members were the first to be killed since February 2020. More deaths occurred as at least 170 Afghans were reported dead. The Islamic State in Khorasan claimed responsibility for this which allowed the United States to act against them by launching an air strike that targets a suspected plotter from the group. However, the air strike left 10 civilians killed and 7 were children so the Pentagon admits it was a mistake.

2021 – Twenty-Year War Ends as U.S. Completes Withdrawal: Last U.S. military forces leave Afghanistan under the Taliban rule. The withdrawal was chaotic, took 2 weeks, and 120000 people were able to evacuate. President Biden says the next day that the United States should learn from its mistakes and that this has marked the end of major military operations to remake other countries. U.S. Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, says that Washington will work towards getting out thousands of Afghans who assisted the United States and 200 American citizens as they remain in Afghanistan.



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#### APPENDIX – AGREEMENT



**Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan  
between the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States  
as a state and is known as the Taliban and the United States of America**

**February 29, 2020  
which corresponds to Rajab 5, 1441 on the Hijri Lunar calendar  
and Hoot 10, 1398 on the Hijri Solar calendar**

A comprehensive peace agreement is made of four parts:

1. Guarantees and enforcement mechanisms that will prevent the use of the soil of Afghanistan by any group or individual against the security of the United States and its allies.
2. Guarantees, enforcement mechanisms, and announcement of a timeline for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan.
3. After the announcement of guarantees for a complete withdrawal of foreign forces and timeline in the presence of international witnesses, and guarantees and the announcement in the presence of international witnesses that Afghan soil will not be used against the security of the United States and its allies, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban will start intra-Afghan negotiations with Afghan sides on March 10, 2020, which corresponds to Rajab 15, 1441 on the Hijri Lunar calendar and Hoot 20, 1398 on the Hijri Solar calendar.
4. A permanent and comprehensive ceasefire will be an item on the agenda of the intra-Afghan dialogue and negotiations. The participants of intra-Afghan negotiations will discuss the date and modalities of a permanent and comprehensive ceasefire, including joint implementation mechanisms, which will be announced along with the completion and agreement over the future political roadmap of Afghanistan.

The four parts above are interrelated and each will be implemented in accordance with its own agreed timeline and agreed terms. Agreement on the first two parts paves the way for the last two parts.

Following is the text of the agreement for the implementation of parts one and two of the above. Both sides agree that these two parts are interconnected. The obligations of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban in this agreement apply in areas under their control until the formation of the new post-settlement Afghan Islamic government as determined by the intra-Afghan dialogue and negotiations.

**PART ONE**

The United States is committed to withdraw from Afghanistan all military forces of the United States, its allies, and Coalition partners, including all non-diplomatic civilian personnel, private security contractors, trainers, advisors, and supporting services personnel within fourteen (14) months following announcement of this agreement, and will take the following measures in this regard:

- A. The United States, its allies, and the Coalition will take the following measures in the first one hundred thirty-five (135) days:
- 1) They will reduce the number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan to eight thousand six hundred (8,600) and proportionally bring reduction in the number of its allies and Coalition forces.
  - 2) The United States, its allies, and the Coalition will withdraw all their forces from five (5) military bases.
- B. With the commitment and action on the obligations of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban in Part Two of this agreement, the United States, its allies, and the Coalition will execute the following:
- 1) The United States, its allies, and the Coalition will complete withdrawal of all remaining forces from Afghanistan within the remaining nine and a half (9.5) months.
  - 2) The United States, its allies, and the Coalition will withdraw all their forces from remaining bases.
- C. The United States is committed to start immediately to work with all relevant sides on a plan to expeditiously release combat and political prisoners as a confidence building measure with the coordination and approval of all relevant sides. Up to five thousand (5,000) prisoners of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban and up to one thousand (1,000) prisoners of the other side will be released by March 10, 2020, the first day of intra-Afghan negotiations, which corresponds to Rajab 15, 1441 on the Hijri Lunar calendar and Hoot 20, 1398 on the Hijri Solar calendar. The relevant sides have the goal of releasing all the remaining prisoners over the course of the subsequent three months. The United States commits to completing this goal. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban commits that its released prisoners will be committed to the responsibilities mentioned in this agreement so that they will not pose a threat to the security of the United States and its allies.
- D. With the start of intra-Afghan negotiations, the United States will initiate an administrative review of current U.S. sanctions and the rewards list against members of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban with the goal of removing these sanctions by August 27, 2020, which corresponds to Muharram 8, 1442 on the Hijri Lunar calendar and Saunbola 6, 1399 on the Hijri Solar calendar.
- E. With the start of intra-Afghan negotiations, the United States will start diplomatic engagement with other members of the United Nations Security Council and Afghanistan to remove members of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban from the sanctions list with the aim of achieving this objective by May 29, 2020, which corresponds to Shawwal 6, 1441 on the Hijri Lunar calendar and Jawa 9, 1399 on the Hijri Solar calendar.



- F. The United States and its allies will refrain from the threat or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Afghanistan or intervening in its domestic affairs.

## **PART TWO**

In conjunction with the announcement of this agreement, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban will take the following steps to prevent any group or individual, including al-Qa'ida, from using the soil of Afghanistan to threaten the security of the United States and its allies:

1. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban will not allow any of its members, other individuals or groups, including al-Qa'ida, to use the soil of Afghanistan to threaten the security of the United States and its allies.
2. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban will send a clear message that those who pose a threat to the security of the United States and its allies have no place in Afghanistan, and will instruct members of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban not to cooperate with groups or individuals threatening the security of the United States and its allies.
3. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban will prevent any group or individual in Afghanistan from threatening the security of the United States and its allies, and will prevent them from recruiting, training, and fundraising and will not host them in accordance with the commitments in this agreement.
4. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban is committed to deal with those seeking asylum or residence in Afghanistan according to international migration law and the commitments of this agreement, so that such persons do not pose a threat to the security of the United States and its allies.
5. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban will not provide visas, passports, travel permits, or other legal documents to those who pose a threat to the security of the United States and its allies to enter Afghanistan.

## **PART THREE**

1. The United States will request the recognition and endorsement of the United Nations Security Council for this agreement.



2. The United States and the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban seek positive relations with each other and expect that the relations between the United States and the new post-settlement Afghan Islamic government as determined by the intra-Afghan dialogue and negotiations will be positive.
3. The United States will seek economic cooperation for reconstruction with the new post-settlement Afghan Islamic government as determined by the intra-Afghan dialogue and negotiations, and will not intervene in its internal affairs.

Signed in Doha, Qatar on February 29, 2020, which corresponds to Rajab 5, 1441 on the Hijri Lunar calendar and Hoot 10, 1398 on the Hijri Solar calendar, in duplicate, in Pashto, Dari, and English languages, each text being equally authentic.