

B A W A R

M O V E M E N T

S T A T U T E

IN THE NAME OF GOD (ALLAH), THE MOST
GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL

S T A T U T E

TRANSITIONAL APPROVAL:
CORE COMMITTEE
APRIL 2021



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Preface

The Bawar Movement is taking place at a time when, unfortunately, people across the country have lost their faith in the system, the government, and the politicians, and the disbelief always scatter nations, which paves a path for outsiders to interfere in their internal affairs and rule in one way or another. The Bawar Movement is evident from its name (TRUST) in order to revive the spirit of trust in the nation and bring the Afghan nation together.

For the past half-century, Afghanistan has suffered from war, injustice, poverty, illiteracy, disunity, and negative international competition. Dozens of foreign countries have come here in the last nineteen years only, but all have worked for their national interests (political, economic, and military). Unfortunately, in the last nineteen years, no government of Afghanistan has been able to bring about a significant positive change in the situation of this nation. On the contrary, the challenges have been multiplied for personal interests. The shedding of human blood has become a tradition, hatred is considered a pride, corruption, poverty, illiteracy, injustice, bombings, assassinations and kidnappings have become the hallmarks of this nation, a change is needed, which is only brought by the inhabitants of this geography, whether today or hundreds of years later. How long will we wait for Messiah? How long will we sleep? How long will we cry? How long will we look at the tyrants who sail their own luxury boats in the river of our tears, how long will we pay for policies of others? How long will we be imprisoned in the cages of cruel hunters like innocent birds?

Therefore, we decided that all these oppressors should keep their thoughts and policies to themselves, we have our own thoughts and policies, we are accountable to our God and our children in terms of divine, national and conscientious responsibility. We are removing all other four walls built in our one shared home, so we will have a shared laughter and weeps, and we have started it from the nation building. We have laid the foundation of our thought, which will further build the tower.

We have come out to protect our today's and tomorrow's generations from the vicious cycle of war, poverty, corruption, injustice, illiteracy, and disunity. We have come out to transform our sacred land into a prosperous, peaceful, and green homeland.

We stand up against every foreign and internal enemy, and those stinging our nation from inside the Afghan government. In order to achieve this, we have started fighting against the proxy war, all crimes including but

not limited to any illegal coercion, abduction, physical and mental torture, imprisonment, corruption, poverty, injustice, illiteracy and disunity.

We fight for the fundamental rights of our people, such as freedom, respect for human dignity, protection of property, and the transfer of rights to our people, in accordance with the constitution of Afghanistan, as well as all customary laws.

National values are to protect every citizen's lawful interest including but not limited to peace, order, stability, security and social interests of every citizen are enshrined in laws that are provided and protected by the legislative, executive and judiciary.

Therefore, guaranteeing national interests in general and democracy in particular is impossible without political movements, parties and civil activism. The only way to focus on national interests and convey this importance to the masses is through political activities, parties, and movements.

Since the state and political movements depend on one another in one way or another, it's the political movements that best spread the message of national values among the people and raise the public awareness on how to protect their rights.

In addition, the most important role in the development of the country can be played by informed people, the sensitivity of the affairs determines how the country develops economically and politically, and political movements play the vital role in achieving such goals.

Political movements generally play the role of the bridge that connects the constitution and the people to guarantee the interests and obligations of the individual. Only political movements can guarantee equal rights through equal participation, and democracy is the best, easiest and fastest way to ensure it.

Over the past nineteen years, all elections, especially the Presidential and Lower House elections, have been marred by problems and chaos, and the results have always been controversial, with pre- and post-election phases due to the absence of real political movements and parties. Controversy has arisen, of course, not just in Afghanistan It has called into question the domestic, regional, and international legitimacy of the elections and has damaged the Afghan system and the nation.

BAWAR MOVEMENT

General Provisions

Chapter One

Objectives and Terms

Basis

Article 1:

This statute has been enacted pursuant to the provisions of Article 35 of the Constitution of Afghanistan and Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 23 and 24 of the Law on Political Parties.

Objectives

Article 2:

The objectives of this statute are:

- (1) The Bawar movement will achieve its political goals, whether material or spiritual, through political struggle.
- (2) All the objectives of the Bawar Movement are enshrined in the light of the Constitution of Afghanistan and all the international conventions to which Afghanistan is a member. The Bawar Movement fights for the protection of the fundamental rights of all Afghans, such as life, liberty, freedom of thought, expression and business, and all other rights granted to human beings by natural and legislative laws.
- (3) The Bawar Movement is made up of activists from a social class and those share a common political and social interest, who have the ability to represent and lead the interest of the movement is specific and of ordinary citizens in general.
- (4) The Bawar movement works to build the political will of the nation and considers itself the best pillar of building a democratic state.
- (5) The Bawar movement awakens and raises the political awareness of the people. It also paves the way for the capacity building of civil societies and enriches democratic culture where social groups get the spirit of tolerance.

(6) The Bawar Movement fights against any illegal activities such as terrorism, aggression, corruption, mafia politics, ethnic and linguistic prejudices, violence, injustice, and other wrongdoings offends by government or non-government individuals or institutions.

(7) The Bawar Movement believes that the most important and first step for a stable and prosperous Afghanistan is to build a nation, free from all kinds of misfortunes, and the best way to achieve this goal is to believe that all residents of this country have a social contract with each other, and the government of Afghanistan must represent and shall be accountable for enforcing the contract. The Bawar movement believes that power and the territorial integrity rest solely with the people.

(8) The Bawar Movement believes that over the past ninety years, the Afghan government has not been able to establish a strong diplomatic apparatus to protect Afghanistan's national values through strong diplomacy with all foreign countries, especially its Western partners. Protect the interests of geography and the nation and treat the world in the light of reciprocal international relations. Accordingly, to protect Afghanistan's national interests, the Bawar Movement fights against any international policies (countries or institutions) that threaten Afghanistan's national interests, while in return the movement provides policies based on Afghanistan's national value, and to bring it into force, Bawar Movement imposes pressure through diplomatic customs, and political and social movements.

(9) The Bawar Movement in the light of the constitution of Afghanistan and all international conventions especially human rights, UNDHR, ICCPR, UNHCR, ICJ and other conventions Afghanistan is a member, through diplomatic customs and political and social movements imposes pressure on Taliban, their allies, neighboring countries, other international communities and the Afghan government to put an end to the proxy war, corruption, mafia politics, tyranny, poverty and injustice.

(10) The Bawar movement recognizes the Durand Line as an abominable and divisive line of the Afghan nation by the British. The Pashtuns on the other side of the line are considered as Afghans and the land as the property of Afghanistan. Bawar will take the case to all international platforms especially the UN.

(11) The Bawar Movement will take the issue of terrorism training facilities and funding in neighboring countries and Afghan genocide to international platforms such as the United Nations Security Council, the International Court of Justice, Brussels and Warsaw, and will ask for accountability and justice for four decades of the Afghan genocide.

(12) The Movement, in the light of the agreements of the First and Second Bonn Conferences, the Bilateral Security Agreement with the United States and NATO countries, will keep their political and social struggle to make the mentioned parties to protect the Afghan land and people.

Article 3:

Implementation of the provisions of the Statute:

- (1) The provisions of this Statute shall apply without distinction to any member of the Bawar Movement.
- (2) The abbreviation BM refers to Bawar Movement from onward.
- (3) The head office of BM is located in Kabul and has branches across the country and in some foreign countries as well.
- (4) BM is characterized by a distinctive Emblem and Flag, which conveys the following messages.

1 Emblem



The emblem of BM, which appears to be Bawar (faith) written on the index finger and conveys the message of one God, one nation and one flag. Additionally, the thumb of the hand which forms the letter B along with the hand to the wrist draws a picture of a dove giving a message of peace. Furthermore, the three colors Red, White and Blue. Red the color of struggle, the color of blood, means that color of the blood of all human beings is the same and has equal rights without any linguistic, ethnic, religious, or regional distinction. White, represents purity, spirituality and the Sun that enlightens the darkness and its heat melts the frozen minds. Blue, signifies peace, unity, justice, peace of mind and connection with the world (passport color).

2 Flag:



The flag of BM is made up of the three colors Red, White and Blue. Red the color of struggle, the color of blood, means that color of the blood of all human beings is the same and has equal rights without any linguistic, ethnic, religious or regional distinction. White, represents purity, spirituality and the Sun that enlightens the darkness

and its heat melts the frozen minds. Blue, signifies peace, unity, justice, peace of mind and connection with the world (passport color).

(5) This statute is compiled in seven chapters, fifty-one articles, 219 paragraphs, 136 components and 36 clauses, and has been approved by the core committee of BM.

Terms

Article 4:

The following terms of this statute apply to the following concepts:

(1) Bawar: trust, belief, faith, acceptance, honesty.

(2) Movement: political movement

Chapter Two

Structure

Article 5:

Founders' Council

The council is the group of people who found BM and without the voting are members of the high council and core committee.

Article 6:

Village / Gozar Council

The council is limited to the village-based activities of BM. The council is formed of all the members of BM in the village and gozar.

Article 7:

District and Urban Units Council

The DC and UUC consists of representatives of at least ten villages and/or gozar councils.

Article 8:

Provincial Council

The council is made up of elected representatives from district and urban units and is the highest decision-making body at the provincial level.

Article 9:

High Council

(1) The founders of BM are the members of the high council without voting. The council is the highest decision-making body of the BM and has 35-101 members, the detailed mechanism, conditions, responsibilities, and authorities are set out in chapter seven.

(2) The minimum age for the membership of the HC is 25 years.

Article 10:

Core Committee:

It is the highest decision-making body after the HC and in some cases the highest decision-making body with detailed mechanisms, functions and powers set out in chapter seven.

Article 11:

Leader of MB

(1) The leader of BM is elected by a popular majority of the members of the HC, and all members of MB are obliged to obey him/her according to the provisions of the statute.

(2) The requirements and criteria for running for the leadership of BM are laid down in chapter seven.

(3) The leader shall take an oath right after his/her appointment.

Article 12:

Deputy of BM

The deputy of the MB is elected by a majority vote of the HC.

Article 13:

Secretariat

The secretariat or executive council will be appointed by the core committee for the administrative and technical affairs of BM and will conduct its affairs under the direct direction of the leader of BM. The responsibilities and powers of the secretariat are specified in chapter seven.

Chapter Three

Financial / Budgetary Affairs

Article 14:

Financial Resources

The financial resources, functioning and accountability of BM has been laid down based on Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the law on political parties of Afghanistan.

Chapter Four

General Responsibilities and Powers

Article 15:

Leader of BM

- (1) The leader of BM is the leader of all the structures of BM.
- (2) The leader of BM is the official representative of the BM in all official meetings, conferences, and ceremonies.
- (3) The leader of BM paves the way for the implementation of plans approved by the HC and CC.
- (4) The leader of BM shall protect the status, dignity, spiritual and material values of BM but cannot use them for his/her own benefit (personal gain).
- (5) The leader of BM is accountable to the founders and the HC.
- (6) The leader of BM may convene a meeting of the HC at any time to make decisions.

(7) The leader of BM may convene a meeting of only the CC or the founders for any decision to be made in emergencies.

(8) The leader of BM determines and approves committees' financial authorities.

(9) All the affairs of the executive council (secretariat) are overseen by the leader of BM.

Article 16:

Deputy of BM

(1) In the absence of the leader, deputy shall be the acting chair of the BM.

(2) The deputy is responsible to the leader of BM for his/her actions.

(3) The deputy of BM shall take an oath after his/her appointment

(4) The leader delegates tasks and responsibilities to the deputy.

Article 17:

Core Committee

(1) CC shall make plans and programs for the leader on how to implement the policies of the BM.

(2) The founder of BM is the member of the CC without a vote from the HC.

(3) According to the statute, the CC transitionally approves this statute until the HC is elected.

(4) CC has the power to appoint members of the secretariat.

(5) CC supervise finances and develops programs as needed.

(6) The detailed responsibilities and powers of the CC are laid down in chapter seven of this statute.

Article 18:

Secretariat

(1) The secretariat is a structure made up of various technical and professional sectors.

(2) The technical and professional sectors develop programs in their respective areas of work for the development of BM and get them approved from the HC.

(3) Technical and professional committees conduct research for the betterment and development of the country and then formulate policies and strategies and get them approved from HC.

(4) The detailed responsibilities and powers of the secretariat are laid down in chapter seven of this Statute.

Article 19:

High Council:

(1) HC elects the leader and deputy of BM through free, transparent, and secret ballot.

(2) Approves all major political decisions of BM.

(3) In accordance with the applicable laws of Afghanistan, HC nominates candidates for all elections (Presidential, Lower house, Provincial Council, Upper House, Consultative Loya Jirga, District Council and Municipality).

(4) The detailed responsibilities and powers of the HC are specified in chapter seven of this statute.

Article 20:

Provincial Council

(1) PC is responsible for directly supervising the DCs/UUCs, and indirectly the VCs and GCs.

(2) The PC convenes four plenary sessions a year.

(3) Provincial financial management and accountability to central finance committee, CC and the HC.

(4) The detailed responsibilities and powers of the PC are laid down in chapter seven of this statute.

Article 21:

District / Urban unit Council

(1) The council works to expand BM's memberships thoughts and objectives at the district and urban units' level.

(2) DCs/UUCs are also responsible for evaluating and overseeing the affairs of their respective VCs and GCs.

(3) DC/UUC convenes six general meetings a year. However, there should be regular meetings for members of BM in the district and urban units.

(4) DC/UUC is accountable to PC.

(5) The detailed responsibilities and powers of DC/UUC are laid down in chapter seven of this statute.

Article 22:

Village / Gozar Council

(1) The VC/GC is accountable to the DC/UUC.

(2) The detailed responsibilities and powers of the VC/GC are laid down in chapter seven of this statute.

Chapter Five

Conditions of membership of BM

Article 23:

Terms of membership

An Afghan who complies with the provisions of Article 13 of the Afghan Political Parties Law can get the membership of BM.

Chapter Six

Dismissal conditions

Article 24:

Dismissal

(1) A member who dies.

(2) Member who gets the membership of another political movement or party.

(3) Members who voluntarily resign.

(4) Those who are proved guilty in a sever crime by three hearings of the court.

(5) Two-third votes of any council can dismiss the membership of a member of the relevant council for wrongdoing (violating all or part of the statute, motto, and/or other bylaws).

(6) If the leader of BM is dismissed in accordance with the first, second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of the said article, the deputy shall carry out the affairs of the BM but the HC in accordance to the provisions of this statute shall hold elections within three months to elect the new leader.

Article 25:

Those who are stripped of their membership based on article 24, cannot take-back their membership fees and/or any donations provided in the past.

Chapter Seven

Details

Article 26:

Village and Gozar Council:

Formation, Responsibilities and Powers of VCs and GCs:

(1) VC/GC has the responsibility and authority to function, coordinate and manage at the village and Gozar level. VC/GC leaderships are elected by popular vote in accordance with this statute.

(2) The head and secretary of the VC/GC shall be elected for one-year term.

(3) Each VC/GC is formed based on the number of members of the MB in a village and gozar.

(4) The head of the council holds twelve meetings a year at the village and Gozar level. The head of the council may call a meeting at any time if required.

(5) The head of the council is responsible for drafting the agenda for the meeting, chairing the meeting, and coordinating at the village /gozar level.

(6) Until the VC/GC elections are held, the VC/GC council is currently led by a council (Shura) consisting of at least three members, and the recommendations and/or proposals are submitted to DC/UUC by a majority vote of the VC/GC.

(7) VC/GC is obliged to implement the instructions and orders of the leadership of the MB (DC/UUC, PC, CC, HC, and the leader) in a timely manner. The VC/GC cannot vote on the relevant decision made by the leadership.

(8) The head and secretary of the VC/GC cannot run for the DC/UUC. But if they resign from their positions at their councils. However, other members of the VC/GC can nominate themselves for the membership of the DC/UUC. The members of DC/UUC are elected based on a majority of vote in VC/GC.

(9) The members of the VC/GC who make it to the DC/UUC, will have their VC/GC membership in place. However, while working at the VC/GC level, they are obliged to work under the VC's/GC's leadership.

(10) The VC/GC is required to submit its monthly report to DC/UUC.

Article 27:

Village and Gozar Council Meetings and Decisions:

(1) VC/GC council holds twelve meetings (monthly) in a year. The chairperson of the VC/GC can call a meeting at any time if required.

(2) The draft agenda of the meeting of the VC/GC shall be made by the chairperson of the council. However, the agenda is also drafted by a two-third majority vote of the council and the chairperson of the council has no authority to reject or change it. Normally (monthly meetings) the agenda of the meeting is shared with the members at least one week in advance.

(3) After discussion of the agenda, decisions are made by majority votes, and then get approved from the DC/UUC.

(4) For making it even better, VC/GC may have the guidance and consultation of the DC/UUC for their agendas.

Article 28:

District and Urban Unit Councils:

DC/UUC Formation, Responsibilities and Powers:

- (1) The DC/UUC is responsible for the functioning, coordination and discipline at the district and Urban unit level. DC/UUC members are elected by a popular majority vote in accordance with this statute.
- (2) The chairperson and secretary of the DC/UUC are elected for the term of one and a half years.
- (3) Each DC/UUC is formed based on the number of members of the BM in a district and/or urban unit.
- (4) The DC/UUC has a chairperson who holds six meetings a year at the district and urban unit level. The chairperson of the council may call a meeting at any time if required.
- (5) The chairperson of the DC/UUC is responsible for drafting the agenda for the meeting, chairing the meeting, and coordinating at the district/urban units' level (villages and sub-districts).
- (6) Until the DC/UUC elections are held, the DC/UUC is currently led by a council consisting of at least three members, any recommendation and/or proposal is submitted to PC based on a majority vote.
- (7) DC/UUC is obliged to implement the instructions and orders of the leadership of the BM (PC, CC, HC, and the leader of BM) in a timely manner. DC/UUC cannot vote on the relevant decision made by the leadership.
- (8) The chairperson and secretary of DC/UUC cannot run for the PC, but if they resign from their positions at the DC/UUC. However, other members of DC/UUC can nominate themselves for the membership of the PC. The members of the PC are elected based on a majority of vote in DC/UUC.
- (9) The members of DC/UUC who make it to the PC, still have their DC/UUC membership in place. However, while operating at the DC/UUC level, they are obliged to operate under the DC's/UUC's leadership.
- (10) The DC/UUC is required to submit its bimonthly (two month) report to PC.
- (11) The DC/UUC is responsible for compiling and analyzing the monthly reports of VC/GC.

Article 29:

District and Urban Unit Councils Meetings and Decisions:

(1) The DC/UUC holds six meetings a year (every two months), which must be attended by members of the DC/UUC as well as the chairpersons of the VC/GC. The district/UUC chairperson may call a meeting at any time if necessary.

(2) The draft agenda of the meeting of the DC/UUC shall be made by the chairperson of the council. However, the agenda is also drafted by a two-thirds majority vote of the council and the chairperson of the council has no authority to reject or change it. Normally (every two-month meetings) the agenda of the meeting is shared with the meeting participants at least one week in advance.

(3) After discussed of the agenda, decisions are made by a majority vote, and then is to send to PC for the approval.

(4) For making it even better, DC/UUC may have the guidance and consultation of the PC for their agendas.

Article 30:**Provincial Council:**

Provincial Council Structure, Responsibilities and Powers:

(1) PC is responsible for the functioning, coordination, and management at the provincial level, which includes VCs/GCs and DCs/UUCs. PCs are elected by a popular majority vote in accordance with this statute.

(2) The PC shall have a chairperson, deputy chairperson and a secretary who shall be elected based on free and fair votes for the term of two and half years.

(3) Each PC is formed based on the number of members of BM in that province.

(4) Chairperson of the council holds four meetings a year at the provincial level. The chairperson may call a meeting at any time as required.

(5) The chairperson of the council is responsible for drafting the agenda for the meeting, chairing the meeting, and coordinating at the provincial level (VC/GC and DC/UUC).

(6) Until the PC's elections are held, PC is currently led by a council consisting of at least five members, any recommendation and/or proposal is submitted to HC based on a majority vote.

(7) PC is obliged to implement the instructions and orders of the leadership of BM (HC, CC and Leader of the Movement) in a timely manner. PC cannot vote on the relevant decision made by the leadership.

(8) The chairperson, deputy chairperson and secretary of the PC shall not be eligible to run for HC membership, but, if they resign from their positions at PC. However, other members of PC can nominate themselves for the membership of the HC. The members of the HC are elected based on a majority of vote in PC.

(9) The member of PC who receives membership of the HC shall remain a member of the PC. However, while operating at the provincial level, they are obliged to operate under the PC's leadership.

(10) The PC is required to submit its quarterly report to the CC and its six-month report to the HC. However, the CC and HC have the authority to ask a report from the PC at any time.

(11) PC is responsible for compiling and analyzing the bimonthly reports of the DCs/UUCs.

Article 31:

Provincial Council Meetings and Decisions:

(1) PC holds four meetings a year (quarterly meetings), which must be attended by members of the PC as well as the chairpersons of the DCs/UUCs. The provincial chairperson may call a meeting at any time if necessary.

(2) The agenda of the meeting of the PCs is drafted by the chairperson of the council. However, the agenda is also drafted by a two-third majority vote of the council and the chairperson of the council has no authority to reject or change it. Normally (quarterly meetings) the agenda of the meeting is shared with the participants at least one week in advance.

(3) After discussed the agenda, decisions are made by a majority vote, and then is to send to the HC for the final decision.

(4) For making it even better, PCs may have the guidance and consultation of the CC for their agendas.

Article 32:

High Council

Structure, Responsibilities, Powers and Procedures:

(1) HC is the highest and final decision-making body and has the power to approve and amend the statute, motto and all other laws and procedures of MB.

(2) Currently, HC has been formed based on members ability, talent and commitment, which is called an interim HC. But the provincial elections shall be held within one year and members of PCs through fair elections shall make it to HC. Some members may get the HC's membership based on absolute merit, ability, political background, expertise, and commitment.

(3) HC has the power to dismiss members of the CC, PC and HC itself by a three-third majority vote from the relevant committee, council, or MB in violation of the MB's statute, motto and other rules and procedures.

(4) The technical sectors of MB shall prepare required relevant proposals and resolutions for the MB and country, which after approval by the CC shall be sent to HC for the final approval (of course in case of emergency the CC may Approve key proposals and ask other councils and committees for the implementations).

(5) HC appoints the leadership of the committees, secretariat and technical sectors based on the CC's recommendation.

(6) HC is the sole authority to approve the BM's annual budget. The finance committee will submit its monthly report to CC and the six-month report and annual plan to HC.

(7) According to the statute and motto, the authority to approve the goals and struggles of MB rests with the HC. All decisions about the MB and the Afghan nation in general are made by the HC.

(8) The power to make changes or amendments in CC shall be exercised by a three-third vote of the HC.

(9) Any complaint (ignorance, laziness, negligence or carelessness) from the PC against the elected member to the HC, shall be submitted to the HC by a two-third vote of the PC, the final decision shall be made by the HC.

(10) The revocation of membership of one or more members of HC within the HC recommended by majority votes of the HC to leader of the MB who makes the final decision.

(11) All committees and councils of MB, including the CC, submit their annual reports to the HC. However, HC has the authority to request a report from a committee or council at any time during the year. Based on these reports, HC has the authority to issue new directives and orders to committees, councils or the MB as a whole.

(12) HC has the power to convene a meeting at any time and issue orders as required to the entire MB.

(13) If in some cases the statute, motto and/or other rules and procedures of the MB are silent, the only decision-making authority is with the HC.

Article 33:

High Council Meetings and Decisions:

(1) HC meets at least twice a year, but may be extended as needed, provided that a majority of the council decides to do so. The leader of the MB may at any time convene a meeting of the CC and/or HC as required, and the decisions of the meeting shall be final.

(2) The HC meetings are chaired by the leader of the MB unless he/she is in some cases accountable to the HC and has not answered yet. Council decisions are approved by a majority vote. The leader of MB does not have the right using vote to approve the decisions of the council, but if all the votes are absolutely equal.

(3) The agenda of the HC's meeting shall be shared with the members of the council at least one week in advance. The draft agenda shall be prepared by the secretariat in consultation and with the MB's leader and gets his/her approval. At the same time, two-thirds of the council has the power to set the agenda and present it to the secretariat, in which case the leader does not have the power to change or reject it.

(4) HC divides the participants into several groups to discuss the agenda of the meeting and reach a final decision, and after discussion, the decision is binding on a majority vote.

Article 34:

Core Committee:

Composition, Responsibilities and Powers of the Core Committee:

- (1) CC is the highest body of MB after HC whose responsibilities include establishing internal and external coordination of the MB, finding solutions to the day-to-day problems in the country, formulating programs in the light of the MB's policies. Overseeing day-to-day operations and the implementation of key decisions made by the HC.
- (2) The members of the CC shall be elected through free, fair and transparent votes of the HC. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the election policy of the MB. CC is accountable to the leader and HC as needed.
- (3) Since the composition of the HC is quite wide, it is difficult to convene the HC meetings to decide on the day-to-day and urgent matters of the MB. Thusly, the necessary and urgent decisions are made by the CC, which shall be applied on the entire MB.
- (4) For the membership of the CC, not only the membership of the HC is required but the prerequisites to get votes from the HC needs political experience, education, and specialization in specific areas.
- (5) The leader of the MB presides over the CC.
- (6) The number of members of the CC shall not exceed thirty-five, and the acquisition of membership shall be in accordance with the statute and the election law of the MB for a three- and half-year term.
- (7) CC shall give timely instructions to all other committees and councils for the purposes and objectives of the MB in the light of the statute, motto and other policies of the MB and shall monitor and oversee their activities.
- (8) In order for all the members of the MB to operate and struggle in the light of all the laws and procedures of the MB, CC shall organize training workshops and programs as required.
- (9) CC shall give advice and suggestions in specific areas including the speeches drafts to the leader, the spokesperson, the secretaries and the elected members of the CC and the HC.
- (10) If a member of the CC violates this statute or other rules and procedures of the MB, CC shall, by one-third votes bring the dismissal complain to the HC. The infringer's membership will be stripped by a majority vote of the HC, HC has the power to remove the infringer's membership even from the HC and MB by three-fourth votes.

(11) As the CC is formed by the votes of the HC, the CC shall not only report all its activities, but shall also be accountable to the HC.

Article 35:

Convening Core Committee's meetings and decisions:

(1) CC meets once a month. Beside taking matters of how to strengthen and expand the MB, they also discuss and decide on all major national issues of the country. However, the leader of the MB may call a meeting at any time. The leader presides over the CC, and in his absence, he appoints the chairperson of the meeting.

(2) The decisions of the CC's meetings are binding on all councils and committees of the MB.

(3) HC is the approving authority for the recommendations, suggestion, proposal and policies of other councils and committees, but in emergency and/or urgent matters (where three-fourth of HC cannot be convened) CC is the decision-making body.

Article 36:

Overseas Committees:

Committee Formation, Responsibilities and Powers:

(1) One or more committees depending on the number of members of the MB in foreign countries may be formed.

(2) Depending on the number of members of the MB in each country, the elections and structure of the committee shall be as of the PC, each committee has a chairperson, deputy and a secretariat and committees.

(3) The elections and results of the OC's will be shared and stored in the MB's online database.

(4) The chairperson of the OC is responsible for convening and chairing the meetings. The chairperson oversees all the activities of the MB in the country of residence and reports to the HC and/or CC in timely manner.

(5) Each OC shall act in the light of all applicable laws of the country of residence.

(6) Each OC raises funds for the MB's strengthening and development and makes the transaction in accordance with BM's financial policy and specific database (which is made up of specific financial policies) to the BM's

financial committee (Bank Account). In addition to that, HC, CC, FC, and the relevant OC have access to the said database of the MB, and the FC is accountable to the mentioned bodies.

(7) No financial support and/or donation may be collected in the name of the MB without the coordination, advice and/or direction of the CC. Membership fee is excepted from this paragraph.

(8) The OC leads and manages other provincial and/or regional committees in the country of residence.

(9) Each OC shall send one or more member(s) to HC through free and fair internal voting in the committee, the election procedures are as of the PC.

(10) The overseas members of the HC attend the council meetings virtually.

(11) Every OC works for the strengthening and prosperity of Afghanistan in general and the MB in particular. Each OC organizes meetings, demonstrations, protests and other social and political activities to support MB and Afghanistan in accordance with the MB's statute, motto, policy, other laws and procedures, and the laws in force in the host country.

Article 37:

Advisory Board:

Composition, Responsibilities and Powers of the Advisory Board:

(1) The purpose of this board is to support the goals and objectives of MB, finding expertise and influential citizens who provides best advises for strengthening and expanding the MB.

(2) The members of board who give advice and guidance to other technical committees shall have specific skills in various fields such as peace, politics, law, geography, history, sociology, international relations, economics, media, and other sectors.

(3) The board shall from time to time provide necessary advice and guidance to the leader of the MB, the HC, CC, and other technical sectors as required.

(4) In an emergency matter and/or case, the board advises the MB for their stance.

Article 38:

Independent Committees

The independent committees of BM include the finance committee, the legal and law affairs committee, the recruitment committee, the election committee, the cultural and media committee, and the internal dispute resolution committee.

Article 39:

General information about the committees:

(1) According to the internal laws of the MB based on the principles of democracy, the members of the Independent committees are nominated by the CC and appointed by the HC. In addition to commitment and integrity, relevant experience and expertise are prerequisite for committees' membership.

(2) The composition, responsibilities and powers of the committees may be changed and/or amended based on a majority vote of the HC.

(3) Each committee has a chairperson and secretary. The responsibilities of the chairperson include convening the meeting, formulating the agenda of the meeting, approving the recommendations of the respective committees, overseeing their activities, reporting to HC, CC and the leader of the MB.

(4) The members of the committees shall be elected by a majority vote of the HC. However, the chairperson and secretary of committees shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the committee.

(5) The secretary of the committee shall establish coordination among the members of the committee and in the absence of the chairperson shall assume the responsibility as the acting chairperson of the committee. The secretary of the committee is also responsible for the finances of the committee and compiles a monthly report.

(6) Each committee may, if necessary, amend its policies. The draft is referred to the CC, which submits it to the HC for approval. In case of emergency CC has the power to approve the committee's proposal.

(7) In case of need, a technical committee may seek technical assistance from another committee or external body other than the MB, subject to the approval of the CC.

(8) If there is a problem in finding the best experts for a technical committee, CC and the HC shall be flexible in acceptance of the requirements. Of course, there will be no change in laws and policies until the HC makes an amendment based on a majority vote.

Article 40:

Finance Committee:

Responsibilities and Powers of the Finance Committee:

(1) The FC discharges all its responsibilities in a transparent manner in accordance with all the laws of the MB and the specific procedures of the said committee, which makes the committee to be accountable for every single penny they receive and spend. FC cannot receive any financial support from governmental or non-governmental organizations or individuals that would negatively affect MB's goals and national interests. FC cannot raise any funds without the permission of the MB's leader and CC. The committee spends every afghani received for the MB on a very prudent and responsive mechanism.

(2) The members of the FC shall be experienced in the field of finance and management.

(3) The committee is responsible for spending transparently according to an advanced database, and develops a three, six and twelve-month budget plan for the MB and get it approved from the HE, MB's leader and/or CC.

(4) The committee shall make specific plans for the receipt of donations or funds.

(5) FC shall audit other committees' and councils' financial activities and report it to the leader of the MB and CC every six month.

(6) FC, when necessary, gives sound advice to other committees' and councils' finance committees, and develops various mechanisms and plans for raising funds for them, the mechanism and plans shall be approved by the leader of the MB and/or CC prior to implementation.

(7) FC is connected to all other committees' and councils' (in and outside the country) finance departments through a specific financial database.

Article 41:

Legal and Law Committee:

Responsibilities and Powers of the Legal and Law Committee:

- (1) LLC is a committee of lawyers nominated by CC and appointed by the HC.
- (2) LLC provides legal advices to the MB's leadership and other councils and committees, especially the MC, as needed.
- (3) LLC shall maintain a record of any illegal actions, allegations, and ambiguities by governmental, non-governmental institutions and/or organizations or individuals against the MB and take legal actions in order to defend MB.
- (4) If the state, an institution and/or a government official offends any inactions and/or breaks the law, the committee shall prepare documentations so the MB shall act as an opposition and puts pressure on the state in accordance to the provisions of law. The committee can even sue the offender(s) in the authorized court.
- (5) If necessary, LLC proposes amendments to the statute, motto and other laws of MB to CC which is further submitted to HC.

Article 42:

Recruitment Committee:

Responsibilities and Powers of the Recruitment Committee:

- (1) RC is responsible for organizing door-to-door campaign programs for the other councils of the MB, organizing trips for the leadership in coordination with other councils and committees. And, collect regional issues and their solutions with the help of PCs and other respective committees.
- (2) RC receives monitoring reports on current national issues from MC, and after the approval of the CC and/or MB's leader, presents MB's stance in order to protect the national values and respective issues via MC.
- (3) RC shall prepare plans and programs for other councils in order to get more memberships, the plans are given to other councils after an approval from CC and/or MB's leader. furthermore, if necessary, RC makes teams and send them to provinces for recruitments.

(4) RC will list key influential figures, religious scholars, politicians, national leaders, youth, and women across the country and arrange and facilitate their meetings with leadership of the MB.

(5) RC shall provide a monthly report of the database of all members of the MB (in and outside of the country). CC may at any time ask for such a report.

(6) RC, with the assistance of the MC, compiles a list of victims and beneficiaries of all natural and unnatural disasters and incidents in the country, and shares the report with the FC so that they may provide assistance to start a fundraising campaign and reach out to the victims of the incident.

(7) RC, with the help of other councils and committees, conducts special training, informative awareness workshops for all segments (religious scholars, tribal elders, influential politicians, youth, women) and institutions (mosques, universities, civil societies and various stratus).

(8) Since MB gives priority to intellectual politics, the committee shall mostly focus on women recruitment, so that half of the population of the country shall play a key role in building the nation and country.

(9) In order to make people aware of their rights so they themselves decide their destiny, RC shall conduct an awareness programs on law and political activism throughout the country.

(10) RC as one of the most important committee is formed with the following stratus:

1 Religious scholars

2 University professors

3 Tribal elders

4 Politicians

5 Women

6 Youth

7 Public and Influential figures.

Article 43:

Cultural and Media Committee:

(1) Responsibilities and powers of the Cultural and Media Committee.

1 Management of the cultural and media activities and programs.

2 Provide useful, effective, and professional coverage of the MB's struggles and activities.

3 Struggling for the recruitment.

(2) General functions of the committee:

1 Develop a work plan for the committee.

2 Collects, organizes, designs and produces promotional contents such as video and audio clips, billboards, banners, posters, brochures, pamphlets, wall-chalking, graffities and other promotional activities.

3 Maintain extensive and ongoing communication with the media and journalists (audio, video, print and electronic media outlets).

4 Reporting on all major national political, security, social and cultural issues.

5 Participate in TV and radio debates, hard talk shows and interviews.

6 Establish media groups at the provincial level with providing specific contents, so that they can spread the MB's ideas, messages and information through local print, video, and audio media outlets.

7 Establish specific and ongoing coordinated and cooperated relations with specific and selected media outlets.

8 Form a special group for social networks and maintain constant coordination with provincial media committees.

9 Form a media monitoring group.

10 Prepare weekly report of the entire committee and share it with the CC.

(3) Structure of the Cultural and Media Committee:

1 Currently, CMC has fifteen members, but the structure can be expanded as needed. The committee has a chairperson, a deputy chairperson, a secretary and two boards (executive and advisory).

2 CMC members are nominated by CC and appointed by HC. The chairpersonship of the committee (chairperson, deputy, and secretary) is elected by the committee's internal elections.

3 The Advisory Board provides consultations to set out the fundamental lines and strategies for the committee.

4 The Executive board is responsible for implementing decisions. The board is divided into two sections, cultural and media, each with smaller working groups.

(4) Responsibilities of the Chairperson of the Committee:

1 The head of the committee leads, manages, and oversees the committee. Their main responsibilities are as follows:

1- Attend the leadership meetings (HC and CC).

2- Develop and manage programs and activities for the committee.

3- Maintain coordination between the internal groups of the committee.

4- Establish and maintain relationships with media and journalists.

5- Delegation of powers to the deputy and other members of the committee.

(5) Responsibilities of the Deputy:

1 The deputy performs the following functions in coordination with the chairperson and the advisory board:

2 Attend committee's meetings.

3 In coordination with chairperson, develops, manages, and oversees the programs.

4 Management and supervision of the financial and procurement affairs of the committee.

5 Leads and manages the committee in the absence of the chairperson.

6 Execution of responsibilities assigned by the chairperson of the committee.

(6) Duties of the Advisory Board:

The advisory board provides advice within the framework of the CMC. The board is composed of intellectuals and experts in the field of culture and media, who are appointed by the chairperson of the committee and appointed by CC. Members of the advisory board attend all meetings of the committee. The functions of the board are as follows:

- 1 Attend all meetings of the committee.
- 2 Advising on MB's activities and major national issues.
- 3 Making plans to answer the questions and challenges in order to promote the MB's goals.

(7) Executive Board:

The executive board is the backbone of the CMC and is responsible for the implementation of all the programs of the committee. The responsibilities of the board are as follows:

1 Cultural section:

The cultural section of the committee is responsible for designing and implementing programs for the cultural activities of the MB. This section of the committee is divided into three working groups; content production, publishing, and communication which are as follows:

1- Content production:

- A. Production of speeches for the leadership of the MB.
- B. Designing and content production for all the promotional materials of the MB such as banners, billboards, posters, brochures, slogans, 3D video clips and others.
- C. Production of content for print publications in Pashto, Dari and English languages.
- D. Establishing coordination among the members of the committees.

2- Printing and Publishing Group Responsibilities:

The group is divided into two sections (design) and (print and disseminate). The members of the group are absolutely technical and have a thorough knowledge of design, printing and disseminate tools and instruments. The responsibilities of this group are as follows:

- A. Content and design of slogans.
 - B. Responsible for printing banners, billboards, posters, brochures, and other promotional materials.
 - C. Reaching an agreement (contracts) with companies in coordination with the head of the committee.
 - D. Distribution, installation, and supervision of promotional materials.
 - E. Selecting the locations for the promotional materials.
 - F. Coordinating with relevant agencies and/or institution in order to install the promotional materials.
 - G. Coordination with other members of the committee.
- 3- Communication/Liaison group with culture associations, groups and individuals:
- A. Building relationships with cultural communities, groups, and individuals.
 - B. Coordinating, encouraging and mobilizing cultural communities, groups and individuals to support MB.
 - C. Coordination with other members of the committee.

2 Media Section:

The group is to design and execute the plans of the media programs. The group is divided into the following three subgroups:

- 1- Print Media:
- A. Establishing wide and continuous communication with the print media to provide coverage to the MB's activities.
 - B. Writing articles and publishing in print media (newspapers, weeklies, and magazines).
 - C. Coordinating with other members of the committee.
- 2- Visual and audio media outlets:
- A. Establishing wide and continuous communication with the visual and audio media outlets in order to provide wide coverage of the MB's programs.

- B. Making visual and audio clips of the MB.
 - C. Monitoring the audio and video media outlets, sharing the news of major national affairs and issues with the leadership of the committee.
 - D. Coordinating with other members of the committee.
- 3- Social Media:
- A. Identifying the active members of social media networks (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) inside and outside the country, and gaining their support for the MB.
 - B. Creating an active social media network of the MB.
 - C. Continuing a wide-ranging campaign for the MB on social media.
 - D. Coordinating with other members of the committee.

(8) Spokespersons and analysts:

1 The spokespersons and analysts (who will be introduced as members of the MB's HC and/CC) participate in TV and Radios hard talk shows, debates and interviews. The linguistic and gender balance is taken into consideration which is decided by the HC after they are nominated by CC.

2 Based on the MB's stance, creating media plans and policies.

3 Preparing and presenting informative programs and perspectives about the MB and major national affairs.

4 Coordination with other members of the committee.

5 There are two (a male and a female) official spokespersons, who speak both national languages fluently with eloquence.

6 Only the leader and the spokespersons of the MB can declare and/or release the official statements of the movement.

(9) Responsibilities of Spokesperson:

1 In coordination with the leader of the MB, conduct press conferences, liaising with the media and journalists, presenting MB's stance and objectives.

2 The spokesperson present MB's stance with political insight and non-emotional approach, and avoid any kind of emotional approach that harms the political and social status of the MB.

Article 44:

Election Committee:

(1) Composition, responsibilities, and powers of the Election Committee:

1 The fundamental goal of the EC is to hold free, fair and transparent elections for all the councils and committees of the MB.

2 The number of members of the EC shall not exceed twenty-one, the members of the committee shall be appointed by HC.

3 Each VC/GC, DC/UUC, PC and OC will have their own ECs, each with a focal point with the central EC's focal point.

4 All elections records are kept and/or saved in the MB's digital and manual database.

5 The focal points of the central and other regional councils and committees EC's are responsible for preparing the environment and materials for the elections in the light of the MB's statute, motto and other laws and procedures, and a thorough background check of the candidates.

6 EC sets a timetable for all elections and sends it to the HC for approval.

7 In addition to abiding by all the laws of the MB, impartiality, knowledge and expertise in the electoral system are a prerequisite for membership of the EC.

Article 45:

Internal Dispute Resolution Committee:

(1) Composition, responsibilities and powers of the committee:

1 The main purpose of this committee is to resolve the internal problems or disputes by upholding the best ethics and justice. The committee promotes a culture of justice, cooperation, reciprocity and mutual respect in the MB.

2 The final report is submitted to HC and/or the leader so they make the decision, which shall be binding on every member of the MB.

3 The IDRC members are impartial and experts in problem and/or dispute resolution, they have special skills and experience of auditing and research to resolve problems, disputes and issues, and conclude their reports based on facts after a thorough investigation.

4 It is imperative for the IDRC that all their activities should be based on justice, impartiality, equality, expertise, testimony, and documents.

5 The committee seeks resolutions to internal disputes in the light of the MB's statute, motto and other laws, and after receiving all the facts, shares the report in writing with the MB's leader, HC and/or CC. The committee's recommendation for any member(s) of the MB in violation of the law ranges from verbal, written warnings to even expel from the MB.

Article 46:

Leader of the MB:

(1) About the leader of the MB:

1 In accordance with the laws of the MB, HC elects the leader of the MB for a term of four years by a popular majority vote. The leader of the MB must have the capacity and political insight to further strengthen and expand the MB and lead the whole MB.

2 MB has an interim leader for now and will have an elected leader right after the completion of the HC in accordance with the law.

3 The leader of the MB can be removed by a three-fourth majority vote of the HC, provided he/she is proved guilty of violating the laws of the MB, has incurable disease, and/or committing a national crime or treason.

(2) Responsibilities of the leader:

1 The leader gives a real and genuine political direction to the MB under the HC and in the light of all the laws of the MB to achieve the goals. He/she leads and oversees the entire MB including all councils and committees.

2 Directing and overseeing the MB's secretariat and media committee, especially spokespersons.

3 The leader receives the reports of all the committees especially the FC and all the councils, and submit them with his suggestions and/or comments to the HC.

4 Approves or rejects the proposals of the MB's regional offices and/or councils.

5 In order to achieve the goals of the MB, the leader meets with the heads of other political movements, parties and other institutions and communities, leads and manages meetings, conferences, large gatherings, rallies, protests and other programs.

6 The leader of the MB presides over the meetings of the HC and the CC and oversees their activities.

7 The leader gives instructions to the CC in all matters and all the members of the CC follow the given instructions. However, the CC with majority of votes can reach out to HC for an instruction.

8 In case of emergency, if the leader cannot reach out to matters and issues, he/she transfers the power to chair CC to another member of the CC on a temporary basis. The power transfer shall have a circulating mechanism, saying that no member shall chair the CC more than one time.

9 The leader of the MB considers absolute neutrality in the event of internal disputes and strives to maintain coordination and unity in the MB.

10 There should be no contradiction in the words and deeds of the leader of the MB.

Article 47:

MB's Secretariat:

(1) The members of the secretariat are technical, specializing in administrative, financial, technological and organizational meetings. Specialists are hired in exchange for a salary if possible, but until then the secretariat has been made up of members of the MB.

1 The secretariat conducts technical work for the purposes and objectives of the HC, CC and other committees.

2 The secretariat operates with the financial resources of the MB.

3 The secretariat operates under the direct leadership of the leader of the MB.

(2) Responsibilities of the Secretariat:

1 The secretariat provides technical assistance to HC, CC, the leader, and other committees.

2 The secretariat keeps a record of all the decisions and activities of the MB to which only the leader of the MB and other committees to their related activities have access.

3 The secretariat is responsible for organizing meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, conferences, workshops, and other events related to the MB and the travel arrangements for the leadership.

4 In order to achieve the goals of the MB, the secretariat receives guidance from the leader, HC or the person or committee assigned by them.

Article 48:

Ethics and Principles:

(1) The code of conduct of the MB is an important part of this statute and is binding on every member of the MB. Any member who violates these principles and other laws of the MB shall be treated in the light of this statute. The following principles of conduct are binding on every member of the MB:

1 Respect for all, regardless of language, nationality, religion, ethnicity, political or intellectual affiliation, gender, financial or social status.

2 To carry out every action related to the MB with complete honesty and transparency.

3 Kindness to each other and foster a culture of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation.

4 Strictly refrain from any verbal or frivolous attack on any member of the MB.

5 Strictly refrain from using inappropriate words about anyone, whether they are members of the MB or not.

6 Strictly refrain from using the name, position, and/or membership of the MB for any personal gain.

7 To refrain from using any personal agenda within the MB.

8 Avoiding any form of personality cult within the MB.

9 Strictly refrain from discriminating between members on the basis of position and status within the MB.

10 The leadership members of any council or committee of the MB shall not express or comment on national and political issues contrary to the stance of the MB on any media outlets including social media, and gatherings or meetings.

11 Violation of the principles of the MB as a whole occurs in the event that a member of the MB commits theft or financial fraud, knowingly damages the property of the MB, attacks another person's personality, spying to a country, organization or person, to deliberately neglect the MB's goals, to oppose the MB's laws and goals, to endanger the MB or the Afghan nation, and to act that causes financial, moral or physical threat or harm to another member, create false or inaccurate reports and records, misuse the MB's laws and policies, abuse trust, sexual harassment, warnings and threats, and violence are considered violation of the code of the conduct, and the violator is treated in accordance with the provisions of this statute.

Article 49:

General Articles of the Statute:

(1) Procedure for Ratification of the Statute:

1 The ratification of the statute has two stages, the transitional and the final.

2 For the time being, the CC has transitionally approved the statute by a majority of vote.

3 Upon transitional approval, this statute shall apply to all committees and councils of the MB. The VC/GC, DC/UUC, PC and other committees are formed in accordance with this statute and shall soon an elected HC be formed in accordance with this law.

4 With the formation of the elected HC, the statute of the MB will be changed from transitional to permanent approval by a majority vote, and elections will be held for the leadership of the MB and other committees.

(2) Amendment of the Statute:

1 The HC has the power to amend the statute.

2 The amendment and approval of the statute and motto is based on a majority vote of the HC.

Article 50:

Emergency and unpredictability:

(1) In case of emergency and unforeseen circumstances such as leader's incurable illness, death or imprisonment for up to three years, the deputy of the MB shall hold the office for three months, during which HC holds elections in accordance with the statute to elect the new leader of the MB.

(2) If 50% or more members of the CC are imprisoned for more than one month, HC will appoint members to replace them. In case, 50% or more members of the HC are imprisoned for more than six months, PC are responsible to hold elections within a week and elect new members to HC.

(3) In the event of an emergency, the term of all the councils and committees of the MB may be extended by six months, but only the leader of the MB has the power to extend the term.

(4) In the case of long imprisonment or death of the chairpersons of the councils, committees and the members of the HC and CC, MB shall establish special procedures for the financial support of their families.

Article 51:

Election Mechanism:

(1) General Principles:

1 BM has a structure based on the principles of democracy. Thus, all leadership starting from VC/GCs to the leader of the MB are elected based on the fair, free, transparent and imperial elections.

2 All elections are held through a transparent and fair database and records are kept for audit.

3 The requirements of candidates for each committee or council is determined in accordance with the internal policy of committees or councils.

3 EC is responsible for conducting elections in accordance with the statute and other laws and policies of the MB.

4 IDRC has the responsibility and authority to conduct any investigation into the election and submits a report to CC within one month after a thorough investigation and audit.

(2) Election Schedule:

1 EC submits the schedule and plans of the elections and appointments of the technical committees to HC.

2 In order to hold a successful election, EC develops a detailed plan and prepares a list of accessories and other requirements.

(3) Candidates:

- 1 The general candidacy will be in accordance with the provisions of this statute.
- 2 Finding out the absolute technical experts and nominating them for the committees.
- 3 Nomination for CC does not only require the membership of the HC, but higher education, experience and expertise are prerequisite.
- 4 In case, a temporary committee is needed, the nominees will be recommended by the leader to HC.

(4) Local (VCs/GCs, DCs/UUCs and PCs) Elections:

- 1 EC, after approval by the HC, sends the election schedule to the local councils and monitors their operations.
- 2 EC designates a focal point for each local council, cooperates and oversees the entire process before, during and after the elections.
- 3 EC prepares a list of operational and logistical requirements for local council elections and submits it to the FC for implementation after approved by the CC.
- 4 Focal points of local councils submit all hard copy records of elections to EC.
- 5 EC, after the approval of the leader, publishes the results of all the councils at once through the MB's website, application, and social networks.
- 6 After the elections, the first official meeting of the local councils, especially the PCs, is attended by the leader or the person assigned by him/her via a virtual service.
- 7 According to the MB's statute, VC/GC elects their members to DC/UUC, DC/UUC to PC, and PC to HC.

(5) High Council's Elections:

- 1 The PC's focal points provides the list and specifications of the candidates for HC to EC.
- 2 Candidates for the HC shall be nominated in accordance with this statute.
- 3 EC announces the results of all simultaneous local council elections to the HC within one-week period.

4 Complaints about elections are made to the EC, which will be investigated and reported by IDRC within one month.

5 The first meeting of the HC will be held in two to three weeks after the announcement of the results.

(6) Core Committee Elections:

1 EC provides information to the HC on the criteria and requirements for membership of the CC.

2 EC receives the list of candidates from the HC.

3 The criteria and requirement provided by EC shall be applied on all HC members who run for the CC memberships.

4 Each member of the HC can nominate him/herself or another member of the council by fulfilling the criteria, provided the written consent of the other member of the council is required.

5 In case EC rejects the candidature, the candidate submits his/her written complaint to the IDRC, the decision of IDRC is final.

6 The elections for CC's membership is held through a special and protected database, in which the voter votes for only one candidate at a time. The database will contain the full name and picture of each candidate, and the voter will vote with one click that will not be returned.

7 The EC shares the results with the HC, and then the leader of the MB announces the result.

(7) Electing the leader:

1 The leader of the MB is elected from among the members of the HC. Any member of the HC can nominate him/herself for the leadership of the MB.

2 Candidates for the leadership of the MB must receive a vote of confidence of at least thirty-one percent of the HC, and these votes are obtained in the form of signatures on a specific document. The documents will be submitted to the EC at least two weeks before the election.

3 EC announces the date of the election and provides the necessary information to the members of the HC.

4 Elections are held under the supervision of the EC at the MB's head office without any outside interference or media coverage. Only members of the HC participate in the elections.

5 The leadership of the MB is elected through a special database and ballot.

6 In case of a complaint, the complainant submits his/her complaint to the EC and the IDRC investigates the complaint within three weeks and shares the final decision with the HC.

7 No member of the MB may share information with other members of the MB, the media or the public before the announcement of the final results of the MB's leadership election.

(8) Election of Technical Committees:

1 The election of technical committees is conducted in accordance with the provisions of this statute.

2 CC finds the best candidates for the membership of the technical committees and introduces them to the HC.

3 EC examines the specifications of the candidates for the chairpersonship of the committees and their candidature is approved or rejected by the HC.

4 Committees hold their internal elections for the chairpersonship and secretariat in accordance with this statute.

(9) Elections of Overseas Committees:

1 OCs elections are held as of the PC's elections procedure.

BAWAR MOVEMENT
CORE COMMITTEE
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