Negotiations are part of any conflict resolution, but may be difficult to achieve due to the complex nature of conflicts and the interests of the parties involved. This is especially true when it comes to negotiations with terrorist groups. In Afghanistan, for example, the Afghan government has engaged in a number of peace negotiations with the Taliban, but has had little success so far. This is because, as the article points out, Afghan government has no solid platform and any attempts by spoilers to exploit the process to reach an agreement are thwarted.

In the case of the Taliban, the article notes that the insurgent groups are rarely monolithic in nature. In other words, members of terrorist groups have different perspectives on the aims that they pursue to achieve, and the extent to which concessions can be made. This difference in perspective can make it difficult to negotiate a peace agreement.

Another barrier to peace negotiations is the fear of a betrayal of principles. This has led to the formation of splinter groups within the Taliban who view talks as a betrayal of principles. This has made it difficult to negotiate a peace agreement, as the Taliban have not been able to speak with a single voice.

The article concludes by noting that Afghan government is conducting peace negotiations with the Taliban, brokered by neighboring countries and regional players who compete to gain more influence in Afghanistan. It is clear that the United States has asked the Afghan government to broker a peace deal. However, as the article points out, Afghan government has no solid platform and any attempts by spoilers to exploit the process to reach a deal are thwarted.