Why the End of Afghan War is Likely

The US and eastern nations have given hundreds of millions of dollars during the past several years to Afghanistan to return its territory in line and build it in security infrastructure. However, low troop morale, widespread corruption among commanders and officials, and negative interference by multiple national actors has kept large parts of Afghanistan unstable. The stalemate of war has frustrated both sides because no winning horizon is foreseeable. Trump’s administration sent veteran Afghan-born diplomat Zalmay Khalilzad to start peace talks across the table with the Taliban. This year, Russia, Iran, China, and Pakistan all recognized that the conflict in Afghanistan is not a regional issue but a global one. For Pakistan and Afghanistan, it’s a war of their choice. Finally, what may prove most decisive of these factors, the notorious Great Game—in which outside powers have intervened in and jousted over Afghanistan for over a century—and a half—proving surprisingly protracted in terms of a rare combination of positions of influence of these countries. Specifically, it appears that the stability of Afghanistan is now squarely in the hands of the US, Russia, China, Iran, Turkey, India, Pakistan, and Gulf countries.

By: James M. Dorsey

I t may be reading his keen but anxious analysis of the walk-up to Saudi Arabia’s 70th anniversary as they enter into the 21st century that Pakistan may be about to fight battles on two fronts rather than one. In an interview with the Daily Outlook Afghanistan, Prime Minister Mohammad’s expressions of unconditional support for Pakistan coupled with his promise of US$20 billion in investments in addition to US$6 billion in desperately needed financial aid raise the spectre of a shift in Pakistan’s policy toward Afghanistan. Pakistan has long been both a steady and reliable benefactor of the Afghan government and its security forces and they have grown weary of the carnage and they are not fully resolved to the peace talks. The United States and its allies have not only increased their attacks in Afghanistan, they have been focusing on the Taliban in the Afghan side of the border. Russia, Iran, China, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, among other nations, have been working continuously on the security situation in Afghanistan. In the interest of all parties, including the US, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Middle East, it is imperative that Pakistan and Afghanistan become subject to them again. For Pakistan, Indonesia and the other South Asian nations have been working on the peace talks. According to the senior official of the Pakistan army’s media wing, suggested that Pakistan’s commitment to the US and the other US allies to end the war in Afghanistan is not changing.

Prime Minister Mohammad’s remarks in support of Pakistan and Afghanistan’s participation in the joint statement at the end of the crown prince’s visit “the need to avoid po
gestures that despite Pakistani denials would not have come without a price
in the interests of all of parties, including the US, Europe, Turkey, China, India, Russia, Iran, Pakistan and Gulf countries.

By: Mohammed Gul Sabihzad

T his has come for the Governments of Afghanistan, India, and Iraq, the Islamic Republic, to start discussion about formation of a Collectivity of Security Mechanism (CSM) to help Afghan government prevent future attacks from three countries and coordinate joint responses to such threats. Recent suicide attacks in the Kabul, India, and Iran, which killed more than seventy security personnel in total, are one example of countries bordering Pakistan with respect to prevention of future attacks from that country. Afghanistan has been victim of terrorist attacks and proxy war or terrorism supported by one or more of its neighbors for years. This episode continues to take immense toll on social, economic and security sec
tion in the country. Emboldened by perceived successes in Afghanistan, Pakistan military is reportedly advancing its interests and agenda by using these same groups as proxies to open war, including large number of rebels, and Iran. Pakistan has work close government and military ties with both. In recent years, Iran has been the greatest enemy of the country.

Ceasefire talks were Iranian nationals rather than Pakistanis.

In the past, Iran has by and large said that militants who had launched attacks in neighboring countries were operating from Pakistani territory with at least the tacit approval of Pakistan. The Islamic Republic, to start discussion about formation of a Collectivity of Security Mechanism (CSM) to help Afghan government prevent future attacks from three countries and coordinate joint responses to such threats. Recent suicide attacks in the Kabul, India, and Iran, which killed more than seventy security personnel in total, are one example of countries bordering Pakistan with respect to prevention of future attacks from that country. Afghanistan has been victim of terrorist attacks and proxy war or terrorism supported by one or more of its neighbors for years. This episode continues to take immense toll on social, economic and security section in the country. Emboldened by perceived successes in Afghanistan, Pakistan military is reportedly advancing its interests and agenda by using these same groups as proxies to open war, including large number of rebels, and Iran. Pakistan has work close government and military ties with both. In recent years, Iran has been the greatest enemy of the country.

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The right to self-defense, including the right to combat terror, is a cornerstone of the United Nations Charter. The right to self-defense is enshrined in international law and is thus recognized by the international community. The right to self-defense is derived from Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which states: “Each Member of the United Nations, individually and as part of a Security Council, shall act immediately in accordance with the provisions of this Charter to repel any armed attack against it or against its forces in the territories under its jurisdiction or against any attack aimed at subversion of the essential principles of the Charter.”

The right to self-defense is a fundamental right of every state, recognized by international law. It is an essential instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. The right to self-defense is not only a right to use armed force in response to an armed attack, but also a right to use armed force to prevent an armed attack. The right to self-defense is a right to use armed force in self-defense, not a right to use armed force to threaten or intimidate others.

South Asian Geopolitics: Saudi Arabia: 1 Iran: 0

By: Mohammed Gul Sabihzad

The views and opinions expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not reflect the views or opinions of the Daily Outlook Afghanistan.

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