Corruption As the Main Barrier to Peace in Afghanistan

According to the new report released by UNAMA, Afghanistan has taken specific reform initiatives in the judicial and financial sectors to fight corruption and has been awarded a score of 42 in the index of financial and transparency institutions. Afghanistan has made substantial progress in the last two years and now ranks 55th in the world. However, the report highlights that corruption has become a major barrier to peace in Afghanistan.

The report states that corruption in Afghanistan is not limited to the illegal extraction of resources or the misuse of funds allocated for development projects. It also highlights that the Afghan government has failed to implement anti-corruption measures effectively, resulting in widespread corruption at all levels of government. The report notes that the Afghan government has not provided adequate resources or support to the anti-corruption institutions and that the judiciary has not been able to effectively investigate and prosecute corruption cases.

The report concludes by highlighting the urgent need for the Afghan government to take effective steps to combat corruption and create an environment conducive to peace and stability.

In Defense of Europe

By: Michel Barnier

The geopolitical clock is back. Following a post-1989 interlude in which the direction of history seemed to tilt toward a peaceful and prosperous world, we are now facing a new, potential great-power competitor, quest for hegemony, and quasi-imperial expansion.

Russia is brazenly breaking international law and asserting its regional influence. China is engaging in strategic competition across the board. The United States has chosen to defend its interests with unilateral action and pressure. In short, the global geopolitical landscape must take its future into its own hands. If we do not stand up to and defend our interests and values, and work toward a shared global order based on international norms, principles, and laws regarding human rights,

The geopolitical landscape is rapidly changing. Europe must take its future into its own hands if we are to sustain the economic and political system, technology, and environmental sustainability that has driven an increase in living standards.

Under the leadership of European Council President Donald Tusk and European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, the EU has taken on significant steps in this regard. We have sharpened our trade policy, adapted our instruments to the prospect of trade relations with the United States, and made us vulnerable to the same predatory practices.

In the coming decades, leaders would address strategic trends and define a common agenda every three or six months. Through regular, structured discussions, they would study the evolving geopolitical landscape, consisting of joint assessment of the core threats Europe will face between now and 2030; strategic guidance about common priorities for the EU and its member states, and an EU-wide assessment of how we may best equip the EU to engage with strategic partners – first and foremost the United Kingdom, which will remain a key ally and strong partner.

The EU’s Global Strategy, established by Federica Mogherini, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and Vice President of the Commission – set a new collective level of ambition in 2016. The EU’s foreign policy in 2016, now, with other global players powers racing ahead, and cross-border threats from Riga to Moscow, is becoming increasingly common, this strategy needs to be updated and translated into foreign policy and defense planning.

The European Council, adopting a new external action strategy for Afghanistan, consisting of the joint assessment of the core threats Europe will face between now and 2030; strategic guidance about common priorities for the EU and its member states; and the translation of this into joint equipment and funding, is a significant step.

But the key to a successful foreign policy is the power to back it up. The geopolitical landscape is rapidly changing. Europe must take its future into its own hands if we are to sustain the economic and political system, technology, and environmental sustainability that has driven an increase in living standards.

For too long, however, internal matters such as Brexit have monopolized European leaders’ agenda at the expense of pressing security challenges. Stability in Africa, the peace process in Syria, the crisis in Myanmar, the Western Balkans, the Eastern Neighborhood, and the Arctic all deserve more attention, in particular in our capacity to engage with strategic partners.

Common security challenges should be on the European Council’s agenda every week. European intelligence services, armed forces, and civilian combat expertise, together with the regional and local partners, should be used to prevent what is happening in Africa and in Libya. The role of the United Kingdom, which will remain a key ally and strong partner, will be even more crucial.

By: Hujjatullah Zia

A proppal of a democratic constitution in a traditional society like Afghanistan has been a long, arduous, and complicated process. It has been an achievement of the Afghan people, whose anti-corruption achievements based on a long history of Interior and other public institutions.

However, the Taliban’s collapse, which the Afghan government had to deal with in 2020, had its anti-corruption achievements based on a long history of Interior and other public institutions.

The Taliban’s collapse has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of officials who were involved in corruption. However, some specific ethnic leaders rely on corruption to maintain their positions. As conflict-prevention and resolution efforts to counter corruption, in some cases, have not been effective, corruption is not limited, it may further delegitimize the state, leading to further outbreaks of violence.

The Afghan government has made some progress towards reducing corruption, but there is still a long way to go. One significant challenge is that corruption is not limited to the government, but also occurs in the private sector. Another challenge is that corruption is often linked to organized crime and drug trafficking.

To address these challenges, the Afghan government must take decisive action. This includes strengthening the rule of law, improving the oversight mechanisms, and increasing transparency in the budgetary process. It also includes bringing to justice those who are involved in corruption, and holding the private sector accountable for its actions.

In conclusion, it is clear that the Afghan government must continue to make progress towards reducing corruption if it is to create a stable and secure future for the Afghan people.