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Afghan Current Affairs Analyst Looks at Doha Peace Talk from a Different Perspective

The Doha conference between the Taliban and the representatives of Kabul government looks like a ceremonial and traditional tribal gathering. The Taliban see the future of the talks as meaningless and waste of time. They have lost confidence in the outcome of the peace talks, considering it futile without Kremlin's guarantee. The Taliban in Moscow have notified if Ashraf Ghani resigns, they will not oppose the formation of a coalition government in Afghanistan.

Following the Taliban's agreement to form a coalition government with the participation of representatives and political forces, Zamir Kabul, an envoy of the Russian president, said "the way to achieve peace in Afghanistan is related to the withdrawal of foreign forces and the formation of a coalition government. The new government should have the power to control both sides." "That is the best way to achieve peace," he added. The ultimatum of the Taliban and Russia's support for the formation of a coalition government forced Ashraf Ghani to send a special message to Vladimir Putin to attract the attention of the great Russian State to his government. Mr Ghani could not use Russia's experience and assistance in rebuilding infrastructure projects and investing in various fields due

to his unilateral dependencies and tendencies to America and other occupying forces. Ashraf Ghani was awakened by the Taliban remarks in Moscow. Therefore, he assigned his foreign minister, Hanif Atmar to pass his message to Russia.

Hanif Atmar during the presidential election accused Ashraf Ghani in the mainstream Russian media as a dictator, selfish stubborn and authoritarian. Atmar's long-standing communist background and evil temptations was well demonstrated when he was the interior minister during a meeting with Mr. Sergey Lavrov a Russian diplomat and politician in 2008. Mr Atmar cunningly praised and consoled him for drawing his attention to himself. Then, regardless of the historical ups and downs between the two countries and the fact that Afghanistan has historical had friendly relations with Russia since the time of the Tsar. Atmar pointed out about Taliban in the Moscow talks. He wanted marginalisation of Taliban which Moscow hosted regardless of the viewpoint of Ashraf Ghani's government. The Taliban and relations between the official governments of Afghanistan and Russia should be given priority. Sergei Lafrov, a world-renowned diplomat who has always advocated a respectable political culture in Russia's interests in negotiations, always being keen and steadfast in Russia's interest in continuing talks in Moscow to achieve national peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan, added that Russia is in favour of multilateral talks with the United States on Afghanistan's issue.

China, together with Pakistan and in cooperation with other countries in the region, supports the negotiations between the Afghans. Russian politicians and soldiers with sufficient experience of the war in Afghanistan have repeatedly warned that the use of force in Afghanistan will not establish peace. Evil, unpopular governments are at enmity with the people of those countries, and the United States today repeats the same mistake of the former Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Analysts assess the Kabul Palace new political fever at home and abroad as a sign of frustration in negotiations with the Taliban and the US dictatorship. The aim of these efforts is to gain the consent of the countries of the region in the war and peace with the Taliban.

Russian experts consider Ashraf Ghani's government to be a puppet and incompetent government that has no control over the entire territory of Afghanistan. Russia, and especially Central Asian countries, support the continuation of bilateral and multilateral talks with the Taliban and the true representatives of the people of Afghanistan for the sake of their own interests. Experts believe that without an agreement with the Taliban, the path to peace will be difficult, and that cooperation in the region is more related to the new strategy

of the US government, and what will be the final US decision under the pretext of reviewing the future of the Doha agreement with the Taliban? Is the United States willing to work with the Afghan political forces to support the formation of a coalition government? Will they be able to end the war if a small number of US troops remain in Afghanistan? The experiences of twenty years of war have revealed that such a miracle will not materialise. The future of war and peace has more to do with the future of US relations with countries in the region, especially Russia and China, which the United States sees as a threat to its national interests.

But what is evident is that a broad-based government in which the whole people of Afghanistan can see themselves in power structure in a horizontal manner, changing the constitution and giving more power to the Parliament and free election of governors in the provinces like a sort of federal state can bring a durable peace in the Afghanistan and in the region. But without international cooperation and without geopolitical and economic rivalries between US, Russia and China and the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan there is possibility of peace in Afghanistan. But without intention and genuine cooperation any prospect for peace in the future seems gloomy. Equally, the more the world relations deteriorate, the more dangerous the games being played in Afghanistan will be.