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Afghan Peace; The seventh round US -Taliban talks in Qatar



The peace talks have entered the seventh stage between Taliban and America. At the end of the seventh round of the scheduled peace process is assumed to be announced. Both sides acknowledged that progress has been happened and the numerous discussions and reached a consensus on the issues. Nevertheless, the peace agreement has not yet been announced.

The updates about peace talks? What will happen to the seventh round of negotiations? how much progress has been happened about the agreement of peace? Why announce of the agreement are still delayed? These similar questions and other questions are answered in the analysis of this week.

Peace talks between Taliban and US

On 28th of June American diplomats and Taliban's leaders started the seventh round of peace talks in the Doha of Qatar, which was scheduled for three days and at the end the talks both sides will finalize the text of the agreement.

At the end of this round of negotiations the, US special envoy Zalmay Khalilzad, And the Taliban leader Mullah Abdul Ghani Brother (Head of the Political office of Qatar) and Minister of Foreign Affairs and extremely serious debate among National Security Advisor, found the materials after breast agreement and the negotiations of the period stretching exercise. This round of talks scheduled to be after a day break and then go after the 6th of July.

Both sides agreed that in this phase of negotiations, the agreement most of the issues that have remained in the slow resolution procedures, and they were close to agreement in the last round of talks, but still unclear that peace talks when will be finished, and also will be able to confirm the agreement at the end or not.

Taliban and America still haven't announce the final timetable for the foreign troops to be withdraw from Afghanistan and even haven't prepared any kind of policy for the presentation of Afghanistan from the terrorist groups, but the Taliban has insisted that the withdrawal of foreign forces must be happen in presence of International If this is a foreign troop withdrawal announcement is also the final text of the agreement about, the process logistical aspects, such witnesses will announce the extent representative, So who will attend the announcement, Where will happen this announcement? and there are other things that which delayed the announcement of the agreement.

At the same time built in Qatar and Germany hosted a conference on intra negotiations in the 28th and 29th of June at Doha, aimed at building confidence shown to provide space between the stakeholders. In this conference, 64 people,

including government officials, High Peace Council members, tourists, civil activists and women, have participated in the conference, but the Afghan government and the Taliban have launched it not a formal dialogue between the Afghan government and the Taliban. Participates in a private conference.

Meanwhile, participating in the memorandum conference, Afghan delegation members say that the Conference will prove to be effective in making way for negotiations with the government and Taliban. According to participants, the whole effort will be made to go through the talks at the main point of negotiations, which are discussed between the Taliban and the Afghan government. Strategic and regional research centers will evaluate the results of these articles in future analysis.

The Process of Negotiation and the Impact on Peace

Peace negotiations between the Taliban and the US have risen the hope for the war of last 18 years. At the same time, the conditions presented by both sides and the differences of opinion related to some of the issues have slowed down the proposal. The depth discussions ongoing seventh round is important because of the agreement which is set to be announced at this stage of the peace talks.

US is ready to announce the timetable of withdrawal of the foreign troops with the condition that Taliban must give the assurance about the prevent of terrorist groups operations, Seize of war in Afghanistan, Negotiation between Afghan government and Taliban. But Taliban are insisting for withdraw of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

Concern about foreign troop withdrawal is that the immediate withdrawal of the foreign forces may cause the security problem and other armed groups could be strengthened, which opens in turn way to continue the fight. Therefore, the withdrawal of foreign forces must happen after peace and stability.

The Taliban were not ready to attend the negotiations in Moscow and Qatar 's inter-talks with Afghan government. The government then recognizes peace and movements of peace under the leadership of the government. This is where a survey of Strategic and Regional Research Centers shows that many people look at the Afghan government's efforts in peace as a doubt.

The Taliban's position about the future of Afghanistan is still to be in the form of the Islamic Emirate and it is ready to work together with other political dimensions, but the Taliban and the government have no mechanisms yet to deal with the talks with the Afghan government.

In the current situation, every part of the war of Afghanistan is trying to protect its interests, while in a very sensitive phase all the side-by-side and needy sacrifices needed.

The Results

The seventh phase of negotiation between the Taliban and the US finally shows that there has been significant progress in peace talks and will be announced a peace agreement. The seventh round of negotiations stretching over three days and one day of break after the begins of 6th July. US and Taliban without giving details confirmed that talks were remarkable on going and they have agreed upon some points.

Peace ongoing negotiations has to raised hope to end the war, but after foreign forces withdraw situation and form the next government is one of the major issues that concern them trouble.

A long-lasting war in Afghanistan and a lot of hardship of the Afghan people, all sides of the war need to favor and take the benefit of the opportunity of the peace talks as people are gone through too much hardship and problems during the last 8

years of the war inside of the country. Losing this opportunity will be a mistake in history of Afghanistan.

Parliament of Afghanistan elected a board of directors



Nearly two months have passed since the opening of the House of Representatives by the President. Unfortunately, this parliament has been struggling over the past two months to appoint a chairman and board of directors they are succeeded in choosing the speaker of parliament and deputies last week but the secretaries of the parliament have not yet been elected.

Meanwhile, Mir Rahman Rahmani, a representative of the people of Parwan, was elected as a chairman for the next five years after four times of the elections for the Chairman of parliament, Previously, Mir Rahman Romani against his opponent, Kamal Nasir Oşali, representing the people of Khost. A total of 246 voters given their votes in the parliament and Mir Rahman Rahmani won 123 votes and the acting chairman of the parliament Ata Mohammad Dehghanpur announced Mir Rahman Rahmani as a chairman of the parliament. But Kamal Nasir Osali did not accept this

result, and as a result, they led to the conflict and physical fight of both of the parties. After weeks of delay, the second and third rounds of the presidential election were held, with none of the candidates succeeding in obtaining the necessary seats in the presidential election. On the basis of Article 8 of the Internal Rules of Procedure of the Afghan Parliament, parliamentarians met for the fourth time between Mir Rahman Rahmani and Khan Mohammad Wardak, who received the most votes in the previous three rounds. As a result, Mir Rahman Rahmani won 136 votes and Khan Mohammad Wardak won 96 votes. So that is why Mir Rahman Rahmani elected as a Chairman of Parliament.

The Administrative Board after the three-stage elections for the board of Wolesi Jirga, Amir Khan Yaar by getting 131 votes as first deputy and second deputy Ahmad Shah Ramazan by getting 119 votes in the House of Representatives were announced. We have analyzed in this week's brief biography of the newly elected chairmen and vice-chairs of the Wolesi Jirga.

Mir Rahman Rahmani from teen-ages to Army-General

Mir Rahman Rahmani, son of Haji Qalandar Khan was born in 1962 in Bagram, Parwan Province, in a relatively modest house. He was graduated from Bagram High School in 1979.¹

Mir Rahman Rahmani has studied abroad at the Russian military university in the 1982 he has graduated in the military field of the university. From 1982 to 1986 he was at the Council of Ministers and the executive member during Dr. Najibullah's government he worked in the troops. In the regime of Mujahidin, he worked as a

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http://www.afghanbios.info/index.php?option=com_afghanbios&id=1448&task=view&total=4133&start=3073&Itemid=2

commander of Gen. Baba Jan, his brother was in the former Soviet regime, Served as a senior military commander.

After Kabul province was seized by the Taliban group, Mir Rahman Rahmani, along with his brother, General Baba Jan, left Kabul, and joined the Ahmad Shah Masood on the resistance front and During the years of resistance to the beginning of the interim period led by former Afghan President Hamid Karzai, He was in the armed forces of the country and reached to the level of general. In the last years of his service, he served as the 40th Bagram sectarian commander, and he has financially strengthened his position and then left the army and and started his own business.

Rahmani from the Trade Field to the Presidency of Parliament

Mir Rahman Rahmani before to find way to the sixteenth tenure of the parliament, he was one of the tradesmen and financiers who have a reputation among the people, Especially the people of Parwan. Mir Rahman Rahmani, who is the top trader of Afghanistan the majority of its capital through the fuel transport and rustics with America, NATO and the Afghan government has accumulated. It is said that in this regard, son of Mir Rahman Rahmani, Haji Ajmal Rahmani, who had studied in American universities in London. And Haji Ajmal Rahmani is also elected as a member of the seventeenth tenure of parliament, has an important role. Relation with foreigners and Foreign Education Ajmal Rahmani Caused that Has attracted the attention of foreigners for many years, has obtained large contracts of US and NATO military units on Bagram Airfield.

Mir Rahman Rahmani before the President of the House of Representatives, while he was engaged in commercial activities and he was chairman of economic Social Council of Bagram province, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Parwan province, National Economic Council Chairman House of Representatives and a member of the friends of Afghanistan and Saudi traders.

According to news agency BNA, In the 1392 the argument between Mir Rahman Rahmani and Ferdows son of Khwaja Nabi commander in Charikar had taken the gun battle lasted and resulted in Three civilians were killed and one injured.

Despite the fact that opponents say Mr. Rahmani incompetent leadership of Mr. Rahmani and just he used the money to reach to Parliament and to the chairman of Parliament, supporters of Mr. Rahmani is claiming that he is good person, you know that It seems that he built dozens of mosques and schools in his personal finances in Parwan, And he has reconstructed several avenues and roads in the province. He himself claims that he has made Parwan (Avenue of Province), along with some other roads in the province, from his own capital.

Mir Rahman Rahmani said in an interview with a media that already affiliated to the People's Democratic Party Afghanistan, Party in the whole world had collapsed, and unpopular, and adds that now independent and referred to all the people of Afghanistan. Mr. Rahmani, as he has his own opponents inside the parliament, sees a number of people in his community as a result of his left-wing history, while others consider him as the head of the parliament to be good to the people. And the state knows. So the performance of Mr. Rahmani's first 100 days in Parliament will show which groups are right.

Deputies of the House of Representatives

Amir Khan Yaar is the first deputy of the House of Representatives in the 17th parliament of Afghanistan, born in 1974 year and a representative of the people of Nangarhar province. Amir Khan Yaar an engineering graduate from Pakistan and he has worked with foreign institutions.

Amir Khan was the head of the YAAR institute before he comes to the House of Representatives, Administrative Director of the International Institute STI, Director of the regional program of the institute SERVE He also served in the sixteenth round

of the House of Representatives as Second Deputy Speaker of the Parliament and the members of the Finance and Budget Commission and generally has a good administrative capacity. During the jihad, he has a history of membership with the Islamic Party of Afghanistan headed by Engineer Hekmatyar, but in recent years, along with politics, he has been well-known on the trade square. He has been elected the first vice chairman of the House by obtaining 131 votes.

Ahmad Shah Ramazan representative of the people of Balkh province during the 16th and 17th Wolesi Jirga, was born in 1969 in a wealthy and influential family in Balkh province. He is holding bachelor degree in engineering from Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, And by obtaining 119 to the second deputy House of Representatives in the 17th Parliament was elected for one year. Earlier, Ahmad Shah Ramazan assignment as a member of the Senate in the fifteenth round of the National Council and a member of the Finance Committee in the House of Representatives of Afghanistan.

Ahmad Shah Ramazan has been closely involved with Mohammad Mohaqiq, the leader of the Islamic Unity Islamic Party of Afghanistan, for twenty years now. In 2013, when he was traveling to Kabul, he was faced by roadside mines between Polli-Khumri and Doshi districts, but he survived his life. In this incident, two of his bodyguards died and the third one was wounded. Earlier, his older brother, Ashraf Ramazan, was one of the leading candidates in the 2005 parliamentary elections. In Mazar city, he was murdered.

Results

Perhaps it is time to judge how we will see a House of Representatives in the next five years. But what's important is the big challenges that the parliament faces, and the success and failure of the House of Representatives is, above all, interaction with these challenges:

The first challenge is the issue of peace that has reached a critical stage and the fate of America is in the midst of the rush of coolness and the Afghan government still seems uncertain. What role will the Wolesi Jirga do in this direction? If the new Wolesi Jirga can reconcile the security treaty between Afghanistan and the US, it will have done great work to redefine the US-Afghan relations from the ground up to the interests of both sides. The second challenge is the relationship between parliament and government that unfortunately, throughout the period of the national unity government was weak rather than the interests of the people, that was of immediate interest and bilateral trade is rotated. Will the new parliament be able to transform this relationship into a rule-based, trust-based relationship? More than 60 legal issues await the final decision of the Wolesi Jirga, how will the new House of Representatives interact with these legal protocols? So that is why the debate is crucial.

The third challenge is to restore the trust and confidence of the people in the Wolesi Jirga, which unfortunately has been badly damaged during the past and present elections in the recent parliamentary elections. The house of the nation must regain the trust of the nation. And this responsibility rests first and foremost with the new chairman of the parliament and the new administrative board. We hope that the elected new parliamentary delegation will have learned lessons from the failures of the previous parliament and will re-establish beliefs in the House of Representatives with different style of management.

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Note: Please let us know your feedback and suggestions for the improvement of Weekly analysis.

