In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The perspective of the "Afghanistan Trust and Stability Current" on Today's and Tomorrow's Afghanistan

A Brief Overview of Today's Situation in Afghanistan:

The current situation in Afghanistan, both in domestic and regional/global dimensions, is extremely complex, ambiguous, and concerning. The crisis encompasses all areas of social life and our national existence.

Economic dimension:

Afghanistan still has an economy dependent on foreign aid. The value of Afghanistan's currency is artificially maintained through non-refundable grants. The country lacks an economic policy formulated based on our era's standards, domestic needs, and global market rules and laws.

Afghanistan is among the world's poorest countries, with rampant unemployment. The outcomes of this situation also result in numerous security issues for Afghan society, including tendencies towards extremist Currents and an increase in social crimes. Despite this, Afghanistan has a very high economic potential:

1. Our country has one of the highest rates of young population in the world. This young workforce could become a highly productive economic force;

2. Afghanistan is rich in very valuable natural resources, which, unfortunately, have not been used based on a formulated and acceptable policy;

3. Afghanistan enjoys a unique position in the region and could connect regional and global markets, but due to ongoing crises, this potential has not been utilized;

4. Our country is the source of many of the region's waters, which, in the absence of proper government and policies, are not only not used for economic development or as a diplomatic lever but also result in significant water wastage annually or cause fruitless tension and conflict with neighbors due to short-term and unsustainable policies.

Social and health dimension:

- Women, as half of the society's body, are deprived of education and employment opportunities;

- We have one of the highest rates of orphaned families and children in the world;

- We have one of the highest rates of mine victims and disabilities in the world;

- Afghanistan faces a very destructive trend of brain drain;

- Afghanistan has one of the lowest health and healthcare security indexes in the world.

Political and national dimension:

Afghanistan has faced a disruption in the nation-building process for the past fifty years (since July 17, 1973). Coups and successive wars have deprived the Afghan people of the possibility to become a unified nation with common aspirations. Walls of distrust have engulfed all social dimensions, from families to tribes and ultimately at the national level. In the absence of a national covenant and a proper definition of national interests considering all the realities of Afghan society and people, it is impossible to assert ourselves as a unified nation with a common country and land.

In the regional and global policies dimension:

In analyzing the regional and global perspective, the following points must be considered:

1. Realism is the most common school of thought in global policymaking, where countries act based on their national interests. This framework allows states to exploit the weaknesses and deficiencies of other countries. The sole objective is to defend national interests, justifying the use of any means in a country's foreign policy;

2. Due to Afghanistan's weaknesses, the absence of defined national interests, instability in foreign policy, dependent economy, and temporary orientations arising from commitments and needs to countries and political blocs worldwide, we have never been able to be an equal player in our bilateral and multilateral relations with other countries, and as a result:

3. The regional and global perspective on Afghanistan has always been associated with skepticism, threat perception, and a battleground for proxy wars.

Who is to blame for the current situation?

This is a very important question that demands a careful answer, as experience has shown that in Afghanistan, political groups and many ethnic elites have exacerbated discord by blaming each other and accusing other ethnicities and Currents, further complicating Afghanistan's issues daily and taking away our chance to become a nation with common aspirations. Before answering this question, it is necessary to remind ourselves of this fundamental principle of trust and stability in Afghanistan: in our view, the fate of the "Afghan human," the pains and sufferings of the Afghan people over the decades, and the effort for the welfare, comfort, and peace of the suffering Afghan human should be the focus of Afghan elites and political activists.

We believe that focusing on the suffering Afghan human and striving for their salvation is more important than political and national aspirations. However, our understanding of the geopolitics of the region and the world and the realities of Afghanistan, including the social fabric and geographical features, is that even if the division of the country is proposed as a way to end the sufferings of the Afghan human, this is not possible given the points mentioned above and can lead to a complete transformation of the geopolitical landscape (from Central Asia to South Asia, Iran, the Middle East, etc.) and obviously, the region and the world oppose this solution.

This means that we, the people of Afghanistan, must move towards a common future with a shared destiny, a future based on social justice, equality, welfare, and public security. With this introduction, the answer of the "Stability and Trust Current of Afghanistan" to the question "Who is to blame for the current situation?" is:

1. The "Stability and Trust Current of Afghanistan" views the current situation through a "cause-and-effect" lens: in our view, all governments and political processes in Afghanistan, from the coup on July 17, 1973, to now, have been causes and effects of each other. Blaming a specific Current, government, or ethnicity not only does not solve the problem but also widens the scope of discord and distrust.

2. The "Stability and Trust Current of Afghanistan" looks at the processes and trends that have led to the current situation in Afghanistan with an analytical and empirical view to avoid mistakes and enhance the capacity for correct decision-making.

3. The "Stability and Trust Current of Afghanistan" has a realistic view of the current situation. This realistic view assesses all influential and stakeholder factors, both internal and external, in the power equations in Afghanistan as a whole and is determined to offer the best possible solution for stability and trust in Afghanistan considering all the complexities of this totality.