

National Peace Plan

Introduction

Afghanistan has been constantly through civil and devastating conflicts. These conflicts have had destructive impacts on the country. According to many prominent world analysts and politicians, Afghanistan is currently called as a “collapsed and failed state”. The prolonged crisis in this country demonstrates failure almost in all indicators of government such as lack of central power, legitimacy crisis, incapability of government in enforcing its rule within country’s territory, presence of organized and belligerent groups, widespread corruption and insecurity, foreign interference, poverty and deep-rooted misery, government’s dependency on foreign military, financial and political supports any many more. All these indicators speak of profound crisis and conflict in the society and current government of Afghanistan. To find a solution and end all these miseries, the answer to the following questions is unavoidable:

1. The main question is, how can we end the several decades long ethnic, religious and prejudiced violence in Afghanistan?
2. What are the inclusive solutions within which all effective players in the Afghan crisis could see their interests and future, so that they can support them?
3. What are the strongest dynamics and factors contributing to the factual developments within Afghanistan?
4. Is there a peaceful way out of the civil war impasse?
5. What is an ideal political system that can ensure fair distribution of power in the future after the peace process?

There is no doubt that peace is the main and vital issue in the country, therefore, it should be placed on the top of the national agenda. The people of Afghanistan want an immediate end to the conflict and durable peace in the country. This requires all forces, personalities, political and jihadi parties, civil society organizations and all citizens of the country to work jointly.

While the conflict, insecurity, poverty, hunger, corruption, violation of the laws, ignoring the laws, unemployment, addiction to drugs and lack of security are prevailing and have challenged the essence of national unity in the country, it is prudent to seek for an inclusive initiative in Afghanistan. Since some time ago, many political and social leaders, prominent national personalities, jihadi leaders, representatives of civil society organizations and Afghan citizens have been working together in this regard. Through launching a campaign across the country, we endeavor to achieve this objective and once again make sure that all Afghan people stand by each other’s side brotherly to heal the past wounds and make them hopeful for their future.

The four-decade conflict that has taken the lives of millions of Afghans is a complicated conflict and has been influenced by regional and world factors in addition to the internal causes.

Therefore, there is a need for a serious solidarity, so that we can solve the crisis in the country, which is considered as one of the most complicated issues in the world. This requires untiring work, commitment, continued efforts and confidence building among the warring sides.

Part 1

Objectives:

The purpose of establishing the National Council of Peace is to bring all sides and internal parties to the negotiation table, end of conflict and ensuring peace for the purpose of starting the peace talks and withdrawal of the foreign process from our country.

To achieve these objectives, the participation of all national institutions, warring sides and political parties are necessary.

The objectives of the National Council of Peace can be summarized as follow:

1. To put an immediate end to the conflict in Afghanistan,
2. To ensure durable peace throughout the country,
3. To make efforts for ensuring the rule of law and ensure justice throughout the country,
4. To stop foreign interferences and end foreign intelligence activities in Afghanistan,
5. To achieve national consensus, identify and implement the national priorities in the country,
6. To strengthen the national unity and protect the territorial integrity of Afghanistan,
7. To prevent the terrorist activities and prevent Afghanistan from turning into a tool for a threat against regional and world countries,
8. To put an end to the proxy wars in Afghanistan.

Likewise, we encourage the warring sides to agree and implement the agreement with full sincerity, firm faith and commitment to the holy religion of Islam and national interests of the country.

Considering the factors, key aspects of crisis in Afghanistan as well as the historical and social background of the current conflict in the country, the following points need to be discussed and scrutinized:

1. **Placing peace on the top of national agenda:** the only solution to the current crisis in the country is to start the intra-Afghan talks aiming to achieve a just and lasting peace in Afghanistan. Therefore, peace should be placed on the top of the national agenda.
2. **Learning from the past experiences:** peace requires effort and dedications from all parties and sides. Given the experiences and lessons learned from the past failed efforts to achieve peace, we may achieve national reconciliation and just peace.

3. **Preventing Afghanistan from turning into a safe sanctuary to terrorist groups:** since the presence of the U.S.-led NATO forces in Afghanistan in 2001, the insecurity has got new regional and international dimensions and Afghanistan is moving to a direction, which risks Afghanistan turning into a safe haven for international terrorist groups. Therefore, it is the obligations of all political circles and national institutions to save the country and do not let the insecurity affects its integrity.
4. **Restoring the nation's confidence towards peace process:** the current situation forces us all to put aside our differences and become united, so that we can achieve a just peace throughout the country and regain the people's confidence and work jointly to end the conflict and facilitate the withdrawal of the foreign forces.
5. **Making national, regional and international consensus:** we want peace talks between the Taliban and the United States, so that these talks could pave the way for Intra-Afghans peace talks. However, we stress that in the peace talks through which the full sovereignty of Afghan people over their country's territory is not ensured and do not strengthen the government based on the Afghan people's wishes, is not going to be a just peace. As the durable peace requires a national consensus within the country, it also requires regional and international consensus too.
6. **Transparency of peace talks:** transparent peace talks may get implementation assurances. The talks should take place in a manner that the Afghan nation gets regularly informed about the talks and progress in the negotiations and the price being paid for ensuring peace should be told to the nation. In such a case, the people will not refrain from any kind of supports to the peace process. The neighboring and regional countries as well as superpowers can support the peace process through making and strengthening of an international consensus and may also be the states guaranteeing the transparency of the talks as well as stability in Afghanistan.

Part 2

Confidence building and its processes

Resolution of conflicts and starting a peace and reconciliation process require confidence building on the national level as well as goodwill among the warring sides. Confidence building is the basis for starting a peace process. Paving the way to persuade the warring sides to go for a peace and national reconciliation process is an unavoidable imperative. Any steps that could reduce the tensions during the confidence building process would be crucial. Emphasis on common values such as Islam, republic system, pluralism, ensuring social justice, withdrawal of foreign troops, fight against corruption, strengthening of national sovereignty, preserving territorial integrity, prevent malicious propaganda, responsiveness towards the national parties' concerns, using peaceful literature and showing flexibility during the peace talks are the elements that can be considered for confidence building.

In general, the confidence building processes could be divide into two following main parts:

1. Measures for Internal confidence building:

- Measures for reducing tensions and conflicts: these measures encourage the warring sides to begin the talks. Reducing conflicts during the confidence building process paves the way for a ceasefire at the initial phase of peace talks.
- Establishing a contact group: establishing of the contact group, comprising representatives from the warring sides, may prevent misunderstanding and build understanding among the two sides and facilitate the start of talks easily and speedily.
- Inclusion of the following points in the peace plan:
 1. continuation of peace talks between Taliban and the United States,
 2. starting of Intra-Afghans talks,
 3. emphasis on preserving the basic human rights such as freedom of expression, women's rights, minorities rights, strengthening of the political and civil structures within the framework of Islamic and national values,
 4. international support and guarantee on implementation of the peace agreements,
 5. participation of the important national parties in the talks and informing the people on the contents of the peace talks,
 6. sovereignty of the national - Islamic system,
 7. cessation of foreign interferences,
 8. responsible withdrawal of the foreign troops,
 9. prisoners release from both sides,
 10. increase the level of propaganda and publications in support of peace and national reconciliation,
 11. engaging the civil society organizations and people's representatives.

2. Measures for external confidence building:

In today's world, the political disputes hardly remain in a certain geographical region. The geo-political importance the countries has widened the states' boundaries. The strategic competitions of the superpower states, beyond the interests of neighboring and regional countries, is determining. Disputes and tensions in our country is also not excluded from such policies. The geo-politic interests and dispute of the far and near states have a determining role in our political geography. Therefore, confidence building on the neighboring, regional or even on the superpower countries is one of the priorities of the peace and reconciliation process. Confidence building in every aspect has got its own characteristics, which must be taken into consideration during the confidence building process and special attention should be paid to them:

1. Confidence building on the neighboring countries' level,
2. Confidence building on the regional countries' level,

3. Confidence building on the level of the countries beyond the regional countries and superpowers with due impartiality, mutual respect and no interference into each other's affairs in accordance with the international principles.

Part 3

Formation of the National Council of Peace and Negotiating team

1. Formation of Negotiating Team

Given the fact that Taliban have so far avoided direct talks with representatives of the National Unity Government, it is important to form a negotiating team, comprising of representatives from the political parties, civil society and the government, with taking into consideration the ethnic and gender balance of them. In order to respect the ethnic balance, it is important to consider the approximate population of each ethnicity in the composition of the negotiating team.

The persons who have knowledge, qualification and experience in the proposed issues, should be included in the composition of the team. Given the multiplicity of the political parties and civil society organizations, formation of a 70-member negotiating team is not going to be an easy job. Therefore, it is better that the major and more active political and jihadi parties solve this problem through consultation by establishing a joint committee.

Legitimacy and authority of delegations: with taking into consideration the importance of peace as a national requirement of the country, political parties, representatives of government and civil society should have the authority to negotiate with the Taliban on the issues set forth in this document. For the implementation of the agreements, other valid laws of the country and state-related institutions until after the Constitution is amended.

Taliban Islamic Movement: it seems that the appointed delegation of Taliban should be officially confirmed by the leadership of this group. It is more likely that the legitimacy of the Taliban delegation for these talks is their military presence within the country and decision of the United States on talks with them. In other words, the reason for legitimacy of Taliban in these talks is the military impasse in the battlegrounds.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: the government representatives should also be officially confirmed.



Political parties: due to the multiplicity of the political parties, there is a probability that some of these parties that are not active would criticize the composition of delegations and question their legitimacy. Therefore, it is important to convince such parties before the announcement of the delegation list. In fact, it is the duty of the political parties to introduce their representatives for the talks. It is important that the delegations from the political parties should be announced by respective parties in a press conference and get confirmed by them. The most important point about the political parties' delegations is the issue of their legitimacy and this legitimacy comes from the official registration of their parties in accordance with the valid laws of the country. There is no need for such confirmation by any other entities.

Leadership and agenda of talks

The agenda for the initial round of talks may be prepared with mediation of the international representatives. The agenda for the subsequent rounds of talks may be prepared with the agreement of the sides. In order to speed up the works, there shall be a working committee established for each agenda.

With the start of the first round of talks, leadership of the talks shall be given to the Afghan sides on rotation basis.

Each session shall have a chairperson, a deputy and a secretary. The chairperson shall be from one side and the deputy and secretary from the other side.

Type, number and members of negotiating teams

Given the high value of negotiation process in reaching agreement and peace, this process should be conducted in a professional and specialized manner in the form of various teams by the relevant parties on different levels. To this end, the government of Afghanistan has a huge responsibility to select its negotiating teams through a political consensus as a first step. The importance of this responsibility is not to repeat the mistakes made in the 2001 Bonn Conference. The government should do its utmost to make sure that the composition of its negotiating team is inclusive and represent the real Afghanistan. Our suggestion for talks with the Taliban team is the formation of at least five specialized and senior teams as follow:

1. National Council of Peace

Members of this council shall be introduced in accordance with the specifications set forth in this chapter by the government, political parties, civil society, social and tribal councils, religious scholars and women.

2. Talks supporting team



The job of 15 individuals among the senior political leaders and authorized and influential personalities who have a national position shall be defined as talking on fundamental and major issues. (The number may be increased or decreased in consultation with the personalities. However, the experience has shown that the decision-making in smaller groups can reach a conclusion easier).

3. The jury

A team comprised of (50) people among the recognized personalities such as Ulema (Religious Scholars), Civil Society, Political Activists, Women, Media and Universities Representatives who shall share their views with the members of the Taliban team about the society, culture, politics and fundamental freedoms as well as their civil demands in a friendly atmosphere. The expectation is that such sharing of views will facilitate a better consensus among the two main negotiating teams of intra-Afghans talks.

4. Technical and Expert Team (Technical and Expert Committees)

The administrative and legal advisors who are introduced during negotiations of other decision-making teams by the political leaders and the government, shall be accountable for ambiguities and providing legal and administrative advices, if required.

5. Negotiating team

This team shall be elected among the members of the National Peace Council and shall take the responsibility of the negotiations. The method and criteria for election of the members to the negotiating team has been explained in the following sections of this document.

1. National Council of Peace: For holding of the talks with the Taliban, totally (70) persons shall be elected or selected as members of the National Council of Peace, out of which (15) members shall be elected under the name of “Main Negotiating Team” who will have the responsibility of the main talks with the Taliban. The remaining members of the National Council of Peace shall be assigned to the committees and technical issues.
2. Mechanisms for Negotiating and Peace Process: with taking into consideration the internal and external dimensions of Afghanistan’s issue, it deems necessary that the peace talks progress phase by phase, so that all the concerned and interested sides in the issue of Afghanistan who have been recognized so far, engage in the talks.

At the beginning, the talks between the negotiating team and the Taliban shall be mediated by the United States of America. If it was found out in the initial round of talks that it is possible to make peace with the Taliban and both sides are ready for a real ceasefire, in such a case, these delegations will decide on engaging other parties and the method of their engagement in the peace process.

In order to gain the trust of the parties towards the reintegration and demilitarization process and fully joining to the peace process, it is important that a mechanism for sharing the power and government's decision-making should be in place, so that the major sides would have an active and fair participation in the reconciliation process. Through such participation, the confidence of various parties will be gained, and their objectives will be officially recognized. Thus, it is important to consider the following mechanisms during the negotiation and reconciliation process, so that we can move for a crisis period towards a durable peace:

- "Reduction of violence" as an initial step towards ceasefire,
- Political partnership,
- Convening of the Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) for amendment of the Constitution.

It is better to hold the talks in different countries that are involved in the issue of Afghanistan or interested to host these talks. It would be better to prioritize the regional countries that are not involved in issue of Afghanistan to host the talks.

3. Share of institutions in nomination of members of National Peace Council: the election and nomination of 70 members to the National Council of Peace shall be as follow:
 1. (10) members from government representatives, including women,
 2. (5) representatives from women,
 3. (One) representative from Hindus,
 4. (4) representatives from the religious scholars,
 5. (40) representatives from Jihadi and Political parties,
 6. (10) representatives from the Social and Civil Society organizations,
 7. (10) representatives from Ethnic entities.

This council is hereinafter called as "National Council of Peace" and the ethnic balance shall be considered in the appointment of 70 members. The other technical and working groups are hereinafter called as the "Committee".

4. Joint Secretariat of Negotiating Team: while each negotiating team may have their separate secretariats, a joint secretariat may also be established with the consent of the two sides, so that the minutes of the meetings could be prepared in both official languages in such a way to avoid separate understanding.

5. Election of Administrative Board of National Council of Peace (Chairman and Deputies):
The National Council of Peace shall elect the chairman, deputies and spokesperson in its first meeting and shall approve its internal terms of reference and establish the commissions set forth in this document.
The administrative board (chairman and deputies) shall be elected through majority secret and direct votes. The election of the secretary and spokesperson shall take place by the administrative board.
6. Election of Committees:
Member of the National Council of Peace shall register their names in the committees based on their interest and relevant expertise. The administrative board shall, taking into consideration the required number of members, announce the expert member who have registered their names in the relevant committee and appoint each committee.
The committees shall elect their chairmen through majority direct votes.
The secretariat of Afghanistan National Council of Peace shall have the responsibility of organizing and management of all committees and shall function under the leadership of the administrative board of the National Council of Peace. The National Council of Peace shall, after election of the leadership and administrative board of the negotiating team, be divided into committees and each committee shall, in accordance with its expertise, assist the negotiating team.
 1. Political Committee,
 2. Security Committee,
 3. Financial Committee,
 4. Travel Committee (travels inside and outside the country)
 5. The Cultural Committee, Media Affairs, Interviews, Appointment of Spokesperson and other sections shall be appointed among the members of Afghanistan National Council of Peace.
 6. Constitutional Committee,
 7. Refugees Committee,
 8. Political Prisoners Release Committee,
 9. Foreign Forces Withdrawal Committee, and
 10. Establishment of other committees as and when needed.
7. Qualifications of National Council of Peace Members: members of the National Council of Peace shall be nominated in accordance with the abovementioned quota by the institutions. The institutions shall, upon nominating their representatives, consider the following qualifications for membership to the National Council of Peace:
 1. To have Afghanistan's citizenship,
 2. To have the ability to understand and analyze the religious, legal and political issues,

3. To be able to read and write in Dari and Pashtu languages,
4. To have a good reputation,
5. To be sincere and committed to ensuring peace in the country,
6. To have required experience in peace process,
7. To have positive motive and attitude towards peace,
8. To be older than 35 years of age.

8- Main duties and responsibilities of National Council of Peace:

1. To oversight and coordinate the talks,
2. To assist the negotiating team,
3. To have constant consultation with the political leaders and government of Afghanistan,
4. To inform the nation about the results of the talks,
5. To provide logistical supports for holding of the talks, and
6. To provide legal information to the negotiating team during negotiations.

Election of Negotiating Team:

The Negotiating Team shall, with taking into consideration the number of the negotiating team members, be elected among the member of the National Council of Peace with the agreement of the two sides. The National Council of Peace shall organize a program through which it would be able to elect those members of the National Council of Peace who have good knowledge and experience in conducting peace negotiations. Furthermore, efforts shall be made to consider ethnic, gender and political representation balances.

Duties of Negotiating Team:

1. The Negotiating Team practically represent the people and government of Afghanistan in the peace talks and follow the intra-Afghan understanding process.
2. The Negotiating Team organizes the meetings, prepares minutes of the meetings and submit them to the secretariat of the National Council of Peace.
3. The Negotiating Team reports the results of talks to the National Council of Peace and prepares the agenda for the next meeting.
4. The Negotiating Team provides a conducive atmosphere for the talks, and
5. The Negotiating Team holds side talks with mediating and host teams.

Chapter three



Proposed Peace Agreement

Peace negotiations are the most sensitive phase in the peace process. To understand the expectations and demands of the negotiating sides, building confidence and bringing the two sides to the table of negotiation are the issues that can't be attained easily in many conflicts. To achieve peace, end the conflicts, understanding the expectations and unalterable lines of the two sides as well as their management are crucial. Peace agreements and reaching understanding require the agreement of the warring sides on issues such as steps towards creating mentality, political agreement, political and military committees for the purpose of implementing the agreements, reintegration of forces, disarmament, free movements in the areas under the control of both sides, ceasefire, amendment of the Constitution and the Election Law, addressing the situation of war disabled and families of the martyred, release of political prisoners and many other issues.

In general, the peace agreement includes a package of agreements and more importantly the political and military agreements. This document covers the agreements on political and military issues. For the implementation of the agreements, the first level personalities from both sides will be elected and assigned to the Political and Military Commission.

Commission for implementation of political and military agreements:

1. The Political and Military Commission shall be established as soon as the ceasefire is declared.
2. This commission shall hereinafter be known and called as "Political Commission" and "Military Commission".
3. The Political and Military Commissions shall start their functions at the same time.
4. The headquarters of these commissions shall be in Kabul.
5. The members of these commissions shall be appointed during the negotiations.
6. The political commission shall oversight over that part of the political agreements whose implementation is not possible, but to refer to the people's votes.
7. Establishment of commission for amendment of the Constitution, Electoral Reforms, Political Prisoners' release, sharing information to the people and parties to the agreements, speaking to the media, etc. are part of this.
8. The Political Military shall oversight the implementation of military agreements.
9. Any differences on the government level during the implementation of military agreement, the Military Commission shall solve these differences.

Part one

A. Political agreement:

1. This agreement shall cover discussion on issues of mutual interest by negotiation sides.



2. The Taliban will probably insist on the implementation of the Sharia Law as basis for the talks, which is principally not objected. However, the narrative and interpretation of the religious fundamentals should be referred to a competent source.
3. Release of political prisoners shall be conditional to the agreement on all issues and its phase to phase implementation.
4. If the Taliban would not be ready to talk with the government of Afghanistan directly, the Afghan government should not stress on its position to the extent that the peace process face an impasse.
5. The negotiating sides must decide on which phase of the talks the United Nations representative should participate.
6. The countries interested in the Afghan peace process such as the United States, European Union, China, India, Iran, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Central Asian and other countries should be engaged in the peace process and express their support to the political and military agreement.
7. Formation of political and military delegations for the implementation of political and military agreements is essential.
8. There should be practical measures in place for the violator of the political and military agreements. These measures may include prosecution, sanction or even military action.
9. The Taliban must guarantee that they discontinue their relations with any anti-government elements.
10. The negotiating sides must ensure that Afghanistan soil will not be used as a threat against other countries.
11. The negotiating sides must provide a clear response expected from Afghanistan to the security concerns of the regional countries such as Iran, Russia, India and Pakistan and provide them with reassurances.
12. The political agreement supported by the world countries should provide a clear platform for the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees to their country.
13. Any agreements must strengthen governance and national institutions.
14. Any legitimacy after the implementation of the political and military agreements must be sought from the people.
15. Convening of an international meeting attended by regional and beyond regional countries in support of the political and military agreements is essential.

B. Constitutional Commission:

It is mostly likely that the Taliban would want the amendment of the Constitution as an important national deed. There is no doubt that the representatives of some of the political parties might oppose some articles of the Constitution. Therefore, it is important to note that any amendments to the Constitution must be in the interest of citizen's rights and also change in the government political system must not damage the integrity and unity of the country.

1. Any plans for suspension or dissolution of any national entity, particularly military and security institutions must be avoided.
2. Any agreements on the amendment of the Constitution must be conditional to calling the Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly).
3. The draft amendment to the Constitution must be submitted to a commission which is to be established after the implementation of the agreement.
4. the government shall, for the implementation of the negotiating team's agreements on the constitutional amendment, establish a commission within two months from signing of the peace agreement.
5. The members to the Constitutional Commission shall be appointed among the religious scholars, legal and sharia experts by the leadership of the two sides.
6. The Constitutional Commission shall prepare the draft amendment within six months and submit it to the government and political commission.
7. The Constitutional Commission shall be fully independent; however, it shall consider the concern of the political commission on disagreement about the incorporated amendments in the text of agreement.
8. The Constitutional Commission shall, within 60 days from the date of submitting the draft amendment to the political commission, publicize the draft for three months for collecting public opinions.
9. The Constitutional Commission shall analyze the public opinions within two months and prepare the final draft and shall officially inform the political commission to take the arrangements for convening of the Constitutional Amendment Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly).
10. The Constitutional Commission shall consider a Court for Constitutional Interpretation and Oversight in the proposed amendments.

Part two

Military Agreement: the military agreement is one of the important parts of the peace talks and considered as a guarantee for the implementation of the political agreement.

1. The Taliban must provide the list of their military forces with segregation of districts.
2. These forces must be voluntary integrated into the structures prepared with the agreement of government and the Taliban.
3. Recruitment of these forces under military procedures is essential.
4. Those non-government military forces who do not wish to participate and included into the government military structures must be decommissioned.
5. Those Taliban military individuals who will not included in the reintegration process should be provided with employment. The peace government and international community must assist in this regard.

6. After the implementation of the military agreement, any other armed groups within Afghanistan's territory will be considered as enemy and peace government forces will act against them.

Military Committee:

1. Structure:

- The central military committee shall be established in the capital (Kabul) and its branches will also function in the provinces.
- This committee shall have (9) members who shall be nominated equally by the authorized authorities of both sides. The provincial committees shall have (5-5) members and the equality of members in the central committee shall also be respected in the provincial committees too.

2. Duties and authorities of military committees:

1. Provincial Committees shall specify the number of armed persons, weapons, ammunitions, stocks and other military equipment of the Taliban and prepare the list and submit it to the central committee.
2. The central committee shall, with agreement of the Ministry of Defense, Interior and NDS, collect the weapons, ammunitions and military equipment and shall recruit the interested individuals in accordance with the requirements of these institutions.
3. Those individuals who wish to return to normal life, shall be provided with employment through national projects implemented by the government.
4. If there are differences among the provincial military committee members, the issue shall be referred to the central military committee and the decision of the central military commission is enforceable.
5. The government shall, upon collection of the weapons from the armed persons, have to disarm the Local Police, Local Army, Local Uprising Forces and any other armed groups.
6. In case someone resists against disarmament, the military committee may, in consultation with the central military commission, order use of force against them.
7. The integration of the Taliban armed forces and other anti-government armed elements shall take place in accordance with a regular timetable.
8. In the next step, government, Taliban and international military forces shall, with taking into consideration the available resources, specify the number of individuals to be merged into the government armed forces.
9. Subsequently, those forces close to the highways and government centers shall be included in the reintegration process.

10. Then the forces stationed on the country's borders shall be included in the reintegration process.
11. At the final stage, the forces belong to the Taliban shall be included in the reintegration process.
12. The integration process should be as such that the Taliban forces are reintegrated with the other military forces.
13. Collection of weapons from the groups that are left from the military reintegration process is a must.
14. This process shall also cover the local uprising forces too.
15. At the initial stage, the weapons of those Taliban who left from the reintegration process shall be collected.
16. In later stage, the weapons of the Local Police, Arbaki and Local Uprising Forces who conflict with the Taliban shall be collected.
17. The reintegrated Taliban forces shall cooperate with the government forces in the disarmament of these groups.
18. In case some of these forces attempt to resist during the disarmament process, they shall be disarmed forcibly.

3. Freedom of movements:

1. Once the work of the commission for the implementation of political and military agreement starts, the free movements begins across the country.
2. The military forces may, without weapons and other military equipment, freely move in the areas under the control of government and the Taliban.
3. The Taliban shall, upon the start of the work of the commission, avoid charging on and taking taxes from the commercial commodities.

4. Temporary ceasefire:

1. In order to start the negotiations and to make sure that negotiating sides are serious about the talks, it is important to observe a tripartite temporary ceasefire by the government, Taliban and international military forces.
2. This ceasefire shall not include movement in and out of areas controlled by the sides. However, it is necessary to establish and tripartite contact group to prevent probable clashes.
3. This ceasefire may pave the way for the subsequent processes of negotiations and permanent ceasefire.

5- Permanent ceasefire



Upon the signing of this agreement, the sides shall instruct their forces to consider the following things:

1. To avoid any kinds of military operations,
2. The military personnel of both sides may go in and out of each other's areas without carrying weapons.
3. To open the highways,
4. In case a violation of the provisions in Clause (1) of this article takes place, the violating side shall have to take action to restore the situation and reassure the other side.
5. Upon the establishment of the central military commission, violation of Clause (1) of this article and addressing the violation of provision of this article shall be the authority of this committee.
6. The highways under control of all military forces shall be reopen and neither sides shall create any obstacles.