

Analyzing the Role of Cross Border Trade Policies in Facilitating Pak-Afghan Trade Post –Taliban

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the current investigation are to analyze the role of cross border policies in facilitating Pak-Afghan Trade Post-Taliban. Qualitative research methodology adapted to intricate dynamics of Pak-Afghan relations, particularly in the context of security and defense. These methodology included content analysis on refugees, security agreements, trade policies, defense strategies and shed light on the multifaceted aspects of this complex relationship. During study detail explores the historic relations among both countries and how ties up such security issues of post 9/11. Pakistan decided to support the U.S. policy of war on terrorism and this meant Pakistan officially went to war against the Taliban. Pakistan's goal is to see a stable Afghanistan, but if the U.S. would withdraw its forces, elements in Pakistan might once again be tempted to favor the Pashtuns in the governance of Afghanistan.

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INTRODUCTION

The controversy surrounding the Pak-Afghan border and its mismanagement continues to be one of the most contentious bilateral issues between Pakistan and Afghanistan. In the recent past, relations between the two neighbors have reached their lowest following a number of clashes along the Pak-Afghan border, which have led to fatalities on both sides. Although internationally the Durand Line is accepted as a recognized border, yet all successive Afghan regimes, including the Taliban have rejected the legality of the border. Since 2012-13, there has been a steady rise in cross-border movement, cross-border attacks and militancy, which has sparked a debate in Pakistan to advocate for effective management and regulation of the Pak-Afghan border. However, all border initiatives proposed by Pakistan have been rejected by Afghanistan (1).

After the US-backed international military alliance toppled the Taliban in Afghanistan in 2001, most Afghan militants took shelter in neighboring Pakistan, blending into Pakistan's tribal groups. Even though Pakistan took a variety of measures to control its border, the Pakistan-Afghanistan border has become a safe haven for Afghan and Pakistani militant groups. Despite mounting militancy along the border, especially after the fall of the Taliban, the Pakistani government opted for a defensive border strategy and started erecting a border fence. Left with few options, in 2017, the Pakistani government

switched to an offensive border strategy by giving a shoot-to-kill order against anyone who illegally crosses the border. This article examines the rationale behind Pakistan's different border strategies by analyzing the security dynamics along the Pakistan– Afghanistan border (2).

Tensions between Afghanistan and Pakistan have existed for a long time. Security interest considerations, cross-border ties and connectivity, geopolitical dynamics, national sovereignty concerns, and regional and international relations. These forces will have an influence on the long-term stability prospects in Afghanistan and the surrounding area if they work together. A tight eye will be kept on the battlefield, given the possibility of escalation following the withdrawal of the US and foreign forces. As the relationship between Afghanistan and Pakistan deteriorates, it is possible that any remaining hopes for a negotiated settlement would be jeopardized (3).

The future and prosperity of Pakistan largely relies upon the nature of its relations with neighbouring Afghanistan. The strategic quandaries between Pakistan and Afghanistan like border issues and persistent cross-border terrorism directly affect Pakistan's domestic situation and are producing reverberating influence throughout South Asia. This paper sought to examine the strategic limitations influencing their relations significantly in the wake of American withdrawal from Afghan soil. Furthermore, elucidating the profound impacts stemming from the circumstances after the American exit, it explores the political dimensions and ramifications of their relations. To that end, this research builds multi-dimensional causal relationships and employs qualitative approaches. The study's findings depict that these strategic constraints are deep-rooted and multifaceted with implications for regional stabilization, manifesting through traditional security conundrums, disruption of trade routes, and obstacles to economic integration. The implications of this study accentuate the pressing need for coordinated measures to promote peace and stability in the region. It concludes by presenting some policy recommendations intended to lessen the existing challenges as well as encouraging a conducive environment to ameliorate relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan (4).

Afghanistan as a focal state for super powers remained a war-torn territory since 19th century. Its geopolitical importance can't be ignored as country connects South Asia to Central Asia. Afghanistan as a neighbouring state of Pakistan is also very significant for India. Peaceful/violence circumstances in Afghanistan have immense effect on Pakistan. Pakistan had to pay high cost of the war against terror in the Afghanistan. Despite extending of full cooperation to USA, Pakistan was identified as an untrustworthy state, as US blamed Pakistan that all the terrorists operating in Pakistan are the state sponsored terrorists. On the other hand, Pakistan as the US ally cannot be trustworthy for Taliban. During peace process, paradoxically US accepted Pakistan as a vital mediator between the Taliban and US. Pakistan remained US ally, whenever US needed. On other hand, Pakistan may have to pay heavy cost after US withdrawal. After Taliban take over, Pakistan has started to deliver humanitarian aid to Afghanistan & provided shelter to Afghan refugees. China, the emerging power of the world, has taken initiatives to enhance with Afghanistan. Once again it is China which needed Pakistan for successfully attaining its aim. Pakistan eminence in South Asian region cannot be neglected. Regional peace and stability are vital for Pakistan's own viability and prosperity {Citation}.

Pak-Afghan relations in post-Taliban era are a narration of mistrust and a display of the Prisoner's Dilemma. Despite Pakistan's efforts to maintain good neighborly relations, it is being blamed for chaotic situation in Afghanistan, providing safe havens for miscreants in FATA, sponsoring terrorism and suicide bombing in the latter. On the other hand, Pakistan is also suspicious of Afghanistan's India-centric policies, which results in insurgency and unrest in FATA, Balochistan and different parts of the country. Despite several commonalities and both being allies in the war against terrorism, the trust gap however is so broad that both the countries cannot decipher their disagreements bilaterally. Resultantly, both have become a recipe of never ending violence and allowing regional powers to interfere in their affairs and exploit the situation to their own advantage. Pak-Afghan relations cannot afford mistrust and hostility, which has repeatedly caused negative repercussions on their relations. The paper employs Prisoner's Dilemma approach to examine the nature of Pak-Afghan relations and

draw a conclusion for trust building via its repeated reciprocal strategies. In addition, the theoretical framework explains that reciprocal strategies, if adopted, will enable Pakistan and Afghanistan to break Prisoner's Dilemma, sustain trust and convert their limited cooperation into full cooperation based on mutual trust (6).

For the majority of the last ten years, there has been tension between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States. Historical conflicts, different priorities, and personal animosities have combined to weaken the collective ability of the three countries to repress Islamist extremists operating along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The United States has pursued several initiatives to reduce tensions between Afghanistan and Pakistan and to encourage both governments to concentrate their attention on countering the Taliban and al-Qaeda terrorists operating inside their territories. Despite these efforts, the border region remains a major source of tension in their trilateral relationship. Most recently, the intensified fighting in Afghanistan has led U.S. officials to adopt a less tolerant attitude toward the Pakistan-based Islamists who conduct cross-border attacks. Thus far, Afghan, U.S., and NATO forces have relied primarily on attacks by unmanned drones as well as search and destroy operations against Pakistani-based

Insurgents whenever they move into Afghan territory. Now, despite Pakistani warnings, U.S. officials, with Afghan government support, are considering more vigorous cross-border attacks on Pakistani territory (7).

Durand Line is considered to be the first ladder for souring relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan and today it has become the most important border due to war on terror as NATO forces are not authorized to cross it while it has never barred tribes living on both sides of the border and ruminants of the Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. During 19th century, settling territorial boundaries, British marked this line as formal border between British India and Afghanistan, Afghanistan shares its border with six countries but much treacherous border is with Pakistan. Unfortunately, Afghan ruling elite did not accept independence of Pakistan and raised boundary issue. This led to the bitter relations between two neighbors, while India provoked and backed conspiracies about Pukhtunistan issue, a territorial claim of Kabul. Today the issue in question is the different opinions whether this treaty has expired after passing of 100 years or not. Incidents of violence and terrorism have increased due to porous border since American led war on terror. The deployment of international troops to Afghanistan once again gave this old bilateral issue a significant international dimension and led to a political paradox. In the recent past, the Canadian Government offered to resolve the issue of cross border drug trafficking, terrorism; immigration etc between Pakistan and Afghanistan and for that very purpose, Dubai Process has been initiated. This paper aims at discussing the historical facts related to the cross border issues, its impacts on the relations between both countries, the efforts of Canadian government, its follow-up and its future implications for the south Asian region (8).

In the post-9/11 era, the international strategic and political culture changed. The notion of 'global Jihad' became popular. The prevalence of terrorist violence legitimized US interventions in Afghanistan. It further expanded to Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) making it the chessboard of great power politics. The United States and NATO have launched military operations against the Taliban and al-Qaeda network. It blamed Pakistan for providing a safe haven to militants in its tribal belt. It is a fact that foreign intervention has become the main catalyst for militancy. The War on Terror is a 'bleeding wound' for Pakistan and people perceive that Islamabad should disassociate from the US-led war because it is against the national interest of the country (9).

Security Challenges: The security challenges between Pakistan and Afghanistan are diverse and multifaceted, and they can be categorized into several types. Some of the key types of security challenges in the Pak-Afghan context include:

Border Security: The porous and often unregulated border between Pakistan and Afghanistan has been a longstanding challenge. It facilitates the movement of militants, smugglers, and refugees, creating security vulnerabilities for both countries.

Insurgent and Militant Activity: The presence of various insurgent groups, including the Taliban, Haqqani network, and others, operating along the border regions has been a significant security concern for both nations. Accusations of support and safe havens for these groups have strained relations.

Refugee Flow: The border region has been a primary route for Afghan refugees seeking safety in Pakistan during periods of conflict and instability. Managing the large refugee populations has strained resources and security in both countries, further complicating border management efforts.

Counterterrorism: Both Pakistan and Afghanistan have faced threats from terrorist organizations operating within their territories, such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Coordinating counterterrorism efforts is crucial to mitigate these threats.

Ethnic and Tribal Dynamics: The presence of Pashtun population on both sides of the border with strong cultural and ethnic ties has implications for security, as it can affect the movements of people and the dynamics of conflict.

Border Disputes: Historical and political disputes over the border's delineation, particularly in the Durand Line region, have been a recurring challenge and a source of tension.

Political Instability: Afghanistan's political instability, including the rise and fall of different governments, has created uncertainties in the region and influenced security dynamics. **Allegations of State Support:** Accusations and suspicions of one country providing support to insurgent or militant groups operating in the other have further complicated security challenges and strained relations.

Significance of the Study

The study of Pak-Afghan relations, particularly in the context of security, defense, and the post-9/11 period, holds significant importance for several reasons. First and foremost, these relations have a direct and substantial impact on regional stability in South Asia. The border shared by Pakistan and Afghanistan is a hotbed for security challenges, including cross-border terrorism, militant activities, and border management issues. Understanding the intricacies of these challenges is critical for formulating effective policies and strategies that can help mitigate threats and promote peace in the region. Secondly, the defense and security dynamics between the two countries are closely linked to the broader geopolitical landscape. Both Pakistan and Afghanistan have been key players in the U.S. led war on terror, which has had implications for global security. A deeper analysis of their roles and interactions in this context can offer insights into the complexities of international efforts to combat terrorism and stabilize conflict-ridden regions. The post 9/11 period, in particular, marked a pivotal moment in this relationship. The events of 9/11 and the subsequent war on terror drastically altered the security and political dynamics in the region. Examining this period provides valuable lessons on how international interventions can reshape the security environment of a country and influence its defense strategies. Pak-Afghan relations with a focus on security, defense, and the post 9/11 era is crucial not only for understanding the challenges and opportunities within these two neighboring nations but also for discerning the broader implications on regional and global security. This knowledge can inform diplomatic efforts, aid in conflict resolution, and contribute to more stable and secure international relations.

Literature Review

Khan & Tobawal (2020) discusses the realm of diplomacy, the two countries have engaged in efforts to address these security concerns. International pressure, particularly from the United States, has pushed both Pakistan and Afghanistan to cooperate in counterterrorism initiatives. Diplomatic channels, such as the Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) involving Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United States, and China, were established to facilitate peace negotiations with the Afghan Taliban. However, these initiatives have faced significant obstacles, as political and security challenges within Afghanistan, as well as competing regional interests, have complicated the diplomatic process. Jan et al, (2020) mentioned in their research Pak-Afghan relations have been historically complex, characterized by political tensions, security challenges, and economic ties. The border security

challenge is a significant aspect of this relationship, as the porous and disputed Durand Line has been a source of conflict and instability. Cross-border terrorism and the movement of militants have strained relations, with both countries facing security concerns along their shared border. Addressing these challenges necessitates cooperation, trust-building and enhanced border security measures to foster stability in the region. Mahar & Shad (2020) shed lights the enduring security concerns and diplomatic efforts underline the complexities of Pak-Afghan relations. Achieving lasting stability and trust-building between the two nations will continue to require concerted diplomatic endeavors and the effective addressing of security challenges, both on the border and within Afghanistan itself. The outcome of these diplomatic efforts will significantly impact the security dynamics of the broader South Asian region. However, the informal nature of many border crossings has fostered smuggling and informal trade, affecting the formal economies of both countries and evading tax collection. Regulating and formalizing trade has been a challenge due to the vast number of unmonitored crossing points. Yousaf & Ahmad (2019) Pak-Afghan relations have a significant impact on the NATO supply route through Pakistan, known as the Ground Lines of Communication (GLOC) or Northern Distribution Network (NDN). The relationship between the two countries greatly influences the security and efficiency of this critical supply route for international forces operating in Afghanistan. Tensions and disruptions in relations, such as border closures or restrictions, have, in the past, posed logistical challenges for NATO forces. A stable and cooperative relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan is essential for maintaining a reliable and secure transit route, which is vital for the logistical needs of foreign troops stationed in Afghanistan. Borthakur (2017) discusses that Pak-Afghan relations have been intertwined with refugee challenges for decades. The porous border between Pakistan and Afghanistan has led to waves of Afghan refugees seeking safety and economic opportunities in Pakistan, especially during periods of conflict in Afghanistan. This has strained resources, security, and infrastructure in both countries. While Pakistan has hosted one of the largest refugee populations globally, the presence of Afghan refugees has been a point of contention in bilateral relations. The return and resettlement of Afghan refugees in their homeland, amidst the ongoing conflict and instability, is a complex challenge that requires cooperation between both nations, international organizations, and donor countries to address the humanitarian needs and promote long-term solutions for the displaced population. Usman & Khan (2017) argues on Pak-Afghan relations have been deeply influenced by the overarching issue of security. The border shared by the two nations, often referred to as the Durand Line, has been a persistent source of tension and insecurity. Afghanistan has accused Pakistan of harboring militants who launch cross-border attacks, while Pakistan has expressed concerns about Afghan soil being used as a sanctuary for anti-Pakistani militant groups. These security challenges have significantly strained diplomatic relations, leading to periods of mistrust and hostility. Khan (2017) discusses on that Pak-Afghan relations have been marred by a multitude of security challenges, including the presence of insurgent groups, border management issues, allegations of cross-border support for militants, and historical disputes. These challenges have strained bilateral ties and have implications for regional stability and counterterrorism efforts. Addressing these security concerns remains crucial for fostering a more cooperative and secure environment between the two nations and the wider South Asian region. Bano (2019) points out that Pak-Afghan relations are deeply influenced by persistent border security challenges. The porous and often unregulated border has facilitated the movement of militants, refugees, and illicit goods, creating security vulnerabilities for both countries. Tensions arise due to the difficulty in securing this border, which, in turn, affects cooperation and trust in addressing common security threats. Managing this shared border effectively is essential for improving relations and enhancing regional stability. Shah & Sultana (2017) highlights the insurgent and militant activity along the Pak-Afghan border poses a significant security challenge. Various groups, including the Taliban and Haqqani network, find sanctuary in this region, contributing to instability on both sides. Accusations of cross-border support and safe havens have fueled tensions, straining bilateral relations. Addressing this issue is crucial for enhancing security and cooperation between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Qassem & Durand (2008) find out that Pak-Afghan political relations have experienced periods of cooperation and tension. Afghanistan's political landscape, marked by internal divisions

and external influences, has often strained its ties with Pakistan. Differences over the Afghan Taliban's presence in Pakistan and suspicions regarding Islamabad's involvement in Afghan affairs have periodically escalated tensions. However, both countries have also engaged in diplomatic efforts to foster dialogue and collaboration on issues like peace negotiations and regional stability, indicating a desire for improved relations. The future of their political ties remains dependent on addressing mutual concerns and building trust to achieve lasting stability in the region. Qayum et al. (2018) highlights the role of Europe and European countries have played a significant role in the context of the Afghan war and security. They have contributed troops and resources to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), engaging in combat and stabilization missions in Afghanistan. European nations have also been involved in diplomatic efforts to facilitate peace negotiations and support Afghanistan's development. Their contributions have reflected a commitment to enhancing security, stability, and governance in the region, while navigating complex challenges, such as the withdrawal of international forces and the evolving geopolitical landscape in the aftermath of the Afghan war. Gertenstein & Vassefi (2012) points out the United Nations (UN) played a vital role in addressing the security challenges of the Afghan war, primarily through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). UNAMA worked to facilitate dialogue, provide humanitarian assistance, and promote stability and governance in Afghanistan. It supported efforts for conflict resolution and reconciliation, conducted electoral monitoring, and assisted in the coordination of international aid and development programs. UNAMA's mission was instrumental in addressing security and governance concerns during the Afghan conflict, and its role continues to be relevant in post-war efforts to promote peace, reconstruction, and stability in the country. Sial (2016) discusses Pak-Afghan relations have been significantly influenced by the involvement of international organizations. Organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have played crucial roles in facilitating peace negotiations, providing humanitarian aid, and supporting development initiatives in the region. Additionally, organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Shanghai Cooperation

Organization (SCO) have sought to promote regional cooperation and stability. These international organizations have served as important platforms for diplomatic efforts, conflict resolution, and economic development, contributing to the dynamics of Pak-Afghan relations and regional stability. Siddiqi (2017) argues Pak-Afghan relations have been intricately linked to regional politics, with both countries situated in a complex and politically volatile neighborhood. Geopolitical factors and the influence of regional powers like India, China, Iran, and Russia have significantly shaped the dynamics of Pak-Afghan relations. While Pakistan and Afghanistan have shared security concerns and a mutual interest in addressing terrorism and fostering economic cooperation, they have also experienced periods of tension due to differing regional alliances and external influences. Balancing regional politics and safeguarding their own national interests remain central challenges for both countries, making regional dynamics a key factor in the broader landscape of Pak-Afghan relations. Usman (2012) mentioned that Pak-Afghan relations have been influenced by India's involvement in various ways. India has had historically friendly relations with Afghanistan, primarily focused on development assistance and capacity-building initiatives. These ties have at times been viewed with suspicion by Pakistan, as it perceives Indian involvement in Afghanistan as a potential security threat. Pakistan has accused India of using Afghan territory to support separatist movements in Pakistan's Balochistan province. India, however, has maintained that its engagement with Afghanistan is for the purpose of reconstruction and economic development. The complex interplay of these factors has contributed to the intricate and often tense dynamics between Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India, impacting regional stability and security (10).

METHOD

Qualitative research methodology adapted to intricate dynamics of Pak-Afghan relations, particularly in the context of security and defense. These methodology included content analysis on refugees, security agreements, trade policies, defense strategies and shed light on the multifaceted aspects of this complex relationship. During study detail explores the historic relations among both countries and how ties up such security issues of post 9/11

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pak-Afghan relations have a complex and multifaceted history that has been shaped by geographical proximity, shared ethnic and cultural ties, as well as recurring political and security challenges. The two neighbouring countries, Pakistan and Afghanistan, share a porous border that has often been a source of both cooperation and contention. Historical interactions between the Afghan and Pashtun populations on both sides of the border have deep-rooted cultural and social connections. However, their relations have also been marked by periods of conflict, mistrust, and political upheaval. The Afghan conflict, including the Soviet invasion, the rise of the Taliban, and the subsequent U.S.-led war on terror, has had profound implications for the region. Pakistan's involvement in Afghan affairs, sometimes accused of supporting various Afghan factions, has further complicated this relationship. Addressing the complex historical legacy and ongoing challenges in Pak-Afghan relations remains a critical factor in regional stability and security in South Asia. Pak-Afghan relations are significantly impacted by a multitude of security challenges. The porous and often ill-defined border between the two countries has served as a conduit for the movement of militants, refugees, and illicit goods, making border management a persistent challenge. The presence of various insurgent groups in the border regions, such as the Taliban and Haqqani network, has destabilized both countries and created a security dilemma. Accusations of Pakistan's support for certain Afghan insurgent groups have strained bilateral relations, as Afghanistan seeks to address internal security concerns. Moreover, Pakistan has legitimate security interests in Afghanistan, especially concerning the potential spill over of violence and the need to counter Indian influence. Ethnic and cultural ties between Pashtun populations on both sides of the

border further complicate security dynamics. These security challenges have contributed to periodic tensions and conflicts in Pak-Afghan relations, making it essential for both nations to collaborate in addressing common security threats and improving border management to enhance regional stability. The post-9/11 era significantly transformed the security dynamics in Pak-Afghan relations. In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the United States initiated a global war on terror, which led to the overthrow of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. This event marked a turning point in the region's security landscape. Pakistan, which had been one of the few countries recognizing the Taliban government, found itself at the centre of the international effort to combat terrorism in Afghanistan. The U.S.-led war on terror and the subsequent occupation of Afghanistan created a situation where Pakistan was pressured to cooperate in the fight against militant and terrorist groups. At the same time, this period saw the resurgence of the Taliban and other insurgent groups along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, which became a major security challenge for both countries. The porous border allowed militants and insurgents to move back and forth, making it difficult to contain the violence and instability. Pakistan's involvement in Afghan affairs, its alleged support for certain Afghan insurgent groups, and suspicions regarding its true intentions fuelled mistrust in Pak-Afghan relations. Afghanistan accused Pakistan of harbouring and supporting the Taliban, a charge Pakistan denied. These dynamics created a complex security environment with far reaching consequences, influencing the trajectory of the conflict in Afghanistan and impacting regional stability. In essence, the post-9/11 period reshaped the security challenges in Pak-Afghan relations, leading to a mix of cooperation and contention as both nations sought to navigate the evolving landscape of the war on terror and address the various security threats emanating from the region. Pak-Afghan relations are closely intertwined with the defines strategies of both countries due to their shared border and the complex security dynamics of the region. Historically, these neighbours have experienced periods of cooperation and conflict, with Afghanistan often being the battleground for regional and international power struggles. The border between the two nations has proven challenging to secure, with porous and rugged terrain making it a conduit for the movement of militants, refugees, and illicit goods, creating security viler abilities. For Pakistan, a key component of its defines strategy has been the pursuit of what it calls "strategic depth" in Afghanistan, seeking influence in its western neighbour as a buffer against India's presence in the region. This approach has led to allegations of Pakistan supporting Afghan insurgent groups, such as the Taliban, which has contributed to mistrust and conflict. On the other hand, Afghanistan has been wary of Pakistan's intentions, fearing it may meddle in its internal affairs. This complex dynamic has made the defines strategies of both nations dependent on efforts to counteract each other's influence in Afghanistan and safeguard their interests. In recent years, there have been attempts to improve Pak-Afghan relations and collaborate on common security challenges, particularly the fight against terrorism. Both countries recognize that long-term stability in Afghanistan is crucial for regional peace and security. However, the intricacies of balancing their interests, addressing security concerns, and managing their shared border continue to shape their defines strategies. Effectively addressing these challenges and fostering cooperation in the defines realm will be critical for stability and security in the South Asian region. Pak-Afghan relations have long been marked by a complex mix of cooperation, conflict, and mistrust. The international community has played a significant role in shaping and influencing these relations. Afghanistan's strategic location, as a crossroads for various regional and global interests, has made it a focal point for international involvement, particularly after the 9/11 attacks. The international community, led by the United States and its NATO allies, engaged in Afghanistan in the early 2000s to combat terrorism, remove the Taliban from power, and support the reconstruction and stabilization of the country. Pakistan, as a key neighbor and ally in the U.S.-led war on terror, found itself under immense pressure to cooperate and facilitate international efforts in Afghanistan. This external involvement had implication for Pak-Afghan relations. Pakistan's role in the war on terror and its efforts to address militant groups along its border with Afghanistan became a central issue. The international community has sought to mediate and encourage dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan to address shared security challenges, including cross-border terrorism and instability. However, the differing interests and historical grievances between the two nations have made the task challenging. The U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021 further shifted the dynamics, and Afghanistan's evolving political and security situation added another layer of complexity. In future,

the international community is likely to continue to play a role in supporting stability and cooperation between Pakistan and Afghanistan. External factors, such as the United Nations, may engage in diplomatic efforts to facilitate dialogue, while regional powers, including China and Russia, may also influence the direction of Pak-Afghan relations. The key will be finding common ground among these various stakeholders to foster peace and stability in the region (10). Pakistan decided to support the U.S. policy of war on terrorism and this meant Pakistan officially went to war against the Taliban. Pakistan's goal is to see a stable Afghanistan, but if the U.S. would withdraw its forces, elements in Pakistan might once again be tempted to favour the Pashtuns in the governance of Afghanistan.

CONCLUSION

Pak-Afghan relations have been marked by a complex interplay of security challenges, defines cooperation, refugee crises, political instability, war, the NATO supply route, post-9/11 dynamics, and the role of the international community. The enduring security concerns, especially along the porous and disputed border, have been at the heart of this relationship, with both nations accusing each other of harbouring militants and contributing to cross-border terrorism. The collaboration in defines efforts, particularly in counterterrorism operations, has seen periods of cooperation and tensions, reflecting the multifaceted security landscape. The issue of Afghan refugees seeking safety and economic opportunities in Pakistan has strained resources, security, and infrastructure in both countries. Political instability in Afghanistan, characterized by internal divisions and external influences, has further complicated the relationship, leading to shifts in power dynamics and diplomatic challenges. The impact of the Afghan war, particularly post-9/11, reshaped regional dynamics, with Pakistan's support for the U.S. War on Terror, and later efforts to facilitate peace negotiations. The NATO supply route through Pakistan, known as the Ground Lines of Communication (GLOC) or Northern Distribution Network (NDN), was critical for the logistical needs of foreign troops stationed in Afghanistan, underscoring the interconnected interests in regional stability. However, border issues, including the disputed Durand Line, have remained contentious and contributed to ongoing instability and tensions. Throughout these complex dynamics, the international community has played a pivotal role, both in addressing security concerns and facilitating peace negotiations. International organizations and diplomatic initiatives have sought to mediate conflicts, provide humanitarian assistance, and promote regional stability. The evolving geopolitical landscape in the region, including the withdrawal of foreign troops from 17 Afghanistan, adds another layer of uncertainty to the Pak-Afghan relationship and underscores the need for ongoing international engagement. In conclusion, Pak-Afghan relations encompass a multitude of security, defines, refugee, political, and border-related dimensions. The history of this relationship is shaped by both cooperation and conflict, reflecting the challenges and opportunities in the region. Achieving lasting stability and cooperation between Pakistan and Afghanistan remains a complex endeavour, influenced by a range of regional and global factors that continue to evolve. The role of the international community in facilitating dialogue and addressing security concerns remains crucial for the future of this critical geopolitical relationship.

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