

## Afghanistan and European Union Relations from 2001- 2019 the Challenges and Opportunities

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### Abstract

### Review Article

This research paper sought to ascertain the Afghanistan and European Union relations from 2001- 2019 the challenges and opportunities, from the Perspective of the EU involvement during two decades of their presence in Afghanistan, The success of the European Union in the field of peace and convergence in recent decades has led some to introduce this institution as a good model for achieving peace and security in conflict areas in the world (Federiga & Irina , 2012). The European Union had the opportunity to play a greater role in international affairs after the Cold War. Relying on its historical experiences and based on liberal approaches, this institution has tried to help a large number of struggling communities to fight extremism and achieve peace. Afghanistan, as a perfect example of a crisis-ridden, conflict-ridden, bankrupt state, has posed one of the most important security issues to the international community over the past twenty years. The European Union, along with other international actors, after the fall of the Taliban government in Afghanistan, tried to learn the principles and concepts of liberal peace theory and provide various financial, military, technical and ... assistance to the country towards peace. Guide and erase the roots of the conflict in this country. The main aim of this research paper is to State the relations of Afghanistan and the European Union from 2001 to 2019, from the Perspective of the EU mission and the hypothesis is the strategy that the EU follows in terms of the Cooperation's, The relationship between both parties was examined from the point of view of the influential notions such as political, security, economics, Cooperation and history. To answer the question: "Given the 20-year presence of the European Union in Afghanistan with the aim of establishing peace in this country, to what extent has this institution succeeded in achieving its goals?" The present article states that after more than two decade of EU activity in Afghanistan, an assessment of the current situation in the country and a review of the findings and statistics of international organizations show that no real progress has been made towards peace, security and development in Afghanistan. And the roots of the conflict in this country still remain. (SHAFIYE, 2014) The agreements and the negotiations which were conducted between the EU and Afghanistan were reviewed in this research paper, the methods that were followed are analyzing the historical and current official documents that examining the occurrences which affect the relations between the parties. The first chapter of the paper is the introduction part of the topic which seek to explain the historical background of the Afghanistan-EU relations, The European Union (EU) and European states have significantly contributed to the stabilization of the Afghan government and society, since the U.S and NATO intervention after 11 September 2001. As long European engagement with Afghanistan dates back to the Post-colonial era, for instance a German role in reconstruction in the 1930s, and the new modern relations have mainly defined by the United States. Call to action. Afghanistan has long been in contact with the European Union. The first Step of the EU presence in Afghanistan dates back to the first days of the Bonn Conference 19 years ago at the Petersburg in Bonn, Germany, in 2001. Klaus-Peter Caliber, the EU delegate in Afghanistan in 2001 has conducted a diverse group of International Politicians and Diplomats and described a new Political path for Afghanistan in this decade. (Mark & Ramsha , MAY 2011) The process that headed to the BONN Agreement (BONN 2001, or BONN I) which reverberate the best policies of the EU, and was the outcome of the impressive application of military and Diplomatic power. BONN 2001 embarked on a Journey towards a stable and a representative Government for Afghanistan that has not gone unnoticed. It calls for the Great Sacrifice of Afghans, EU and the other members of the Coalition, but this Journey was not very bashful and requires the leadership and energy of the European Union to continue on its path. The international community met again in December 2011 in BONN to review Afghanistan's sustainable plans. BONN 2001's successes and limitations in providing for that conference are remarkable. This process explain the process of the 2001 Bonn Agreement which Provides Advice to EU Policymakers on how to figure the situation in Afghanistan, from BONN 2011 to the Post-2014 period. (AHMADI, 2011) Then the second chapter

deals with all Conferences and agreements include all the documents that have been hosted and signed by the EU and the state members, which have active political relations and have military and civilian presence and are committed to cooperation in Afghanistan, during the two decades of the EU presence in Afghanistan from 2001-2019. More than ten conferences have been held to create a new image for political and economic cooperation with Afghanistan mostly on government building, long-term development, long-term cooperation agreement for partnership and development, the first German agreement (BONN) were held in BONN, setting a new page for a new Afghanistan in 2001, and contractual relations an agreement was signed between the EU and Afghanistan in 2007, which provides the legal framework for EU-Afghanistan cooperation's. Then followed the Third chapter, which dealt with the European Union, and EU states involvement in Afghanistan, In the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the New York Twin Towers, Europe, as a partner of the United States, in NATO, reacted immediately, activating civil protection in the first post-offensive, and NATO stated that if it acted outside the United States against the state This article takes us to the implementation of Article 5 of Washington, which is an action against all NATO members. The Council of Europe convened an extraordinary meeting to fully support to participate in Afghanistan missions, explicitly stated that this deadly terrorist attack is an attack on open multicultural democratic societies and a great challenge to the conscience of every human being, Europe is ready to work together with other allies to eliminate these terrorists and their networks and bring the perpetrators and sponsors to justice, And the accomplices of this attack are barbaric, and each member can act according to his own ability, the presence in Afghanistan is largely led by the United States, and EU states, but participation in Afghanistan has also been a foreign policy priority of several EU member states. European countries have made significant contributions to diplomatic, military, reconstruction and development assistance in Afghanistan. However, national policies in several European countries and the EU approach through the creation of an international coalition played an important role in the BONN Conference and the EU-Afghanistan Joint Statement, the EU has a clear commitment to diplomacy as an effective tool, These multilateral efforts, together with the EU's new confidence as an international player, renewed the EU's confidence in the EU leadership in specific areas of a larger mission (Steven & Rebecca DAVIS, 2014). In the fourth chapter, which dealt European Union and EU states in NATO after 2014, the military mission of European countries in NATO for Afghanistan ended in 2014, and in 2014 all Afghan security responsibilities were officially handed over to the Afghan National Army, The role of European military cooperation in NATO is limited to training, consulting. Afghan National Security Forces. In this critical situation, NATO's role was very narrow. Due to the instability of security and politics in Afghanistan, the escalation of insurgency and internal attacks was still persistent. The security situation in Afghanistan may be unstable at first, but this mission depends on the presence of the United States and Future relations between the United States and its European allies will have a major impact. In the final of the paper is the conclusion part, which presents a summary of all the details. (brattberg, May 2013)

**Keywords:** Relations, EU, NATO, Coalition, Strategy, Taliban, Afghanistan-EU.

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## INTRODUCTION

According to the research paper the history of the relations between the Afghanistan and European Union from 2001 till 219, The main goal of a country since its establishment to achieve peace, freedom and a safe environment for its citizens, these concepts can be expressed as the duties of a country, a country with different figures and different factors achieve these concepts, this Factors can be defined as the political, economic and cultural position of a nation, a strong stable economy, a close political and Strategic relationship and strong cultural relations and richness with other countries to achieve sufficient government power to maintain its position in the system. Countries tend to be the ultimate power in the international system. This concept can be achieved by the power of the states themselves or a union of which several countries are members. This union, in the form of governments, acquires economic and political power that assists and manipulate the government in the International arena. The European Union (EU) is an example of this concept. With the union, countries reach a certain level of political and economic

authority. Which the roots of the European Union are based on a Europe with a more peaceful relations, which are achieved through economic interdependence, free trade and peaceful region (Bergmann, 2020).

Undoubtedly, Afghanistan has been one of the most complex security issues at the international level that members of the international community have been dealing with for decades. The issues and problems of this country have always been a complex dilemma for many countries and institutions involved in issues related to Afghanistan. The culmination of the activities of terrorist groups based in Afghanistan was the attack on the Twin Towers on September 11, 2001. This incident marked the beginning of a series of developments aimed at combating terrorism and Islamic fundamentalism by the United States, EU and its allies.

The holding of numerous international meetings on Afghanistan and the billions of dollars spent by the institutions and governments of the world were all done in the hope of rescuing the country from becoming increasingly mired in extremism and violent conflict. The European Union, as an important

international player, has played a role in this country in line with its normative policies and procedures. Interaction and cooperation to bring about progress and development, and to establish peace and security in the turbulent and crisis-ridden regions of the world have been fundamental principles of the European Union since its inception. The EU Treaty emphasizes that one of the main objectives of the EU's common foreign and security policy is to establish international peace and security. This treaty depicts the European community on the basis of goals such as the deepening of democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, a sustainable economy and the social development of developing countries, and their absorption into the global economy and the fight against poverty (Treaty on European Union). Based on these defined goals, over the past decades the European Union has been active in numerous crises and conflicts around the world with the aim of preventing violent conflicts and peacebuilding, which has been one of the most important regions of Afghanistan. Relying on experiences that have ensured the lasting compromise and peaceful development of the countries of Western Europe during the Cold War years, the European Union has been able to lead a fragmented post-Cold War Europe into a mega-state and restore stability and prosperity. Efforts have been made to improve the situation in Afghanistan and make it a country with lasting security and stability, but there are many challenges facing the EU. Multiple ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic divisions in Afghanistan are among the internal obstacles to the effectiveness of peace processes in this country. Among the external obstacles is the lack of coordination in the formulation and implementation of policies between the members of the European Union and other international actors with the European Union on the other hand has been very influential (Nooryan, 2014).

The European Union was the first organization that paved the way for peace in Afghanistan, in its political relations, Afghanistan has always considered the European Union as a superpower in its foreign policy. the largest supporter of the Afghan government in all fields, ending the dark era of the Taliban, paving the way for political stability, lasting security, lasting peace, peace talks, And the guarantor of the peace negotiations process among the Afghan government - Taliban militia, The journey of Afghanistan and the European Union has been on the agenda of both entities after the collapse of the Taliban terrorist regime in 2001. Afghanistan, after the black era of the Taliban, started a new political and economic page with the European Union and its members, and the European Union and its members are Afghanistan's strategic partners against terrorism for two decades, And these countries have spent billions of euros on economic and development cooperation in Afghanistan, and in these two decades, thousands of their soldiers have lost their lives in the mission against terrorism. In these two

decades, the European Union has been determined to continue its military and civilian cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, to help Afghanistan achieve a civilized and democratic state, and in this regard, Europe and its members have played a significant role at all levels (Gaylord, 2011).

The European Union (EU) based on a political and Economic Union made up of twenty seven Member States, which first moved to Europe and was established to create a common ground in Europe. This concept includes human rights, individual freedoms, the press, the movement of goods and people, and the Creation of a Common market for Commercial Purposes. There are also common Monetary Policy, Foreign relations, Cultural issues, and languages within the EU, a common policy on Agriculture, Energy and Global Warming. The Union was Established mainly as the (ECSC) Community in 1951, and after further integration and Expansion, the European Union was established on 1 October 1993.

In addition, Afghanistan has long been in contact with the European Union. The first Step of the EU presence in Afghanistan dates back to the first days of the Bonn Conference 19 years ago at the Petersburg in Bonn, Germany, in 2001. Klaus-Peter Caliber, the EU delegate in Afghanistan in 2001 has conducted a diverse group of International Politicians and Diplomats and described a new Political path for Afghanistan in this decade. The process that headed to the BONN Agreement (BONN 2001, or BONN I) which reverberate the best policies of the EU, USA and the UN, and was the outcome of the impressive application of military and Diplomatic power. BONN 2001 embarked on a Journey towards a stable and a representative Government for Afghanistan that has not gone unnoticed. It calls for the Great Sacrifice of Afghans, Members of the EU the USA and the other members of the Coalition. But this Journey is not very bashful and requires the leadership and energy of the European Union to continue on its path (Kaluga, 2011). The international community have met again in December 2011 in BONN to review Afghanistan's sustainable plans. BONN 2001's successes and limitations in providing for that conference are remarkable. This process explain the process of the 2001 Bonn Agreement which Provides Advice to EU Policymakers on how to figure the situation in Afghanistan, from BONN 2011 to the Post-2014 period. From the fall of the Terrorist Taliban in 2001, the European Union (EU) has played a major role in Afghanistan. A substantial delegation from the European Commission (EC) oversees an annual budget of around € 200 million for development assistance from 2001, and the Special Representative (EUSR) resides there. In all, the European Union and its member states pledged about a third of the money at the Tokyo Donors' Conferences in Berlin in 2002 and 2004, the second to more than two-thirds of Peacekeepers as

well as Coalition Forces Fighting Anti-Government insurgents. They help. However, the EU's influence is less than it should be. With a new agenda to Succeed in the Bonn process, the EU needs more internal coordination to achieve Greater leverage and keep the Afghan Government at a higher standard of Governance and democratic development. The EU is widely trusted by Afghans, few - even at the highest level - welcome the full scale of the EU's commitments. This is partly due to the EU's Coordinating role and the extensive Military and development Conflict, but also due to the Complexity of the EU's foreign Policy structures and the lack of Coherence between the EU Institutions and the member states in Afghanistan. Development Funds are often used instead of collective Political and military action (Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, 2012).

The Consequences of insufficient influence and inadequate Politics were nowhere more evident than the Bonn process. EU has paid about Fourth percent but failed to provide a proper voting system. Similarly, despite opposition from member states' Foreign ministers, who have made party development a top priority, they have not helped political parties that are vital to a stable and vital political system - and now it seems that even It has become less. It can also be effective. Individual national restrictions on NATO-led peacekeeping forces contribute to a lack of cooperation between forces. The temporary relocation of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) out of Kabul mission, outstanding this, and every provincial reconstruction team (PRT) led by the province is a stronghold. Setting agreed minimum standards for military and civilian cooperation is an area that Europe, in coordination with NATO, must prioritize. This is true of coordination within and between teams - hopefully of all nationalities, but at least for EU countries. A "European" model can not only help strengthen Cohesion, but also influence a broader discussion of the role of EU states in PRT. International interests should not lag behind the conclusion of the Bonn process - the platform of international aid to date - after the recent National Assembly elections. Profits remain dangerously fragile. Even recurring funding for the government to continue working needs donor support for years to come. Afghanistan's social indicators in sub-Saharan Africa are among the lowest in the world, and the insurgency on the southern and eastern borders with Pakistan is the bloodiest summer since the fall of the Taliban. Poppy cultivation - both a symptom and a major source of persistent instability - is responsible for 90% of the heroin on the streets of Europe.

The role of the European Union in the reconstruction of Afghanistan is not about altruism. Failed countries are a threat to the world, and Afghanistan poses special problems for Europe. This is a political project whose ultimate goal is to return this failed country to the arms of the nation's so that it will

no longer be in danger. The redistribution of central government apparatus is and should remain, but now the emphasis should be on changing the legitimacy of newly selected institutions to ensure their efficiency in preparing security and services to citizens. Kabul's new plan must emphasize sustainability and be more precise than the Bonn agreement on what is to be achieved.

The EU must be preserved, for a renewed authority. With a good prepared office a Strong management systems with experts and professionals are more needed because the new legislators want to talk to the international community. The bonds between performance and payment should become clearer when large financial commitments appear to be being repaid. European concerns about human rights must turn into tough request for a convenient governance from a government which has promoted a culture of impunity. The EU must work for develop in a more coherent plan and take efficient action in a timely manner, by according both internally and with the Government of Afghanistan on joint standards and oversight system. In addition to simplifying and clarifying commitments for a frail country, which gives programs more correlation and saves funds. Europe will only reach its true weight in Afghanistan with better coordination and maximum use of the full range of foreign policy tools at its disposal - diplomacy, development and military assistance.

EU Cooperation and Partnership with Afghanistan is highlighted on the basis of a joint political declaration signed On November 16, 2017, based on common priorities such as establishing strong and accountable institutions, reforming the security and justice sector, counter-narcotics, development and reconstruction.

From 2002-2007 the EU have been actively involved in the rule of Law along with number of states, the EUPOL programs for Afghanistan have been launched to participate in the Establishment of Sustainable and Effective police Arrangements that ensure proper interaction with the Afghan-owned criminal justice system. The center is primarily for law enforcement and justice experts based in Kabul, the region and the province. The mission oversees, trains, advises and trains Afghan police officers. The European Union continues to be the largest donor to the Afghanistan Rule of Law Fund, which pays the current costs of the Afghan National Police. The European Union has so far allocated around € 272 million to the Trust Fund. Further support is planned for 2011-13 (Stjernvall, 2016).

The EU has been active in supporting the Fight against drugs since the beginning of the reconstruction process, the main reason being that 90% of heroin in Western Europe comes from Afghanistan, as well as the increase in corruption and Crime in the Opium

Economy. Success in the whole Reconstruction Process and Stability is a Great threat. The European Union has assured that the fight against narcotics at all levels and programs in Afghanistan plays a key role. These activities and programs include rural development programs, reducing the dependence of the rural economy on Poppy Cultivation. Rule of law programs, capacity building to prevent Afghan law enforcement agencies; finally, prevent the flow of drugs and precursors inside and outside the country by creating better border management systems. Thus, a wide range of EU programs address the entire supply chain of the pharmaceutical industry. EU has significantly helped to improve access to primary health care (from > 10% in 2002 to 80% in 2010) and to drastically reduce under-5 mortality (26% from 2002-2010). To date, the European Union has allocated more than € 150 million to the health sector program, and around € 110-125 million to the health sector for the next period, 2011-2012.

The European Union has allocated Sufficient Funds to prepare for the election cycle in Afghanistan. An election observation mission was sent for the 2009 presidential and provincial council elections. The European Union also sent an election evaluation team to the September 2010 parliamentary elections in Afghanistan. The Council of the European Union ratified the resolutions in May 2020, reaffirming the EU's political commitment to support the people of Afghanistan for peace, security, stability, democracy, prosperity and Self-Confidence. The Future political and financial support of the European Union to ensure further protection and promotion of the principles of a republic, democratic and conditional. Conclusion It also emphasizes the EU 's support for a negotiated political agreement leading to lasting peace and reconciliation, which should be based on the achievements of democracy and human rights over the past 19 years. The EU is a political and Economic Union, I have mainly considered aspects such as political issues, economic cooperation, government, social, security, industrial, transport, and agricultural development for my research paper. Although other studies have been conducted on the EU mission, the studies are very limited and not broad. To produce the Final findings of the challenges and impacts of the EU Mission in Afghanistan, I have considered their temporary and partial achievements and successes with a combination of negative outcomes and failures. Regarding the motives and outcomes of both the EU and Afghanistan, after the deep consideration of the EU mission in Afghanistan, it shows the EU couldn't succeed in its missions to provide security and peace to ensure international security against international terrorists and is entirely committed to the success of infrastructure programs. And development, in the two decades of its mission, the European Union has failed to use its political and economic tools to manage Afghanistan's turbulent atmosphere in the right direction, Two decades of European members faced serious challenges.

The biggest challenge is the lack of coordination in the political, economic, and security strategy of the European Union and its members. These three main factors cause the failure of the European Union and its members in Afghanistan and the hasty withdrawal of Afghanistan without Afghanistan being in a good political and security situation, (Toje, 2010).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The Afghanistan-EU relations include many complex details that are worthy of examination and research to derive results for present and future generations, The September 2001 terrorist attack on New York City and the US Department of Defense shocked the world, as well as the European Union as US allies, the horrific 9/11 attacks changed the world's security framework, and all countries considered terrorism their common enemy. As a result, a few days later, USA during the Bush administration declared "The war on terrorism, our war on terrorism begins with al-Qaeda, we will not end here, our struggle will continue." This will have an end of time, all terrorist groups will be defeated and eliminated in all parts of the world and will have no universal access and will always be stopped.. (Bloom& Luban, 2014, p. 1) In addition, the UN Security Council in 1989 passed a resolution, concerning the essential right of self-defense and common defense based on article 51 of the UN mandate. 4 General Secretaries Included During his tenure he faces many challenges, With the challenges it faces as a result of the testing and executing, it inevitably involves using the option of force (Wood 2013 p.1).

In addition, with the approval of the UN Security Council to launch a military strike in response to al-Qaeda's 11/11 attack, the EU an EU states in NATO and USA authorized, establishment of ISAF and called on participating countries to donate their labor and assets to ISAF (UNSC Resolution 1386 2001).

Initially, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions on organizations or countries that posed a threat to international security and peace in order to end its terrorist activities. However, if these sanctions are ineffective, the UN Security Council authorizes victim countries to take action against those organizations or countries that threaten international security with Articles 41 and 42 of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. Do legal. As a result, the United States and EU states obtained permission from the UN Security Council to invade Afghanistan and eliminate the Taliban and Terrorist networks, which position a major menace to international security and peace, Following the declaration of World War II on terrorism, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization responded swiftly to the US war on terrorism, for the first time in NATO history, Article 5 of NATO has been cited as a means of self-defense.

The core of the NATO Foundation is the principle of collective defense. This unique law binds its affiliates together and promises them to protect each other in harmony with the coalition. Article 5 NATO states: "If an NATO ally falls victim to an armed attack, Each member of the Alliance considers this act of violence an armed attack on all members and will take any action it deems necessary to assist." (Gulluk 2014 p.22).

After collapse of Theorist groups of Taliban, and the newly Afghanistan Government formed Agreed with the EU states and United States to target high-level terrorist militias. As a result, NATO launched its first operation against al-Qaeda 9/11, in which EU states was actively involved in the combat against terrorism. NATO launched battle against war on terrorism in Afghanistan. Because the mastermind of the 9/11 attacks at the time was Osama hiding in Afghanistan, the Taliban denied his extradition to the US government.

As a result, on October 7, 2001, the United States and its European allies launched a "Sustainable Operation" military operation opposite to the Terrorist regime and al-Qaeda leaders in Afghanistan. In addition, United States, with widespread support from its closest NATO partners, has carried out airstrikes in Afghanistan and sent troops to bases in South and Central Asia, not only to kill prominent al-Qaeda leaders but also to eliminate them. The Taliban government and other terrorist groups from Afghanistan (Ryan 2015).

In addition, al-Qaeda and Taliban militants have been targeted by both US and European Union states airstrikes and by the Northern Alliance. As a result, the Taliban regime fell and the Northern Alliance took control of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. The new party-based Coalition government was established in Afghanistan in 2002 and formally agreed with the US military and NATO to eliminate all terrorist groups from Afghanistan and the region.

EU's initial strategy was to maintain security in the Afghanistan capital Kabul and Collaborate on political and economic issues for Afghanistan by establishing Political representation of the European Union, and to promote democratic values, freedom and development, and the first mission of the EU member, strategic alliance with NATO was (ISAF). Their second mission were Resolute Support (RSM) (Torreon, 2015).

In addition, the EU Organization and EU states reaction to terrorism was further enhanced by its missions in Afghanistan. Not only does NATO not go beyond its territorial boundaries, it goes beyond that and also deals with the challenge of crossing cultural, religious and religious boundaries. Because terrorism is a global threat that does not have the borders, beliefs

and nationality that the international community faces. Hence, it is obvious that they will face many problems and challenges in the battle on the front line against a global terrorist group, al-Qaeda.

EU mission was successful in that they together with their allies such USA, were able to destroy the main al-Qaeda leader and all of their hideouts in Afghanistan, along with the Taliban. Together with other actors, they fought fiercely against these terrorists and changed the landscape of Afghanistan to a much more civilized country than the savage Taliban government. It is an undeniable fact that the EU mission was essential in promoting democratic values such as women's participation in government, training opportunities for men and women, facilitating the Afghan army with military service in Afghanistan, on the other hand, lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is causing civilian casualties, violating religious and cultural values. From the collapse of the Taliban in late 2001, the EU has played a major role in the construction and rebuilding of Afghanistan, helping to democratize, develop, and stabilize an unstable country. The European Commission (EC) has committed € 1 billion to five years of reconstruction efforts (2006-2006), along with the responsible member states about one-third of the total aid assigned in Tokyo (January 2002) and Berlin (April 2004). Donor conferences have gone beyond the promises they seem to make. More than two-thirds of the 10,000 NATO-led International Peacekeeping Force (ISAF) which funded by EU member countries (relief, 2004).

The horrific acts of terrorism in September 2001 taught the world a great lesson that nation-building is not just about humanitarian cooperation but about the principles of global security. Creating political instability provides a fertile ground for the web of Political extremism and regional and transnational crime. The EU's Core interests are highlighted by the fact that 89% of heroin on the streets of Europe enters the EU from Afghanistan. Therefore, the presence of European members for Reconstruction of Afghanistan is a political project and the European Union cannot consider the ultimate goal superficial, the return of a country shattered with the help of the nation, through diplomatic, military, and economic assistance, so that no threat remains. More than four years after the destruction of terrorist groups and the conflict in Afghanistan, the EU's efforts to rebuild Afghanistan must be examined with a view to warrant coordination and correlation of future plans.

In addition to international cooperation with Afghanistan in the process of completing and transposing a democratic society for Afghanistan, as defined in the Bonn Agreement, with the adoption of the Constitution, and a newly elected President and Legislature with the votes of the people and

fundamental principles, Was expressed. The European Union is discussing a new dialogue for Afghanistan after the Bonn Agreement.

A new international agreement, the Kabul Agenda, was under discussion, possibly lasting up to five years, and will be reviewed and approved at a conference of high-ranking officials in London in early 2006, although it is being formed, and whether This is a meeting, a commitment or a purely political commitment is still under discussion.

At the end of the transmission period, the role of cooperation and the mission of UNAMA should be increased, The Council's mission, defined and established by Security Council Resolution 1401, is limited to carrying out the mission and responsibilities assigned to the United Nations in Bonn, together with managing the efforts of nineteen UN agencies in the country after the November 2001 destruction of the terrorist group. The GAERC recognized the agreements as a "main roadmap for Afghanistan's political future." renovation assistance will depend on the positive participation of the parties in the agreed process and goals (Kamminga, 2013).

In the Bonn Agreement, the framework for political reconstruction provided a limited ground for it Creating a multi-ethnic, gender-tender, fully representative country through free and fair elections by June 2004, and in other cases vague and limited definitions, for economic stability and reconstruction, only the UN and the International community and donor countries. Approve, strengthen and implement multilateral institutions to assist and rebuild Afghanistan. The defeat of the Taliban on September 11 and the presence of pro-Afghan countries by the European Union and its supporter lifted it out of political isolation. Since then, the people of Afghanistan have repeatedly witnessed an international consensus to help Afghanistan, prominent examples of which can be seen in international and regional conferences to help rebuild Afghanistan and examine its problems step by step (THIER, 2002).

The Bonn Conference was the first meeting and effort to resolve the Afghan crisis since the fall of the Taliban and was hosted by Germany. The conference was held at a time when Afghanistan had no government, no president, and no money in its banks, no police. , And in a word, all its administrative and legal structures were disorganized. Nine years later, and this time in Tokyo, the main debate is how the Afghan government can take more responsibility. The Conference provided a good picture for the people of Afghanistan and raised the expectations of the people from the international community. The Government of Afghanistan and the international community came together again to support these hopes and meet expectations, this time at the Tokyo Conference on

January 21, 2002, hosted by the Japans and the UN, the EU with 50 delegates. At the two-day conference, the donor countries and Organizations committed 4.5 billion dollars to aid for Afghanistan rebuilding, over next five years. EU countries are still standing by Afghan governments to support Afghanistan, in all aspects. This time the Berlin Conference, the Berlin Conference organized by the EU countries in Berlin, Germany on March 31, 2004, with the participation of Afghan transitional government officials and representatives of donor countries, in this conference, donor countries \$ 8 billion over three years to advance the program. Afghanistan Reconstruction Commitments the Government of Afghanistan, with a special program, requested \$ 12 billion in assistance over the next three years. At this conference, it was decided that the construction management would be handed to Afghan Government. The Afghan senior in the conference also underlined that most assistance should be under the government control and aid also should be through the Afghan government (Sohail, 2012).

The Afghanistan and EU Bilateral Cooperation Agreement on Partnership and Development was marked in February 2017 by the EU and Afghanistan. It is the first partnership and agreement between the EU and Afghanistan and it is based on this agreement, defines the legitimate frame for EU-Afghanistan Cooperation, in addition to the Geneva Conference of Ministers, November 27-28, 2018, on Afghanistan. This discourse was to show the alliance of the international community with the people of Afghanistan and the government in their attempts for peace and prosperity. And the Afghan government must renew its commitment to development and reform. This was an important moment for the government and the international community to show progress and commitment and to keep moving for elections and peace opportunities.

Since 2001 EU mission in Afghanistan, Supported and assisted Afghan government and there are different perspectives about the EU mission in Afghanistan, peoples and some scholars argue that in short term EU was very successful in Afghanistan in the following grounds; by providing Political cooperation and support, security, Economy, Justice, women participation, infrastructure and development, Transport and infrastructural reconstruction. (Elzbieta, 2019 )

## CONCLUSION

According to the previous details, the principles of Human rights, peace and democracy have been deeply ingrained since the beginning of the European integration experience. These principles reflect the core values and essence of Europe. With the crystallization of the process of convergence, respect for human rights and the promotion of democracy and peace became the definite goals and guides of the

European Union's foreign policy actions and instruments. With the return of Central and Eastern European countries to the Liberal states and the European Union, the foreign policy of the continents became a global agenda, and the EU's efforts to establish itself as a builder of world peace and normalization intensified. In the meantime, some even portrayed the European Union as a "role model" and role model for others, and the notion of the European Union as a model became self-evident (Fedrica, 2014).

With this image of itself, the European Union and its member states entered Afghanistan to help the country establish peace, stability, security and democracy. Many believe that those who have been genuinely involved in the problems of Afghanistan and have closely touched the atmosphere of this country, these efforts have not had much effect on improving the situation in this country. According to Stein, a former NATO officer in Afghanistan, the world community is building paper houses in Afghanistan that will collapse after they leave. He believes that the war in Afghanistan cannot be won by military means and the only solution to these crises and conflicts is political solutions (Stene, 2010).

The analysis of the results obtained in this article also shows that the hypothesis presented has been proven and completed by the findings of the article and the European Union has failed in its Strategy for implementing its programs and achieving its goals in Afghanistan. Liberal's ideas of peace, although they had previously been able to prove their capacity for peace and the elimination of conflict, this Western version with liberal roots has so far failed to repair the crisis in Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban. The problem of Afghanistan has become a complex puzzle for the European Union and the world community as a whole, which is neither able nor able to solve this puzzle. Leaving Afghanistan by Western countries means leaving the country in the grip of terrorism and extremism. Terrorism that has harmed them before and will continue to do so in the future if it regains its power.

Therefore, it seems that the European Union should complete its policy in Afghanistan in several ways: first, to consider the problem of Afghanistan as an internal problem and to use all the internal capacities of the Afghan society because regardless of the considerations of political forces and Its internal social and economic development is not possible in a traditional society like Afghanistan. Second, to consider the Afghan crisis as a regional crisis and to use the capacity of neighboring countries to resolve it. Neighboring countries, some like Pakistan, are part of the problem and the crisis in Afghanistan, and some, like Iran, are part of the solution to the Afghan crisis. Each of these countries must be considered separately and within the framework of its considerations. Finally,

the European Union must consider the crisis in Afghanistan as an international crisis because it involves both transnational governmental and non-governmental transnational forces, and it is not possible to resolve this crisis on its own. Therefore, it is necessary to attract the attention of the international community to help resolve the Afghan crisis. In the light of this, it is a complement that EU development assistance and other members of the international community in Afghanistan can be expected to be effective in establishing peace, stability, security and progress.

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