

Abstract

This work seeks to understand the differences between the first and the second Taliban Emirate as has become the only authority in this current period. The analysis is based on Gérard Dussouy's (2010) theory of "Systemic Geopolitics", and to follow the methodology, the two periods will be divided into five different fields. Changes in the physical space such as the effects of climate change or the development of transport infrastructure, demographic trends, the diplomatic-strategic field in terms of the Taliban's relations with other actors, and its economic opportunities and grievances will be described in both periods as the tangible spaces. In the symbolic dimension, the ideology and culture of the population, specifically of the Taliban, will also be analyzed in order to recreate the complexity of the Afghan system. The aim is to identify changes in the local and international context as well as in the group itself in order to understand where it stands in its engagement with the international community. It will also describe the advantages and challenges the Taliban face in the Afghan context and what prevents them from being officially recognized as the legitimate government of the Afghan state.