

Uncertainty in post-Musharraf Pakistan

The resignation of President Pervez Musharraf has led to an intense power struggle over the restoration of 19 Supreme Court judges sacked by the former army strongman, the choice of a candidate for the presidency, and whether Musharraf should be prosecuted

INTERNAL POLITICS

Two main parties in ruling coalition showed unity in filing impeachment charges against Musharraf. Coalition must now find a successor to Musharraf by September 18



Asif Ali Zardari: Husband of assassinated former prime minister **Benazir Bhutto**. Heads **Pakistan People's Party**. Links restoration of judges to constitutional changes limiting their powers and protecting former leaders, including Musharraf, from prosecution



Nawaz Sharif: Two-time prime minister ousted by Musharraf's coup in 1999. Heads **Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz** party. Sharif demands that judiciary be restored immediately and wants president appointed from impoverished western province of Baluchistan

MUSHARRAF'S FATE



Sharif calls for Musharraf to be tried for treason – charge punishable by death

Analysts speculate he wants guarantees against criminal prosecution or forced exile

FOREIGN RELATIONS



U.S.: Ties with Pakistan should remain good so long as Washington is satisfied that new government is doing enough to stop militancy



India: Fears that weak civilian government will not have same muscle Musharraf had over army and military spy agency – which India claims has hand in most attacks on its oil



Militant threat: Taliban and Al-Qaeda in Tribal Areas have spread across North West Frontier Province over last two years

NATO officials say militants rearm and train in Pakistan to fight in Afghanistan

SECURITY

Unlike Musharraf, who took hard line against insurgents, coalition has sought to negotiate peace treaties with tribal leaders to curb violence

Army: Country's most organised institution, headed by **Gen. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani**, could get involved in politics again if politicians fail to steer country through its myriad problems



ECONOMIC CRISIS

Pakistan \$146bn economy is in bad shape with electricity shortages affecting industrial growth and inflation running at a 30-year high of 24.3%

High oil prices have depleted foreign reserves, rupee has dropped 22% and the stock market has plunged 30% since April