

## UNITED STATES



President **Barack Obama** has set a July 2011 deadline to start withdrawing troops. **U.S. strategy is firstly to weaken Taliban militarily before bringing them to negotiating table**

# Afghanistan's fragile future

While the United States is planning a decisive summer battle for control of Kandahar – heartland of the Taliban – neighbouring states are preparing for an endgame scenario with old rivalries renewed

## RUSSIA



Fears of instability spilling from

Afghanistan into Central Asian “**Stans**” – former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. **Bloody revolt in April deposed Kyrgyzstan's president. Kremlin fears Uzbekistan could be next**

## CHINA



Seeks vast untapped mineral

deposits in Afghanistan. New highway from Kashgar to Khorog will open up route for Chinese goods. **Wants Afghan stability, even if it means Taliban in government rather than Western-style democracy**

## AFGHANISTAN



President **Hamid Karzai** fears U.S.

abandonment. Russia is allegedly supplying arms to Tajik-led **Northern Alliance militias** that oppose Taliban and Karzai's weak coalition government



100 miles  
160km

Pashtun populations  
Pakistan 28 million  
Afghanistan 12 million

Troops in Afghanistan	
U.S.	94,000
UK	9,500
Germany	4,665
France	3,750
Italy	3,300
Canada	2,830
Poland	2,515
Netherlands	1,885
Turkey	1,795
Australia	1,550
Spain	1,270
Romania	1,010
Other (34 nations)	6,025
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,095</b>



**Al Qaeda has called on China's Uighur Muslim rebels to start new front**

Chinese controlled

India-Pakistan Line of Control

**Al Qaeda's 313 Brigade has threatened Commonwealth Games in October**

## IRAN



Since 2005 election of President

**Mahmoud Ahmadinejad**, Tehran has adopted more aggressive stance against U.S. role in Afghanistan. Iran wants to expand its non-oil exports to Kabul, currently worth \$500 million a year

## PAKISTAN



New breed of militants have taken hold of Pashtun heartland, making its tribes a prime target in Islamabad's “war against terror.” Unheard of in Pakistan before 9/11, suicide bombers claimed around 3,000 lives last year, most blamed on Al Qaeda-linked **Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)**. **Pakistan's poor counter-terrorism record has raised concern over safety of its nuclear arsenal**

## INDIA



Deadly attacks on India's embassy in Kabul have been blamed on Pakistan-based

**Haqqani** militants and **Inter-Services Intelligence** directorate. Al Qaeda and **Lashkar-e-Taiba** – blamed for 2008 Mumbai attacks – are accused of trying to restart guerrilla war in Kashmir which has been dormant since 2004. **Some 68,000 people have been killed in region since 1989**