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# Heart of Asia

Your Gateway to Afghanistan & the Region

Sunday, February 21, 2021

Issue No. 923

www.heartofasia.af

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## Taliban Threat in Afghanistan 'will Significantly Rise': German Defense Minister

German defense chief Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer says militants have vowed to carry out more attacks targeting international troops if the NATO alliance doesn't leave Afghanistan by a May deadline.

In an interview with DW, German Defense Minister Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer warned there could be further instability if NATO forces stayed past that May 1 deadline.

"What's clear is — and this is what the Taliban have announced — that with the decision not to leave the country by April 30, the threat level will rise, significantly rise — for the international troops and also for us," Kramp-Karrenbauer said. Kramp-Karrenbauer added that the German military in Afghanistan is preparing "how to react" ...

P2



## Afghanistan Wants to Receive Russia's Sputnik V Vaccine as Soon as Possible, Ambassador Says

Afghanistan's request for Russia's Sputnik V coronavirus vaccine is currently under consideration by the Russian government, and Kabul would like to receive the vaccine as soon as possible, Afghan Ambassador to Russia Said Tayeb Jawad told Sputnik in an interview.

When asked if he expected the first batch of the vaccine to arrive within the next few months, Jawad noted it depends on supply chains, also stressing that it is a top priority for Kabul, as the Afghan authorities "would like to see it there as soon as possible".

"We appreciate very much that the Russian government is considering our request, we have submitted the request, and we hope to see actually this product, Sputnik V vaccine, being available in Afghanistan. I personally myself and my staff, we vaccinated [already]. This would very good for us to have access to the vaccine", the ambassador ...

P3

# U.S. Strongly Supports Afghanistan Peace Process: Joe Biden



U.S. President Joe Biden while addressing the Munich Security Conference on Friday said that the United States strongly supports the Afghanistan peace process.

President Biden's support for peace talks with the Taliban is one of the few issues he has addressed in line with

the efforts of the former U.S. President Donald Trump's administration and the State Department under Mike Pompeo.

However, unlike Donald Trump, who was a vocal critic of NATO, he said the U.S. government is fully committed to working with NATO and its other

allies in Afghanistan.

"We will continue to adhere to the slogan that we will never allow Afghanistan to once again become a haven for terrorist activities against the United States, its allies and our interests," Biden said.

The U.S. president also said he

would not allow the so-called Islamic State (ISIS) group to be revived and reorganized again.

The remarks by German and U.S. leaders, as well as the new U.S. Secretary of Defense, came on Friday as NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg said on Thursday that the alliance's defence ministers had spoken about the withdrawal of NATO troops and when they would leave the country.

"At this time, we have not made any final decision on the future of the presence of our forces (in Afghanistan)," Mr Stoltenberg said after attending a virtual meeting with the NATO defence ministers.

"As the May 1 deadline approaches, and in the next few weeks, NATO members and allies will be working together," he said, referring to the May 1 deadline for the withdrawal of troops. "They are closely consulting and coordinating."

The NATO Secretary-General also said that violence in Afghanistan has recently increased rather than decreased and that there has been no progress in the peace process.

Mr Stoltenberg added that the Taliban needed to do more to reduce violence and cut ties with terrorist groups.

## Five People Killed in Kabul Explosions: Police

Kabul witnessed three explosions on Saturday morning in which five people were killed and two more were wounded, police said.

The first explosion happened at around 8 am in Darulaman Road in the west of Kabul in which two people were wounded, police said, adding that the blast targeted a corolla vehicle.

Police said the second explosion happened in the Kart-e-Parwan area in Kabul's PD4 at around 8:15 am in which three people, including a woman, were killed. ...

P2



## Russia steps in, trying to Aid Stalled Afghan Peace Process

With talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban stalled and the new administration in Washington mulling its options, Russia is stepping up efforts to try and find a way forward in the peace process.

Moscow's emissaries have been making the rounds, visiting regional players and meeting officials and senior Taliban figures — even as a NATO ministerial conference this week concluded that there is no easy solution on how to end Afghanistan's protracted war.

Zamir Kabulov, Russian President Vladimir Putin's special envoy for Afghanistan, was in Pakistan on Friday for talks with officials. Islamabad has been a key player with significant influence over the Taliban.

Also in Pakistan separately to meet with the powerful army chief was the U.S. Central Command Head



Gen. Kenneth F. McKenzie. Their agenda too was Afghanistan. While the statement following the meeting was vague, Pakistan is seen as key to getting the Taliban, whose leadership maintains homes and headquarters in Pakistan, to agree to a reduction in violence leading to an eventual cease-fire.

Washington and Kabul have been

pressing for a cease-fire while the Taliban say they will negotiate it as part of peace talks with the Afghan government. Under a February 2020 deal that the Trump administration signed with the Taliban, Washington committed to a May 1 withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan — which, after 20 years, has become America's longest conflict.

## Taliban Threat...

to the deteriorating security situation “in the appropriate way.”

Attacks in Afghanistan, including a bomb that killed the deputy governor of the capital, Kabul, in December, have prompted calls for a delay to the pullout agreed when Donald Trump was US president.

## Five People...

The second explosion also targeted a corolla vehicle, police said.

The third explosion happened in the Pul-e-Wahdat area in Kabul’s PD3 at around 1:20 am in which two people were killed, police said.

This comes amidst an increase in magnetic IED blasts in Kabul in recent months.

66 Security and Crime Incidents in A Month

Data collected by TOLONews shows that 51 people were killed and 70 more were wounded in security and crime incidents in Kabul from Jan. 20 to Feb.

The data shows that 66 security and crime incidents happened in Kabul during this time that indicates a slight increase in security and crime incidents in Kabul compared to a month before.

The findings show that 39 IED explosions, 8 cases of assassination and armed attacks and 20 crime incidents happened in Kabul between January 20 to February 19.

In the latest incident, two university lecturers were killed in a magnetic IED blast near Kabul University on Thursday. According to the findings, most of the incidents have happened in Kabul’s PD5, PD7, PD10, PD12 and PD2.

By Edward Hunt

# Will the War in Afghanistan Ever End?

The U.S. foreign policy establishment is pushing the administration of Joe Biden to reconsider the landmark 2020 U.S.-Taliban deal, which requires the United States to withdraw its remaining military forces from Afghanistan by May 2021.

Since Biden’s victory in last year’s presidential election, multiple officials have urged the new President to keep U.S. forces in Afghanistan past the upcoming May 2021 deadline. Some are insisting on changes to the 2020 deal.

“We hope that they’ll be able to negotiate the extension of the May deadline,” said Kelly Ayotte, a co-chair of the Afghanistan Study Group and a former U.S. senator, during an online discussion earlier this month.

The United States and the Taliban forged the landmark deal in February 2020, creating a basis for ending the nearly two-decade-long war in Afghanistan. Under the terms of the deal, the United States is committed to fully withdrawing its military forces from Afghanistan.

In exchange, the Taliban pledged to sever its ties with terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda and to prevent terrorist groups from using Afghanistan as a base to threaten the United States and its allies.

Although the implementation of the deal has been slow, both sides have taken steps to fulfil their obligations. Over the past year, the United States has reduced its force level to 2,500 troops, the lowest level since the start of the war in 2001. Meanwhile, the Taliban has refrained from attacking coalition forces.

According to former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, the Taliban has been working alongside the United States against al-Qaeda.

“There are fewer than 200 al-Qaeda fighters left inside of Afghanistan today,” Pompeo said in January. “That’s real progress.”

For the past two decades, the United States has maintained a continuous military occupation of Afghanistan. After invading Afghanistan in October 2001 to oust the then-ruling Taliban regime, which it blamed for hosting al-Qaeda, the United States installed a new Afghan government and began working with it to prevent the Taliban from regaining power.

The seemingly endless war has been devastating for the Afghan people. According to the Costs of War Project at Brown University, the war has resulted in the deaths of more than 100,000 Afghan combatants and more than 40,000 Afghan civilians. An estimated 6,000 U.S. military personnel and contractors have lost their lives in the fighting.

In recent years, U.S. officials have grown more critical of the war, with some demanding that the United States end its involvement. Last year, U.S. Senators Rand Paul and Tom Udall called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces. “We have soldiers who are heading to fight in this war who weren’t even born when it began,” then-Senator Udall said last July. “Most of the soldiers I have talked to who have come home from Afghanistan believe we should be out of there.”

The past two U.S. administrations both claimed that they wanted to end the war. In May 2014, then-President Barack Obama declared that he was ending the U.S. combat mission in Afghanistan and bringing the troops home. Former President Donald Trump repeatedly said that he wanted to withdraw all U.S. forces, insisting that he was moving to end U.S. military



involvement.

Despite these broken promises, the February 2020 peace agreement has created a new opening for an end to the war. Several officials have portrayed the agreement as a first step toward a peace deal.

“We sympathize and empathize with the people of Afghanistan,” chief U.S. negotiator Zalmay Khalilzad said last year. “I know that they are tired of war, they want the war to end, and we stand with them.”

But the U.S. foreign policy establishment, including current and former officials, academics and media commentators, has remained one of the biggest obstacles to peace. Never fully supporting the terms of the deal, many officials have been mobilizing their forces to prevent a full U.S. withdrawal by the May deadline.

This past November, some establishment leaders implored Congress to maintain some minimal U.S. military presence in Afghanistan. Career U.S. diplomat Ryan Crocker called for “strategic patience” and dismissed ongoing negotiations between the United States and the Taliban as “surrender negotiations.”

Earlier this month, the Congressionally-mandated Afghanistan Study Group issued a major report in which it called on the Biden Administration to embark on “an immediate diplomatic effort to extend the current May 2021 withdrawal date.”

The study group’s report noted that the Afghan people “continue to suffer immeasurably” and that the U.S. people “generally agree that it is time to end this war,” but the group insisted that the United States must maintain a military presence in Afghanistan beyond the May 2021 deadline.

“Expert consultations indicated that around 4,500 troops are required to secure U.S. interests under current conditions and at an acceptable level of risk,” the report said.

As part of the establishment’s growing push to maintain a U.S. military presence in Afghanistan, numerous officials have been arguing the Taliban has not upheld its commitments under the deal. They insist that the United States must not withdraw its forces from Afghanistan until the Taliban meets additional conditions.

But additional conditions are not required by the deal. ... **P3**

By Stephen Kinzer

## Trump was Right: Get out of Afghanistan

A truly historic moment is fast approaching. Under an accord signed last year, our two-decade war in Afghanistan will finally conclude in May. Afghans will be left to shape their own future, and American blood and treasure will no longer flow in Central Asia. It is President Trump’s one and only claim to diplomatic glory: ending a war.

Oh, wait — not so fast! The prospect of withdrawing US troops from Afghanistan has struck terror into many hearts in Washington. Arms makers, retired generals, and the think tanks that love them have launched a multipronged campaign aimed at President Biden. They want him to renounce last year’s agreement and keep troops in Afghanistan. Pressure on Biden is intense. This will be his first momentous foreign policy decision. The reasons being dredged up to justify staying in Afghanistan are the same ones that were used 10 years ago and that will be used again every year until we finally cut the cord. Behind them lie impulses that are deeply lodged in our national

psyche. If we end our military involvement in Afghanistan, we will depart, if not in defeat, certainly in failure. Withdrawing would be an acknowledgment that there are limits to what the United States can achieve in the world. Many in Washington, weaned on the doctrine of irresistible American power, cannot bring themselves to accept that.

Last February, after long negotiation, American and Afghan diplomats signed the delightfully named “Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan between the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, which is not recognized by the United States as a state and is known as the Taliban, and the United States of America.” It is a straightforward deal. American troops will leave by May 2021, and in exchange, the Taliban guarantees never to allow any group “to use the soil of Afghanistan to threaten the security of the United States and its allies.”

Because this accord was one of President Trump’s pet projects, few Republicans dared criticize it.

Now that Trump is gone, they are attacking with a vengeance. “We’re not going to leave in May,” Senator Lindsey Graham recently asserted. “We’re going to leave when conditions are right.” Translation: Never.

This month an Afghanistan Study Group, most of whose members have ties to defense contractors, warned Biden that Afghanistan will “fall into chaos” if American troops leave. That’s code for “the Taliban will take over.”

It’s a good guess. Like our erstwhile Communist enemies in Vietnam, the Taliban have proved astonishingly resilient. American forces fighting in Afghanistan have spent 20 years and used almost every tool in their military kit, from drone attacks and night raids to the 20,000-pound “mother of all bombs,” but the Taliban are stronger than ever. More than simply an anti-occupation militia, this force is deeply rooted among the Pashtun, the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan. It will probably displace our client regime and come to power sometime after we leave — whether that’s ... **P3**

## Five Afghan Cricketers Join Pakistan Super League



Five Afghan cricketers have joined the Pakistan Super League that is all set to begin this evening at Karachi’s National Stadium with the launch of its sixth season.

In this league, Afghan cricket sensation Rashid Khan is part of the Lahore Qalandars team and it is his first presence in the event.

All-rounder Mohammad Nabi and Noor Ahmad have joined Karachi Kings, spin bowler Mujeeb Zadran

is competing in Peshawar Zalmay and Qais Ahmad is part of Quetta Gladiators team.

The first match of the league will be held between Karachi Kings and Quetta Gladiators.

Lahore Qalandars, Multan Sultans, Peshawar Zalmi, Quetta Gladiators, Karachi Kings and Islamabad United are the six teams of the league.

The event will be aired live on LEMAR TV.

## Islam Qala Customs Office Resumed Activities After Fire Broke Out

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced that the activities of Islam Qala Customs office have been resumed to transfer export and import cargoes between Iran and Afghanistan.

Fawad Ahmadi, the spokesman of Ministry of Commerce and Industry said on Saturday, that trucks carrying goods from Afghanistan to Iran and vice versa had been stopped for a number of days after a fire broke out in the Islam Qala Customs parking lot in Herat province.

Islam Qala border customs, located 120 km from the city of Herat on the border with Iran, caught fire on Saturday, last week.

The fire lasted for several hours and Iran was asked to help to contain it.

The fire is estimated to have caused millions of dollars in damage.

Following the preliminary investigations, the delegation members of the Ministry of Interior said that 12 senior officials Islam Qala Customs office, the Customs Protection Unit, officials from the Norm and Standard Administration, and officials from companies that sampled fuel have been introduced to the Attorney General Office.

In the meantime, the findings of the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Investment Board review show that widespread corruption in customs, mismanagement and lack of facilities to contain the fire have increased the financial damage of the fire. The House of Representatives is



also examining the possibility that the event was "intentional."

The Herat local administration has denied any formal complaints about the fire, but says it has tried several times to address verbal

complaints from traders. The Ministry of Finance officials insist on further investigations and warn that all those who have been negligent or involved in corruption will be brought to justice.

### Afghanistan Wants...

continued.

The Afghan diplomat also expressed the belief that Sputnik V would probably be the first coronavirus vaccine available in his country.

"My last meeting [with Russian officials] was last week and I actually brought up this, and they said it's under consideration. Right now, of course, the priority is actually to make the vaccine available to Russian citizens. We understand that. We welcome any kind of, any number [of vaccines] that is available because most probably if it moves fast, that will be probably the first vaccine available in Afghanistan," Jawad said, noting that the vaccine would be on the agenda of the upcoming talks between Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Haneef Atmar and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov.

Jawad also confirmed that had absolutely no complaints after he got inoculated last Thursday.

Russia's special presidential representative for Afghanistan, Zamir Kabulov, told Sputnik in January that Afghan companies were engaged in negotiations with Russian partners on conditions and volumes of the potential vaccine supplies.

Sputnik V, developed by the Gamaleya Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, was registered by Russia on 11 August, becoming the first registered vaccine against coronavirus in the world. During trials, the vaccine demonstrated over 90 percent efficiency, and has now been approved by 30 countries across the globe.

### Global Anti-COVID...

The WHO also attaches great importance to the COVAX mechanism, which involves 190 countries and economies. It is one of the pillars of ACT-Accelerator. In accordance with the program's terms, countries with high levels of incomes pay for the vaccines, thus subsidizing the funded states. According to the existing estimates, two billion doses of the vaccine are to be produced and evenly distributed around the world by the end of 2021.

### Will the War...

If the United States keeps U.S. troops in Afghanistan past the May 2021 deadline, it will be reneging on its commitments. Critics of the war hope that President Biden will fulfil the pledges he made during his presidential campaign to end U.S. involvement in endless wars. As a presidential candidate, Biden repeatedly said that he would end U.S. involvement in Afghanistan. "I would bring our combat troops home from Afghanistan

during my first term," Biden said in a 2019 interview. "We can end the war responsibly."

But since then, Biden has sometimes qualified his remarks by saying he wants to maintain a "residual U.S. military presence" in Afghanistan. Recently, administration officials acknowledged that they are reviewing the terms of the deal, apparently looking for ways to keep U.S. forces in Afghanistan past the May deadline.

With the Biden Administration now wavering, critics of the

war are worried that the new administration will backtrack on the commitment to withdraw U.S. forces in Afghanistan by the May 2021 deadline. "Nothing has changed about the fact that we continue to review the status of the agreement and the degree of compliance by parties, and no decisions have been made on force structure," Pentagon Press Secretary John F. Kirby said during a February 12 press conference. "If and when that happens, that's a decision for the Commander in Chief."

### Trump was...

in May or years from now. The peace accord gives us what we got in Vietnam: a way to get out without admitting defeat, plus a few months' grace before the inevitable collapse of the Afghan government that we back. It's the best deal we're ever going to get.

According to our own Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, the Afghan government is "riddled by corruption at every level" and dominated by warlords who, while holding high positions, have "continued their abuses, maintained private militias, and had links to narcotics, smuggling, and criminal networks." Those warlords, and others who are making fortunes from this war, have even more reason than American arms makers to fear peace. If Washington turns off the spigot that has provided more than \$80 billion in 20 years, their days of looting will end. Some will have to flee to escape retribution. They have excellent motives to do whatever possible to sabotage the peace accord. In recent weeks a horrific wave

of targeted killings has taken the lives of some of Afghanistan's bravest peacemakers. No one claims responsibility, but it hardly seems in the Taliban's interest to be spreading chaos just as the Americans are supposed to leave. Warlords who are pillars of the Kabul regime, though, have every reason to make it appear that their country is on the brink of apocalypse. Biden should not fall into their trap.

More than 2,400 American troops have died in Afghanistan since 2001. More than 20,000 have been wounded. The ever-mounting civilian toll is at least 43,000. Americans are sick of the Afghan war, and we can achieve no strategic gain by staying. Besides those evident truths, another factor should push Biden to comply with the peace accord. It is the ancient principle *pacta sunt servanda* — agreements must be kept. President Trump recklessly violated that principle when he renounced the nuclear accord with Iran. Now Biden is being pushed to do the same: renounce an accord reached by his predecessor.

It is a dangerous path. If two successive American presidents cancel major international agreements with strokes of a pen, foreign countries may logically conclude that there is little reason to negotiate with the United States.

Biden may decide to renounce the Afghan peace deal in a roundabout way. He could announce that we are "postponing" our troop withdrawal, or that we will temporarily deploy "counterterrorism forces." That would mean a return to war. Not a single American has been killed in Afghanistan since the peace accord was signed a year ago. Taliban leaders have warned that if US troops are not withdrawn as promised, they will resume attacks. American forces would presumably counterattack. Welcome, then, to a new cycle of violence that could keep us fighting for more pointless years.

The alternative — honoring last year's peace accord — would be a near-revolutionary step for the United States. The world knows how good we are at starting wars. Biden now has a chance to end one.

### Russian Court...

"inadmissible" meddling in Russia's affairs.

In the past, Moscow has abided by the ECHR's rulings awarding compensations to Russian citizens who have contested verdicts in Russian courts, but it never faced a demand by the European court to set a convict free. In a sign of its long-held

annoyance with the Strasbourg court's verdicts, Russia last year adopted a constitutional amendment declaring the priority of national legislation over international law. Russian authorities might now use that provision to reject the ECHR's ruling.

Later on Saturday, Navalny will also face proceedings in

a separate case on charges of defaming a World War II veteran. Navalny, who called the 94-year-old veteran and other people featured in a pro-Kremlin video "corrupt stooges," "people without conscience" and "traitors," has rejected the slander charges and described them as part of official efforts to disparage him.

### Exchange Rates

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Print: Waygal Printing .Co - +93 - 202512626

# Global Anti-COVID Program Needs \$22.9 Billion in 2021, WHO says

The international partnership initiated by the WHO in April to expand access to tools of fighting the coronavirus, named the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-Accelerator), requires \$22.9 billion to fund its work in 2021, the World Health Organization said (WHO). In a statement, the WHO welcomed over \$4.3 billion of new investments from the United States, Germany, the European Commission, Japan, and Canada to fund the development and equitable rollout of the tests, treatments and vaccines needed to end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. Those commitments bring the amount committed to date to \$10.3 billion, leaving a funding gap of \$22.9 billion to fully fund the ACT Accelerator's work in 2021. "The next few weeks will be critical for the global COVID-19 response. Further commitments are needed to fully fund the work of the ACT Accelerator and enable the delivery of more

than 2 billion doses of vaccine; medical oxygen and millions of treatment doses including dexamethasone and new products, as and when they become available; and over 900 million diagnostic tests including high-quality, lower-cost molecular tests, antigen detection RDTs (Ag-RDTs) and self-tests," the global organization said in a statement. The international partnership named the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator, or ACT-Accelerator, was officially launched on April 24 by the WHO, the EU, France, and philanthropists Bill and Melinda Gates. As the WHO explained, the new initiative "is a unique partnership of many of the world's international health organizations who have come together to share, and build on, individual expertise to create a powerful global solution that will ensure equity in access to tests, vaccines, treatments across the world with one goal: to reduce the burden of the COVID-19." ... P3



### A look at the world

#### Iran border fence to be complete by December: Pakistan



Pakistan said on Saturday that it will have fenced off its volatile border with Iran by the end of this year, a move against terrorism and smuggling. During a visit to the border town Taftan, Pakistan's Interior Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmed said that 40% of the 928 kilometers (576 miles) border has been completed, according to a statement from the Interior Ministry. The move is aimed at improving the "border management" between the two countries, Ahmed said, adding that it will also improve economy and legal trade between the two neighbors. Taftan is located some 632 km (392 mi) from Quetta, the capital of southwestern Balochistan. Also known for a huge illegal trade, the long and insecure border between the two countries has long been notorious for alleged cross-border movement of militants loyal to hardline Sunni militant groups and Baloch separatists. Tehran has long been accusing Islamabad of not acting against militant groups, mainly Jaish-al-Adl, which have carried out numerous terrorist attacks in Iran's border province of Sistan-Balochistan, a claim that Pakistan denies. In February 2019, a suicide bomber had killed 27 Iranian border guards in Sistan-Balochistan, fueling the diplomatic tensions between the two countries, and subsequently prompting Islamabad to start building a fence.

#### Russian Court Upholds Navalny Prison Sentence



An appeals court in Moscow upheld a prison sentence Saturday imposed against Russian opposition figure Alexei Navalny. Navalny was sentenced earlier this month by a lower court to two years and eight months in prison for violating terms of his probation while recuperating in Germany from a nerve agent poisoning that he blames on the Kremlin. Russian authorities have rejected the accusation. Navalny, 44, an anti-corruption crusader and President Vladimir Putin's most vocal critic, appealed the prison sentence and asked to be released. The Moscow City Court's judge on Saturday only slightly reduced his sentence to just over 2 1/2 years in prison, ruling that a month-and-half Navalny spent under house arrest in early 2015 will be deducted from his sentence. Navalny's arrest and imprisonment have fueled a huge wave of protests across Russia. Authorities responded with a sweeping crackdown, detaining about 11,000 people, many of whom were fined or given jail terms ranging from seven to 15 days. Russia has rejected Western criticism of Navalny's arrest and the crackdown on demonstrations as meddling in its internal affairs. In a ruling Tuesday, the European Court of Human Rights ordered the Russian government to release Navalny, citing "the nature and extent of risk to the applicant's life." The Strasbourg-based court noted that Navalny has contested Russian authorities' argument that they had taken sufficient measures to safeguard his life and well-being in custody following the nerve agent attack. The Russian government has rebuffed the Strasbourg-based court's demand, describing the ruling as unlawful and ... P3

#### Dozens of IDPs receive aids in Kabul

Kabul: German Aid for Afghan Children (GAAC) has distributed a big amount of edible-items for up to 450 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) living in the capital Kabul, the other day. The aids have been distributed among the displaced families from Kunduz, Helmand, Kandahar and Baghlan provinces and live in Kabul. Briefing a ceremony following the distribution process, Mustafa Shahab, the deputy director of the charity institution, assured that the process of the foodpackages distribution would continue for the needy and destitute families on a monthly basis. This is to be note that the German Aid for Afghan Children has implemented significant activities in the fields of construction of schools, universities, orphanages, educational and vocational training courses for homeless



children in villages and towns of Afghanistan. Dr. Reinhard Eros, president of the Institute, have been working in the field of reconstruction, foodstuff and household for the people of Afghanistan since 2001. The organizer and coordinator of these activities in Afghanistan is Mohammad Alim Jana Shahab.



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