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PRESIDENT HAMID KARZAI'S FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS USA

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Hamid Karzai, who saw no ambitions, became president and had no experience in building institutions and governing. Americans and NATO who worked closely with Karzai in 2002 and 2003 found him trusted, grateful for US assistance, and optimistic. He hoped that with US help, a bright future would open up for Afghanistan after years of war and security. Karzai later called the atmosphere happy.

Afghanistan-US relations were first established in 1921 after the reign of Amanullah Khan and Warren J. Harding, the 29th President of the United States. But the first contact between the two nations took place in the 1830s, when the first US-registered person was discovered in Afghanistan.

The United States began investing some money in landlocked Afghanistan, until it ended before the 1978 communist revolution. Since 1980, the United States has begun accepting thousands of Afghan refugees for resettlement, providing money and weapons to the Mujahidin through intelligence through the Pakistani ISI in order to fight the ex- Soviet Union troop in Afghanistan.⁹

After al-Qaeda terrorist attacks in 2001 on the Twin Towers in New York Harbor, the United States invaded Afghanistan by sea, air to capture or kill Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda forces. The attack led to the reconstruction of Afghanistan and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the country and the rest of the world.

In 2012, US President Barack Obama declared Afghanistan a major non-NATO ally. The war in Afghanistan, the longest war in US history, is set to end after the withdrawal of US troops from the country on September 11, 2021.

Relations between the east especially with the US government and Hamid Karzai, Afghanistan's first president, after the fall of the Taliban by the United States and its allies, became very strained from 2002 to 2014 throughout the Karzai administration.

This relationship was always unbalanced and shaky because power and control tended toward the United States. It is a Persian proverb that says whoever gives bread commands. As Kai Eid, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, put it, the relationship was "between participation and occupation" - a difficult dynamic, but the US actions were far worse than necessary. Karzai was convinced that the United States and its allies were making some fundamental mistakes:

1-Not dealing with the problem of Pakistani sanctuaries for insurgents. As long as they had them the insurgents would never lose.

2- Civilian casualties that Karzai was convinced would eventually destroy Afghan support for his government and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization/International Security Assistance Force (NATO/ISAF) coalition.¹⁰

3- Preventing the reestablishment of a strong, central Afghan government by creating parallel structures of government and development outside Afghan control or knowledge and belittling the government and himself so that they appeared as foreign puppets.

These underlying disputes intensified over the years, compounding individual incidents. The miscommunication became worse during the Obama administration. The United States came to see Karzai as more of a problem than a solution but developed no strategy to work with or remove him. Karzai felt he was being deliberately weakened and insulted. He tightened his links with supporters, many of whom were corrupt.

The downward spiral of miscommunication and suspicion continued to the end of Karzai's presidency in September 2014.

Hamid Karzai became president with no experience in building institutions. Americans who worked with him in 2002 and 2003 found him trusting, grateful for U.S. help, and optimistic. He expected that with U.S. assistance, a bright future had opened for Afghanistan after years of war. Karzai later called the mood of that period "euphoric." [11]

Karzai had seen how the great US power and NATO were rapidly destroying the Taliban and other terrorists. He was disappointed with the expectation that the United States would then contribute to the country's stability.

The disintegration of Afghanistan during the civil war following the collapse of the communists and the intervention of neighboring countries He showed that if the government stabilizes, the power of the warlord must be reduced. But that was not.

Karzai's first shock came when he called on the United States for military support against a humble warlord. Pacha Khan Zadran, who threatened to start a civil war if Karzai did not recognize him as governor,. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld opposed allowing the Afghan government to suppress the warlord. Rumsfeld advised Karzai to use "supportive and political incentives to support warlords, not to use force." [12]

Karzai would later be bitterly criticized for this approach, but the United States never took responsibility for the situation. Without U.S. backing Karzai would not even try to crack down on warlords. When discussing the removal of Herat governor Ismail Khan, Karzai would ask those in favor to tell him what he was supposed to do if Ismail Khan refused and "went to the mountains." A 2003 Afghan plan to attack another warlord was blocked by U.S. military fears that it would ignite fighting.¹³

Some US actions seemed to humiliate Karzai. For example, he appeared when he first visited Washington before a congressional committee; however, he sat at a table with the chairman like a hearing witness, Members of Congress in his upper echelons show that he is in a low position. The images, not seen in the United States, drew criticism in Kabul.

After 2010 Karzai took to criticizing the United States in increasingly bitter terms, accusing U.S. troops in Afghanistan of causing unnecessary Afghan civilian casualties during their operations and U.S. diplomats of failing to pressure Pakistan to stop the flow of Taliban militants into Afghanistan.

One of Karzai's biggest frustrations disappointments was with civilian casualties during us army on Taliban's front. Any attack on the Taliban in which several civilians were killed. Karzai issued an official statement condemning the US attack and calling for an end to such attacks.

This was the case even in the early days of the war, when he was accompanied by special forces .He was called to Uruzgan to launch air strikes on groups of less than three vehicles - even air ,The strikes were crucial to preventing major Taliban attacks on his position.

Relations on the issue of casualties broke down by the end of the Bush administration. yet still

For all the actions that followed that downplayed Karzai or undermined his power, relations did not decline. The level of public response reached during the Obama years.

Afghanistan sign joint declaration with USA. President Bush and Afghan President Hamid Karzai have signed a joint declaration concerning the strategic partnership between the United States and Afghanistan to help Afghanistan meet the challenges it faces in developing better security, more democratic government, respect for human rights, and a market economy.

According to the May 23, 2005 joint declaration, in order to address Afghanistan's post-Taliban challenges, the two countries are establishing closer cooperation, including "regular, high-level exchanges on the political, security, and economic issues" with the primary goal of strengthening U.S.-Afghan ties "to help ensure Afghanistan's long-term security, democracy, and prosperity."

To improve the Afghan economy, the two countries plan to develop a framework for a "thriving private sector" and an environment that will attract international investment. The joint declaration also calls upon the parties to encourage and facilitate the involvement of U.S. businesses in ventures that accelerate the development of Afghan firms and the private sector."

The joint declaration also stipulated that U.S. military forces will continue to have access to Bagram Air Base and other mutually determined facilities, and that U.S. and coalition forces "are to continue to have the freedom of action required to conduct appropriate military operations based on consultations and pre-agreed procedures."

The U.S. military will also continue its mission to "organize, train, equip, and sustain" Afghan security forces, it said.

As its security capabilities increase, the Afghan government will cooperate with the United States against terrorism, promote regional security and combat the drug trade. "The Afghan Government, over time, will move to assume Afghan security force sustainment costs; and the Afghan Government intends to maintain capabilities for the detention, as appropriate, of persons apprehended in the War on Terror," the joint declaration said.

As part of the effort to further democracy and the rule of law in Afghanistan, the agreement calls for people-to-people exchanges and partnerships to strengthen U.S.-Afghan ties, and it supports Afghanistan's goal of restoring its historic role as a land bridge connecting Central and South Asia.

The agreement also calls upon Afghanistan to respect human rights and to develop a "just and inclusive society," with regular, free, fair democratic elections; a free press; and an active implementation of the country's Constitution being "hallmarks of the necessary commitment to these principles."

The joint declaration also calls upon Afghanistan to maintain a "firm commitment against the production, processing, and trafficking of narcotics" and, as its criminal justice and prison capacity develops, to assume responsibility for countering the narcotics trade.

Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement

Afghan President Hamid Karzai and US President Barack Obama signed a Strategic Partnership Agreement on May 2, 2012, following the arrival of President Obama as part of an unannounced visit to Afghanistan on the first anniversary of Osama bin Laden's death. They signed. US-Afghanistan Strategic Partnership Agreement, formally entitled "Sustainable Strategic Partnership Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United States of America." [14]

The agreement named "Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement between Afghanistan and the United States" has a duration of at least 10 years, lays out the framework for a future U.S. role in Afghanistan, including aid assistance and governance advice, and covers the areas of social and economic development, institution building, regional cooperation and security. U.S. help to support Afghan economic development, health care programs, education and social initiatives are part of the agreement.

The status of U.S. troops and the details of their operations after the 2014 withdrawal of NATO forces is not included in the partnership, but shall be covered in a separate status of forces agreement. Long-term US access to military bases in Afghanistan as well as the size or location of US bases in Afghanistan are also not part of the strategic partnership.

The Strategic Partnership Agreement itself does not commit the United States to any specific troop levels or levels of funding in the future, as those are decisions will be made in consultation with the U.S. Congress. It does, however, commit the United States to seek funding from

Congress on an annual basis to support the training, equipping, advising and sustaining of Afghan National Security Forces, as well as for social and economic assistance [15].

It provides a long-term framework for US-Afghan relations following the withdrawal of US troops from the war in Afghanistan [19]. US troops are due to withdraw from Afghanistan on September 11. But under this agreement, US military and financial assistance to Afghanistan will continue. The Strategic Partnership Agreement entered into force on July 4, 2012, as US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated on July 8, 2012 at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan. "Like a number of countries represented here, the United States and Afghanistan signed a Strategic Partnership Agreement that entered into force four days ago," he said [16].

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has an embassy in Washington DC, as well as a consulate in New York City and another in Los Angeles. The current Afghan Ambassador to the United States is Hamdullah Mohib, replacing Eklil Ahmad Hakimi in early 2015.

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