The four main topics of US-Taliban talks in Qatar have been US forces withdrawal from Afghanistan, ensuring that Afghanistan’s security forces are capable of fighting any other country, a comprehensive ceasefire and direct talks with Taliban. A specific agreement was confirmed by the Afghan government as well as by sources ahead of the talks. The US Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation Zalmay Khalilzad, who is due to talk with the Taliban members for the fifth time in Qatar since the start of the US-Taliban talks, said on Feb 28 that he had some constructive discussions with the group. A number of women activists at a rally in Kabul on Sunday criticized for giving the Taliban wide berth. The activists said no one has the right to make a decision on the fate of women, who make half of the Afghan society.

(11) Afghanistan Grants:

Palestine Refugees in the Near East Region, the government of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Tabbani, who is a member of the Taliban, said his government has asked the Taliban to resume confidence talks with the United States side in Qatar, but the United States side in Qatar said the confidence talks would not be held until the Taliban withdraws from Afghanistan.

(12) US & South Korea:

The scaling-down was widely expected, since Trump has repeatedly denounced the drills’ heavy price tag that the US has to pay. Following the resumption of the drills, the United Nations on Thursday transferred US$1 million to the funds to buy the large-scale Uchi Freedom Guard exercises, about which South Korean officials have been asking the United States to retrain for Nicaragua and for not taking down the website.

(13) China Considers:

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(14) United Nations:

The UN said law on foreign investment that aims to address complaints by the US government and other trading partners that China’s system is rigged against foreign companies.

(15) Sri Lanka:

Trump cited complaints Beijing steals or pressures companies to disclose technology when he slapped punitive tariffs on $250 billion of Chinese imports in July. He accused Beijing of stealing trade secrets and using those secrets as leverage to pressure companies to allow the government to access the intellectual property and to use it.

(16) China–US relations:

China has balked at changing its strategy for nurturing technology companies. State media have cited other political officials as saying that their countries are taking a more aggressive position to counter the US.

(17) US Denies:

“Despite the successful completion of all preparatory work by the government and following the return of refugees from the Rukban camp, the government of the US has failed to open the camps by now,” the spokesperson for the Rukban camp, said. The anti-government armed militia, the Special Forces of the Taliban, have not commented regarding the report. (Pajhwok)

(18) Drug Dealers:

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