

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





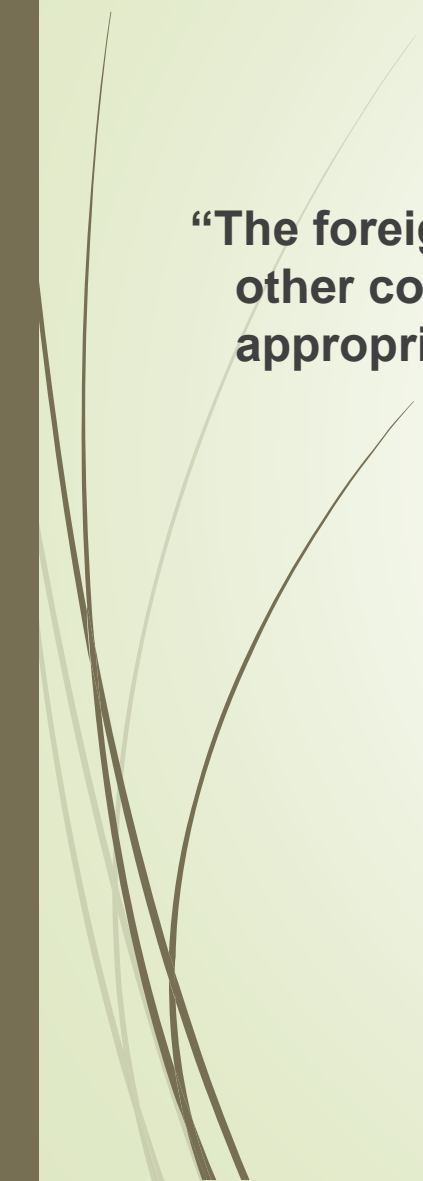
FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

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- **What is Foreign Policy?**
 - **Principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy**
 - **Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy**
 - **Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy**
 - **Pakistan's relations with other Countries**

What is Foreign Policy?



“The foreign policy is establishment and development of relations with other countries in order to protect the national interests by taking appropriate steps at international level.”



Principles of Pakistan's Foreign

Policy

- **Peaceful Coexistence**
- **Non-alignment**
- **United Nations Charter**
- **Unity of Islamic World**
- **International and regional Cooperation**

Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

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- **National Security**
 - **Economic Development**
 - **Ideology**

Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

- **Administrative Troika**
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**
- **Intelligence Agencies**
- **Political Parties and Pressure Groups**
- **Parliament**

Pakistan's Relations with other countries

- Pakistan has good foreign relations with China, Iran, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Persian Gulf.
- Pakistan has complicated and inconsistent relations with the United States.
- Relations between Pakistan and India have not been great historically, but they are moving in the right direction of late.
- Relations between Pakistan and Russia have improved over the past year or so. This has been a major success in our foreign policy.

Foreign policy of pakistan





Introduction



- No country today can think of a life independent of other nations. Every country has to develop relations with other countries so as to meet its requirements in economical, industrial and technological fields. It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy.
- Pakistan is an important third world country in its developmental stage. It also has formulated her foreign policy keeping in mind its geography, politics and economics.

Definition of Foreign Policy

- "Relations between sovereign states. It is reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among sovereign states.
- It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country want to establish relations with another country.



BASIC GOALS OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

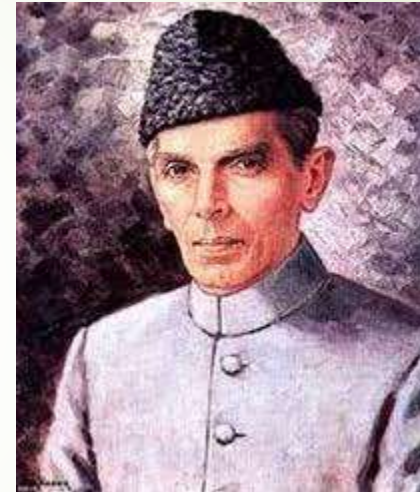
1. Maintenance of **territorial integrity**.
2. Maintenance of its **political independence**.
3. Acceleration of **social and economic** development.
4. Strengthening its place on the globe.
5. Keeping cordial and friendly relations with all countries

Foreign Policy in light of Quaid-e-Azam words

" Our Foreign Policy is one of friendliness and good-will towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation.

We believe in the policy of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our outmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world.

Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed of the United Nations Charter."





GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY


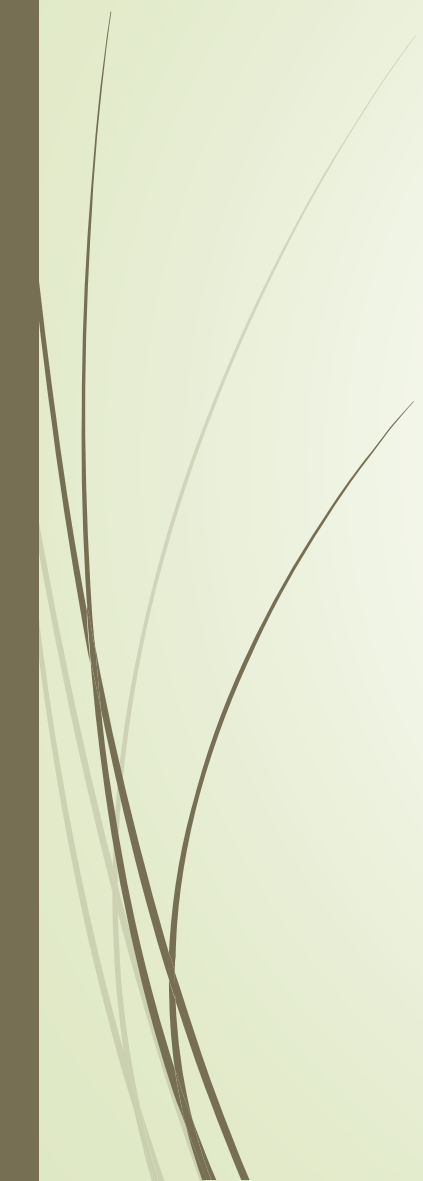
- ❑ Protection of freedom and sovereignty
- ❑ .Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries
- ❑ Non Interference in Internal Affairs of Other countries
- .Implementation of U.N Charter
- Promotion of World Peace
- .NON-ALIGNMENT
- Support for Self-Determination and Condemnation of Racial Discrimination

Foreign policy of Pakistan towards Russia




Geographical Importance




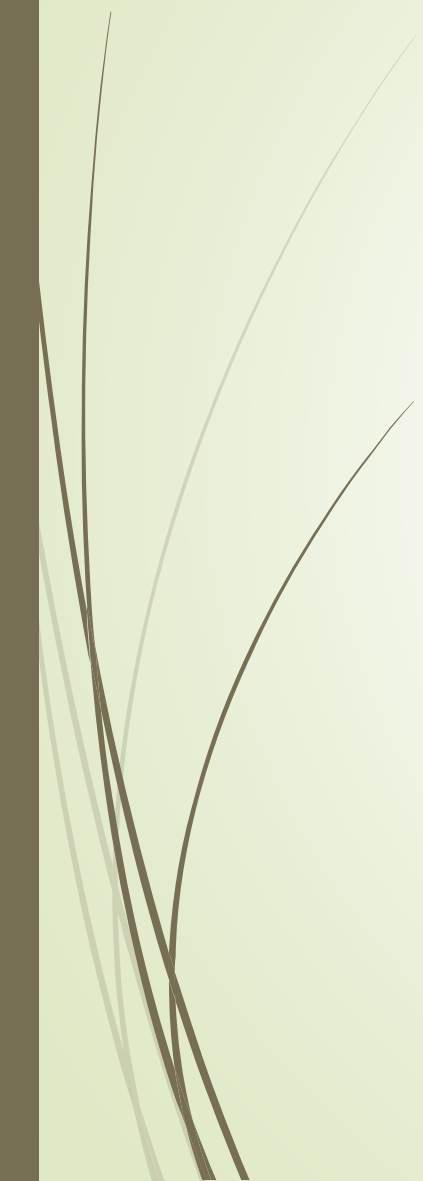
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- ❑ Pakistan and Russia have no common border both face similar of terrorism to nuclear security.
 - As the influence of US is increasing in India,Russia is making footprints in Pakistan.
 - Russia plans to sell lethal equipment to Pakistan amounted to the crossing of “red line” in relation with New Delhi and Moscow.
 - Russia was displaced by the US as India’s biggest arms supplier and Russia did not take it positively.
 - The relation between the two countries has been strained over India’s growing defence procurement from the US, even as Russia struggles with sanctions from the West.


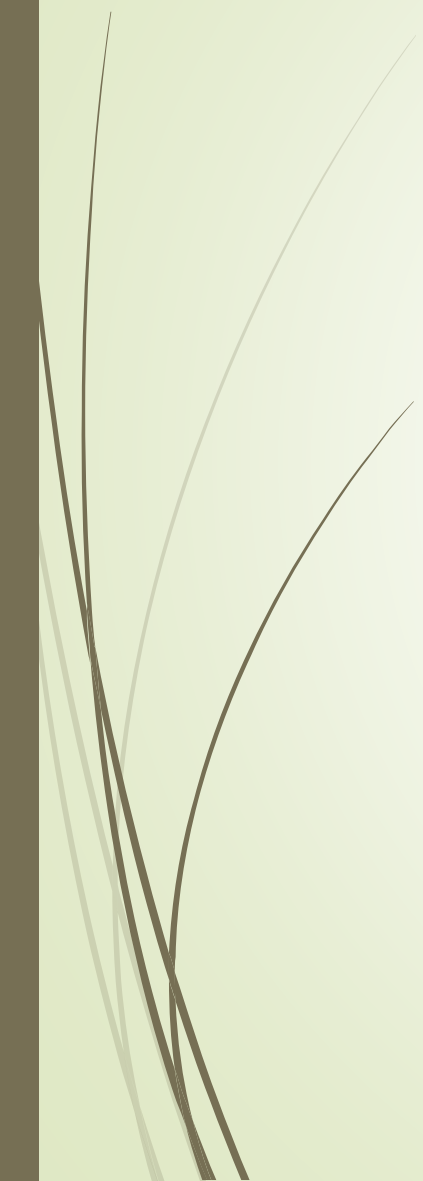
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- Russia is reportedly agreed to sell lethal equipment ,which would be tantamount to crossing the “red line” by India.
 - Dialogue is taking place between the two countries ,Pakistan is suffering from energy crises and nuclear plant would be welcome in Pakistan.
 - The unexpected defence cooperation between Russia and Pakistan marks a dramatic shift in the rapidly changing security environment.


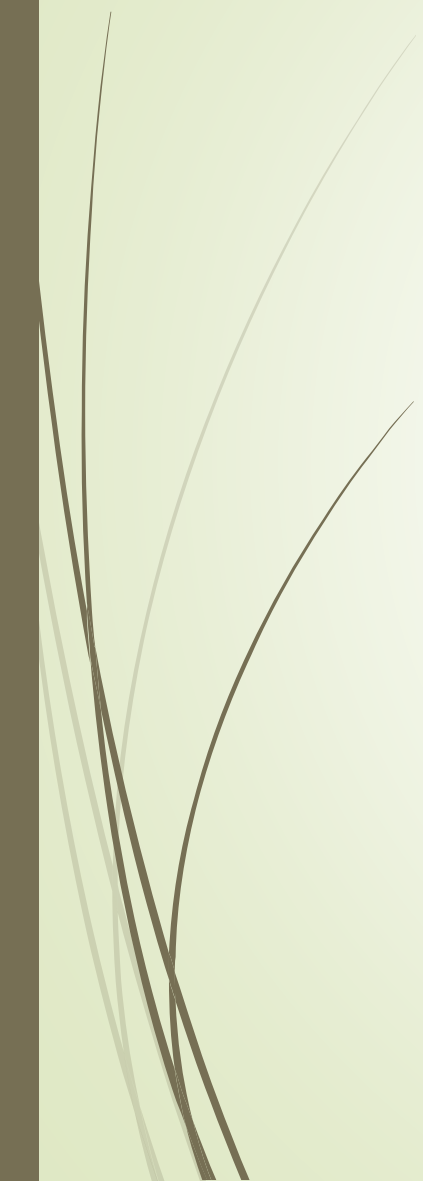


1948-1990

- The USSR and Pakistan first established the diplomatic and bilateral relations 1ST May 1948.
- USSR formally conveyed an invitation to Liaquat Ali Khan for a state visit in 1949 but it did not materialize due to some considerations.
- Pakistan, under US influence, joined SEATO and CENTO, thus earning the ire of the USSR.
- The U-2 incident in 1960 also added a bad taste that worsened the relation between the two countries.

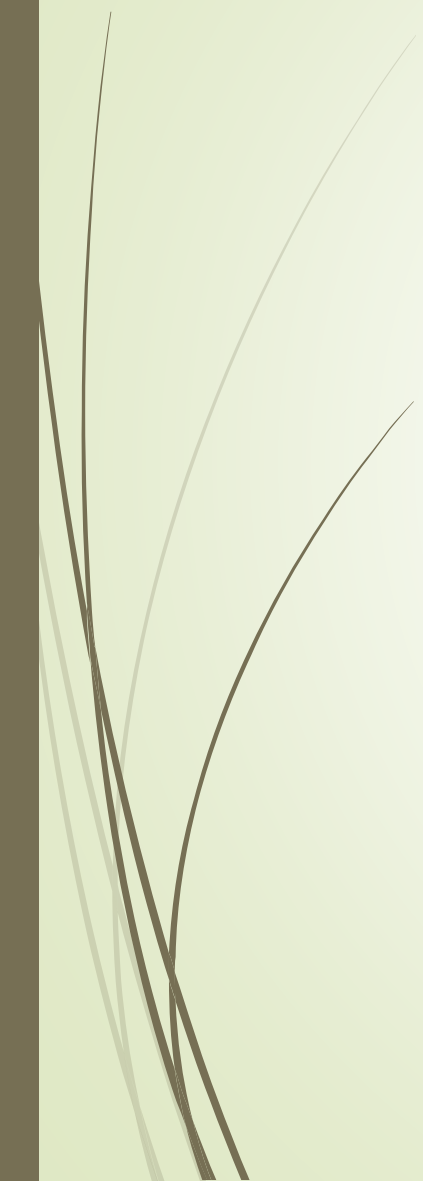
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- The ice began to break in relations between Russia and Pakistan in Ayub's Khan's presidency as on March 4, 1961, the USSR signed an agreement on oil exploration with Pakistan.
 - The period from 1961-1971 saw ups and downs in Russia-Pakistan relations till the debacle of Bangladesh in which the Russians clearly sided with the Indians.
 - Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on assuming the reins of Pakistan took Pakistan out of alliances like CENTO and SEATO, so the impediments towards good relations were removed.


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- Pakistan and USSR signed an agreement under which the USSR granted technical and financial assistance for the construction of steel mill at Karachi and oil or gas exploration, and several projects including Guddu.
 - The relation took a nosedive when president Zia took over one: because of his adverse ideological thoughts, second: Zia's covert help in Afghanistan against its fledgling socialistic regime there.
 - The bad relation between both continued till almost the defeat of USSR in Afghanistan.

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- The relation between the countries became reasonable well when by the way of Geneva accord signed in April 14, 1988, Pakistan allowed a face saving exit to USSR from Afghanistan.
 - USSR also changed its policy towards the region by pursuing policies of Perestroika and Glasnost of its internal restructuring its state and economy.



Fall of USSR

- In December 1991 ,USSR disintegrated in to fifteen separate countries.
 - Its collapse was hailed by the west as a victory for freedom,a triumph of democracy over totalitaianism,and evidence of the superiority of capitalism over socialism.
 - This is also a time of ending of cold war between two big powers since the world war 2.
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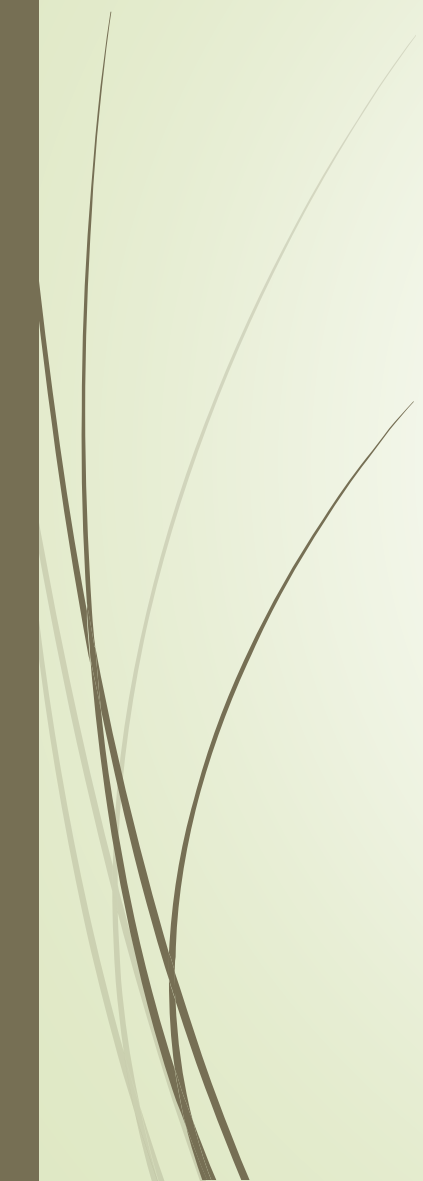



1991-2014

- ▶ When USSR disintegrated, Pakistan recognized Russian Federation on 20 December 1991 as successor to the Soviet Union.
- ▶ The period of Taliban in Afghanistan was a timely aberration when the relations again touched a low.
- ▶ Pakistan joined the international fight against terrorism in the wake of 9/11 incidents Russia resolved to support Pakistan efforts against terrorism.
- ▶ The dynamics of the renewed relations were set when President Musharraf visit Russia in 2003 with President Mr. Putin and agreement of mutual benefit were signed.

In 2007 ,the visit of Russian PM took relation to a new high.

- ▶ President Asif Ali Zardari also paid an official visit to Moscow in May 2011 and in November PM Gillani also met Putin on the sidelines of SCO heads of government meetings.
- ▶ Putin IN 2011 endorsed publicly Pakistan's bid for SCO permanent membership.
- ▶ Pakistan play a role for Russia in its quest for establishing good relations with the Muslim states of Middle East and the South East Asia.
- ▶ The recent low in Pak-US relation has also been a cause of Pakistan's turning towards Russia.

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- America's incessant blame game and defamation of Pakistan army and intelligence agencies, coupled with US adge of do more against militancy turned Pakistan towards Russia and away from US.
 - The recent urgency of Pakistan towards Russia may be because of:
 - May2,2011 US commando killed Osama Bin Laden
 - The incident of 26th november at Mohmand agrncy

- 
- ❑ Pakistan took a tough stand on this and
 - Cutt of Nato supplies
 - Got vacated Shamsi Air Base from US air force
 - Boycotted second Bonn Conference
 - ❑ Russia also strokes the right chord when their foreign minister on 28th November 2011,said that hunting terrorists cannot be a pretext for violating the sovereignty of a country.
 - ❑ Russia is being considered as a resurgent economic and military power which believes in multi-polarity it simply wants to forestall American hegemony in this region.



Russia also thinks Pakistan's role in the solution of Afghan problem is crucial.

- ▶ Russia and Pakistan in the recent Foreign minister meeting reaffirmed this contention that Afghan owned and Afghan efforts for national reconciliation are necessary, so both are at the same page on this issue.
- ▶ The bilateral engagement has been strengthened in trade and economy.
- ▶ Both governments at the trilateral meeting with Russia, Pakistan and UK held in Feb 2013 shared the trade figures between Russia and Pakistan in 2011 and 2012.
- ▶ Russia and Pakistan is expecting an increase in trade figures in the coming years.

Recommendations

- ❖ Pakistan should diversify its foreign policy by seriously considering the Russia option, in the wake of the US withdrawal from Afghanistan and the consequent scaling back of US influence from the region.
- ❖ Pakistan should evolve a strategic consensus with Russia on the issue of counter terrorism, nuclear non-proliferation, Afghanistan and peace stability in South Asia.
- ❖ Pakistan must expand economic relations with Russia in the domain of energy and increase its trade in keeping with the geo-economic trends of world politics.
- ❖ US withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2014 will heighten Russia's concern regarding the stability of Central Asian borders and Pakistan should seize upon this opportunity to build a rapprochement with Russia.

Pakistan-India

- The most problematic area of Pakistan's foreign policy is the relationship with India. The relations have been strained since independence in 1947. There were periods of normal foreign relations but generally it remained troubled marked with distrust and conflict changes of tough statements have been the features.
- This bitterness caused three major wars in 1947-48, 1965 and 1971. The document is an attempt to see Pakistan's external relations with its immediate eastern neighbor India, in a contemporary light.
- The strategies recommended in this policy come from the belief that Pakistan's stable internal security and Pakistan's elevated presence in the global economy are principal dictators of its Foreign Policy.
- An aggressive, liberal and a pro-active foreign policy makes way for improved ties with the nations of the world. With Pakistan and India's relation being strengthened via the tools of negotiations and diplomacy, it can be expected that inter-regional cooperation will be catalyzed.
- Thus, better ties between the two most significant neighbors in the region, Pakistan and India, symbolize enhanced cooperation in the South Asian region on the whole. The document sets out a two-faceted goal, Short-Term and Long-Term and bridges the proposed solutions to the principal issues between Pakistan and India.

1) ECONOMIC RELATIONS:

- ▶ India's advancing economy has turned it into the 2nd economic giant (after China) in the South Asian region; Pakistan's economic growth on the contrary, is becoming increasingly stagnant. Pakistan, clearly, does not enjoy an alternative and it must move forward vigorously to secure economic collaborations with India. It must be realized that trade is the most significant factor which governs the relations between any two countries.
- ▶ **Current Scenario:**
- ▶ (a) Trade between Pakistan and India amounts to US \$ 2.7 Billion/Year.
- ▶ (b) As of 2011, \$ 1.47 Billion/Year of this trade is in favor of India.
- ▶ (c) Agriculture and Textile products which are exported from Pakistan to India are subject to Composite Tariff. This means that Pakistan's products are charged with a special fee, besides the regular ad-valorem tax.
- ▶ (d) Pakistan itself does not have a standardized import regime. Indian exporters, therefore, have to deal with fewer restrictions of product quality and specifications.

Proposed Solution:

- Trade between Pakistan and India has the potential to reach US \$ 10 Billion/Year, thus:
- (a) Pakistan should upgrade its manufacturing industry and improve the value-addition processes of exportable items. Better-Quality products are more likely to have greater access to the Indian markets
-) Pakistani manufacturers and businesspersons are at a disadvantage because Indian exporters have fewer product restrictions in Pakistan while Pakistani exporters have to deal with strict product-quality specifications in India. Pakistan should regulate its import regime and maintain better standards for the quality of import items.
- (C) State Bank of Pakistan and Reserve Bank of India should open cross-border branches on the basis of mutual benefits.
- (d) The Economic Zone between Kasur (Pakistan) and Amritsar (India) should be established.

(2) SIR CREEK:

Out of all other bilateral disputes between Pakistan and India, the Sir Creek Dispute can be expected to have a relatively quick solution. The settlement of this dispute can be used as an important Confidence-Building Measure to build on to resolve other pending disputes. Sir Creek is a 96 km strip of water. It is made up of marshes which makes it water-logged for most of the year. It runs in the Rann of Kutch area. The Rann of Kutch area lies between the south of Sindh in Pakistan and the State of Gujrat in India. When the prospect of important mineral resources (oil/gas) was discovered in the sub-surface of Sir Creek, Pakistan and India became more serious about their respective claims. Both countries now realize that if they lose one kilometer of Sir Creek on ground, it would subsequently mean a loss of hundreds of square nautical miles of the resourceful economic zone under-water. India's current stance is that boundaries should first be marked under-water and according to the under-water boundaries, the land boundaries shall be demarcated. Whereas Pakistan's current stance is to first demarcate on the ground and then under-water. Pakistan wants the adoption of the 1914 Bombay Resolution.

► **Proposed Solution-1914 Bombay Resolution:**

- (a) The demarcation of land boundaries shall be done first. The demarcation of the under-water maritime boundaries will then follow.
- (b) During the process of demarcation, the '1991 Pakistan-India Agreement on Advance Notice on Military Exercises, Maneuvers and Troop Movement' will be strictly followed by both sides to ensure peace along the coastline of Sir Creek
- (c) 2 factors will further strengthen Pakistan's case. First, Sir Creek was a major water distributory of River Indus. Second, the tail of Sir Creek terminates in Badin which is a district in Pakistan.
- (d) Pakistan's claims are very strong and it is very likely that the CLCS will eventually favor Pakistan.

► **(3) PRISONERS**

- The settlement of Sir Creek Dispute can be followed with another important Confidence-Building Measure. The area of Sir Creek is concentrated with fishermen. Since territorial borders in water (and on land) are not properly marked, fishermen from both sides end up mistakenly trespassing into each other's territorial waters. They are then arrested.
- The laws which are used by Pakistan and India to govern their seas and arrest these fishermen have not been conformed by UNCLOS. Pakistan fishermen are arrested by India under the 'Maritime Zones of India Acts, 1976 and 1981'. India is a signatory of the UNCLOS but its maritime zone acts do not conform to the United Nations Convention on Law of the Seas (UNCLOS).

➤ Proposed Solutions:

The Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) and the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) shall resume the negotiations which were called off after the Mumbai attacks. These negotiations will ensure:

- (a) That whenever Pakistani fishermen are detained in India, the Indian maritime agencies will immediately inform the Pakistani maritime agencies and vice versa.
- (b) That the ships and boats of the detained Pakistani fishermen will be handed over to the Pakistani maritime agency by the Indian maritime agencies and vice versa.

➤ (4) THE WATER ISSUE:

- Between the two countries, it is India which is the upper-riparian state. And therefore, in this case it is India which is required to take sensible decisions to protect our peace negotiations from untimely termination. [The Water 'Issue' must not be treated as a 'Dispute' because calling it a dispute will have its own repercussions. The solution is already in place in the form of 'Indus Water Treaty, 1960' and only a re-interpretation of the treaty is required]

► **The Issue:**

- (a) 1960's Indus Water Treaty gave 3 western rivers to Pakistan. India was allowed to use some water from these 3 rivers before they enter into Pakistan.
- (b) India was permitted to use the water for hydropower generation.
- The condition was that Indian usage must not alter the natural timing of flow and the quantity of these waters as they enter Pakistan.
- (c) The problem will get more severe when India will complete the construction of Bursar Dam, Kishanganga Dam, Pakuldul Dam, Sawalkot Dam, Dal Huste Dam.
- In case India decides to go for 'Cumulative Storage' or 'Cumulative Release' of water from these dams, Pakistan will be completely vulnerable to mass destruction (which was allegedly the case with the 2010 floods)

► **Proposed Solution- Negotiations & Negotiations:**

- Pakistan will have to diplomatically assert the right amount of pressure on India for the re-interpretation of the 1960 Indus Water Treaty. 'Right amount of pressure' on India can be exerted by Pakistan in the form of legal hurdles and calls for international arbitration for Indian power projects being built on
- rivers Jehlum and Chenab. If the two countries can keep ego aside, there can be numerous ways in which the 1960 Treaty can be implemented to benefit both sides. In fact, India has the potential to 'increase' this flow during difficult planting seasons in Pakistan. To avoid this situation; this can only be made possible when relations between both countries are friendlier

➤ (4) KASHMIR:

- JKLF (Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front) Chairman Yasin Malik believes that the option of a deep freeze (that is, to freeze the matter in its current position for a few years before relations become stronger between Pakistan and India) is not feasible, without stopping the Indian operation in the Indian-occupied Kashmir. India can not afford to 'deep-freeze' the matter because of the suspicion that the freedom movement will take over as soon as the Indian operation is stopped.

➤ **India's Stance:**

- India has a two-fold agenda on Kashmir:
- (a) Propagate that unrest in Kashmir is basically 'Pakistan's Proxy War' and Pakistan is logistically supporting the Kashmiri Freedom Fighters,
- (b) Make the Line of Control (LOC) the international border between Pakistan and India.

➤ **Proposed-Solution Plebiscite:**

- (a) Pakistan believes that the main issue is not the 'territorial control' of the land of Kashmir but the 'right of self-determination' of the Kashmiri people. Pakistan should continue to advocate this stance.
- (b) Pakistan should use the global forums to remind its international partners that Indian forces deployed in Kashmir, are violating the very basic human rights by engaging in acts of rape and child molestation.

➤ (6) SIACHEN: Proposed Solution-Zone of Disengagement:

➤ Bringing the two parties to an agreement without one of them compromising their position is not possible in Siachen's case. The Siachen Dispute can not be solved in isolation of other disputes between Pakistan and India.

➤ The following needs to be done:

➤ 1. After India agrees for the Kashmir-Plebiscite, Pakistan will agree to mark a few of India's positions on the Actual Ground Position Line at Siachen.

➤ 2. The United Nations and other International Guarantors will step in to monitor and ensure an adequate withdrawal of forces on both sides.

➤ 3. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' will then be formulated.



PAKISTAN-USA

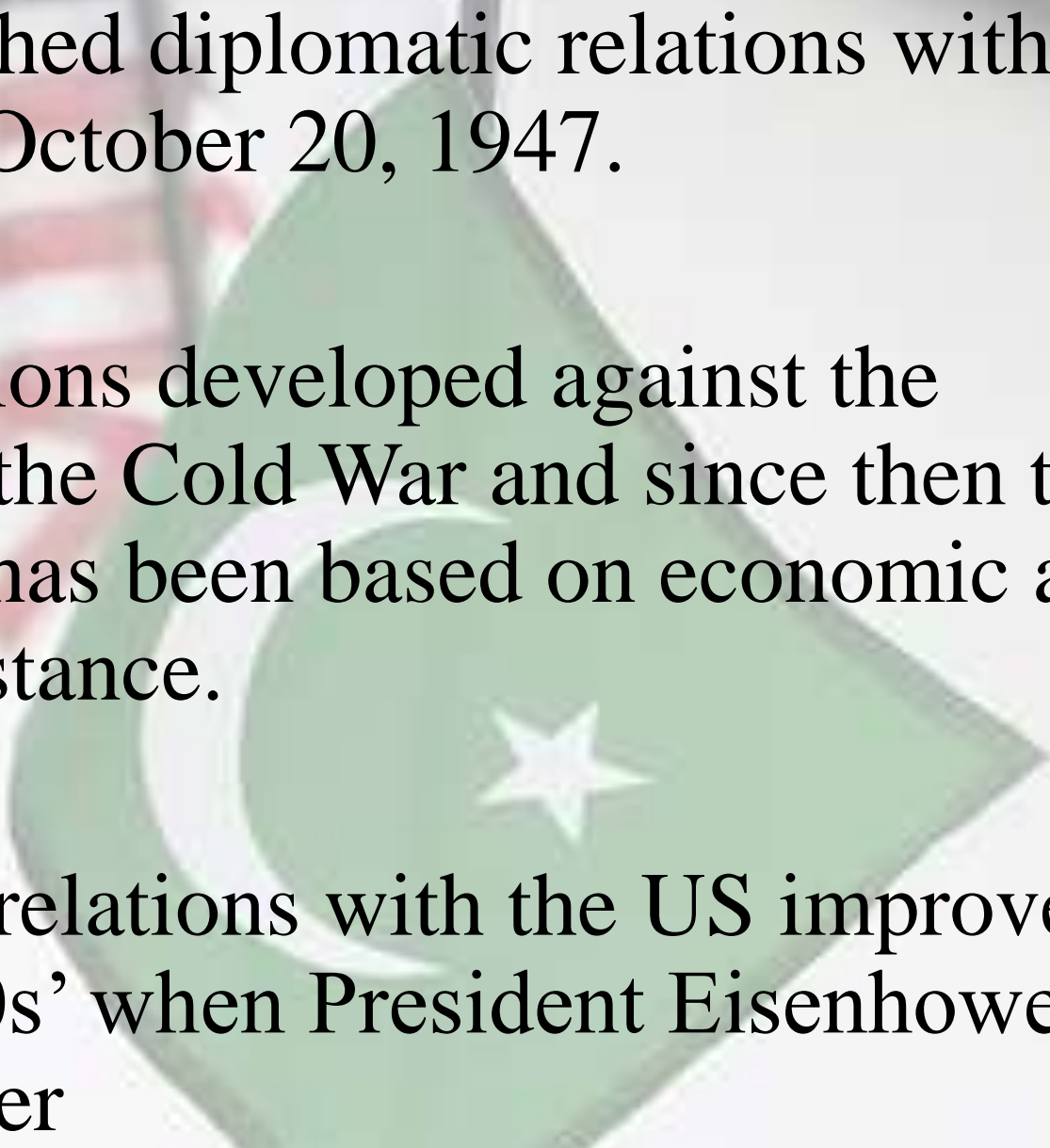



INTRODUCTION



HISTORY


1947-1971

- 
- US established diplomatic relations with Pakistan on October 20, 1947.
 - These relations developed against the backdrop of the Cold War and since then this relationship has been based on economic and military assistance.
 - Pakistan's relations with the US improved in early 1950s' when President Eisenhower came to power



- In 1954, Pakistan signed a Mutual Defence Agreement with the US and subsequently became members of SEATO and CENTO.

- These treaties put Pakistan under US influence and thus Pakistan was used as a base for military reconnaissance flights over Soviet territory.

- 
- Pakistan-US relations have been generally friendly but problems developed from time to time on nuclear issue, arms sales, Kashmir etc.

Left to Right: Truman receives Liaquat Ali Khan -
Guard of Honour at Washington Airport May 1950



SEATO
South East Asian Treaty
Organization

September' 8, 1954



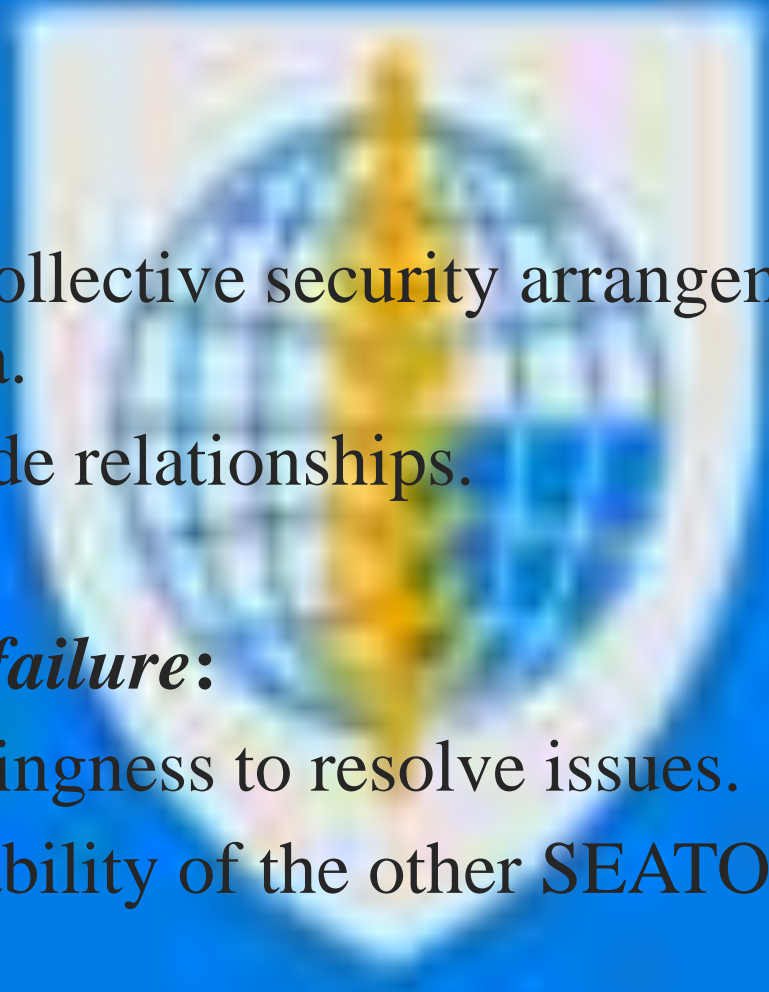
- **Members:** Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and the United States.

- **Purpose:**

- Establish a collective security arrangement for Southeast Asia.
- Enhance trade relationships.

- ***Reasons for its failure:***

- Lack to willingness to resolve issues.
- Ultimate inability of the other SEATO nations to act militarily.



Ayub's Era(1952-1969)

- Beginning of a cosy relationship with the US...
- 1953- Food Crisis Aid
- 1954-Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement
 - **First military assistance from the US**
 - **'exclusively** to maintain our internal security...and legitimate self-defence'



CENTO

Central Treaty Organization

1955

- **Members:** Iran, Iraq, Turkey and United Kingdom.

- **Purpose:**

- U.S. pressure and promises of military and economic aid were key in the negotiations leading to the agreement.
- Counter the threat of Soviet expansion in Middle East oil producing countries.

- **Reasons for failure:**

- Did not intervene in the Arab-Israeli Conflict.
- Was unable to prevent Soviet expansion in member states (Egypt, Syria, Iran, etc)



Ayub's Era(1952-1969)

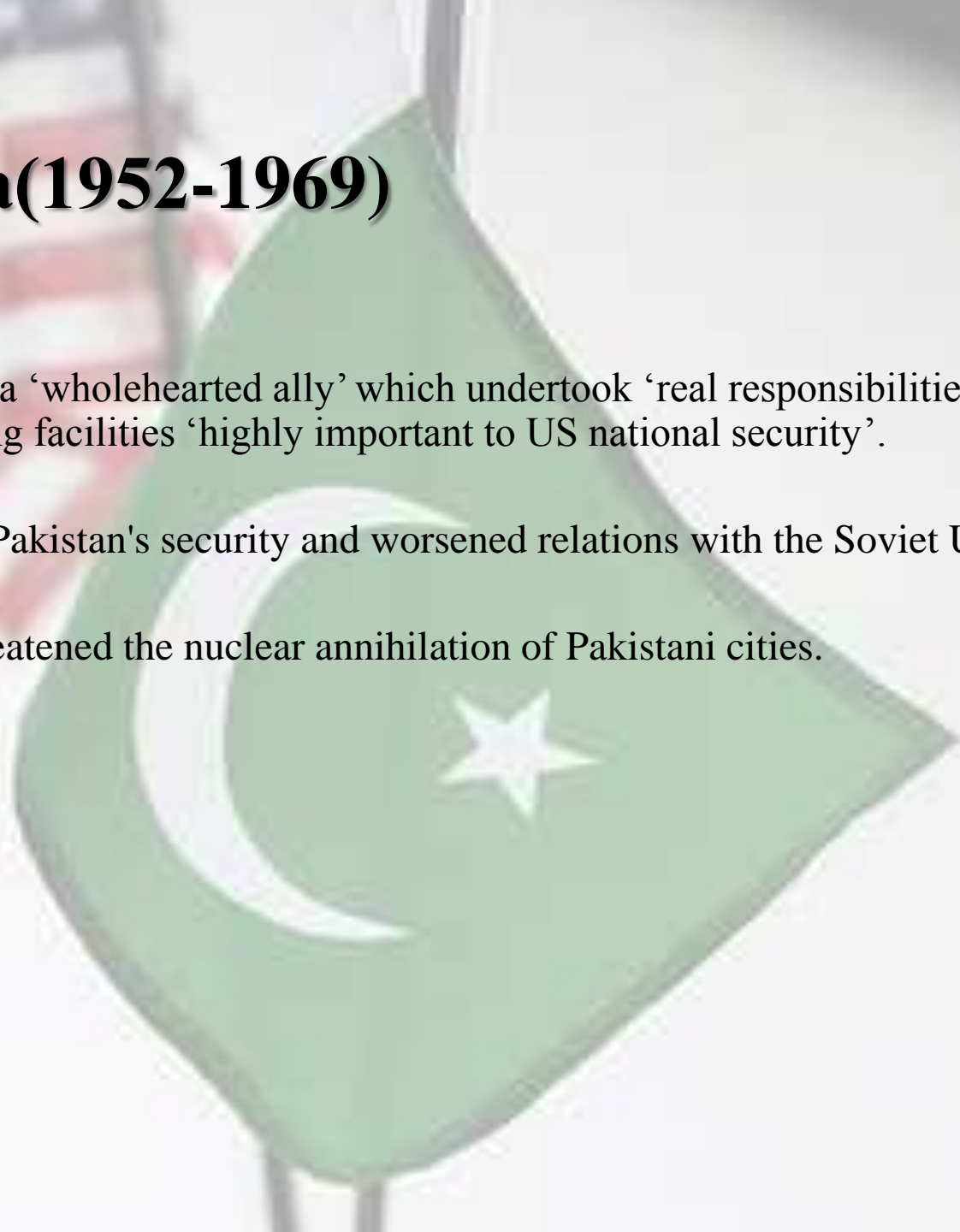
- Pakistan as a strategic partner in completing the ring of containment around Soviet Union.
- Significance of SEATO and CENTO
 - Military aid increased to \$500 million by 1957
 - Further strengthening of US-Pak relationship
 - Became United States' "most-allied ally" in Asia.

Ayub's Era(1952-1969)

- U2 Crisis of 1960
 - July 1957 - U.S. requested permission from Pakistan for the establishment of a secret U.S. intelligence facility in Pakistan
 - Location: Badaber, 10 miles from Peshawar
 - April 9, 1960 - U-2 spy plane of the special CIA unit crossed the national boundary of the Soviet Union and flew over four Soviet top secret military objects but was detected by the Soviet Air Defence Forces .


Ayub's Era(1952-1969)

- U2 Crisis of 1960
 - Pakistan became a 'wholehearted ally' which undertook 'real responsibilities and risks' by providing facilities 'highly important to US national security'.
 - Compromise on Pakistan's security and worsened relations with the Soviet Union
 - Soviet Union threatened the nuclear annihilation of Pakistani cities.



Ayub's Era(1952-1969)

- In 1962 president ayub khan visit to china & soviet union, the America did not like these overtures.
- The relations between the two countries were bitterly strained when India attacked Pakistan in 1965 and USA stopped all its military aid to Pakistan, despite the fact that Pakistan was its ally being member of CENTO / SEATO.



Zulfiqar Bhutto's Era
1971-1977

Relations before and during 1971 war


- Poor Communication and much confusion.
- President Nixon formulated a public stance on the crackdown by West Pakistani troops in East Pakistan.
- Military aid to Pakistan was suspended which resulted in the cooling of relationship.

Bhutto's Presidency (1971-1973)

- After 1971 war Pakistan once again realized that US can support India against China but can't support Pakistan against India.
- Bhutto now strove to lessen Pakistan's dependence on the United States.
- Pakistan withdrew from Southeast Asia Treaty organization (SEATO) in 1972.
- He reluctantly sustained the country's role in the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) but later on he cut Pakistan ties with CENTO too.

Bhutto as a Prime Minister (1973-1977)

- Bhutto re-evaluated the nature of Pak-US relations.
- Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971, China-US rapprochement and the Pakistan military's need for the US equipment forced him to call for a continued alliance with USA.
- In 1976, Pakistan ran in trouble with the US over the issue of acquisition of a nuclear processing plant.
- After Pakistan's nuclear deal with France, the relations between the Bhutto regime and the US deteriorated and military aid from USA was again suspended.



GENERAL ZIA'S ERA
1980-1988

The Soviet- Afghan war

- General Zia seized power in Pakistan in a 1977 coup. US opposed this dictatorship and stopped all economic and military aid to Pakistan as a result
- However after Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in Dec 1979, Pakistan became a frontline state against Soviet expansionism. Fighting a proxy war for the US.

The Soviet- Afghan war

- The Pak-US relations witnessed a new dimension during Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Pakistan assisted the Mujahideen on American behest to fight against the Soviets.
- In return, USA gave a big military package to Pakistan, including 40 F-16 aircraft. In 1980 Pakistan received \$1.6 billion aid from us and other \$1.5 billion loan in addition to that.

The soviet afghan war

- After fall of soviet union in the year 1989 Pakistan lost importance in America eyes.
- The USA even came close to accusing Pakistan as a terrorist state since it was supporting the Taliban in Afghanistan

The Soviet- Afghan war

- The USA even came close to accusing Pakistan as a terrorist state since it was supporting the Taliban in Afghanistan.
- USA also stopped all economic aid to Pakistan when Pakistan rightfully retaliated to series of nuclear tests by India and conducted its own nuclear tests successfully despite stern warnings from the USA


Arms and Narcotics aid

- Pakistan became a funnel for arms supplies to the Afghan resistance, as well as a camp for three million Afghan.
- 1982-1989: US Turns Blind Eye to Pakistani Government Involvement in Heroin Trade



Sharing of Intelligence Networks

- Pakistan's ISI and Special Service Group cooperated with the CIA and the United States Army Special Forces to support the armed struggle against Soviets.



Unstable Democratic
Governments
1988-1999

Pak-U.S Relations during Nawaz Regimes


- Diplomatic ties between the two states: *unfriendly*
- **Reasons:**
 1. Inclination towards establishing an ISLAMIC Society
 2. Allegations of having links with Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden
 3. Being alleged for “not cracking down on the Taliban as it flourished in Afghanistan and influenced the Northwest Frontier Province

The Nuclear Dilemma

- Neither India nor Pakistan is signatories of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) or the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- Pakistan carried out its successful nuclear tests on 28 May 1998, and on 30 May 1998.
- Justification: National Security

The Nuclear Dilemma...

- Various Sanctions imposed by the U.S:
 1. U.S. Aid Cut-off in 1990
 2. Non-delivery of some 71 *F-16* fighter aircraft ordered in 1989
 3. In 1998, President Clinton imposed economic and military sanctions on Pakistan: Section 102 of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA)
 4. Any U.S. exports to Pakistan required a Commerce Department license, and most license requests reportedly were denied

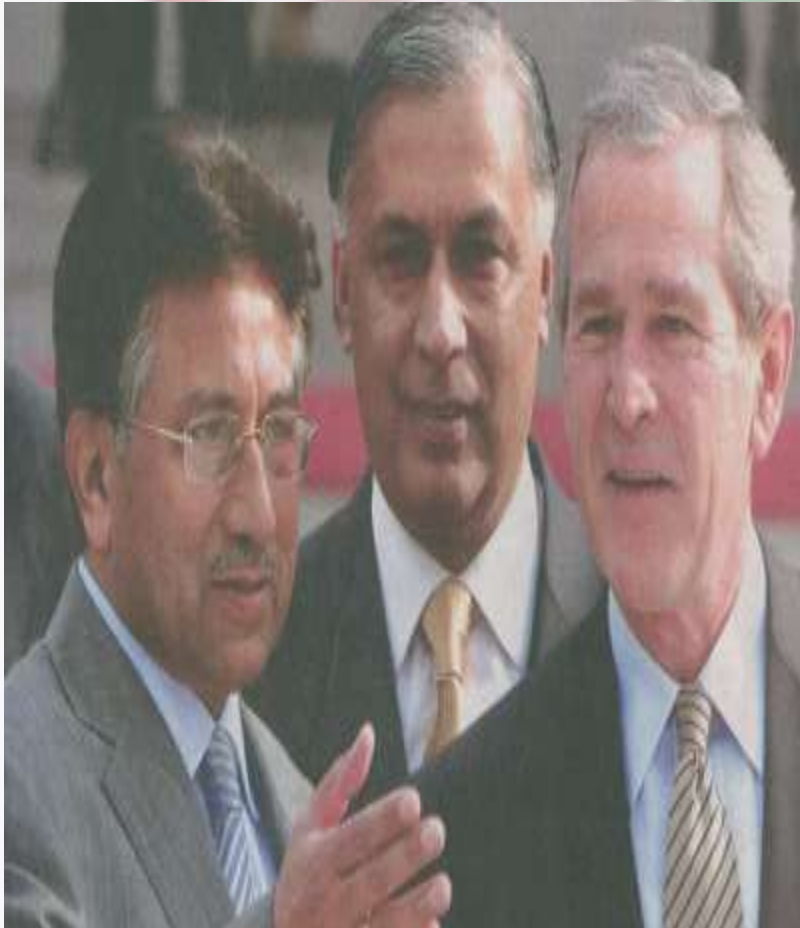


Pakistan-U.S Relations
Post 9/11

Post 9/11 Era

- Afghan war. Bush's statement.
- 2003: US forgave \$1 billion in Pakistani debt.
- Oct 2005: Condoleezza Rice's statement regarding Kashmir earthquake.
- 11 Jun' 08: Us airstrike on Pak-Afghan border killed 10 members of paramilitary frontier corps.
- Nov 2008: Mumbai attacks
- Iraq war stance: Prime minister Jamali's statement.

Left to Right: President Bush in Pakistan - March 2006 with the then President Musharraf and Prime Minister Aziz, Bush learning cricket in Pakistan



After 9/11 Era

- after 9/11, the relations between USA and Pakistan are witnessing a new upward trend once again since Pakistan has joined the USA in its war against terror.
- The visit of US president Bush on 3-4 March 2006 further strengthens the ties of the two countries. But seeing the previous history, many in Pakistan feel insecure and to be left again by the USA after its interests are achieved.

The background of the slide features two flags: the United States flag on the left and the Pakistani flag on the right. Both flags are rendered in a semi-transparent, blurred style. The Pakistani flag, which is green with a white crescent and star, is more prominent and overlaps the text.

Present Relations and
Obama Administration

Present Relations

- Obama elected in Nov 2008.
- A stable, democratic, prosperous Pakistan is considered vital to U.S. interests.
- The Obama Administration states an intention to continue pursuing close and mutually beneficial relations with Islamabad.



“ In the past, we too often defined our relationship with Pakistan narrowly. Those days are over.... The Pakistani people must know America will remain a strong supporter of Pakistan’s security and prosperity.”- Barack Obama

CONTORS OF
PAKISTAN AND CHINA
FOREIN POLICY



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- Background
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- Conclusion



Introduction

No country today can think of a life independent of other nations. Every country has to develop relations with other countries so as to meet its requirements in economical, industrial and technological fields. It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy.

Pakistan is an important third world country, in its developmental stage. It also has formulated her foreign policy keeping in mind its geography, politic Relations between sovereign states. It is a reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates the principles and references on which a country wants to establish relations with another country.



Pakistan's Foreign Policy in Light of Quaid-e-Azam's Words

The father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam defined Foreign Policy towards other countries of the world in 1948, as follows.

Our Foreign Policy is one of friendliness and good-will towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation.

We believe in the policy of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world.

Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world and in upholding the principles of the unit.



Karakoram Highway connects the two states, it is also sometimes referred to as the Eighth Wonder of the World.

Pakistan has a long and strong relationship with China.

The long-standing ties between the two countries have been mutually beneficial. A close identity of views and mutual interests remain the centre-point of bilateral ties. Since the 1962 Sino-Indian War, Pakistan has supported China on most issues of importance to the latter, especially those related to the question of China's sovereignty like Taiwan, Xinjiang, and Tibet and other sensitive issues such as human rights.

Karakoram Highway





Pakistan-China Economic Corridor

Pak-China Economic Corridor is under construction. It will connect Pakistan with China and the Central Asian countries with highway connecting Kashgar to Khunjrab and Gwadar.

Gwadar port in southern Pakistan will serve as the trade nerve center for China, as most of its trade especially that of oil will be done through the port, which is already controlled by Beijing.

Currently, sixty percent of China's oil must be transported by ship from the Persian Gulf to the only commercial port in China, Shanghai, a distance of more than 16,000 kilometers.

Gwadar Port.



JF-17 Thunder





Conclusion

Pakistan has collaborated with China in extensive military and economic projects, seeing China as a counterweight to [India](#) and the United State. Pakistan has also served as a conduit for China's influence in the Muslim world.

China also has a consistent record of supporting Pakistan in regional issues. Pakistan's military depends heavily on Chinese armaments, and joint projects of both economic and militaristic importance are ongoing. China has supplied equipment to support Pakistan's nuclear program.

Pakistan And Central Asian Republics





Introduction

CENTRAL ASIAN STATES



- Since the Central Asian republics attained independence from the Soviet Union in the early 1990s (1991), Central Asian States have assumed great significance in Pakistan's foreign policy considerations.
- Central Asia comprises five independent republics, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

GEOGRAPHIC IMPORTANCE

- Tajikistan is nearly 16 km away from Pakistan.
- Kazakhstan Sandwiched at the crossroads of Asia and Europe.
- Kyrgyzstan is west of the People's Republic of China.
- Uzbekistan is located north of Turkmenistan and Afghanistan.
- Turkmenistan, bordering the Caspian Sea to the west, Iran and Afghanistan to the south, Uzbekistan to the north-east, and Kazakhstan to the north-west.

Narrow Strip of Wakhan that separates Central Asia from Pakistan



GEOGRAPHIC IMPORTANCE



The image features the national flag of Pakistan, which consists of a green field with a white crescent and star in the center, and a white vertical stripe at the top. The flag is shown waving against a clear blue sky. Overlaid on the left side of the flag is the text "Foreign Policy Towards Central Asian States" in a white, sans-serif font.

Foreign Policy
Towards Central
Asian States

1. ECO, Pakistan & Central Asian States



- ▶ Pakistan and Central Asian States are also the members of Economic Cooperation Organization, it provides a good opportunity for the Heads of State and Government to meet. Bilateral meetings on the sidelines offer a closer focus on bilateral relations.

Economic Cooperation Org.

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), is an intergovernmental regional organization established in 1985 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey for the purpose of promoting economic, technical and cultural cooperation among the Member States.

- **MEMBERS** : Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan.



2. Common Security Policy

- ECO may help in adopting a common security policy on similar grounds as pursued by EU in the European States combating religious extremism and Terrorism.

3. Trade and Economic Cooperation

- ▶ Pakistan should concentrate on the economic and trade ties with CA States.
- ▶ An important agreement has been concluded with Germany for a rail-road, this would open the rich mineral deposits of Uzbekistan and Kazhakistan for exploration and export by Pakistan.



4. Investing in Untapped Natural Resources of CA States

- ▶ Although Central Asian States are land-locked and dependent on other regional partners for export purposes but still all eyes are set on central Asian States. The Caspian Sea in Central Asia contains the world's largest untapped oil and gas resources. All countries in the region are getting close to Central Asian States and they geared up their trade.



5. Direct Air Link

- The expansion of PIA's air network to Tashkent in Uzbekistan and Alma Ata in Kazakhstan is a major step forward in cementing ties with these two states. The PIA has finalized plans for air services to the capitals of the other three Central Asian States.



6. Establishment of Joint Economic Commission

- Pakistan developed institutionalized arrangement to promote cooperation in the economic and commercial fields. For this purpose Joint Economic Commissions (JECs) have been established with all the Central Asian States.



**MEASURES TO
IMPROVE THE
FOREIGN POLICY
WITH CA STATES**

Measures

Pakistan-An attraction of Shortest Land Route.

- Encourage Mutual Trade.
- Better Port Facilities for Handling the Transit Trade.
- Speedy Implementation of Projects.
- Expertise in Banking system to be shared.
- Joint Shipping Company to be established.

Measures

Gwadar Port- An Asset for Pakistan and the Central Asian States.

- Trade via the Land Route
- Cheap Air Cargo Service.
- Dynamic Railway Network.
- Business Encouragement.
- Improved Regional Security is to be improved.

CONCLUSIONS

- Disillusionment has a large part of the common history between Pakistan and Russia. However, in order to move forward the past needs to be left behind and unnecessary myths surrounding the relationship need to be debunked, in order to develop a careful, long-term and proactive foreign policy and relationship.
- National interest-based convergences need to be highlighted, and a better understanding of the nature of Pakistan-Russian relations can facilitate that.

CONCLUSIONS

- Historically speaking, Pakistan's relations with the United States have gone through several phases of close cooperation and estrangement.
- The strength of this relationship obviously will depend on the convergence of the national interests of the two countries, the greater the convergence, the stronger with this relationship be.
- Let us see what the US global and regional interests in South Asia are and the extent to which they converge with Pakistan's national interests.

CONCLUSIONS



- ▶ Pakistan and India resolve their differences it will be the best for the people of both the countries at large and they will be able to flourish their economic relations as well as refrain from clashes.

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Pakistan is the only country which gives a sea route to the CAR's throughout the year. Thus, no one can deny the geo-strategic importance of Pakistan.
- ▶ Therefore, Pakistan and the member states can also enhance the bilateral trade between them. Pakistan's geo-strategic location, Islamic ideology, and common interests are the manifestation of their future consideration for CAR's.



Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a signature or name, written on lined paper. The text is written in dark ink and appears to be "James Taylor".