

Chapter 4

DIPLOMATIC DYNAMICS OF PAKISTAN

Determinants and Objectives of Foreign policy

- > Describe the factors that determine the Foreign policy of Pakistan.
- > Write a note on the foreign policy of Pakistan.
- > Describe the basic important objectives of the foreign policy of Pakistani.
(1A2009,G-I&II, 1A2010,G-II, IIA2013,GI&II, 1A2015,G-II)

A gov't's strategy in dealing with other nations.

The Meaning of Foreign Policy

From the very beginning each state has relation with other states. Just as an individual cannot survive in isolation from the nation he or she belongs, a state too has to seek its destiny in cooperation with the world community, and has to fulfill its political, social and economic needs with the help of other states. So, because of this reason, each state, through diplomacy builds ties with other states in order to gain needed co-ordination. In present time the concept of global village has increased this need. Today each country is forced to maintain effective connectivity or good relations with other countries. Thus, every nation adopts a strategy and mode of action towards other states and foreign institutes which suits its peculiar circumstances and national interests. This strategy is called the Foreign Policy of the nation. The ideas of few experts about foreign policies are as follows.

Self interested strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interest and to achieve its goals within its int. relations.

Professor Hassan Askari Rizvi says:

The Strategy of building and promoting relations with other countries is known as foreign policy.

Professor Jawed Ahmed Sheikh describes:

"Foreign policy is the process of regulating state behavior in the global community according to specific objectives."

Former American foreign Secretary Henry Kissinger explains:

"Foreign policy is a state relation to achieve well defined objectives."

Determinants of Foreign Policy

Every nation sets its foreign policy by keeping in mind its special ideological, political, economic, geographical, and other aspects as well. The foreign policy of a nation does not remain static forever. Rather governments used to introduce changes in these policies according to the aspirations of the nation and requirements of the time. Foreign policy is a nation's contemplation, longing and reflection of domestic political trends and behavior. It is always the product of interaction of many forces like ideological, historical, economic, national interests and geo-political locations. These all factors determine the country's outlook in world affairs Foreign policy is, therefore, designed on the basis of following factors:

- 1) The goals which government wants to achieve such as state security, economic needs, national progress, people's prosperity and above all the national interests.
- 2) The variables which affect the external relations like historical legacy, ideological bases, economic compulsions, geographical location, and the external threats etc.

This is why, Lord Palmerstone said that in international relations there are neither permanent friends nor permanent enemies but the national interests remain consistent.

Pakistan's strategy of foreign policy formulation is not different from other countries. It is an important country of South Asia which always tries to promote national security, fulfill its economic needs, propagate Islamic ideology and protect the world peace. Pakistan's policy makers always composed their strategies by keeping in mind the ideological, defense, economical, and geographical needs, even though, certain changes are introduced in the foreign policy by the government of Pakistan in the response of changing international environment, but the basic goals and values are never ignored. The peculiar location of Pakistan with its linkages to the West and Central Asia, its cultural and ideological orientations and circumstances surrounding since the time of its birth make the task of adopting a rational approach to international affairs very complex and difficult. The wars with its hostile neighbor, the loss of later on its eastern part, its dependence on USA and the West, its policy with regard to Afghanistan and Kashmir constitute the main characteristics of its foreign policy.

To these elements, there can be added close links with China and the Muslim countries especially Saudi Arabia, Gulf States, and Turkey. Another important factor, the weak and unstable political system along with rise of military as a dominant political force has been continuously making the task of foreign policy formulation more difficult. The foreign policy of a nation as compared to its internal policy is much important and significant, so its formulation needs much attention. Thus it is not

an easy task to frame the foreign policy of a country. A number of factors have to be kept in view which determine the foreign policy of Pakistan. Among these some are as follows.

1. National Security:

1955 CEATO

This element plays an important role in making foreign policy. The foundation of the apprehensions related to national security is based on the antagonistic behavior of Hindus and British before the partition of the subcontinent. Before independence the sectarian Hindu riots, looting and massacre of innocent people during the migration, biased attitude of Congress and extremist threats were enough in pointing out the expected risks to the national security. Similarly, the boundary disputes, and the controversial issues regarding to affiliation of different States have confirmed the external threat to security. In that scenario, the borders of Pakistan were unsafe while its own resources were inadequate for defense of the borders. Islamic countries were also unable to provide any kind of defense support to Pakistan. At that time, the tension between the two super powers had increased the risks with respect to security. At last, for the sake of national security, Pakistan had to join in various defense agreements like SEATO and CENTO etc. When in Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971 the American block could not provide any help in the field of security, the same objective has paved the way for Pak-China friendship, by which bilateral relations were established on the bases of national interests.

On the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistan has to reorganize its foreign relations. The Afghan issue, the Kashmiri freedom movement and Pakistan's nuclear program have made the national security of Pakistan more sensitive. After the attack on the US World Trade Center and the Pentagon, which were the symbols of the American power and the intervention of America in Afghanistan has put Pakistan into great difficulty. The aggressive attitude of the whole world, including the US towards terrorism forced Pakistan to make national defense its axis while making foreign policy.

2. Economic Needs

Each state while formulating its foreign policy focuses on its economic needs, because the strong economy is the basis of an excellent defense and a stable political system. Pakistan has started its journey with very limited economic and financial resources. The Indian refusal to pay the assets, suspension of irrigation system in Punjab, the settlement of a large number of refugees, the costs required for providing arms and ammunition to the army, slow down of the economic activities after the

20/11/17

20/11/17

migration of Hindus and many other issues forced the government of Pakistan to find such friends who can help them fulfilling their economic needs. From the beginning, the base of western relations is economic aid which most of the time is provided by various consortiums that are mostly consisted on western countries. One of the reasons of friendship with America is economic help alongwith cooperation in the defense sector. Pakistan appreciates its good relation with Muslim countries because they always provide financial help in difficult times. Our industry, agriculture, trade and other sectors of economy are still backward, so we need financial technical aid for the advancement and strength of all these sectors. For this purpose, we do not ignore our economic needs while designing the foreign policy.

1963 border agreement started

3. Ideological Factors

Foreign policy and ideology has very close links in each state. The ideology of Pakistan is a vital factor of its foreign policy. It has close relations with Islamic countries, because of having ideological similarity with Islamic world. Our Constitution also stresses upon the friendly relations with other Islamic states. Pakistan always supported all the Islamic countries which were struggling for their independence, on global forums morally and politically, and also provided help for their security when it was needed. While Pakistan received economic and financial help from them due to this cordial affinity. Pakistan is an active member of ECO, OIC and it plays vital role in the problems that are faced by Islamic World. In the matters of Palestine, Cyprus, Kashmir, Ethiopia, Bosnia, Iraq and Afghanistan, Pakistan always played remarkable role.

OIC & ECO

we are champions of Islamic unity

4. Regional Circumstances & Realities

Geography or location controls political environment and affects external relation of a country. Every state takes account of various geographical factors such as location, size, topography and natural resources while planning its foreign policy. Geopolitics, therefore, involves up to varying degrees of historical determinism based on location and it also affects the country's foreign policy and its interests. Napoleon has aptly said about 200 years ago that "The foreign policy of the country is determined by its geography---The political significance of an area bears well defined relations to its climate, land-form and natural resources."

In this context, Pakistan is an important country of South Asia which is situated on the junction of Middle East, Central Asia and rest of the Asian countries. China, Russia, India, Afghanistan and Iran are its close neighbors, which have important role in the world politics. Its south boundary is contiguous with the hot waters of Indian Ocean.

1985
1969
251

Pakistan is an active member of ECO, SAARC and OIC etc due to the importance of its location. Owing to its geography Pakistan has close ties with mineral-rich Gulf States, and has privilege to provide Transit-way to Afghanistan and Middle East. Consequently, the world and especially the regional countries cannot ignore Pakistan in diplomatic field due to importance of its location and Pakistan can get full benefits of its vital location as well, if its foreign policy is formulated cautiously and deftly.

5. Support for International Peace

South Asian Association
SAARC - cooperation

From the very beginning Pakistan's foreign policy upheld the fundamental principles of international law, especially respect for independence, non-aggression and non-interference in internal affairs as an indispensable condition for peace and progress. That is why, one of the important principles of the foreign policy of Pakistan is to acquire and support for the world peace as manifested in the views of Quaid-e-Azam. The Quaid once said,

"There is nothing that we desire more ardently than to live in peace and let others live in peace, and develop our country according to our own lights without outside interference and improve the lot of the common man."

Following the principles of Jinnah, Pakistan always played an important role for the propagation of world peace and progress. It also wants to avoid any military or nonmilitary measures which can damage peace and tranquility. Thus, Pakistan supports the process of negotiation instead of use of force in order to solve mutual conflicts. It opposes all types of terrorisms that are threatening the international peace. Pakistan is playing its role against terrorism as a fore-front state. It always cooperates with UNO in all the measures taken for the establishment of world peace and stability.

Objectives of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Pakistan emerged onto the world stage on 14th August 1947, after a two-pronged struggle; firstly, for independence from colonial rule, and secondly, freedom for the people of Muslim-majority areas from the looming threat of economic, social and political domination from other people manifestly dismissive of their urge to preserve their separate identity. Moreover, the foreign policy of Pakistan was to be moulded in the crucible of aversive interaction with its neighbour India. Beside those circumstances, it was completely imbued from the start with the idealistic vision of the state's founding fathers. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the first head of the new state of Pakistan, who was a man of ideals and integrity, committed to the principle of peace with faith and confidence in human capacity to resolve differences through the application of logic and law.

In almost one year when he lived, after the establishment of Pakistan, Jinnah laid the foundations of so many institutions, and proclaimed principles of enduring value in so many diverse affairs of state ranging from administrative, fiscal and economic to constitution-making and even the formulation of foreign policy, that people marvel at his genius as well as feel more acutely the sense of loss at all-too brief time, providence allowed him to guide the new state. Our Quaid articulated a modern intellect with a firm commitment to fundamental principles indispensable for the maintenance and promotion of international peace, progress and prosperity of humankind, illustrated in the following excerpts from his speeches.

"Our foreign policy is one of the friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fairplay in national and international dealings and are prepared to make the 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 people of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter." (Broadcast to USA, February 1948)

Proud of having achieved Pakistan peacefully by moral and intellectual force, Quaid expressed the hope that we would adhere to the principles of equity, justice and build peaceful and cooperative relations to the mutual benefit of their people. In this context he said,

"Our object should be peace within and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbors and with the world at large We stand by the United Nations Charter and will gladly make our full contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world".

Pakistan started to establish its diplomatic relations keeping in view the above principles of the Quaid. In the beginning, it joined various defense alliances for the state security, but it had to review its foreign policy after Indo-Pak wars during which Pakistan was ignored by the western powers. It adopted the principle of bilateralism in its foreign policy establishing good relations with the regional countries, and consolidating the mutual cooperation with Islamic countries so that Pakistan could achieve promptly its objectives of foreign policy. The brief account of these objectives is as follows.

supreme power of state

1) Protection of Sovereignty

One of the important and basic objectives of the foreign policy of Pakistan is to ensure the protection of its sovereignty, national freedom and state's interests.

from other states, that those may respect its sovereignty and integrity as well. Pakistan had to fight various wars for its security and integrity. It had to start a program of nuclear weapons to cope with the emerging challenges after the Indian atomic explosion in 1974. Moreover, Pakistani nation always remains ready for all types of sacrifices for the protection of its freedom and integrity.

2) Support of Right of Self-Determination

Pakistan is not only desirous for the protection of its freedom but also supports the right of self-determination and national freedom of the entire suppressed nations struggling for their independence. Our Quaid has given great stress on the principle of self-determination and resolved to support the right of subjugated nations and to give inspirations to the nations who were striving for independence and freedom from the shackles of foreign rule. Following the above guiding principles of Quaid-i-Azam, Pakistan supported the right of self-determination for Palestine, Vietnam, Korea, Kashmir, Cambodia and Bosnia etc. Pakistan raised his voice against the American intervention in Vietnam and USSR intervention in Afghanistan according to its basic principle of foreign policy.

3) Impartiality

Impartiality was considered the basic principles of foreign policy in Pakistan as envisioned by the Quaid. So Pakistan was at first averse to become involved in emerging blocs led by US and the USSR as Liaquat Ali Khan once said that Pakistan will remain impartial and will adopt a foreign policy without any narrow and special commitments as well as without any prejudices in the international sphere. But with the passage of time, Pakistan had to participate in the American and western bloc due to its defense requirements, economic needs, security concerns and many more compulsions. Later on, Pakistan parted ways with all defense alliances while their national interests were being compromised without any special benefit. It adopted impartial foreign policy establishing friendship with China and enhancing economic cooperation with Russia. It tried to establish good relations with each country on the basis of the doctrine of bilateralism. Pakistan joined NAM in 1979, by observing the principle of impartiality.

India, Egypt

4) International Cooperation

Just like an individual cannot achieve fulfillment in isolation from the nation to which he or she belongs, a state too has to seek its destiny in cooperation with the world community. Realizing the importance period, Pakistan is strictly following the path of

impartiality while formulating its foreign policy of cooperation from the very beginning, Pakistan's foreign policy upheld the fundamental principle of mutual cooperation on the basis of international law and fairness. It tried to extend goodwill towards all states, and support for legitimate causes of peoples by establishing fraternal bonds with Muslim nations and cherishing cooperation with all other states especially with its neighboring countries. To acquire this objective of the foreign policy Pakistan got membership of UNO on 30th September 1947. It always cooperated sincerely with UNO and other international agencies for the propagation of international co-ordination and world peace for common progress. Pakistan also played important role for the enhancement of political, economic, educational and cultural cooperation with the help of various agencies of UNO. It seeks the resolution of international disputes in conformity with the principles of UN Charter so that the world peace cannot be threatened which hinders the mutual cooperation in functional sectors.

5) Regional Cooperation

One of the prime objectives of Pakistan foreign policy is to foster fraternal relations with neighboring countries. For the pursuance of this goal, Pakistan shares an amicable bonding with China. Pakistan is partner of Iran, Turkey in ECO: in which Afghanistan and Central Asian States were later on also included. Moreover it is one of the founding members of SAARC, which was established to promote co-operation in South Asian countries. Some feuds like Kashmir issue, Siachin conflict and water distribution problem, etc, with India and misunderstanding on some critical points with Afghanistan are yet to be retrieved and resolved, where mutual efforts can lead to possible solutions.

6) Unity of Islamic World

The nation's mentors were dedicated, practical men, with implicit faith in the Muslim community's capacity to end stagnation and build a better future. Thus, sharing an over-arching sense of community, Pakistan remained true to the tradition of solidarity of the Muslim World throughout its history. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had repeatedly stressed on the unity of Islamic World. The very Constitution of Pakistan also ensures brotherhood with Islamic countries. That's why it is a main objective of our foreign policy as well to subsist amicable spirit with Islamic countries. To achieve this goal, Pakistan has always been remaining an active member of not only Islamic Summit Conference but of all Intra-Islamic organizations. It has also supported many Muslim's liberation movements all over the world, including

that of Palestine, Bosnia, Kashmir etc, at diplomatic and political platforms. Islamic world pays tribute to Pakistan for giving attention to its pursuits.

7) Liaisons with Third World

While indoctrinating about the building of better relations among third world countries, Jinnah had once rightly suggested,

"I stress upon the need of complete understanding, harmony and unity in terms of aims and directions in Asian, especially in Muslims world because unity of Asian countries possess to be a milestone for global peace and prosperity"

This very principal narrated by Quaid-e-Azam has borne torch-bearer in our foreign policy, because of which, today, Pakistan remained member of all important movements in third world. It has also performed its wise role in the formulation of group of 77.

1958 Afghanistan David Ford Provide

8) Investments and Economic Development

Pakistan as a developing country, desires for good relations with all countries for the development of its economy. Owing to strengthen its economy, it is adopting attractive measures and prevalent practices of trade, privatization and foreign investment. The government of Pakistan has issued special instructions to facilitate the external trade and investment for acquiring its targets but those have not yet been achieved, due to certain reasons. However, it is said that the dream might be fulfilled by the implementation of CPEC which is being considered as a game-changer in the sphere of Pakistan economy.

9) Protection of Ideology

Pakistan is ideological state so foremost objective of its foreign policy is to protect its ideological boundaries in all three constitutions of Pakistan. Protection and propagation of ideology of Pakistan is ensured and is affirmed as a means of national solidarity, security and dignity. Without safeguarding ideological base Pakistan cannot acquire its identity in the world community and consequently, may not get proper position in the global world. So, Pakistan gives due attention to the ideology in diplomatic field.

10) Prevention of Terrorism

Pakistan has still being a victim of terrorism. The situation of law and order was worsened in tribal areas. It had to face much financial and human loss in the past decades as well as uncertainty and chaos in interior of the country, especially in

Karachi. Frequent explosions by the terrorists are not only causing drastic human and economic loss, but also making the impression and credibility of Pakistan doubtful on international forums. It has moved Pakistan to play the role of a frontline state against terrorism. For the prevention of terrorism Pakistani military started an operation named Zarb-e-Azb in Fata, Karachi and in other affected parts of the country in June 2014, which concluded with great success in December 2016. Then a targeted combing operation namely Rudd-ul-Fasaad has been started to eliminate the hidden terrorists through the country. In this way, Pakistan is striving against internal terrorism but it has also been arising vice against the state terrorism of India in Kashmir and that of Israel in Palestine effectively.

11) Various Measures for regional peace

In last epochs, despite of all the efforts of Pakistan, a few nations particularly the US and India have been expressing suspicions mostly based on fabricated myth against its role. But in recent years, Pakistan has reasserted its credibility, specifically through the execution of Zarb-e-Azb operation, initiated on 15th of June, 2014 and through National Action Plan 2016. Pakistan's military forces have proved this through its active role and indiscriminate action against militancy and terrorism. The military has drained out the vigour of extremist and terrorist, especially the TTP, Al-Qaeda, Jundallah, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Haqqani network and other groups of foreign miscreants that have since long messed up the peace of tribal areas. They are now strangled to nearly death. During this operation, 2800 terrorist are killed in one year and hundreds are arrested. More than 837 hideouts of terrorist have been evacuated from the terrorists. North Waziristan, Wana and all tribal areas including the region of Shawal are wiped of anarchic elements. Besides, suppressing the insurgency in Baluchistan and Karachi which was backed by the RAW and NDS, the Afghan border's security arrangements have been made better with the help of Rangers and by proper actions of government. After the arrest of Kulbhushan Jadhav and other agent of RAW in the region, the network of Indian Raw has been eliminated alongwith exposing the evil doings of India and other anti Pakistan forces.

12) Pragmatic Business Sense

Pakistan is putting aside political emotionalism and giving a lead to pragmatic business sense in its relations with problematic neighbours like India and Afghanistan. For this purpose, continuation of cooperation and coordination with the Afghan government on the terror war, and soothing out thorny trade issues through the new Afghan Transit Treaty showed that Islamabad's relations with the Kabul are

from the US and other allies to build up self-defence capability and accelerate economic development.

The third one as dissolution of alliances was a logical consequence of Pakistan's China policy and United States' India policy. For Islamabad the policy of friendly relations with the People's Republic of China was a vital strategic imperative but Washington considered it inconsistent with SEATO. Islamabad viewed Washington's Washington considered it inconsistent with the US commitments to Pakistan but US considered India policy as incongruent with the US overriding interest in the context of the cold war. By the normalization with India of overriding interest in the context of the cold war. By the mid-1960s the alliances outlived their rationale and both sides decided to move on.

The fourth point followed the disaster of 1971 necessitating reversal of Pakistan's policy of nuclear abstinence. The US pursuing nuclear non-proliferation, imposed sanctions cutting of economic assistance military sales and pressured France to renege on commitment to supply reprocessing technology to Pakistan. Once again, Pakistan preserved in pursuit of its vital and legitimate aim with the steadfast support of the nation.

The fifth turning point was a consequence of soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. The superpower's advance to its border exposed Pakistan to the nightmare of an Indo-Soviet nuclearcracker. Islamabad's decision was independent and it even declined US's offer of support and assistance for more than a year until 1981 when, in the face of Soviet threats, Pakistan accepted US assistance and allowed US to funnel aid to the Mujahidin. The policy compelled Moscow to withdraw from Afghanistan in 1989. In 1990, Washington invoked the Pressler law to revive sanctions, leaving Pakistan in the lurch with a harvest of extremism and militancy.

Equally radical was the transformation after 9/11. Pakistan's decision to join the world community in the war against terrorism brought it back into the international mainstream and won support of major countries of the world but provoked internal dissent and rebellion by religious extremists who let loose a reign of terror against the Pakistani state and its people. By 2016 that struggle was yet to be won. (Sattar, 2013: 343)

Pakistan's Relations with its Neighboring Countries

Pak-Afghanistan Relations

Afghanistan is the neighbouring Muslim country of Pakistan. The 2252 kilometre long border of Pakistan, known as Durand Line, joins with that of Afghanistan. Between these two countries, there exist historical, religious and racial

relationships. The Muslims from Afghanistan came to the sub-continent profusely, through the Khyber Pass and settled there permanently. The initial assailants and rulers of the sub-continent such as Ahmad Shah Abdali, Sultan Mehmood Ghaznawi, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, alongwith Khilji, Tughlaq and Lodhi families belonged to the Afghan area. Despite of such ancient connections, unfortunately, at the time of the establishment of Pakistan, the beginning of mutual relations started in un-pleasant manner. Afghanistan was the only Muslim country which expresses concerns at the time of establishment of Pakistan, and Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nation, however, there have been fluctuations at intervals in the connection of Pakistan and Afghanistan. The relationship of Pakistan and Afghanistan, which went through vicissitudes in different eras, is briefly explained below.

Objections Relating to the Boundary

In 1893, there took place negotiations between Sir Durand and Amir Abd-ur-Rehman in order to fix boundaries between English India and Afghanistan and ultimately the boundary was marked through a treaty. Later on, the other Afghan leaders validated that treaty in 1905 and 1912. After the establishment of Pakistan this boundary is recognized by the international community, whereas Afghan government raised objections intermittently upon the demarcation of this boundary. Recently, when Pakistan proposed for putting fence on the international border to prevent penetration and to end terrorism, Afghanistan opposed the proposal on the plea that the border is disputed one.

The Imposture of Pakhtunistan

Right after the independence, Afghanistan cried the slogan of 'Pakhtunistan' and strayed people of frontier province. Later on, it kept on raising the issue continuously. It was indulged in negative activities against Pakistan, actually under the hostile lobbying of Soviet Union and India. Due this negative attitude and opposing propaganda of Afghanistan, Pakistani embassy was attached and diplomatic relations were disconnected time and again. The friendly Muslim countries had to try for the rapprochement and to normalise the tensed relationship.

The Transit Facility

Afghanistan is such a land locked country which has no any port of its own. That's why it had to face a lot of hardship when trading from other countries. Being a goodwill ambassador, Pakistan permitted Afghanistan to use Karachi sea port and provided it transit facility for the free transportation of trade goods through her land. It was thought that after providing the transit facility to Afghanistan, the relationships

would get better but this did not happen especially in initial years because the Afghan leaders were not in a position to bring changes in their foreign policy without the consent of the Soviet Union and India.

Pak-India Wars

Afghan reaction remained impartial and positive towards Pakistan during the difficult times of Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971. If Afghanistan would have done negative activities on our western border, Pakistan had to face serious problems and hardships in that critical situation. Despite of having mutual differences, she did not do so. Pakistan values her positive conduct.

Bhutto-Daud Reconciliation

ZA Bhutto used to give great importance to friendship with Afghanistan. As soon as Bhutto got into power, he visited Afghanistan and increased its transit facilities. After the kingship of Zahir Shah, there emerged the government of peoples in Afghanistan, under the presidency of Sardar Daud. During that period, both leaders of public governments made goodwill tours in each other countries. Both the countries resolved to follow the policy of non-intervention and to respect the integrity of each country through a bi-lateral treaty. In light of that agreement for observance of integrity and non interference policy, it was hoped and even such signs were seen that the bitterness of the past would vanish.

Russian Intervention in Afghanistan

In 1979, the Russian army invaded Afghanistan and took over charge of it. When due to Russian atrocities, a large number of Afghan citizens were compelled to leave their homes and to take refuge in Pakistan. Our government gave refuge to 35 lakh Afghan refugees under the passion of Islamic brotherhood and for the sake of humanity. On the occasion of Russian aggression, Afghan people launched armed resistance to uproot the foreign army from their country. Pakistan supported their resistance with the cooperation of America and Saudi Arabia. Due to which, once again Pakistan was able to build good relations with Afghanistan.

Withdrawal of Soviet Union

As a result of effective resistance of Afghan Mujahedeen, Pakistan and American alliance, such circumstances emerged under which the Soviet Union got compelled to call back its forces. At last in 1988 according to Geneva Accord, Russian army left Afghanistan under the supervision of United Nation. On one hand, the war weakened Russia to such an extent that it broke into pieces in 1991. On the other hand, Pakistan

is paying heavy price to date for assisting Afghan Mujahedeen. Pakistani economy had to face un-affordable burden and the society had to face many sufferings like, the introduction of heroin, the possession of illegitimate arms and promotion of terrorism etc.

The Rule of Taliban

After the decline of Russia, a government of Mujahedeen was established in 1992, but after a short period of time, different factions of Mujahedeen got engaged in combating with each other. At last a group named 'Taliban' took over the majority of Afghanistan's area and established its government. The government of Pakistan announced the recognition of Taliban government; during the rule, there emerged friendly relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both the countries established a joint commission which started taking measures for stopping smuggling across the border and arrangements for the rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees back in their own country.

The Incident of World Trade Centre

Al Qaida and Taliban government were accused for terrorist attacks on American Trade Centre and Pentagon on 11 September 2001. Therefore America established a Global Alliance and attacked Afghanistan. When the government of Pakistan was pressurized to join the global community against the cause of terrorism, Pakistan also joined the alliance. After sometime, Taliban's government was demolished and a new government was formed under the leadership of Hamid Karzai. Pakistan announced cooperation with the new government and provided it monetary aid for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. In 2002, an agreement of non-interference in domestic matters was made, many trade agreements were undertaken and both the countries resolved to become partners with America for ending terrorism and drug prevention. In this way there emerged a hope of cordial relations between these countries.

However in the coalition government of Afghanistan, some elements have a declination towards India. That's why they kept on repeating allegations of cross border infiltration, prevailing terrorism and explosive attacks within the country upon Pakistan. The profuse presence of India in the war torn areas of Afghanistan is the cause of concern for Pakistan. According to informed Pakistani sources, there lies the hidden hand and playback of India behind the unrest in Baluchistan and the process of proactive recrimination is going on. The reason is lack of trust and due to this factor there is no warmth in mutual relationships. After coming of Ashraf Ghani in power the environment of mutual trust appeared but faded away with the passage of time.

New Differences on the Status of Durand Line

Although Durand Line is standard international border between Pakistan and Afghanistan yet the Afghan leaders have always been reluctant to accept it, even the Pakistani supported Taliban opposed it in conspicuous words. However, the Karzai government started a new discussion on this topic. During Karzai's regime, despite of Pakistan's preventive efforts, Taliban and other extremist groups kept on crossing the border from both sides. Even in the presence of America and NATO forces in large amount, they carried on their activities in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In this situation, in 2008, Karzai signalled his force to attack the shelters of Taliban across the border. Although Pakistan warned Karzai against taking such steps while considering the violation of international border, and an attack upon the Pakistani land.

Shelling Across the Border

The relationship of both the countries got tensed when there appeared incidents of shelling across the borders and civilians became the victims of cross border shelling. Moreover, the Karzai government accused Pakistan's Secret Agency ISI for creating the insurgency within his country. However, Pakistan always showed tolerance.

New Agreement on Transit Trade

Despite of all the tensions Pakistan helped her Afghan brothers in every possible way. According to a new Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA), Pakistan provided new facilities and privileges to Afghanistan. Besides this a joint Chamber of Commerce was established to lessen the problems of Afghan traders. After this agreement the volume of trade had increased considerably.

Indian Influence on Afghanistan

In the Taliban era, Pakistan's Western border was safe but this situation got changed later on. Hamid Karzai government was more inclined towards India. In that era, many Indian missions were established alongside this border. The policy making process remained continuously under Indian influence and the Indian impact increased with the passage of time which affected Pak-Afghan relations. Furthermore, such a presence of India in Afghanistan was a sign of danger for Pakistan and it was thought to be an encirclement in Pakistani point of view. It came true in 2008, when an Indian representative himself pointed out the encirclement of Pakistan during his speech in UNO. Therefore Pakistan was not pleased with his Afghani inclination.

The Burden of Refugees

At the time of Russian intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistan gave shelter to almost

3.5 million Afghan refugees with the aid of UNO, for whom 340 camps were established but after America's anti-Taliban attacks, the numbers increased up to 5.0 million. Due to that large number of refugees, already weak economy of Pakistan had to face a heavy burden and the state of Pakistan was confronted with many social problems such as the spread of unrest, lawlessness, smuggling, drugs and weapons etc. In view of such circumstances, whenever Pakistan planned to return the refugees back to their home for the salvation of the sufferings, Afghan government severely reacted against it.

Cross border Terrorism

In Musharraf era, when Pakistani army started operations against internal and external terrorism, most of the terrorists fled to Afghanistan. They started terrorist attacks on Pakistan, whenever they got opportunity across the border. Pakistan called upon Afghan government for the eradication of terrorist hideouts but of no avail. This is matter of great concern for Pakistan.

Ashraf Ghani Government

After coming in power of Ashraf Ghani, there was the atmosphere of mutual cooperation and trust as well as betterment in the relations. Pakistan tried its level best to reach for reconciliation between Afghan Government and Taliban. But both the opponents remained reluctant to meet and talk to each other, and whenever it appeared that the process of reconciliation is going on, unfortunately, there occurred, a great number of terrorists attack in Afghanistan which disrupted all the efforts. It is strange of happening such events on the occasion every peace process.

Afghanistan is even not satisfied with operation Zarb-e-Azb (sharp and cutting strikes during 2014 to 2016), under which steps were taken against terrorists. All these measures cannot satisfy Afghanistan. Moreover, when Karzai Government pointed out allegations against Pakistan to hide its own weakness it looked quite awkward. Katherine said while commenting on Pak Afghan Relations: "From the Afghan perspective, Pakistan has not done enough to deal with militant groups that find sanctuary within its border. From the Pakistan perspective, Islamabad is doing as much as it can. It is a conundrum that will continue to cause rifts between the two countries and ultimately prevents meaningful progress in the peace process". (Dawn, July 26, 2016)

Pak-China Relations

Democratic Republic of China and Pakistan, being neighbors, share a border of 600km. After few months of the establishment of Democratic Republic of China,

Pakistan was first non-communist country to recognize the revolutionary government of China. Initially, China seemed inclined toward India. But In 1955, Prime Minister of Pakistan during Bandung Conference explained the nature of Pakistan's strategic compulsions and the nature of its defense alliances with the West to the Prime Minister Chu En Lai. He became aware and then fully satisfied to the compulsions of Pakistan. After that China reviewed its view point about Pakistan and the beginning of friendship started between Pakistan and China which grew as the time passed on.

The prime motive of china's foreign policy is its economic development and modernization, for which it wants good relations with neighboring countries and international peace and stability. Moreover, it follows the principle of peaceful co-existence and is desirous of peaceful settlements of international on the basis of negotiations. China is also against all types of global and regional hegemonies. Pakistan has same principles of its foreign policy. Thus both countries have complete harmony in the field external relations, on the basis of which Pakistan and china have stable, tested, ideal and all inclusive mutual relations base on the sentiments of sincerity. These relations are evident from the following points with respect to historical perspective.

- In 1962, Pakistan supported China diplomatically in India-China border conflict. As a gesture of goodwill, China ceded a controversial area of 750 square miles to Pakistan as a result of an agreement in 1963. indian
→ Pakistan
- Both of the countries undertook an agreement on air transport, according to which Pakistan started PIA flights for china.
- Same fortunate year of 1963 sighted a trade accord of goods exchange between both the countries. In 1964, they created a linkage of telephone and then an agreement of naval trade was signed.
- China has affirmed the stance of Pakistan on Kashmir issue since 1964 and is still carrying on openly.
- After the fall of East Pakistan, China didn't recognize Bangladesh and opposed its membership in United Nations unless Pakistan itself recognized it.
- In 1965 and 1971 Pak-India wars, China gave not only moral, strategic and diplomatic support but defense and economic aid as well.
- Pakistan arranged a secret visit for American foreign Sectary, Henry Kissinger to China that resulted in banding close relationing among the three countries against Russian aggression.
- Pakistan played its part to abolish American opposition against China after which China got permanent membership of United Nations.

- After atomic explosion of India in 1974, Pakistan and China adopted similar policy for atomic technology. Both countries stressed upon the principle of atom free region. In 1986 an atomic pact was signed, result of which three power plant have been established at Chashma (Mianwali) These power plants are now generating electricity in Pakistan.
- In 1978, China co-operated in the construction of 900 km long Karakorum highway that is a symbol of friendship and land connectivity linking China and Pakistan.
- In 1979, when Pakistan started resistance against Russian aggression in Afghanistan, China promptly supported stance of Pakistan.
- Despite of all western sanctions, China used to provide arms to Pakistan military force. It has also provided aid in technical and economic terms for establishing projects like Heavy Mechanical Complex, Electrical Complex Taxila, Heavy Foundry, Aeronautical Complex Kamra, to make Pakistan self-sufficient in the field of defense.
- Manufacturing of Al-Khalid Tanks and JF-17 Thunder Fighters are excellent examples of mutual co-operation between Pakistan and China in the field of defense.
- In industrial sector, China provided its co-operation for the projects of Daud Khel Cement Plant, Guddu Thermal Station, Sports Complex Islamabad and Landhi Tools Factory etc.
- Sandik Project is being made functional with the support of China.
- Chinese companies have invested for and recently completed, new Gwadar Port, that is going to connect and enhance trade relations with Middle Asian countries, as well as have its strategic significance.
- Nuclear explosions of India in 1998 were perceived as an act of hegemony in South Asia, a direct threat against China and stressed upon the international community to prevent India from its contemptible intentions. Whereas the atomic tests of Pakistan were supported by China. Those were considered as the compulsions of Pakistan for safeguarding its national interests and to ensure its security.
- During Kargil conflict of 1999, China advised both countries to show restraint and try to solve the conflicts through negotiations.
- Pakistan acquired the status of observer in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) established in 2005, which included six countries such as China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. On 9th June 2017, in 17th session of SCO, Pakistan got permanent membership of the organization with the

help of China and Russia. SCO is playing an important role in economic cooperation, free trade and foreign investment.

- Vital co-operation of Pakistan and China led to the structuring of a master piece like JF-17 thunder fighter in 2007.
- In 2008, both countries signed a pact for Karakoram railway line and free trade. The splendid Frigate F-22P was also introduced in Pakistan Navy under the same cooperative ventures.
- In 2010, during the visit of a Chinese leader, Wen Jiabao, deals worth of 30 billion dollars were conferred between China and Pakistan. Moreover, China provided 4 helicopters along with a handsome amount of financial aid for rehabilitation work in destructive flood of 2010.
- Pakistan has entrusted the charge of Gwadar Port in 2013 to an official Chinese company named Overseas Port Holdings. In the same year Chinese Prime Minister Lee Quang visited Pakistan to finalize number of trade deals.
- On 5th of July 2013 reportedly a game changer mega project of Pak-China Economic Corridor (CPEC) was approved under which the huge amount of more than 57 billion dollars would be invested in various sectors of Pakistan. It is still in process. It would connect Chinese province Sinkiang to Gwadar port by roads and railway links. It is a multipurpose project that would develop and improve industrial progress, power plants, free industrial zones, orange line trains in Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi metro train project etc.

Such kind of co-operation in trade and political fields has not only enhanced mutual trust but also strengthened sentiments of love and sincerity among the people of both countries. In 2014, Pew Research Centre has conducted a survey about the level of trust and friendship in mutual relationship of Pakistan and China. According to that survey 78% Pakistani love China, on the other hand 11% favoured America (Bethnag Allen; 2015).

- Mutual trade between Pak and China has increased, which has reached about 35 billion dollars in 2015. More than 100 Chinese Companies are working in different fields of Pakistan. In which, Heavy industry, mining, defence industry, roads and Dams Construction, nuclear energy and IT are included.
- In previous years, PM Nawaz Sharif and Army Chief Raheel Sharif along with other government officials had visited China many times in which strategic matters were discussed and practical steps were taken.
- 27 • Similarly, President of China "Xi Jinping" alongwith his wife and other high officials, were very warmly welcomed when they visited Pakistan on 20 April

2015. President of China Mr Xi Jinping reiterated Pak China friendship while addressing the parliament. In this visit 51 MOUs were signed in which some matters were related to CPEC.

An expert and analyst of china's matters Raymond Lee writes while commenting on Pak China relations that;

“We find that China is now engaged in an unprecedented close lateral cooperation with Pakistan across a range of areas. From a domestic, regional, or political perspective; China has shown a willingness to continue strengthening its relations with Pakistan. Therefore, for the foreseeable future, China Pakistan relations as well as the expansion of Chin's influence in Central and South Asia will develop further as China pursue the ‘One Belt One Road’ initiative gradually replacing the US dominated status-quo”

In recent era, As India and America are coming closer to each others. China Concerns against India's absolute monopoly are increasing. Pakistan also considers it a threat to its own security and stability. Naturally, this situation has made Pak China friendship more stable. However these points are pivotal for consideration, keeping in view the demands of new century. So that there may an increase be witnessed in friendship and cooperation.

- Both countries should continue their past policy of non-interference in internal matters of each others.
- China's concerns about a few Pakistani religious groups must be considered and be timely addressed.
- In the past political, social and defence cooperation is going on. It is now needed that the cooperation in trade, economy and technical assistance will be enhanced.
- By doing so, InshaAllah friendly relationship will keep on strengthening day by day through common objectives, and in the environment of mutual trust. It will be boosted up through regional peace and stability along with continuity of the economic progress.

Pak-India Relations

Pakistan and India could not normalize their ties due to mutual distrust in almost 70 years since independence. Both nations kept on living under the shadows of doubtful situation, border line tensions and regular wars. Their governments are engaged in armament race and endless series of blame games are in vogue. The reality is that people of both the countries are keen of mutual cooperation and peace but the leaders have never taken any bold step towards peace. The people of both the nations suffer

from similar issues. So, the people have realization that they can only end poverty, backwardness and social unrest through their mutual co-ordination. Many attempts have been made in this regard, but all these attempts did not reach to its logical conclusion. There emerges an unexpected hurdle, soon after taking a few steps in peaceful direction and the situation remains unturned.

Pakistani leadership always emphasised over the policy of peace and cooperation with India since its independence. As Quaid-e-Azam said in an interview to Reuter's representative on 25th Oct 1947 that;

"First and the foremost, both Dominions must make all out efforts to restore peace and maintain law and order in their respective states that is fundamental. I have repeatedly said that; now that the division of India has been brought about by solemn agreement between the two dominions, we should bury the past and resolve that, despite all that has happened, so we shall remain friend. There are many things which we need from each other as neighbours and we can help each other in diverse ways, morally, materially and politically and thereby raise the prestige and status of both dominions, but before we can make any progress, it is essential that peace must be restored and law and order maintained in both Dominions".

Similarly, our founding father has necessitated the mutual coordination for playing an effective role on international front. But unfortunately, India and Pakistan had not yet forgotten conflicts of colonization age. Many disturbing problems such as the massacre of Muslim population, Kashmir issue, distribution of assets and conflict of irrigation water etc began to appear one by one which enhanced the tensions. Water conflict was resolved in 1960 with the assistance of World Bank through Indus Water Treaty, many other issues got resolved with the passage of time but Kashmir issue remained unsolved and its complexity increased as the time passed on. Indian government entered its army in Kashmir after making a pact with Hindu Raja through manipulation, ignoring the will of Kashmiri people. In response Kashmiri people started independence movement, which turned into an organized war. At last the war ended due to UNO involvement and under its resolution in which it was mentioned that annexation of Kashmir will have to be decided according to the will of Kashmiries. Later on many commissions were appointed by the UNO for establishment of peace and holding of plebiscite in Kashmir, but India made all such efforts unsuccessful by delaying tactics. This issue remained the same as it was, and it is the stumbling block between Indo-Pak relation and creation of permanent peace and a friendship process.

Following are some unpleasant events and the measures which are occasionally taken for the betterment of Pak-India relationship.

1. Kashmir war was stopped by UNO in 1st January 1949. Both countries promised to tackle that issue through plebiscite. But India has not fulfilled its promise till today.
2. In 1950, an accord namely Nehru-Liaquat Pact was made for the safeguarding of minorities but the ink of this accord was not yet dried when India started massacre of Muslims in Bengal and Assam.
3. When Pakistan participated in defence alliances like SEATO and CENTO, India considered it a risk to its security which further deteriorated ties between the countries.
4. Water conflict was resolved in 1960 through Indus-Water treaty, but India has continuously been violating the treaty by constructing various dams consciously ignoring the terms and conditions of the treaty.
5. During the Indo-China war of 1962, Pakistan gave diplomatic favour to China on international forum. This thing further intensified Pak-India relations.
6. After 1965 war, Tashkent Declaration, a peace agreement was settled by the Russian arbitration. But Indian passion remained in rage for becoming atomic power and increasing its military power instead of adopting the way to peace.
7. In 1971, India fully exploited and benefitted from the internal conflicts of Pakistan and lastly bifurcated Pakistan through separation movements.
8. After 1971 war, Simla accord was signed in 1972. Both countries resolved their issues including Kashmir through dialogue. But India never took it seriously.
9. A great sense of insecurity originated in Pakistan after the first India's atomic test in 1974. In response Pakistan had to start its atomic programme, sacrificing its plans for progress and prosperity.
10. Since 1980 both countries are trying to enhance their mutual cooperation through SAARC organizational platform. But no significant result came out because SAARC members were not coming out from the mire of their special interests and ways of thinking.

(Kuldip Nayar, a veteran Indian journalist writes in his essay about the attitude of SAARC member governments. He says that;
 "Infact, they did not think ahead of their regional interests. They never helped their neighbours during time of need. Their past is full of clashes and enmities. They talked about friendship but make policies harmful to others.")
11. In 1980 decade, India put all the blame on Pakistan regarding Freedom movement in Kashmir, the Khalsa movement in Punjab and murder of Indira Ghandi's murder on Pakistan. In those days Indo-Pak tension reached to such extent that armies of both the countries were standing on the border face to face in December

1986. General Zia somehow evaded and sent away the threat of war through the cricket diplomacy.
12. The mutual relation normalised in 1988, due to visits of leaders of both countries. Many meetings were held between Benazir Bhutto and Rajiv Gandhi. An accord was settled for withdrawal of both armies from Siachen. Both countries made atomic installations for avoiding attack. But that normalisation proved temporary and vanished away with the start of armed struggle in Kashmir in 1990's.
 13. In 1999, the environment of coordination and of peace seemed to appear after the Lahore Declaration proclaimed by Nawaz Sharif and Vajpayee. But it could not give desired results due to the opposition of hawkish elements within both nations.
 14. After Kargil war skirmishes in 1999, India threatened to attack on Pakistan while adopting very bitter stance of war, which further deteriorated the situation.
 15. In 2001, Pervez Musharraf and Vajpayee met during Agra summit, but no peace deal could be forged ✓
 16. The dialogues were made between President of Pakistan and PM of India during SAARC conference held in Islamabad in January 2004. Again, in UNO general assembly session, a separate meeting was held between President Musharraf and PM Manmohan Singh, in which Continuation of dialogue and normalization of mutual relations was reaffirmed.
 17. During those contacts, Indian PM Manmohan Singh proclaimed that India will retreat its army in occupied Kashmir during his visit to the valley. In 2006 for building confidence, 5000 Soldiers were recalled. In the same year both Musharraf and Manmohan announced their commitment to fight jointly against terrorism during a meeting. However dialogue on withdrawal of troops from Siachen remained un-successful.
 18. On 18th Feb 2008, a blast in Samjhota Express occurred in which most victims were Muslims. This incident completely blurred the environment of confidence. However, composite dialogue process remained intact. Later on TAPI gas pipeline project plan was accepted and an accord was established to open three new routes for transportation within AJK and occupied Kashmir.
 19. Manmohan Singh and President Asif Ali Zardari gave a gesture to open a trade route between both countries in a meeting. But at the same time Indian consulate in Kabul was attacked, and India levelled the accusation on Pakistani ISI, which made mutual relations once again frosty.
 20. Unfortunately, Pak-India relations became very tense after Mumbai attack on 26th November 2008. India accused Pakistan for this attack and alleged that Intelligence agencies of Pakistan have planned the attack. On the other hand,

Pakistan firmly refuted the involvement of its agencies. India demanded to hand over Hafiz Saeed, the alleged mastermind of attack. Contrary to its demand, Pakistan itself filed a case against Jamaat-ul-Dawa and demanded proofs for its leader Hafiz Saeed.

21. The bitter verbal war and continuous exchange of allegations turned into deployment of armies of both the countries on the border which remained face to face on LOC in Kashmir in 2010. Sometimes firing was exchanged by the troops and threat of war was looming around but it was prevented through the involvement of global powers. However, mutual contacts and on-going dialogue were ended afterward.
22. After a silence of few years, firing at LOC started again in 2013. At last during the UN general assembly session at New York, leaders of both countries talked to each other and agreed to decrease the tension at LOC.
23. In the meanwhile, proofs of Indian agencies involvement in the unrest of Karachi and Baluchistan kept on surfacing and mutual trust decreased gradually due to anti Pakistan stances uttered by the BJP leaders during election campaign. Besides it, violations at LOC by the Indian army in Kashmir continued to put pressure on Pakistan.
24. In these circumstances, Pak Army Chief General Raheel Sharif said at 1st May 2014 that "Kashmir is jugular vein of Pakistan" and warned India that Pak army is fully capable of defeating the nefarious design of India.
25. Despite of Indian offensive mind set and its involvement in Pakistan internal affairs, Pakistan has still preferred regional peace and elimination of mutual bitterness. So Nawaz Sharif accepted the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Modi for the participation of his oath taking ceremony in New Delhi and during their meeting both leaders agreed to ameliorate their mutual ties.
26. During 2014, terrorist attack at Karachi airport and then at Army public school etc continued, but Pakistan showing patience did not blame India directly showing patience and restraint. On the other hand it started "Operation Zarb-e-Azb" to eradicate the terrorism and later on started working on compact and comprehensive anti-terrorism programme named "National Action Plan"
27. Contrary to that, Modi Government has adopted the policy of de-stabilizing and isolating Pakistan from international support, through fabricated propaganda under the nexus America and Afghanistan.
28. To de-track the world attention from freedom movement of Kashmir, India has once again adopted offensive way against Pakistan. Only in September and October 2016 India has done shelling across the border on urban population for 29

Pak-Iran Relations

Pakistan has ancient historical, cultural, traditional, and religious relations with Iran. Many Muslim preachers, saints and sufia came to subcontinent through Iran to spread the light of Islam, and they enlightened people of subcontinent with Islamic teachings.

In subcontinent, most of the Muslim rulers had Persian as a common language. Thus the Persian had not only the status of official and literary language throughout the Muslim rule of eight centuries but all the literature and religious heritage and legacy was present in this language. Due to these historical relationships Iran was the first country that recognized Pakistan as an independent country showing its goodwill gesture. By this way the friendship between both the countries started then, and these brotherly relations kept on strengthening with the passage of time.

There are the basic factors that turned Pak-Iran relations into friendship:

1. In 1949, Pakistani Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan visited Iran and in 1950 Shah-e-Iran visited Pakistan by which both countries came closer to each other.
2. In 1951 when Iran tried to end the Britain hegemony in its oil sector and UK imposed blockade on it, Pakistan openly favored Iran during that conflict.
3. A boundary commission was setup which reached on an amicable agreement for demarcation between Pakistan and Iran in 1956. After that demarcation any possibility of boundary tensions vanished away forever.
4. For mutual coordination in defense sector, Baghdad Pact was signed by Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Iraq and UK under the supervision of America. After the separation of Iraq the pact was named as CENTO. Later on, Pakistan gave up the membership of the treaty in 1979 due its uselessness.
5. When Pakistani embassy was closed in Afghanistan in the wake of an attack in 1963, Shah played an active role to lessen Pak-Afghan tension due to which the disconnected diplomatic relations of two brotherly Islamic countries were restored. Similarly, Iran played a great role in forging conciliation in Pakistan and Malaysia.
6. In 1964 an organization named RCD was established by Pakistan and Turkey and Iran to build up an active cooperation. That agreement opened a new chapter of friendship among the countries.
7. After revolution in Iran, the RCD was restored with new the name as ECO in 1985. Now it has ten member countries, including Afghanistan and six Central Asian republics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan). This organization is playing a great role in economic field. The organization decided to establish a common shipping company and a trading

development bank during its ministerial meeting held in 1993. In summit conference of 2006 a plan was made to provide Central Asian states a path to the ocean.

8. Iran provided materialistic and diplomatic support to Pakistan in the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971. After 1971, Iran provided foreign exchange discount at the time of extreme need which is proof of sincere ties of Iran with Pakistan.
9. In 1973, an economic commission was formed by Pakistan and Iran for the propagation of economic cooperation, through which Pakistan was supported with financial help in the field of railways, textile, fertilizers, sugar and agricultural instruments.
10. After emergence of Bangladesh, Iran did not recognize it till Pakistan itself changed the stance.
11. Both countries help each other financially during natural catastrophe whole heartedly.
In 1976 and 2005 Iran sent a lot of relief aid to Pakistan for the affected persons of the earthquakes of 1976 and 2005. Similarly, Pakistan sent number of relief items for the affected people of Karman earthquake of 1979.
12. In 1979, the people of Iran established an Islamic Government under the guardianship of Khamenei overthrowing the Kingship. And Pakistan immediately accepted this decision and also assured them for any kind of help.
13. Pakistan, being a member of Muslim Ummah Amman committee, sincerely tried to stop Iraq-Iran war.
14. Pakistan and Iran are the members of D-8 group, whose purpose is propagation of development and progress, creating economic and technical cooperation.
15. In 1993, Iran gave full support to Pakistan in formulating Islamabad agreement for the settlement of permanent peace in Afghanistan.
16. Iran has always supported Pakistani stance about Kashmir issue and helped Kashmiries against the Indian brutality. Further, both countries have same views on the problem of Palestine, Bosnia and Afghanistan.
17. In May 1998, when Pakistan made an atomic explosion, Iran supported Pakistan. When America and Western countries imposed economic restrictions on Pakistan, Iran provided it oil at cheap rates.
18. There is a common agreement between Iran and Pakistan for the supply of oil and gas to Pakistan which is going to start.
19. At present, Iran is trying to enrich uranium for peaceful purposes. America and European are dead against to this initiative of Iran. They are politically pressurizing it and threatening for taking severe steps against it. While Pakistan

fully supports the Iran's right of acquiring atomic energy for peaceful purposes and opposes any type of sanctions.

Pervaiz Musharraf Visit

Musharraf visited Iran in December 1999 after coming in power. He discussed the matters regarding Afghan situation especially the common strategy for reconciliation between opponent as well as mutual cooperation with President Khatme.

The Impact of 9/11

Terrorist attack on 9/11 in America, affected the whole world. But its impact on this region was deep rooted. Under the pressure of America, Pakistan had to be the part of Washington alliance against terrorism while America and Iran were deadly against each other and they stood on opposite poles with respect to international setup. In that situation the people of Iran remained suspicious about the prevailing relations.

Hassan Rohani's Visit of Pakistan

Hassan Rohani the secretary of National Security Council of Iran has visited in 2001 in which the matters of mutual interest were discussed and the reservations of Iran were washed out.

President Khatme's Visit

In December 2002, Iranian President Khatme paid three days visit with high powered delegation and he met with President Musharraf and Prime Minister Zafar Ullah Jamali in detail for long time. This delegation remained in Lahore as well as in Islamabad. Many agreements were signed during the meetings. Pakistan, Iran and India gas pipeline came under discussion. By this visit there emerged a new hope friendship and a new era of mutual confidence.

Visit of Prime Minister Jamali

In 2003, Prime Minister of Pakistan Zafar Ullah Jamali visited Iran and discussed for the improvement of economic coordination, regional security and mutual relations to the government of Iran. This visit proved to be very successful and fruitful.

Security Matters

Both brotherly countries have the same stance about the security matters and always helped each other in this field. In 2014, they made an agreement to eliminate the curse of terrorism and planned a program of joint operation against this evil.

Peaceful Nuclear Energy

Pakistan and Iran has adopted the doctrine of "Atom for Peace" and on these grounds Pakistani scientists provided know-how of nuclear technology for peaceful purpose to Iran. Even the observers of IAEA accepted in 2005 that the information was related to nonmilitary technology. Under the severe opposition of America, Pakistan always favored Iran's peaceful atomic energy plan, observing the above-mentioned principle.

Crisis of Middle East:

In this crisis Saudi Arabia and Iran remained extremely against each other, while these are brother countries of Pakistan. So, contrary to wish of either country, Pakistan remained away from this conflict and adopted the policy of impartiality.

Iran Pakistan Gas Pipeline:

This plan remained under slumber due to US resistance. At last, it was finalized in 2009. Under this project a pipeline of 1100 km in Iran and 1000 km in Pakistan would be laid out for provision of gas from Iran to Pakistan. The project is presently under construction.

The Supply of Electricity

In 2009 a treaty of 1000 mega watt for supply of electricity was signed between Iran and Pakistan. For which Iran has promised to provide financial aid worth 50 million pounds for the construction of 170 kilometre long transmission line. This plan is also yet in its initial stages.

The Role of Arbitration in Iran and Saudi Arabia

Pakistan has always tried to lessen the tensions of both the Islamic countries. During the recent Yemen dispute, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Army Chief Raheel Sharif visited both the countries and tried to reconcile them during the tour.

Rouhani's Tour to Pakistan:

In March 2015, the President of Iran visited Pakistan, heading a delegation consisting of 60 members belonging to different fields, such as business and trade etc. Many treaties were signed in this tour and it was resolved to increase the mutual trade up to 3 billion dollars. This tour proved to be beneficial for reformation of friendship and mutual cooperation.