



Prospects and Obstacles in the Bilateral Relations between Pakistan and Turkey

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Abstract: Since gaining independence, Pakistan and Turkey have maintained robust diplomatic relations. There are several connections that encompass trade, culture, spirituality, and similar values. The two fraternal nations have already been collaborating to enhance their commercial cooperation with the aim of achieving success in the global market and establishing trade agreements. Pakistan has had strong diplomatic relations with Turkey since its establishment. Both nations hold comparable perspectives on various global and regional matters. There exists a historical, religious, and cultural connection between Pakistan and Turkey. Both nations are situated in highly significant geostrategic regions and hold considerable importance within the Muslim world due to the robustness of their governments, economies, and military capabilities. Despite the mutual positive sentiments between Islamabad and Ankara, their efforts to foster robust economic and trade relations were unsuccessful. This study employs a chronological historical survey and a qualitative research methodology to examine the dynamics and rationales behind the evolution of bilateral interactions throughout history. Additionally, it examines the factors that have hindered the establishment of robust economic links between the two nations, including security concerns and the shared cultural and religious identities. This study will also examine the temporal stability of these factors and explore the potential implications and challenges that may arise from their future interconnections.

Introduction

The diplomatic ties between Turkey and Pakistan, two countries commonly recognized as friendly, are deeply ingrained and based on their common Islamic cultural principles (Ahmad, 1981). The existence of a substantial connectivity between the populations of the two nations is widely recognized. At various levels, the two nations constantly maintain their interconnections and engage in regular exchange of perspectives regarding the reciprocal and bilateral ties that define the largely Muslim administrations. Pakistan and Turkey maintain cordial diplomatic relations and exhibit a shared dedication to provide reciprocal assistance at times of hardship

(Hussain, 2008). The harmonious relationship between the two countries fosters a distinctive and unprecedented alliance. However, the course of friendship has not always been smooth. The primary objective of this study is to conduct a historical analysis of the bilateral relations between the two nations. The aim is to identify the major factors that have contributed to the limited economic integration, despite the existence of amicable relations. The citizens of these countries have exhibited a notable absence of enmity.

A thorough investigation into the historical underpinnings of the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Turkey is important. These

relationships were established based on the concept of Islamic brotherhood, which existed before the foundation of Pakistan. Prior to the establishment of the current Turkish Republic in 1923 and the subsequent formation of Pakistan, the Muslims of India had longstanding diplomatic relations with the Ottoman government (Nawaz Gilani, 2020). During the 16th century, Sultan Saleem became the Caliph, which allowed him to extend his power across the entire subcontinent. This was due to the fact that the Caliph was considered the sole and legitimate leader of all Muslims. Indian Muslims were part of the military forces that actively participated in the conflicts alongside the subsequent Ottomans. Indian Muslims offered assistance to the Ottomans in several conflicts, such as the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878), the Turkish-Greece War (1897), and the Balkan Wars (1912) (Ginio, 2005).

The presence of a common religious identity among them can be ascribed to this phenomenon. During both the First World War and the Turkish War of Independence, Indian Muslims exhibited steadfast affection and loyalty towards their Turkish counterparts. The Khilafat Movement was initiated by Indian Muslims with the aim of protecting the Caliph from British sympathisers. The Khilafat movement launched a substantial anti-British campaign in order to safeguard the organisation. India provided Muslim assistance to Turkey during the Turkish War of Independence, with a total of 125,000 British Pounds. Although the Caliphate system was dissolved on March 3, 1924, Muslims living in India still had a strong connection to the modern Turkish republic (Tisthammer, 2017).

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern-day Turkey, had a kind view of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan (Ahmad, 2022). Jinnah expressed his deference towards Atatürk. He consistently praised him for his accomplishments. The formation of Pakistan in 1947 was met with much delight by Turkey. Turkey and Pakistan share a deep religious bond since the beginning of their relationship, which has resulted in the formation of bilateral

relationships. Gradually, this friendship would become even more robust.

Significance of the Research

The research has significant implications for regional stability, economic development, and diplomatic cooperation. The bilateral relations between Pakistan and Turkey, as prominent actors within their respective areas, hold substantial potential to shape geopolitical dynamics and foster mutually beneficial progress. Acquiring a thorough comprehension of the prospective opportunities and obstacles within their diplomatic relationship provides useful insights into leveraging historical, cultural, and strategic links to enhance economic collaboration, security cooperation, and diplomatic engagement. Moreover, this research can serve as a strategic blueprint for policymakers, offering them direction in surmounting challenges and capitalising on advantageous conditions to strengthen the partnership between these two nations, ultimately promoting peace and prosperity in the broader region.

Objectives of the Research

The main objective of this study is to comprehensively examine the current political, economic, and security ties between Pakistan and Turkey, with a particular emphasis on the potential opportunities and challenges that characterise their bilateral relationship. This study aims to investigate the potential for enhancing collaboration and identifying the obstacles that hinder progress in bilateral relations through a comprehensive analysis of historical contexts, political dynamics, economic interconnections, and security challenges. The primary objective of this research is to provide valuable insights to policymakers, diplomats, and stakeholders through a comprehensive analysis of the various elements that impact the bilateral relationship between Pakistan and Turkey. This will facilitate the process of making well-informed decisions and foster enhanced cooperation between the two nations.

Literature Review

First treaty between the two nations; treaty of friendship, 1951

The signing of a treaty of friendship in July 1951 marked the establishment of a foundational framework for the friendly relations between Pakistan and Turkey (Colakoğlu, 2012). The aforementioned agreement has made a substantial contribution to the progress of bilateral relations between the two nations. The security partnership between Turkey and Pakistan was officially established by the signing of the Treaty of Eternal Friendship in 1951 (Karim, 2023). Consequently, there was a heightened occurrence of coordination among the aforementioned entities, namely the United States and NATO. As a manifestation of its allegiance to Western powers, Turkey dispatched its military forces to participate in the Korean War. The accession of Turkey to NATO in 1952 granted it an institutional framework, facilitating its concentration of foreign policy efforts on the Western alliance. American military assistance to Pakistan began in 1954 (Khan, 2023). The Turkish government underscored the significance of the deal with Pakistan in fostering peace and development within the region, while simultaneously safeguarding its diplomatic ties with India. Adnan Menderes, the Prime Minister of Turkey, assumed the position of a mediator in the Pakistan–Afghanistan hostilities.

Pakistan faced substantial obstacles following its attainment of independence. Throughout the Kashmir conflict, it engaged in combat with India (BBC, 2019). The establishment of diplomatic relations with other nations across the globe remained imperative. A separation was present between the Western bloc, which was under the leadership of the United States, and the Soviet bloc. Due to its considerable size, India was regarded as a significant country where both political forces aimed to build a stronghold. During the period of Jawaharlal Nehru's reign, China and India enjoyed a cordial relationship. Pakistan required partners with the capacity to face it promptly. To foster positive relationships,

the entity embraced a Western viewpoint and demonstrated a predilection for Muslim nations. Turkey voiced apprehensions over the security of the Soviet Union. During that particular time frame, it did not hold any affiliations with any coalition. The country under consideration forged an alliance with the Allies during the Second World War, albeit subsequent to the cessation of hostilities. It was evident that the country wanted to associate itself with the Western alliance to reduce the perceived danger from the Soviet Union. In 1949, it commenced the process of making preparations to join NATO and be assigned to its security hierarchy (Aljazeera, 2023).

Hence, Pakistan and Turkey both voiced concerns about the security of their countries, resulting in an increasing closeness between them as nations with Muslim-majority populations. The founders of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and subsequently Liaquat Ali Khan, prioritised the cultivation of robust diplomatic ties with Muslim nations, with a specific emphasis on Turkey (Clary, 2022). The initiation of military collaboration between the two countries began in 1951, aligning with the official establishing of a diplomatic relationship. Hence, the two countries formed their first formal agreement. Turkey's accession to NATO in 1952 led to an augmentation of the Western military alliance's influence on Turkey's diplomatic and security strategies. A robust alliance was formed between the United States and Pakistan, wherein Pakistan was provided with its maiden military aid in 1954.

The two states were enlarging their alliance with Western powers to hinder the expansion of the Soviet Union. The Friendship and Cooperation Accord, signed by Turkey and Pakistan in February 1954, was characterised as an economic and cultural agreement in a joint statement. In 1955, Pakistan became a member of the Baghdad Pact, which included Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and England (Sanjian, 1997). This alliance was established with the objective of mitigating the influence exerted by the Soviet Union. The Pact has effectively enabled the convergence of both

nations. As a result, the two states exhibited resistance towards communism, not only with the aim of protecting the Western bloc, but also with the intention of shielding the Muslim world from the potential consequences of communism. During this particular time frame, Turkey extended diplomatic support to Pakistan and Afghanistan in order to solve the issues they faced individually.

The Turkish prime minister, Adnan Menderes, facilitated a forum for both nations to diplomatically address their differences (Dağcı et al., 2013). During this period, Turkey dispatched a rescue and help team to the districts of Pakistan that were impacted by flooding. Adnan Menderes embarked on a diplomatic mission to Pakistan in March 1956, aiming to strengthen diplomatic relations between the two nations and address concerns over the negative perception of the Baghdad Pact in the Arab area. In July of the aforementioned year, President Iskandar Mirza of Pakistan undertook a diplomatic delegation to Turkey with the objective of initiating negotiations regarding economic relations between the two countries, while also addressing a range of matters pertaining to the Soviet Union, the Baghdad Pact, Kashmir, Cyprus, and the surrounding region. President Mirza has openly requested Turkey to provide a conclusive declaration that aligns with Pakistan's position over the issue of Kashmir. The rationale behind this request arises from Turkey's neutral posture over Cyprus, whereas Pakistan has shown its support for Turkey's position in the region. Nevertheless, the level of unity between the two nations remained constant throughout this period.

In 1957, a customs union agreement was negotiated between the United States and the states of the Baghdad Pact (Eytan, 2018). In order to counter Soviet propaganda, the United States commenced its radio broadcasts in these nations. The United States Congress has proposed the establishment of a road between Istanbul and Karachi as part of the economic package offered by the United States to both nations. The

transition in governmental leadership during the 1950s had a little impact on the dynamics of bilateral relations between the two states. General Ayub Khan's military coup led to the disintegration of civilian governance. In contrast, Ayub Khan expressed a commitment to maintaining robust diplomatic ties with the United States. The individual in question engaged in a security agreement with the United States in the year 1959. The Baghdad Pact's durability has been subject to scrutiny because to the rise of the Baathist government in Iraq and its subsequent affiliation with the Soviet Union. The Pact was rejected by the newly elected Iraqi government. The United States ultimately achieved the implementation of a requirement for all member countries to append their signature to their national security treaties. However, attempts were made to restore the Pact in accordance with the domain of business. The countries of the Baghdad Pact convened for a summit meeting in Karachi on January 16, 1959. The main topics covered at the summit included telecommunication, free commerce, road development, and port modernization.

Indo-Pak Rivalry and Turkish Role

Pakistan and India engaged in two conflicts, in 1965 and 1971, regarding the territorial disputes of Kashmir and East Pakistan (Schumann, 2020). In the context of the 1965 conflict, Turkey provided Pakistan with comprehensive moral, economic, and military support. A palace coup occurred in Turkey on May 27, 1960. Pakistan experienced a similar situation in recent years. The relationship between the two countries remained unchanged with the change in guards. Following this juncture, there is a notable occurrence of military intervention in the domestic affairs of both nations. President Ayub Khan dispatched Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the foreign minister of Pakistan, to prevent the military from carrying out the execution of Adnan Menderes, the former prime minister of Turkey. He also proposed the notion of conducting trials for Menderes in Pakistan. In 1959, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, and England became members of CENTO following the dissolution of

the Baghdad Pact (Cihat Göktepe, 1999). Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey, geographically proximate nations, have collectively opted to collaborate in combating drug trafficking and advancing their customs union and technological capabilities. In 1962, telephone connections were constructed connecting the three countries, facilitating air travel between them. Both nations provided mutual assistance in addressing global challenges. The bilateral relations between the two nations deteriorated subsequent to Turkey's deployment of military forces to assist India during the Indo-China War in 1962. Pakistan exhibited a robust reaction towards Turkey. Bangladesh expressed dissatisfaction with the assistance provided by CENTO countries to India in its conflict against communist China, prompting Pakistan to reciprocate. Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey collaborated to form the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in 1964.

The institution in question was not influenced by the security criteria set by Western nations. The development of RCD can be attributed to the growing unhappiness among Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey with regards to their diplomatic relations with Western states. The institution experienced a short duration of inception and thereafter underwent a name alteration to the Economic Cooperation institution (ECO) throughout the 1980s. The objective of RCD was to stimulate economic growth in these three nations (Yeşilbursa, 2009). Subsequently, the diplomatic relationships between Turkey and Western nations began to deteriorate for both entities. Turkey expressed its dissatisfaction with the Western assistance provided to Greek Cyprus during the Cyprus crisis of 1964.²³ In reaction to the imposition of an arms restriction by the United States on both India and Pakistan during the 1965 conflict, Pakistan adopted Western strategies. After implementing this strategic shift, Pakistan shifted its attention towards the Muslim world and acknowledged China as a potential ally for defence collaboration, rather than relying on Western countries. During the Indo-Pak conflict, Turkey abstained from providing assistance to Pakistan. However, a request for the suspension of

hostilities was dispatched. However, it dispatched weaponry valued at \$5 million to Pakistan, as per a pre-established agreement that had been agreed before the start of the conflict. Pakistan abstained from exerting pressure on Ankara to implement any additional actions.

However, when the situation in Cyprus deteriorated, Pakistan informed Ankara of its preparedness to deploy military men to Turkey in the event of a conflict between Greece and Turkey. The notion was evidently grounded in common religious and cultural beliefs with its Turkish equivalents, in anticipation of a potential Greek invasion of Turkey. The nations participating in the Regional Cooperation Treaty (RCD) have exhibited a dominant consensus about Cyprus, Kashmir, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, and the Middle East (Yeşilbursa, 2009). Turkey has consistently advocated for the rights of Kashmir since 1947, when India assumed sovereignty over the region. Ali ğahin, a member of parliament, has expressed the Turkish populace's dedication to continually providing assistance to the marginalised individuals in Kashmir as they strive to attain self-determination. The Embassy of Pakistan (2021) has expressed Turkey's commitment to providing ongoing support for the Kashmir conflict until a peaceful resolution is achieved, in line with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the aspirations of the Kashmiri population.

The Bilateral Relationship in the Post-Cold War Era

Contrary to previous times, the bilateral relations were relatively stable during the 1990s. Turkey was greatly concerned about the collapse of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in 1991 (Özkan, 2020). The Turkish Empire acquired influence in the Balkans, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. Pakistan played a significant role in maintaining peace in Afghanistan after to the withdrawal of the Soviet Union. Both nations also experienced challenges pertaining to their respective governments. The region experienced significant political and economic instability. Following the

conclusion of bipolarity, the diplomatic ties between the two nations deteriorated significantly. Despite the fact that Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel prioritised the economic aspect of relations during his visit to Pakistan in 1992, it constituted a significant advancement during that period. A Turkish company emerged as the winner of the 165 km Peshawar-Islamabad route, and Turkey contributed \$600 million to Pakistan's highway project (Meed, 1997). Furthermore, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey have expressed their intention to include the six recently emancipated Central Asian Republics in the Economic Community (ECO).

However, these three nations, along with Saudi Arabia, were engaged in a competition for dominance in the region. In 1993, Turkey and Pakistan simultaneously had female prime ministers. At the outset, this was the situation. Benazir Bhutto's inaugural official visit to Turkey encountered unfavourable circumstances. Due to the absence of a meeting with her Turkish colleague Tans Ciller in Istanbul, she was compelled to abbreviate her stay in the city. Pakistan underperformed in managing this situation. The agreement that was established during Demirel's travels was promptly terminated subsequent to Bhutto's visit to Turkey, resulting in a political schism between Islamabad and Ankara. In response, Turkey implemented a restriction on the procurement of cotton from Pakistan. In 1994, a consensus was reached between Islamabad and Ankara about the Bosnian War. This development resulted in improved relations between the two nations. Bhutto and Ciller jointly travelled to Bosnia-Herzegovina with the purpose of raising awareness about the deplorable living circumstances of the local population. In March 1995, President Demirel attended an Economic Community (ECO) summit in Pakistan to address the topics of unity and progress. The relationship between the two countries remained largely unchanged during the latter half of the 1990s due to the prevailing political instability in both nations. The conflict between Turkey's military and civilian

administration commenced on February 28, 1997. Subsequently, the nation had a crisis due to the perceived lack of safety inside its coalition governments. Pakistan was preparing for its fourth military coup when General Musharraf deposed the democratically elected government led by Nawaz Sharif. Following the September 11 attacks in the United States, Pakistan emerged as one of the initial nations targeted by the United States in its counterterrorism campaign. Pakistan has had a persistent condition of instability since the year 2003. The impact of NATO's involvement in Afghanistan during this period, as well as its implications for the future of Afghanistan, exerted influence on the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Turkey (Fürtig, 2014). Due to the occurrence of natural catastrophes, internal conflicts, and various other challenges in Pakistan, Turkey emerged as the most probable source of material and political assistance. Pakistan received substantial assistance from Turkey at the occurrence of these two significant natural calamities. In addition to assistance, it dispatched rescue teams, provisions, and medical resources. The floods have resulted in significant destruction of Pakistan's agricultural land and infrastructure. Turkey utilised both its governmental and commercial entities to provide assistance to Pakistan.

Despite their intense animosity and disagreement with the Taliban's seizure of Afghanistan, Turkey provided political assistance to both Pakistan and Afghanistan. On April 29, 2007, a trilateral summit took place in Ankara, with the chiefs of state from both nations. The Ankara Declaration was publicly released subsequent to negotiations with the Presidents of Pakistan, Karzai and Musharraf. The objective is to enhance collaboration among the three nations. The trilateral meeting persisted in the subsequent years. There was a request for increased collaboration to facilitate visa acquisition for business professionals, while Turkey initiated the modernization of Pakistan's F-16 fighter aircraft. During this period, there was frequent exchange of visits between high-ranking officials from both

nations. Since assuming the position of prime minister in 2002, Recep Erdogan, the current president of Turkey, has made multiple visits to Pakistan. I have made three visits to the White House and served as prime minister for seven tours. The Presidents and prime ministers of Pakistan have made multiple visits to Turkey. Attendees of these esteemed formal gatherings also fostered stronger interpersonal connections and provided mutual assistance, particularly on a global scale. The amount of collaboration between the two countries has significantly increased compared to previous times.

Potential Difficulties and Gains from Bilateral Relations

Pakistan and Turkey are geographically situated in regions characterised by challenging security circumstances. This is due to the fact that both nations were subjected to the Cold War and contributed to its consequences within their own territories. Since its establishment, Pakistan has maintained amicable and transparent relations with other nations. However, it is through conversation that the true essence of friendship and collaboration can be uncovered. The task of transforming a positive reputation into significant collaborations that can benefit both nations appears insignificant. Pakistan and Turkey recognise the significance of collaboration and the potential for substantial advantages for both nations and the global community. Enhancing the relationship could be facilitated by implementing structural modifications, such as fostering international trade, promoting commercial activities, and encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI). Pakistan requires the development of its infrastructure, while Turkey possesses a substantial amount of it and is willing to assist Pakistan. The security situation in both Pakistan and Turkey is intricate due to their strategic location in significant geographical regions. Both of these nations experienced the repercussions of the turmoil in their respective regions throughout and following the Cold War. Working with Pakistan since its inception has been a delightful experience.

However, the essence of camaraderie and companionship is predominantly conveyed through verbal communication. Insufficient efforts have been made to transform current friendships into genuine ones that can be mutually advantageous. The primary area of contention between the two nations pertains to the management of their economic and trade relations. Both nations have expressed their desire to enhance their economic relations on several occasions; nevertheless, tangible measures have not been implemented in this regard. Several fundamental factors contribute to this phenomenon, including: Pakistani textiles have been liable to pay safeguard fees in Turkey since 2011.

Consequently, there has been a decline in Pakistan's exports. Furthermore, there has been a recent increase in the tax rates imposed on carpets and rugs, potentially exacerbating the negative impact on Pakistani exports. Pakistan is not included in Turkey's roster of nations that have been granted GSP Plus status by the European Union (Arab News, 2021). The omission of both Pakistan and Armenia is a noteworthy observation. The annual trade volume between Turkey and India exceeds \$9 billion. India has just surpassed Pakistan in terms of its trading relations with Turkey. The economy of Turkey has had significant growth in the past decade, primarily attributed to improved economic and political initiatives. Conversely, Pakistan had numerous challenges and its economy lagged behind the rest of the region. The economic growth of Turkey is advantageous for Pakistan. The complexities associated with bilateral trade Pakistan and Turkey are geographically situated in regions characterised by challenging security conditions. Both countries were impacted by the Cold War and actively participated in the subsequent years within their respective regions. Since its establishment, Pakistan has maintained amicable and transparent relations with other nations. However, it is through conversation that the true essence of friendship and collaboration can be uncovered. The process of transforming a

positive reputation into lucrative relationships appears to need no effort.

Pakistan and Turkey could enhance their friendship by facilitating open communication between individuals. Individuals from both nations express positive sentiments towards one another, despite their limited familiarity with one another. The youth in Turkey possess limited knowledge of the geographical location of Pakistan. A significant portion of their knowledge of Pakistan is derived from Western sources, the majority of which is of suboptimal quality. The populace of Pakistan is currently experiencing a similar phenomenon. There is less communication between Pakistanis and Turks. Insufficient mutual knowledge hinders our ability to develop a deeper understanding of one another. The presence of Turkish academics and leaders in Pakistan is limited. Sources from the Western region must be utilised. Pakistan is also accurate. No scholars or study centres are currently conducting research on Turkey. Furthermore, it should be noted that none of the countries own any cultural centres. Throughout the years, the relationship between Turkey and Pakistan has experienced both domestic and global political fluctuations. The being was subjected to external assault and experienced internal disorder. Turkey once again demonstrated its commitment by providing extensive assistance to a longstanding ally. Under the leadership of Recep Tayyip Erdogan, there has been an improvement in the bilateral relations between Turkey and Pakistan.

In 2003, an Al-Qaida assault in Istanbul resulted in the loss of 60 lives and caused injuries to 650 others. Turkey faced a significant security threat. Al-Qaida was expanding its dominion throughout the nation. The Turkish police apprehended 16 terrorists affiliated with Ansar al-Islam. Al-Qaida provided assistance to these terrorists during the 2004 assault on the NATO summit in Istanbul. Al-Qaida posed a significant threat to the United States and its allies. Turkey, a close ally of the United States, was also facing a precarious situation. In order to address such risks, Ankara maintained vigilant oversight over

all of its security institutions. In December, Ayman al-Zawahiri, the commander of Al-Qaida, expressed his opposition to secularism in Turkey and its diplomatic relations with other nations, highlighting their significance (Cragin, 2014). I am currently facing challenges pertaining to the economy and the strategic economic plan. Despite the enduring official relations between the two nations, it is peculiar that their longstanding alliances have not resulted in increased economic and trade collaboration. Due to the limited availability of transportation options between Turkey and Pakistan, there exists a viewpoint among certain individuals advocating for the establishment of a goods line and regular private vessel service connecting Karachi and Istanbul. There is a widespread desire among individuals for enhanced collaboration among enterprises, tourism, scientists, technology, and money. It is imperative to establish a public venue in Istanbul that facilitates the exhibition of Pakistani merchants' merchandise. In the year 2022, the bilateral trade between Pakistan and Turkey amounted to a total value of \$377 million. Additionally, a sum of \$80 million was invested in Turkey, as reported by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Relations in 2022.

Since 2009, Turkey has made direct investments over \$300 million in Pakistan. Zorlu Energy is a Turkish enterprise that has successfully developed several autonomous green energy initiatives. In 2016, Koc Holding, a Turkish corporation, acquired Dawlance, a Pakistani company, for a total sum of \$258 million. Arcelik was the home appliances business of the corporation. Since 2012, the handling of solid waste in Lahore has been entrusted to two Turkish enterprises, a development of significant importance for the bilateral relationship between the two nations. There exists a significant potential for the expansion of strategic collaboration between Islamabad and Ankara; nonetheless, the level of economic and business engagement between these two nations remains notably limited. Enhancing commercial relations between the two nations is crucial for sustaining

these partnerships over an extended period. Pakistan may consider exploring the potential of Turkey as a gateway to Europe, while simultaneously using Pakistan's role as a strategic port for the Indian Ocean, China, and the Far East. In both the European and Asian corporate environments, there exists a mutual commitment to safeguarding each other's best interests. Additionally, they possess a significant capacity to collaborate with Central Asia and the broader region. If Turkey adopts proactive measures, it can facilitate its transformation into an Asian power rather than solely a European one. Establishing connections among diverse organisations, including those of a political, economic, and cultural nature... The growth of Turkey's building industry appears to be reaching a plateau. The nation may be inclined to shift its focus towards Pakistan, particularly in the realm of constructing cost-effective residences. Pakistan stands to benefit from Turkey's agricultural enterprises, particularly those engaged in milk processing. They have the ability to dispatch merchandise to Istanbul and provide assistance. Pakistan ranks fourth globally in milk production, nevertheless, for affluent clientele, we continue to procure cheese from the European Union. Pakistan has the potential to address this requirement as well. Establishing institutions in

Pakistan is a highly effective strategy for Turkey to leverage its soft power in order to enhance its influence. Consider establishing campuses for esteemed educational institutions in Pakistan. Pakistan lags behind other nations in terms of the quantity of universities providing tertiary education. English language acquisition holds significant importance for individuals residing in Turkey. Funds can be invested in this venture from Pakistan. Some prestigious institutions in Turkey have established English language teaching institutes in the country. Pakistan and Turkey have the potential and desire to collaborate in the domains of security, academia, and culture (Khan, 2020). Pakistan stands as the sole nation with a Muslim majority that possesses nuclear power and exhibits highly sophisticated defensive technologies. Turkey

possesses significant advantages in various sectors, such as drones, aviation, shipbuilding, and other related domains. Collaboration in defence is mutually beneficial for both nations. Islamabad and Turkey do not have any conflicting interests. In contrast, their aspiration is to collaborate in the future across several domains, encompassing trade, culture, and security.

Conclusion

Turkey supports Pakistan in Kashmir and Afghanistan. It backs Kashmiri independence. Bilateral relations began with Pakistan's 1947 independence. Religion and culture shaped partnerships. In the 1950s, security initiatives enhanced bilateral relations most. To counter the Soviet threat, Pakistan and Turkey joined the West. The Baghdad Pact agreed to resist Muslim communism. After supporting Western bloc security methods in the 1960s, both nations began building RCD bilateral relations by the mid-1960s. After the 1965 war, Pakistan wanted closer ties with China. The US's Cyprus stance damaged Turkey-US relations. Both states militarised in 1970s. Turkish military action in Cyprus established Bangladesh from Pakistan's east. Pakistan heavily backed Turkey in Cyprus. It increased national security collaboration. Security strategy kept Turkey and Pakistan in Western alliances throughout the 1950s and 1980s. Both the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Iranian Islamic Revolution had huge impacts. These events endangered Western alliance interests in the region. Both nations worry about Iran's Islamist and communist politics. Kenan and Zia Even attempted military coups and sought US ties.

After the Cold War, relations ended in the 1990s. Ankara focused on the Balkans and Central Asian Republics after the Soviet Union disintegrated, while Pakistan stabilised Afghanistan. NATO stressed Afghanistan for Turkey and Pakistan in the 2000s. Turkey and Pakistan stabilised NATO-member Afghanistan. Relations improved following AKP win. Political and security developments matter. Turkey hosts a

trilateral summit that helps Pakistan and Afghanistan diplomatically. Good relations haven't improved business. Both nations believe economic linkages should underpin bilateral relations. Action must follow camaraderie and fraternity. Turkey connects Asia and Europe and is connected to Pakistan, making it vital. Pakistan-Turkey and Muslim-world relations are assumed. Pakistan wants to maintain tight ties with Turkey because of their shared vision for the Muslim world and potential to strengthen West-Muslim relations. Links allow both states to lead in UN, OIC, and ECO. Both nations may solve economic problems with bilateral collaboration.

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