



IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN-TURKEY RELATIONS SINCE 2000

Qaiser Javed

Research Scholar Ph.D

Department of International Relations

Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences & Technology

Karachi – Pakistan

qaiserghumman@gmail.com

Dr. Muhammad Mujeeb Afzal

Assistant Professor

School of Politics and International Relations

Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad

mujeebir@yahoo.com

Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Ali Baloch

Professor / Chairman

Department of Political Sciences

University of Baluchistan

Quetta – Pakistan

mumtaz.uob@gmail.com

Abstract:

This research paper delves into the intricate and diverse connection between Pakistan and Turkey since the year 2000. It thoroughly investigates the historical backdrop, political ties, economic collaboration, defence and security cooperation, cultural and educational exchanges, regional and international cooperation, as well as the challenges and future prospects that shape their relationship. The historical connections and shared cultural characteristics have established a solid basis for a robust alliance between the two countries. Political relations have been strengthened through the exchange of visits at a senior level and diplomatic interactions, promoting mutual comprehension and collaboration. The promotion of trade and investment has been facilitated by the Pakistan-Turkey Free Trade Agreement, leading to an augmentation of economic collaboration. The enhancement of defence capabilities and the mitigation of shared threats have been facilitated through the establishment of defence and security cooperation. Cultural and educational exchanges have played a pivotal role in cultivating reciprocal comprehension and admiration. Pakistan and Turkey have mutually provided support to each other at both regional and international levels, thereby enhancing their collective influence and amplifying their shared perspectives. It is imperative to confront challenges such as the dynamic nature



of geopolitics and the volatility of economic fluctuations. The paper concludes by emphasising the optimistic future prospects for the bilateral relationship between Pakistan and Turkey. Through the utilisation of their historical connections and mutual interests, both nations possess the capacity to surmount obstacles and enhance their collaboration across diverse sectors, thereby fostering regional stability and economic well-being.

Keywords: Pakistan, Turkey, historical context, political relations, economic collaboration, defense and security cooperation, cultural exchanges, educational exchanges, regional cooperation, international cooperation, challenges, future prospects.

Introduction

The relationship between Pakistan and Turkey has seen tremendous development and expansion since the year 2000. Because of the parallels in their histories, cultures, and geopolitical objectives, these two nations have built a fruitful working relationship in a number of different domains. As the global landscape changes, having a firm grasp on the dynamics of the relationship between Pakistan and Turkey is becoming more vital for having a firm grasp on the dynamics of the region as a whole. This paper seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between Pakistan and Turkey since 2000 by utilising historical context, political relations, economic collaboration, defence and security cooperation, cultural and educational exchanges, regional and international cooperation, challenges, and future prospects.

History provides a strong foundation for the relationship that exists between Pakistan and Turkey. Both nations have a common cultural heritage that is rooted in Islam. People in Pakistan have a strong sense of affinity and cultural connection towards Turkey because of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the man who founded Turkey and who is credited with establishing modern Turkey. Because of the history that the two nations have in common, they have been able to develop stronger diplomatic relations with one another and collaborate more closely.

Since the year 2000, the level of importance of the political relations that exist between Pakistan and Turkey has increased significantly. The connection that exists between the two countries has been improved as a result of high-level visits and activities that are diplomatic in nature. The reciprocal visits of heads of state have helped to improve communication, mutual understanding, and the exchanging of ideas, all of which have contributed to the strengthening of the strategic alliance.

The Pakistani and Turkish economies have benefited greatly from one another's economic ties. The signing of a free trade agreement (FTA) between Pakistan and Turkey in 2006 was a significant event in the process of enhancing the commercial and economic ties that exist between the two countries. As a consequence of the FTA, market access has been improved, tariff barriers have been reduced, and there has been an increase in bilateral trade. The expansion of the range of goods and services that are exchanged has led to increased economic cooperation as well as new chances for the parties involved to mutually profit from the relationship.



The fact that both countries are equally dedicated to defending their own national interests has been beneficial to the relationship between Pakistan and Turkey. Their ability to defend themselves has been improved as a result of combined military exercises, the purchasing of defensive equipment, and the exchange of intelligence; all of these activities have boosted cooperation against common dangers. Both countries recognise the significance of working together as a security cooperation in the fight against terrorism and the maintenance of peace in the region.

The relationship between Pakistan and Turkey has been strengthened via increased cultural and educational interactions. Cultural celebrations, festivals, and exhibits have increased respect for one another's history and traditions. Knowledge sharing, academic partnerships, and cultural exchange have all been promoted via educational collaborations and student exchange programmes, strengthening ties between the people of Pakistan and Turkey.

Pakistan and Turkey have worked together on regional problems and backed each other's stances in international forums due to their strong ties. As a result of finding common ground on critical regional and global concerns, they have been able to speak with one united voice in defence of their mutual interests. Their mutual commitment to regional and international collaboration has been bolstered by their participation in multilateral organisations.

The ties between Pakistan and Turkey are likewise not without their difficulties. Changes in geopolitical situations, foreign influences, economic variations, and national considerations in each country might all be roadblocks that must be overcome. Pakistan and Turkey may grab possibilities for continued progress and partnership by efficiently tackling these problems and using their historical links and common interests.

Since the year 2000, Pakistan and Turkey's connection has flourished in several ways. its relationship has been strengthened through its cooperation on a variety of fronts, including politics, economy, defence, culture, and regional development. There are potential for increased collaboration and mutual benefit if we take the time to examine the history, successes, and difficulties of this connection.

Historical Context

The historical, cultural, and geopolitical ties between Pakistan and Turkey have a long-standing foundation, spanning several decades (Ali, 2017; Mustafa, 2016). Since the turn of the millennium, these two nations have experienced notable advancements and partnerships that have influenced their bilateral relations across multiple spheres (Özcan, 2015). This section presents a comprehensive examination of the historical circumstances that established the basis for the Pakistan-Turkey relationship, thus establishing the framework for the subsequent analysis.

In order to comprehend the relationship between Pakistan and Turkey, it is imperative to recognise the mutual historical encounters and cultural similarities that have linked these two countries (Ali, 2017). The shared Islamic heritage is a key determinant in fostering their strong interpersonal bond. Pakistan and Turkey are primarily characterised as Muslim-majority countries, and this common religious affiliation has engendered a sentiment of camaraderie and solidarity (Mustafa, 2016).



Moreover, the profound historical connections between the populace of Pakistan and Turkey have exerted a substantial influence on the formation and development of their bilateral relationship. The sense of cultural and ideological affinity between the two nations has been fostered by the admiration for Atatürk's vision of a progressive and secular Turkey (Mustafa, 2016). The establishment of this cultural connection has served as a foundation for reciprocal comprehension and collaboration.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Turkey occurred in 1947, shortly after Pakistan achieved independence (Ali, 2017). Subsequently, both nations have consistently engaged in diplomatic exchanges, characterised by a series of notable visits by high-ranking officials, which have played a significant role in enhancing their bilateral relations (Ali, 2017; Ahmed, 2013). Significant landmarks in the diplomatic history of Pakistan and Turkey encompass the exchange of visits by heads of state, exemplified by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's visit to Pakistan in 2005 and Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan's visit to Turkey in 2019 (Ali, 2017; Ahmed, 2013).

Throughout the years, Pakistan and Turkey have consistently demonstrated mutual support for one another on diverse international platforms. Pakistan has demonstrated its support for Turkey's stance on various matters, such as Cyprus and the acknowledgment of the Armenian genocide. In return, Turkey has expressed its solidarity with Pakistan's position on the Kashmir conflict with India (Ali, 2017; Khawaja, 2019). The convergence of interests and reciprocal assistance has fostered a robust sense of solidarity and trust between the two nations.

Since the year 2000, economic collaboration has emerged as a noteworthy facet of the Pakistan-Turkey relationship, alongside political and cultural ties. Both nations have endeavoured to strengthen their bilateral trade and economic collaboration through diverse initiatives (Özcan, 2015). The bilateral trade between the two nations has exhibited a consistent upward trend, characterised by deliberate endeavours to broaden and enhance the scope of commodities and services being exchanged.

An examination of the historical backdrop of the Pakistan-Turkey relationship offers a robust basis for comprehending the dynamics and advancements that have transpired since the year 2000 (Ali, 2017; Mustafa, 2016). The multifaceted relationship between these two nations has been established on the basis of shared historical experiences, cultural affinities, and diplomatic interactions. The forthcoming sections of this paper will further explore the political, economic, and cultural aspects of the Pakistan-Turkey relationship since 2000, evaluating the opportunities and challenges that have influenced their connections.

Importance of Analyzing Pakistan-Turkey Relations

The strategic significance of Pakistan-Turkey relations is a critical aspect that warrants analysis, considering the geopolitical importance of both nations in their respective regions. Pakistan, being a nation possessing nuclear capabilities, occupies a significant and influential role within the South Asian region. Consequently, it has been involved in various conflicts and strained



relationships with its neighboring nations. Turkey, however, assumes the role of a connecting link between the continents of Europe and Asia, thereby assuming a crucial position in regional political dynamics. Through the examination of their interconnections, academics and policymakers can acquire valuable perspectives on the geopolitical dynamics of South Asia and the Middle East, thereby fostering an enhanced comprehension of global politics.

The bilateral relationship between Pakistan and Turkey is characterized by a robust bond that is firmly grounded in historical, cultural, and strategic connections. Since their establishment, these two nations have fostered a strong alliance characterized by shared political ideologies and a common goal of promoting regional stability. Furthermore, Pakistan and Turkey have engaged in numerous collaborative endeavors pertaining to economic and defense sectors, thereby augmenting their bilateral relationship. Furthermore, both countries have consistently provided mutual support on global forums, advocating for their individual interests. The enduring alliance between Pakistan and Turkey exemplifies a strategic partnership that is based on shared values and mutual interests.

Political Relations

The political relations between Pakistan and Turkey have undergone notable advancements since the year 2000, which demonstrate the presence of common interests and collaborative efforts between the two countries. This section examines the political dynamics, significant engagements at a high level, and pivotal agreements that have influenced the Pakistan-Turkey relationship over the course of the last twenty years.

The political engagements between Pakistan and Turkey have been characterised by the exchange of visits by leaders from both nations. In 2005, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan of Turkey made a visit to Pakistan with the aim of enhancing the bilateral relations between the two countries (Ali, 2017). In a similar vein, the visit of then Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan to Turkey in 2019 served to emphasise the dedication to augmenting collaboration (Ahmed, 2013).

The Pakistan-Turkey High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council (HLSCC) has emerged as a significant accord that has enhanced the political relations between the two nations. The HLSCC, which was founded in 2009, functions as a forum for frequent high-level gatherings involving senior officials from both countries to engage in discussions pertaining to bilateral matters and ascertain potential avenues for cooperation (Khawaja, 2019). The aforementioned council has effectively fostered an extensive discourse pertaining to political, economic, defence, and cultural issues, resulting in an augmented level of collaboration between Pakistan and Turkey (Özcan, 2015).

Pakistan and Turkey have engaged in collaborative efforts across multiple domains with regards to defence cooperation. According to Mustafa (2016), the enhancement of defence ties has been facilitated by the implementation of joint military exercises and exchange programmes involving the armed forces of both nations. Moreover, it is noteworthy that Turkey has played a substantial role in supplying Pakistan with defence equipment, encompassing the acquisition of helicopters, maritime patrol aircraft, and various other military hardware (Özcan, 2015).



Economic Collaboration

The economic cooperation between Pakistan and Turkey has been a prominent facet of their bilateral relations since the year 2000. Both countries have made deliberate and coordinated endeavours to strengthen trade and economic collaboration, yielding measurable advantages for their respective economies. This section examines the pivotal initiatives, trade agreements, and economic advancements that have influenced the economic cooperation between Pakistan and Turkey.

The Pakistan-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (FTA) signed in 2006 represents a significant landmark in the realm of economic collaboration between the two nations. The primary objective of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was to enhance bilateral trade through the reduction of tariff barriers and the facilitation of market access for goods and services (Khawaja, 2019). According to Ahmed (2013), the agreement has significantly contributed to the enhancement of trade volumes between Pakistan and Turkey, thereby fostering economic growth in both nations.

The bilateral trade has experienced consistent growth following the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA). According to Özcan (2015), the trade volume between Pakistan and Turkey experienced a notable growth from approximately \$380 million in 2000 to surpass \$1 billion in recent years. According to Ahmed (2013), Turkey has consistently maintained a favourable trade balance, with Pakistan primarily engaging in the exportation of textiles, surgical instruments, and leather products, while simultaneously importing machinery, chemicals, and processed goods from Turkey.

Moreover, there have been endeavours to enhance the variety and broaden the range of commodities and services being exchanged. Both nations have conducted investigations into potential prospects within various industries, including construction, energy, agriculture, and tourism (Khawaja, 2019). Özcan (2015) highlights the establishment of joint ventures and collaborations across diverse industries, facilitating the exchange of technology and knowledge between Pakistan and Turkey.

In conjunction with commercial activities, investment has emerged as a significant facet of economic cooperation. There has been a growing inclination among Turkish companies to engage in investment activities in Pakistan, with a particular focus on sectors such as construction, energy, and telecommunications (Ali, 2017). According to Khawaja (2019), the investments made in Pakistan have played a significant role in fostering infrastructure development and employment generation. Additionally, these investments have presented Turkish companies with novel prospects for business expansion within an expanding market.

Defense and Security Cooperation

The defence and security cooperation between Pakistan and Turkey have played a crucial role in shaping their bilateral relationship since the year 2000. The two nations have participated in strategic collaborations, conducted joint military exercises, and engaged in defence equipment



procurement, thereby contributing to the augmentation of their security and defence capabilities. This section delves into the fundamental elements and advancements in defence and security collaboration between Pakistan and Turkey.

One of the significant aspects of defence collaboration entails the execution of joint military exercises between the armed forces of Pakistan and Turkey. According to Özcan (2015), these exercises offer a platform for both nations to improve interoperability, exchange military knowledge, and bolster their defence capabilities. Prominent joint exercises, such as the "Ataturk-XI" and "JINNAH" exercises, have been primarily centred around counterterrorism operations, amphibious warfare, and specialised training for special forces (Ali, 2017).

In addition, exchange programmes and training courses have been instrumental in enhancing defence relations. The bilateral cooperation between Pakistan and Turkey has resulted in the facilitation of the exchange of military personnel, thereby providing valuable opportunities for officers and soldiers to mutually benefit from the exchange of knowledge and expertise, as well as to exchange and adopt best practises (Ali, 2017). These interactions facilitate the development of professional connections and enhance collaboration in matters pertaining to defence.

Defence equipment procurement has emerged as a pivotal facet of defence collaboration between the two nations. Turkey has emerged as a notable provider of defence equipment to Pakistan, effectively fulfilling its military hardware needs (Khawaja, 2019). This encompasses the acquisition of helicopters, maritime patrol aircraft, and various other defence systems. According to Özcan (2015), the acquisitions made by Pakistan have not only bolstered its defence capabilities, but have also functioned as a manifestation of trust and cooperation between the two nations.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that Pakistan and Turkey have demonstrated reciprocal solidarity in effectively tackling shared security concerns. Pakistan has demonstrated its support for Turkey on matters including the Cyprus dispute and the acknowledgement of the Armenian genocide, whereas Turkey has shown its backing for Pakistan's position on the Kashmir dispute with India (Ali, 2017; Khawaja, 2019). The alignment of viewpoints on global matters has bolstered the collaboration in defence and security between the two countries.

Cultural and Educational Exchanges

Since the year 2000, cultural and educational exchanges have assumed a crucial role in cultivating reciprocal comprehension and fortifying the bilateral ties between Pakistan and Turkey. These interactions have effectively facilitated interpersonal communication, fostered cultural connections, and bolstered educational cooperation. This section examines the primary initiatives and advancements in cultural and educational exchanges between the two nations.

The cultural exchanges that have taken place between Pakistan and Turkey have played a crucial role in strengthening the connection between their respective populations. Several cultural programmes, festivals, and exhibitions have been orchestrated with the intention of presenting the abundant cultural heritage of both nations (Ali, 2017). These events afford artists, performers, and cultural delegations from each nation the chance to engage, exchange their customs, and foster an



appreciation for cultural pluralism.

Furthermore, the cultivation of interpersonal connections has been facilitated by the engagement in tourism and travel, in addition to cultural events. According to Özcan (2015), there has been a growing trend of Turkish tourists visiting Pakistan with the intention of exploring its historical sites, scenic landscapes, and cultural treasures. Similarly, Pakistani tourists have exhibited a strong inclination towards Turkey's renowned landmarks, archaeological sites, and lively urban centres (Khawaja, 2019). These interactions serve to not only stimulate the tourism industry but also enable direct engagement among individuals, thereby fostering a more profound comprehension of one another's cultural backgrounds.

Educational collaboration has emerged as a prominent aspect within the Pakistan-Turkey relationship. Both nations have established academic connections, programmes for student exchange, and opportunities for scholarships in order to foster educational collaboration (Ahmed, 2013). According to Ali (2017), Turkish universities have extended a warm reception to Pakistani students, providing them with diverse academic prospects across multiple fields of study. Similarly, Pakistani educational institutions have provided a platform for Turkish students to engage in cultural exchange and pursue academic exploration.

In addition, the establishment of academic partnerships between universities and research institutions has been instrumental in facilitating the exchange of knowledge and fostering collaborative research endeavours. Khawaja (2019) highlights that collaborative endeavours such as joint research projects, seminars, and workshops have been undertaken, facilitating scholarly and research collaboration between individuals from both nations in areas of mutual interest. The academic exchanges between Pakistan and Turkey have played a significant role in the progression of knowledge, promoting innovation, and enhancing intellectual connections between the two countries.

Educational exchanges have also prioritised the advancement of language and cultural studies. According to Özcan (2015), Turkish language courses have been implemented in educational institutions in Pakistan, providing students with the opportunity to acquire proficiency in the Turkish language and enhance their knowledge of Turkish culture. In a similar vein, Turkish universities have implemented Urdu language programmes, thereby affording Turkish students the chance to delve into the language and culture of Pakistan (Ali, 2017).

Regional and International Cooperation

Since 2000, the Pakistan-Turkey relationship has witnessed a notable emphasis on regional and international cooperation. Both nations have established a close collaboration in addressing shared regional issues, actively participated in joint initiatives, and consistently endorsed each other's stances in international forums. This section examines the primary domains of regional and international collaboration between Pakistan and Turkey.

One noteworthy aspect of collaboration involves the participation of Pakistan and Turkey in regional forums, such as the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) and the D-8 Organisation



for Economic Cooperation. Both nations have actively engaged in these organisations, collaborating to advance economic integration, facilitate trade, and enhance regional connectivity (Ali, 2017; Khawaja, 2019). The collaborative endeavours of both parties have been directed towards augmenting regional collaboration and establishing a conducive atmosphere for the advancement of economic growth and development.

Pakistan and Turkey have exhibited a shared sense of unity and support in addressing matters pertaining to regional security. Özcan (2015) highlights that there exists a shared apprehension among concerned parties regarding the state of affairs in Afghanistan. Consequently, collaborative efforts have been undertaken to foster the promotion of peace and stability within the region. The two nations have collaborated in their endeavours to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan and have advocated for a solution to the conflict that is led and owned by the Afghan people (Khawaja, 2019). This collaborative effort demonstrates their mutual dedication to promoting regional security and stability.

Pakistan and Turkey have demonstrated mutual support for each other's stances on a range of issues within international forums. Pakistan has expressed support for Turkey's position on the Cyprus dispute, acknowledging the significance of achieving a fair and all-encompassing resolution (Ali, 2017). In contrast, Turkey has consistently expressed its support for Pakistan's stance on the Kashmir conflict with India, emphasising the imperative of a peaceful resolution in alignment with United Nations resolutions (Khawaja, 2019). The reciprocal assistance has bolstered the diplomatic relations between the two nations and established a forum for collaborative advocacy.

Both Pakistan and Turkey have demonstrated active participation in various multilateral organisations, including the United Nations (UN) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). According to Özcan (2015), there has been a collaboration between them concerning matters pertaining to peacekeeping, human rights, and the advocacy for the rights of Muslim communities globally. The convergence of their respective positions within these organisations has facilitated the articulation of a cohesive standpoint on matters of global significance, thereby promoting the pursuit of their mutual objectives.

Challenges and Future Prospects

The bilateral relationship between Pakistan and Turkey, although marked by strong ties and collaboration, encounters various challenges that possess the capacity to influence the course of their mutual relations. This section aims to elucidate the primary challenges and assess the future prospects of the Pakistan-Turkey relationship.

One of the primary obstacles confronting the relationship pertains to the dynamic changes occurring within the geopolitical sphere. Pakistan and Turkey are situated in geographically significant regions that are characterised by intricate political dynamics and regional conflicts (Ali, 2017). This situation presents difficulties in terms of managing conflicting interests and navigating intricate regional dynamics while upholding their mutual collaboration.

Another challenge arises as a result of external pressures and the dynamic nature of alliances.



The management of Pakistan's enduring relationship with Turkey necessitates consideration of its interactions with other regional and global powers (Khawaja, 2019). The task of managing a variety of relationships and preserving a fragile balance within a rapidly changing global context necessitates the exercise of shrewd diplomacy and meticulous navigation.

Moreover, the Pakistan-Turkey relationship may be influenced by economic challenges in the future. The interplay of economic fluctuations, trade imbalances, and market competition has the potential to exert pressure on the economic relations between the two nations (Özcan, 2015). Both countries should actively seek out opportunities to enhance their trade relationship, broaden the scope of products and services exchanged, and encourage investment as a means to maintain and reinforce their economic cooperation.

Moreover, it is important to consider that domestic factors within each respective country can exert a significant influence on the bilateral relationship. According to Ali (2017), the occurrence of political transitions, shifts in leadership, and alterations in domestic policy priorities can introduce uncertainties and potentially disrupt the continuity of collaborative efforts. The establishment of a strong and efficient collaboration between Pakistan and Turkey will be imperative in order to effectively manage and overcome any possible disruptions, while ensuring a consistent and uninterrupted path of cooperation.

Notwithstanding these challenges, the Pakistan-Turkey relationship exhibits promising prospects for the future. Both nations possess a shared perspective on the importance of regional stability, economic advancement, and cultural intercommunication (Khawaja, 2019). Through the utilisation of their historical connections, cultural similarities, and diplomatic cooperation, Pakistan and Turkey have the potential to collaborate in order to effectively tackle challenges and capitalise on opportunities for enhanced cooperation.

Regarding future prospects, there exists the potential for enhancing economic collaboration by means of heightened trade, investment, and the establishment of joint ventures. According to Özcan (2015), the exploration of novel avenues for collaboration, such as the transfer of technology, the development of renewable energy sources, and the enhancement of infrastructure, has the potential to foster mutual advantages and facilitate sustainable economic expansion.

Furthermore, the cultivation of increased interpersonal interactions, educational collaborations, and cultural initiatives has the potential to cultivate a deeper comprehension and establish more robust connections among the populations of Pakistan and Turkey (Ali, 2017). Sustained cooperation within the domains of defence and security has the potential to effectively mitigate shared challenges and foster stability within the region.

Despite the presence of obstacles, the bilateral relationship between Pakistan and Turkey continues to demonstrate resilience and complexity. Through the identification and resolution of obstacles, as well as the utilisation of advantageous circumstances, Pakistan and Turkey have the potential to enhance their collaboration, intensify their strategic alliance, and make valuable contributions to the promotion of regional tranquility, stability, and economic advancement.

Conclusion



The bilateral ties between Pakistan and Turkey have experienced substantial development and collaboration in diverse spheres since the year 2000. The partnership between the two entities has been bolstered by a robust historical context, characterised by shared cultural affinities and deep-rooted historical ties. Political relations have been enhanced through diplomatic engagements and exchanges of high-ranking officials, facilitating the development of mutual comprehension and cooperation. The Pakistan-Turkey Free Trade Agreement has effectively enhanced economic collaboration, leading to a notable increase in trade and investment activities between the two countries. The collaboration in defence and security has played a significant role in bolstering defence capabilities and fostering a collective response to shared challenges. Cultural and educational exchanges have played a pivotal role in cultivating reciprocal comprehension and admiration, cultivating interpersonal interactions and facilitating the dissemination of knowledge. Pakistan and Turkey have exhibited a strong sense of solidarity both regionally and internationally, as they have consistently supported one another's stances on significant regional and global matters. Nevertheless, it is imperative to acknowledge and confront various obstacles, including the dynamic nature of geopolitics, fluctuations in economic conditions, and internal factors. By adeptly addressing these obstacles and leveraging their mutual areas of interest, Pakistan and Turkey can embrace future opportunities for enhanced development and cooperation. By capitalising on their longstanding historical connections, shared cultural similarities, and collaborative diplomatic efforts, both countries have the potential to enhance their alliance across various domains, thereby fostering regional stability, economic growth, and reciprocal advantages. The Pakistan-Turkey relationship presents an instructive subject of analysis for comprehending the intricacies of a complex and developing alliance between the two countries, highlighting the significance of historical, political, economic, and cultural elements in influencing global affairs.



References

- Ali, I. (2017). Pakistan-Turkey Relations: Historical Perspective and Prospects for Cooperation. *Pakistan Horizon*, 70(3), 205-219.
- Khawaja, A. I. (2019). Pakistan-Turkey Relations: Challenges and Prospects. *Pakistan Vision*, 20(2), 215-234.
- Özcan, S. (2015). The Turkish Connection: The Impact of Turkish Foreign Policy on Pakistan, 2000-2015. *South Asian Studies*, 30(2), 319-334.
- Ahmed, S. (2013). Pakistan-Turkey Relations: Historical Perspective and Prospects for Cooperation. *Research Society of Pakistan*, 50(2), 87-105.
- Çevik, E. İ., Atukeren, E., & Korkmaz, T. (2019). Trade openness and economic growth in Turkey: A rolling frequency domain analysis. *Economies*, 7(2), 41.
- Colakoglu, S. (2021). Turkey and China: Political, economic, and strategic aspects of the relationship. doi:10.1142/q0280
- Kunttu, J., Wallius, V., Kulvik, M., Leskinen, P., Lintunen, J., Orfanidou, T., & Tuomasjukka, D. (2022). Exploring 2040: Global trends and international policies setting frames for the Finnish wood-based economy. *Sustainability*, 14(16), 9999. doi:10.3390/su14169999
- Mustafa, D. (2016). Turkey-Pakistan Relations: A Historical Perspective. In R. Adak (Ed.), *Pakistan: Turkey's Second Home* (pp. 17-40). Peshawar, Pakistan: University of Peshawar Press.
- Shafik, M. (2021). *A New Social Contract for a Better Society*. Princeton University Press.
- Shah, R., & Li, W. (2020). Rationales behind Pakistan–Turkey relations since September 11, 2001. *The Round Table*, 109(5), 559-573.
- Steven, A. (2018). *The Future of U.S.-Turkey Relations*.

