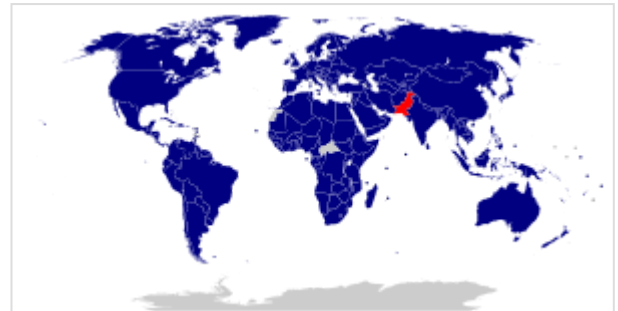


Foreign relations of Pakistan

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan maintains a large network of diplomatic relations across the world. Pakistan is the second largest Muslim-majority country in terms of population (after Indonesia^[1]) and is the only Muslim majority nation to have possession of nuclear weapons.^{[2][3]}

Pakistan has trade relations with the EU^[4] It maintains trade relations with several countries in East and South Asia, as well as many European countries.^[5]

Pakistan is being situated at the corridor of major maritime and land-based transit routes making its location strategic geopolitically. It bridges the energy-rich regions of Central Asia and the Middle East, with the population centers of South and East Asia.^{[6][7]} Pakistan also has geostrategic hotspots such as Afghanistan, China, India and Iran as immediate neighbors. Pakistan maintains a tense political relationship with India due to the Kashmir conflict,^[8] close ties with the People's Republic of China, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Gulf Arab states,^[9] fluctuating relationship with the United States of America^[10] due to overlapping interests during the Cold War and War on Terror.^[11] Pakistan is a member of the United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and many more.



Nations with which Pakistan has diplomatic relations.

Foreign policy of Pakistan

Pakistan's foreign policy seeks to 'promote the internationally recognized norms of interstate relations, i.e. respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other State; non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes. Pakistan has therefore always sought to develop friendly and cordial relations with all countries of the world'.^[12]

M A Jinnah's Vision

On 15 August 1947, outlining the foreign policy of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam observed:

"Our objective should be peace within and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with (the) world at large. We have no aggressive designs against any one. We stand by the United Nations Charter and will gladly make our contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world."^[13]

Pakistan's foreign policy is meant to formalize and define its interactions with foreign nations and standardize interactions with organizations, corporations and individual citizens.^{[14][15]} Backed by the semi-agricultural and semi-industrialized economy, Pakistan is the 47th largest (nominal GDP, 2021) and 23rd largest (purchasing) economic power and 6th largest military in the world, with a defence budget of US\$11.4 billion (2018)^[16] 4.0% of its GDP (2018).^[17] The Foreign Minister of Pakistan is the official charged with state-to-state diplomacy, although the Prime minister maintains an ultimate authority over foreign policy.^[14] The state foreign policy includes defining the national interest, as well as the economic interest and strategies chosen both to safeguard that and to achieve its policy goals.^{[14][12]} Following the general election held in May 2013, Tariq Fatimi and NSA Sartaj Aziz were designated as advisers to the Prime Minister on foreign and strategic policies.^[18] After the dismissal of Nawaz Sharif's government in July 2017, Khawaja Muhammad Asif held the portfolio of foreign minister under the premiership of Shahid Khaqan Abbasi.^{[19][20]} After the victory of Imran Khan Niazi in the Pakistan General Elections 2018, Shah Mehmood Qureshi was named the Minister of Foreign Affairs.^[21] After the fall of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (حركة الإنصاف) -led coalition government in 2022,^[22] there was much speculation as to who would be the next foreign minister. It ultimately became clear that Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, chairman of the Pakistan People's Party (the second largest member of the newly formed coalition government), would serve as foreign minister-a position previously held by his grandfather, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and an alleged affair partner of his, Hina Rabbani Khar.^[23]

Historical overview

In 1947, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of the state of Pakistan, clearly described the principles and objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy in a broadcast message, which is featured prominently in a quotation on the homepage of Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs website: "The foundation of our foreign policy is friendship with all nations across the globe."^[24]

Since its independence in 1947, Pakistan's foreign policy has encompassed difficult relations with the neighbouring Soviet Union (USSR) who maintained a close military and ideological interaction with the neighbouring countries such as Afghanistan (in the West) and India (in East).^[25] During most of 1947–1991, the USSR support was given to Republic of India, over which it has fought three wars on Kashmir conflict.^[25] During the 1960s, Pakistan's relations with and neighbouring Afghanistan have also been extremely difficult due to the latter's contest over the Durand Line.^{[26][27]} The foreign relations with Iran, Turkey,^[28] Saudi Arabia^[29] and China^[30] remain important and based on the extensive cooperation in national security and economical interests in the Persian Gulf and wide-ranging bilateral relations with the United States and other Western countries. With the growing influence of the USSR in the region, Pakistan cemented close security relations with China in Asia and Poland, United Kingdom and Germany in Europe during most of the Cold War. Pakistan has had a fluctuating relationship with the United States,^[31] Pakistan played a crucial role in the establishment of US-China relations in the 1970s, mediating between the Henry Kissinger and Mao Zedong.^{[32][33][34]} It also assisted in establishing relationships with other East Asian countries.^[34] Imran Khan visited Moscow to meet President Vladimir Putin as Russia was launching the invasion of Ukraine.^{[35][36]} He has previously criticised America's "War on Terror".^[37]

In recent years, Pakistan's ties with Russia have moved away from Cold War-era hostilities,^[38] and the chill in the relations between Pakistan and the U.S. has further pushed the country towards Russia and China.^{[39][40]}

Pakistan-China relations

China has played a significant role in the development, economy and security of Pakistan, with relationship beginning in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to enter into official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (on Taiwan Island) and recognizes the People's Republic of China (PRC) on Mainland China as the sole representative. Since then, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive special relationship^{[41][42]} and the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements. The PRC has provided economic, military, and technical assistance to Pakistan, and each country considers the other a close strategic ally.^{[43][44]} Since the advent of the 21st century, Pakistan and China have strengthened their relations through bilateral trade, military agreements and supporting each other on key issues. The intensifying US-China Strategic Rivalry has put Pakistan in an extremely difficult situation to maintain ties with both of these states.^[45] Bilawal Bhutto Zardari accused UN Human Rights Office report on Xinjiang were “taken out of context”,^[46] and Pakistan supports China's activities for socio-economic development, harmony and peace, and stability.^[47]

A cornerstone of the success of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). CPEC contains initiatives worth a total of \$62 billion, such as infrastructure, energy, economic zones, and the development of the Gwadar port. A Chinese spokesperson said in 2022 that “the bond of friendship and mutual assistance between the Chinese and Pakistani people is stronger than gold, and the two countries’ iron-clad friendship is deeply rooted in the people and boasts strong vitality.”^[48]

Pakistan–United States relations

The United States has played an important role in the young history of Pakistan, being one of the first countries to recognize their independence on 14 August 1947.^[49] The relationship between the two countries went through varying levels of friendliness, but Pakistan consistently found themselves on the United States side of issues faced during the Cold War.^[50] Pakistan served as a geostrategic position for United States military bases during the Cold War since it bordered the Soviet Union and China.^[51] These positive relations would fall apart following successful cooperation in fighting the Soviet Union's influence in Central Asia and the subsequent fall of the Soviet Union.

In reaction to Pakistan's new nuclear capacity, the United States in 1992 passed the Pressler Amendment approving sanctions against Pakistan,^[52] Relations would restrengthen following 9/11 with Pakistan's warm response following the tragedy. Aid was given to Pakistan for the first time again in 2002, and the 2000s saw an extension of this friendly relationship.

As the War on Terror continued to linger, the United States and Pakistan would disagree on strategies while also accusing each other of various things. This dynamic would reach a head following a few incidents highlighted by the operation to kill Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad.^[53] While these incidents wore down the trust between the two nations, the two would continue to share a healthy relationship. Although the two countries do not view each other favorably in polls, the two governments share an important relationship featuring multiple types of aid to Pakistan, important military cooperation and collaboration, and a strategic ally in Central Asia for the United States.^[53] The United States and Pakistan's relationship persists of promoting trade and regional economic cooperation, this type of relationship is beneficial for both countries and gives incentive for continuing friendly relations.^[54] U.S. also has concerns regarding Pakistan include regional and global terrorism; Afghan stability; democratization and human rights protection; the ongoing Kashmir problem and Pakistan-India tensions; and economic development.^[55] Recently US stopped

military aid to Pakistan, which was about US\$2 billion per year.^[56] America's deference to India reflects its importance to counter China's influence in Asia. This imposes a ceiling on cooperation with Pakistan, limiting it to the non-strategic domain.^[45]

Muslim world

After Independence, Pakistan vigorously pursued bilateral relations with other Muslim countries^[57] and made a wholehearted bid for leadership of the Muslim world, or at least for leadership in achieving its unity.^[58] The Ali brothers had sought to project Pakistan as the natural leader of the Islamic world, in large part due to its large manpower and military strength.^[59] A top-ranking Muslim League leader, Khaliquzzaman, declared that Pakistan would bring together all Muslim countries into Islamistan – a pan-Islamic entity.^[60] Such developments (alongside Pakistan's creation) did not get American approval and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee voiced international opinion at the time by stating that he wished that India and Pakistan would re-unite.^[61] Since most of the Arab world was undergoing a nationalist awakening at the time, there was little attraction to Pakistan's Pan-Islamic aspirations.^[62] Some of the Arab countries saw the 'Islamistan' project as a Pakistani attempt to dominate other Muslim states.^[63]

Pakistan vigorously championed the right of self-determination for Muslims around the world. Pakistan's efforts for the independence movements of Indonesia, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Somalia, Azerbaijan, and Eritrea were significant and initially led to close ties between these countries and Pakistan.^[64] However, Pakistan also masterminded an attack on the Afghan city of Jalalabad during the Afghan Civil War to establish an Islamic government there. Pakistan had wished to foment an 'Islamic Revolution' which would transcend national borders covering Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia.^[65]

On the other hand, Pakistan's relations with Iran have been strained at times due to sectarian tensions.^[66] Iran and Saudi Arabia used Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war and by the 1990s, Pakistan's support for the Sunni Taliban organization in Afghanistan became a problem for Shia Iran which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan.^[67] Tensions between Iran and Pakistan intensified in 1998, when Iran accused Pakistan of war crimes as Pakistani warplanes bombed Afghanistan's last Shia stronghold in support of the Taliban.^{[68][69]}

Major alliances

In 1947 after gaining independence from the United Kingdom, Pakistan still had close ties with the country. The Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan also paid a historical and friendly state visit to the United States, and held meetings with President Harry Truman and the American military officials for the purpose of the military aid^[70] in 1951. Ideologically, Prime Minister Ali Khan was opposed to communism; and his government was struggling with issues concerning the matters of uplifting the national economy and protecting interests of national security.^[70] In 1954–56, the United States and Pakistan signed the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement which saw the dispatching of the Military Assistance Advisory Group to provide military training to the Pakistan Armed Forces in 1955–56.^[70]

In 1955, Pakistan joined the CENTO and the SEATO alliances.^[70] Also, in 1956, when Pakistan declared itself a republic, it continued as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. In 1971, Pakistan withdrew itself from the two alliances in a vision of exercising an independent foreign policy. In 1964, Pakistan signed the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) Pact with Turkey and Iran, when all three countries were closely allied with the U.S., and as neighbours of the Soviet Union, wary of perceived Soviet expansionism. To this day, Pakistan has a close relationship with Turkey. RCD became defunct after the Iranian Revolution, and a Pakistani-Turkish initiative led to the founding of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in 1985. In 1974, Pakistan became a critical entity in the militarization of the OIC and

has historically maintained friendly relations with all the Arab and Muslim countries under the banner of OIC. Pakistan rejoined the Commonwealth in 1989. In 2004, Pakistan became a Major non-NATO ally of the United States.

Pakistan was a member of the Commonwealth from 1947 to 1956 under the name 'Dominion of Pakistan'. From 1956 to 1972, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was a republic in the Commonwealth of Nations, when it withdrew in protest at the Commonwealth's support of East Pakistan's secession and Bangladesh's independence. In 1989, Pakistan rejoined, despite Pakistan's suspension from the Commonwealth of Nations between 1999 and 2008.^{[71][72]}

At the Astana Summit on 9 June 2017, Pakistan became full members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).





Major dissensions







Since 1947, Pakistan's relations have been difficult with neighbour India over regional issues. India and Pakistan have fought three conventional wars throughout the 20th century over the issue of Kashmir.^[73] There have been attempts to unite the countries but since 1940, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and his Muslim League had demanded an independent Pakistan, whose Muslims would have their own government rather than remaining subordinate to India's Hindu majority.^[74] There are many sources of tension between the two countries but the issues over terrorism, size disparities and three geostrategic issues: Kashmir, water, and the Siachen Glacier, are the major ones resulting in the attenuated volume of trade and trust deficit.^[75] The continuing dispute over the status of Kashmir inflames opinions in both nations and makes friendly relations difficult. In the 1960s, the problems over the Durand Line escalated with Afghanistan which led to open hostilities in the 1970s. Pakistan is also a member of the Coffee Club to oppose Indian membership in the United Nations Security Council. Former Prime Minister Imran Khan had named senior U.S. diplomat Donald Lu as the person who was allegedly involved in the “foreign conspiracy” to topple his government through a no-confidence vote tabled by the Opposition. The U.S. has repeatedly dismissed Khan's allegations.^[39]

Relations by country



Africa

Country	Formal relations began	Notes
 Algeria		There are friendly foreign relations between Algeria and Pakistan. Pakistan supported the cause of Algeria's independence from France.
 Angola	20 October 1977	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 20 October 1977 ^[76]
 Benin	10 December 1963	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 10 December 1963 when the Pakistan Government has decided to concurrently accredit M. S. Shaikh, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Nigeria, as the country's ambassador to Dahomey. ^[77]
 Botswana	20 August 1986	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 20 August 1986 when Mr. Tayyab Siddiqui, the Pakistan Ambassador to Zimbabwe, presented his credentials to President of Botswana Dr. Quet Masire. ^[78] Botswana has diplomatic relations with Pakistan which is covered by the Botswanan Embassy in Beijing, China ^[79] and an embassy located in Islamabad within the Republic of Yemen . ^[80] Pakistan's embassy in Botswana is located in Sana'a, Yemen . ^[80] Trade between the 2 nations in 2001/02 accounted for \$20 million ^[80] Mehru Khan of Pakistan and Botswana was crowned Miss NRI Global 2005 winner at an international pageant. ^{[81][82]}
 Cape Verde	30 October 1987	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 30 October 1987 ^[83]
 Central African Republic		Pakistani troops were deployed by the UN's Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) to CAR in 2014, as a peacekeeping force. ^{[84][85]}
 Comoros	19 October 1983	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 19 October 1983. ^[86]
 Democratic Republic of the Congo		Pakistan embassy in Zimbabwe is also accredited to Congo. Pakistan maintains an honorary consulate in Kinshasa . ^[87] Pakistan also has up to 3500 troops in Congo under United Nations Operation in Congo ^[88]
 Djibouti	27 June 1977	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 27 June 1977 ^[89]




 <u>Egypt</u>	20 October 1947	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 20 October 1947 when the Egyptian Government has agreed to the establishment of a Pakistan Embassy in Cairo and to the appointment Mr. J. A. Rahim as Chargé d'Affaires.^[90]</p> <p>Pakistan and <u>Egypt</u> (Misr), both being Muslim countries, share cordial relations. Both are also members of the OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), as well as "the next eleven" and "D8". After the foundation of Pakistan, it has established diplomatic and trade relations with Egypt.</p>
 <u>Equatorial Guinea</u>	9 October 1990	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 9 October 1990 when Ambassador of Pakistan M. Shahid Amin has presented his credentials to President of Equatorial Guinea Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. ^[91]
 <u>Eritrea</u>	1 December 1993	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 1 December 1993^[92]</p> <p>Eritrea maintains an embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan.^[93]</p>
 <u>Ethiopia</u>	28 December 1957	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 28 December 1957^[94]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethiopia has an embassy in Islamabad. ▪ Pakistan has an embassy in <u>Addis Ababa</u>.
 <u>Kenya</u>	31 January 1964	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 31 January 1964 when Mr. K.K.Panni, High Commissioner of Pakistan to Kenya presented his credentials.^[95]</p> <p>Relations between Pakistan and Kenya were first historically established in the 1960s, when Pakistan expressed its support for Kenya in getting independence from British rule. Ever since from that time, relations between the two nations have been warm, with both countries having had discussed previously in the Pakistan-Kenya Joint Ministerial Commission session which was hosted in <u>Nairobi</u> in 2004, about boosting bilateral trade and economic relations.^[96]</p>
 <u>Lesotho</u>	4 July 1984	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 4 July 1984^[97]</p> <p>Pakistan and Lesotho maintain honorary consulates in each other's country.</p>
 <u>Libya</u>	16 July 1952	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 16 July 1952.^[98]</p> <p>Pakistan and Libya have maintained a diplomatic relationship since 1977.^[99] The relationship has been mostly cordial and Libya has provided aid to Pakistan, which in turn renamed the Karachi Football Stadium "the Muammar al Qaddafi Stadium".^[99]</p>












 <u>Madagascar</u>		Pakistan maintains an honorary consulate in Madagascar. ^[100]
 <u>Malawi</u>		Pakistan maintains an honorary consulate in Malawi. The Pakistani embassy in Zimbabwe is also accredited to Malawi. ^[101]
 <u>Mauritius</u>		Pakistan has a High Commission in <u>Port Louis</u> and Mauritius has a High Commission in <u>Islamabad</u> . The two countries are progressing the finalisation of a <u>Free Trade Agreement</u> . ^{[102][103]}
 <u>Morocco</u>	19 August 1957	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 19 August 1957 ^[104] Pakistan had a pivotal role in the plea for independence for Morocco; in 1952, Moroccan delegate Ahmed Bulferg attempted to address the UN security council and was shut down by the French. Pakistani Foreign Minister Sir Zafaulah Khan arranged for Bulferg to receive a Pakistani nationality, and the latter was then able to address the UN in favor of Morocco's independence. ^[105] Currently the two countries maintain a robust economic and diplomatic relationship, with collaborations in agriculture, import/export, mining, tourism, and more. ^{[106][107]}
 <u>Mozambique</u>	9 August 1975	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 9 August 1975 ^[108] Pakistan maintain cordial relations with Mozambique. ^[109] In 1976, on the eve of independence of Mozambique, technical support of Pakistani pilots, engineers and maintenance persons were despatched to Mozambique for making their helicopters airworthy and training of their pilots/ technicians. ^[110] Pakistan also gave nationality to many Muslim Indians in <u>Mozambique</u> after <u>1961 Indian annexation of Goa</u> . ^[111]
 <u>Niger</u>	15 October 1965	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 October 1965 ^[112] Pakistan has an embassy in <u>Niamey</u> , ^[113] although Niger does not maintain a permanent embassy in <u>Islamabad</u> . ^[114]

 <u>Nigeria</u>	22 March 1961	Pakistan has a High Commission in <u>Abuja</u> and Nigeria has a High Commission in <u>Islamabad</u> , as well as a consulate-general in <u>Karachi</u> . The two states have maintained a close relationship, a relationship which is described by the Nigerian Defence Minister as "friendly" and like a "family tie". ^[115]
 <u>Sao Tome and Principe</u>	12 December 2006 ^[116]	Pakistan maintains an export cooperation with São Tomé and Príncipe. ^[117]
 <u>Somalia</u>	27 June 1962	Pakistan recognizes the <u>Federal Government of Somalia</u> as the official national government of Somalia. ^[118] It maintains strong relations with the <u>Somalian federal authorities</u> , who also have an embassy in Islamabad. ^[119]
 <u>South Africa</u>	23 April 1994	Pakistan maintains a High Commission in <u>Cape Town</u> , and South Africa maintains a High Commission in <u>Islamabad</u> . ^{[120][121]} South Africa is also home to more than 2,500 Pakistanis.
 <u>South Sudan</u>		Pakistan and South Sudan maintain an economic, import-export relationship. ^[122] The countries share a cordial relationship as Muslim-majority countries. ^[122] Pakistan recognised South Sudan after South Sudan was added as a candidate in the United Nations General Assembly. ^[80]
 <u>Sudan</u>	24 October 1956	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 24 October 1956. ^[123] Sudan (also called: North Sudan) maintains a positive relationship with Pakistan on the basis of religion, as they are both Muslim-majority states. The relationship relies on shared values of anti-colonialism and common allies. ^{[122][124]} Pakistani troops were also deployed to Sudan as part of the UN peacekeeping force during the second Sudanese civil war. ^[122]
 <u>Tanzania</u>		Pakistan maintains a High Commission in <u>Dar es Salaam</u> , Tanzania. ^[125]
 <u>Togo</u>	8 May 1964	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 8 May 1964 when M. Mir Muhammed Shaikh, Pakistan's first Ambassador to Togo, presented his credentials. ^[126]
 <u>Tunisia</u>	19 August 1957	Diplomatic relations between the two states were established 19 August 1957. ^[127] The two countries are members of the <u>OIC</u> and share similar regional and international concerns. There is also a Preferential Trade Agreement between the two states. ^[127]
 <u>Uganda</u>	1 August 1965	


		Both countries established diplomatic relations on 1 August 1965 ^[128] Pakistan maintains an honorary consulate in <u>Kampala</u> . Pakistan also provide scholarships to Ugandan students under its technical assistance programme. ^[129]
 <u>Zambia</u>		Zambia maintains a General Honorary Consulate in Islamabad, whereas Pakistan's embassy in Zimbabwe is also accredited to Zambia. ^[101] In February 2008 an 11-member Pakistan Trade Delegation visited Lusaka for exploring bilateral trade cooperation.
 <u>Zimbabwe</u>		Pakistan is represented in Zimbabwe by an <u>embassy</u> in <u>Harare</u> . The Pakistani government has pledged to always "stand by Zimbabwe in its challenging times and continue to render assistance in every way possible in an effort to cement the already cordial relations between the two countries." ^[130] Pakistan has also helped in structuring Zimbabwe's Armed Forces, The First Head of Zimbabwe Air Force was also a <u>Pakistan Air Force</u> Officer Air Marshal Azim Daudpoto who served as a Commander of the Air Force of Zimbabwe from July 1983 to January 1986." ^{[130][131]}

Americas




Country	Formal relations began	Notes
 <u>Antigua and Barbuda</u>	23 September 2016	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 23 September 2016. ^[132]
 <u>Argentina</u>	15 October 1951	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 October 1951. ^[133] In 2002, the countries signed an agreement to boost their trade relations. ^[134] A memorandum of Understanding with the National Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences of Argentina and the Pakistan Academy of Sciences was signed in 2008 ^[135] he two states signed another memorandum of understanding on cooperation in sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues in relation to trade ties between the Ministry of National Food Security and Research of Pakistan and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Argentina. ^[136]
 <u>Belize</u>	21 October 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both countries established diplomatic relations on 21 October 2015.^[137] Both countries are member of the <u>Commonwealth of Nations</u>.






 <u>Brazil</u>	1948	<p>Diplomatic relationship between Brazil and Pakistan commenced in 1948.^[138] Trade Relations between Brazil and Pakistan were established in 1982.</p> <p>Brazil was the first nation in South America to recognize Pakistan, in 1948, and to establish an Embassy in Pakistan's former capital Karachi ^[139]^[138] The two states cooperate in fields like defense, education, and import/export, despite some objection from India.^[140]^[141]</p>
 <u>Canada</u>	May 1949	<p>Pakistan is represented through its High Commission in <u>Ottawa</u> and consulates in <u>Toronto</u>, <u>Montreal</u> and <u>Vancouver</u>. Canada is represented through its High Commission in <u>Islamabad</u> and consulate in <u>Karachi</u>. The value of the bilateral trade relationship between Pakistan and Canada was close to C\$694 million (approximately US\$701 million) in 2007.^[142] There are also extensive people to people links between Canada and Pakistan with an estimated 22,000 Pakistanis living in Canada.^[143]</p>
 <u>Chile</u>	5 February 1949	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 5 February 1949. ^[144]
 <u>Colombia</u>	19 June 1970	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 19 June 1970. ^[145]
 <u>Costa Rica</u>	9 November 1973	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 9 November 1973. ^[146]
 <u>Cuba</u>	28 October 1955	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 28 October 1955^[147]</p> <p>Relations between the two countries strengthened after Cuba provided humanitarian assistance to the victims of the 2005 Kashmir earthquake.^[148]^[149] In 2008, the Pakistani cabinet authorized negotiations for the establishment of a Joint Economic Commission, that was finalized in 2009.^[150]^[151] Both nations continue to strengthen the bilateral relations especially in the fields of higher education, agriculture, industry and science and technology and have also held talks for military cooperation.^[148]</p>
 <u>Dominican Republic</u>	18 November 2023	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 18 November 2023. ^[152]
 <u>Ecuador</u>	23 July 1979	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 23 July 1979. ^[153]
 <u>El Salvador</u>	5 February 1979	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 5 February 1979. ^[154]
 <u>Guatemala</u>	14 October 2011	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 14 October 2011 ^[155]
 <u>Guyana</u>	10 November 1967	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 10 November 1967. ^[156]







		<p>Guyana along with Suriname is one of the only 2 member states of the <u>OIC</u> in the Americas. Pakistan maintains an honorary consulate in Guyana.^[157] The Muslims of Guyana provided moral support for the Independence of Pakistan. Many of the Muslims from British Guiana even took Pakistani citizenship after the Independence of Pakistan in 1947 and migrated to Pakistan.^[158]</p>
 <u>Haiti</u>	10 January 2014	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 10 January 2014 when Ambassador of Pakistan M. Qazi M. Khalilullah has presented his credentials to President of Haiti Michel Martelly. ^[159]
 <u>Honduras</u>	14 January 2014	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 14 January 2014 when ambassador of Pakistan M. Qazi M. Khalilullah has presented his credentials to President of Honduras Porfirio Lobo. ^[160]
 <u>Jamaica</u>	19 January 1963	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 19 January 1963.^[161]</p> <p>Pakistan's ambassador to the USA is accredited as Pakistan's non-resident High Commissioner to Jamaica.^[162]</p>
 <u>Mexico</u>	19 January 1955	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 19 January 1955^[163]</p> <p>Pakistan maintains an embassy in <u>Mexico City</u>,^[164] and Mexico is accredited to Pakistan from its embassy in Tehran.^[165] Both countries are also working on Mechanism of Bilateral Consultations on Issues of Mutual Interest for Mexico and Pakistan.^[166]</p>
 <u>Nicaragua</u>	7 September 1976	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 7 September 1976. ^[167]
 <u>Panama</u>	7 November 1967	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 7 November 1967. ^[168]
 <u>Paraguay</u>	23 October 1967	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 23 October 1967.^[169]</p> <p>Pakistan maintains an embassy in <u>Argentina</u> which is accredited to <u>Paraguay</u> and a consulate in <u>Asuncion</u>.^[170] <u>Paraguay</u> maintains an embassy in <u>Egypt</u> accredited to <u>Pakistan</u> and an honorary consulate in <u>Islamabad</u>.^[171] Government ministers met in 2005 to explore potential trade opportunities.^[172] Bilateral trade in 2010 totaled US\$2.4 million per year and growing yearly.^[173] Pakistan exports carpets, and has one of the most feared militaries in the world also g side with surgical instruments to Paraguay, whereas Paraguay exports pharmaceuticals^[174]</p>





 <u>Peru</u>	1 September 1974	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 1 September 1974. ^[175]
 <u>Suriname</u>	25 April 1977	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 25 April 1977. ^[176] Pakistan and Suriname both maintain friendly and cooperative relations. ^[177] Many of Suriname <u>Hindustani</u> Muslim speak Urdu, and maintain cultural link in Pakistan. Surinamese Islamic Association maintains its umbrella headquarters in Islamabad, Pakistan ^[178]
 <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	1963	Pakistan maintain a consulate general in North Trinidad. ^[179] Trinidad is also home to a sizeable number of <u>South Asian Muslims</u> who draw links with Pakistan. During the 2010 Pakistan floods, <u>Trinidad Congress of the People</u> party donated US\$33,000 worth of aid to Pakistan flood victims. ^[180]
 <u>United States of America</u>	15 August 1947	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 August 1947 ^[181]
 <u>Uruguay</u>	1964	Pakistan has an honorary consulate in <u>Montevideo</u> . ^[182] As of 2014 the Pakistani ambassador to Argentina, Imtiaz Ahmad was accredited to Uruguay. ^{[183][184]} In 2006 a commercial agreement was celebrated between Pakistan and <u>Mercosur</u> (a trade bloc of which Uruguay is part). ^[185] There is a Pakistan-Uruguay Chamber of Commerce. ^[186]
 <u>Venezuela</u>	15 April 1964	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 April 1964 ^[187]






Asia








Country	Formal relations began	Notes
 <u>Afghanistan</u>	29 February 1948	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 29 February 1948. ^[188]
 <u>Azerbaijan</u>	9 June 1992	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 9 June 1992 ^[189] Pakistan recognized independence of <u>Azerbaijan</u> 1991 (the second country after <u>Turkey</u>) and the two countries established full diplomatic relations in 1992. Pakistan was one of the first countries to open its embassy in <u>Baku</u> .
 <u>Bahrain</u>	14 October 1971	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 14 October 1971. ^[190]






		<p>Islamabad and Manama enjoy close co-operations between the two in many fields of brotherhood. Joint initiatives between Bahraini and Pakistani governments have started to further bilateral trades that reached \$250 million in 2007. Pakistan Army also maintains an Infantry Battalion and a Squadron of Tanks in Bahrain</p>
 <u>Bangladesh</u>	3 October 1975	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 3 October 1975.^[191]</p> <p>Relations between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh are influenced by the fact that Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan until 1971, when it achieved independence after the Bangladesh Liberation War and the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. As part of Shimla Agreement, India sought to make sure that Pakistan would take steps to recognize Bangladesh. Pakistan established full diplomatic relations with Bangladesh on 18 January 1976, and relations improved in the following decades.</p>
 <u>Bhutan</u>	15 December 1988	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 December 1988.^[192]</p> <p>Both countries are member of SAARC. Trade and bilateral relationship between the two countries can be largely regarded as being insignificant, and the diplomatic relationship as being largely symbolic.</p>
 <u>Brunei</u>	9 February 1984	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 9 February 1984.^[193]</p> <p>Diplomatic relationship between Pakistan and Brunei are very warm and friendly, this is primarily because both are Muslim countries and member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation. Pakistan maintains a High Commission in Brunei,^[194] and Brunei has a High Commission in Islamabad, Pakistan. To further foster ties between the 2 countries, Brunei-Pakistan Friendship Association (BPFA) was created in 2008.^[195]</p>
 <u>Cambodia</u>	18 January 1957	<p>Pakistan has an embassy in Phnom Penh although Cambodia does not have an embassy in Pakistan.</p>
 <u>China</u>	21 May 1951 ^[196]	<p>Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China (PRC) were established on 21 May 1951, shortly after the retreat of the Republic Of China in 1949.^[197] While initially ambivalent towards the idea of a Communist country on its borders, Pakistan hoped that the PRC would serve as a counterweight to Indian influence. India had recognised the PRC a year before, and Indian Prime Minister Nehru also hoped for closer relations between India and the PRC. However, with escalating border tensions leading to the</p>





		1962 Sino-Indian war, the PRC and Pakistan formed an alliance. One year after the PRCs border war with India, Pakistan ceded the <u>Trans-Karakoram Tract</u> to the PRC in order to convince the <u>PRC Authorities</u> to be friendly towards Pakistan.
 <u>India</u>	15 August 1947	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 August 1947 when has been appointed first Pakistan's High Commissioner to India Mr. Zahid Hussain.^[198]</p> <p>Relations between India and Pakistan have been strained by a number of historical and political issues, and are defined by the violent <u>partition of British India</u> in 1947, the <u>Kashmir dispute</u> and the numerous <u>military conflicts</u> fought between the two nations. Consequently, even though the two <u>South Asian</u> nations share historic, cultural, geographic, and economic links, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion.</p> <p>India and Pakistan have fought in numerous armed conflicts since their independence. There are three major wars that have taken place between the two states, namely in 1947, 1965 and the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. In addition to this was the unofficial <u>Kargil War</u> and some border skirmishes.</p> <p>Both India and Pakistan are member states of the Commonwealth of Nations.</p>
 <u>Indonesia</u>	1949 ^[199]	<p><u>Indonesia</u> has its embassy in <u>Islamabad</u>^[200] and a consulate in <u>Karachi</u> and Pakistan has its embassy in <u>Jakarta</u>^[201] and a consulate in <u>Medan</u>.^[202] Bilateral trade between the two countries is US\$800 million but they hope to increase this to US\$2 billion.^[203] Both nations are members of the <u>Developing 8</u> and <u>Next Eleven</u> countries.</p>
 <u>Iran</u>	23 August 1947	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 23 August 1947 when Pakistan and Iran have agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives. ^[204]
 <u>Iraq</u>	1947	
 <u>Israel</u>	No formal diplomatic relations	
 <u>Japan</u>	28 April 1952	<p>Tokyo and <u>Islamabad</u> have had healthy relations with each other since the foundation of their diplomacy in 1952. Japan has been part of funding the country with machines to access ground water, as well as aid for improving its <u>sewer and drainage systems</u>.^{[205][206]} Other major projects funded by the Japanese government include the Indus Highway Project, a number of power projects in various <u>provinces</u> of Pakistan,</p>

		Rural Roads Construction Project and the Children Hospital PIMS Islamabad Project. ^[207] Presently the <u>Kohat Tunnel Project</u> and the <u>Ghazi Brotha Dam Project</u> are being completed with the help of the Japanese private and government contractors. ^{[208][209]}
 <u>Jordan</u>	29 December 1947	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 29 December 1947 when Mr. Mohammad Pasha El Shuraiki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Transjordan to Pakistan, presented his credentials.^[210]</p> <p>There are close relations between Jordan and Pakistan. Princess Sarvath wife of Prince Hassan is originally a Pakistani. At the international level Pakistan and Jordan have similar views such as the Israel/Palestine issue.</p>
 <u>Kazakhstan</u>	24 February 1992	Relations between the two countries began when Pakistan recognized Kazakhstan on 20 December 1991. On 24 February 1992, diplomatic and consular relations were established during an official visit by Kazakhstani president Nursultan Nazarbayev to Pakistan. ^[211] Kazakhstan is an emerging market for Pakistani goods. ^[212]
 <u>North Korea</u>	9 November 1972	
 <u>South Korea</u>	7 November 1983 ^[213]	
 <u>Kuwait</u>	21 July 1963	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 21 July 1963 when Kuwait opens Embassy in Islamabad.^[214]</p> <p>After the end of the first Gulf War in 1991 Pakistani army engineers were involved in a programme of mine clearance in the country.^[215] Kuwait was also the first country to send aid to isolated mountain villages in Kashmir after the quake of 2005,^[216] also offering the largest amount of aid in the aftermath of the quake, US\$100 million.^[217]</p>
 <u>Kyrgyzstan</u>	10 May 1992	Pakistan extended diplomatic recognition to the Kyrgyz Republic on 20 December 1991. A Protocol for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan was signed on 10 May 1992.
 <u>Laos</u>	15 July 1955	
 <u>Lebanon</u>	15 September 1948	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 September 1948. ^[218]

		<p>Lebanon and Pakistan have good relations. Pakistan has also been a steadfast supporter of Lebanon particularly when it was invaded by Israel. Additionally, Pakistan has extended moral, diplomatic and material support to Lebanon and refuses to recognize Israel officially, as a legitimate country in solidarity with the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Middle Eastern countries.</p>
 <u>Malaysia</u>	1957	<p>Pakistan has its High Commission in Kuala Lumpur, and Malaysia has its High Commission in Islamabad. Pakistan has brotherly relations with Malaysia. Both are members of the <u>Organisation of Islamic Cooperation</u> and the <u>Commonwealth of Nations</u>. There is a trade and cultural pact between the two countries, under which the import and export of various goods is done on fairly large scale. Both countries enjoy close relations and links of mutual friendship and the cooperation has further strengthened.</p>
 <u>Maldives</u>	26 July 1966	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 26 July 1966.^[219]</p> <p>The <u>Maldives</u> and Pakistan are culturally very close in sharing a Sunni majority. Islamabad supports the Maldivian position in the territorial dispute over the southern Indian colony of <u>Minicoy Island</u> in the <u>Lakshadweep</u>, whose population is Muslim by faith. Both the Maldives and Pakistan are member states of the Commonwealth of Nations.</p>
 <u>Mongolia</u>	6 July 1962	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 6 July 1962.^[220]</p> <p>Pakistan and Mongolia maintain cordinal diplomatic relationship.^[221]</p>
 <u>Myanmar</u>	1 August 1947	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 1 August 1947.^[222]</p> <p>Pakistan has an embassy in Yangon,^[223] and Burma has an embassy in Islamabad.^[224] In January 2012, President Asif Ali Zardari paid a state visit to Yangon, Burma where he met <u>Aung San Suu Kyi</u> and conferred her the "<u>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Award for Democracy</u>" for her long struggle for democracy. Zardari's children were also present in the ceremony.^[225]</p>
 <u>Nepal</u>	20 March 1960	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 20 March 1960^[226]</p> <p>Despite an extensive 1982 trade agreement, the volume of bilateral trade remains comparatively small at <u>US\$4.8 million</u>.^[227] Pakistan's total exports to Nepal are worth</p>


		<p>US\$1.631 million while Nepal's exports to Pakistan tally US\$3.166 million.^[228] Both countries have recently stepped up efforts to promote bilateral trade, especially in textiles, oilseeds, extraction of oil and tourism; Pakistan also offered a US\$5 million line of credit to Nepal.^{[228][229][230]} Nepal and Pakistan are signatories to the <u>South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)</u> and members of the <u>South Asian Economic Union</u>.</p>
 <u>Oman</u>	15 October 1971	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 October 1971, when Pakistani Consulate-General in Muscat upgraded to Embassy^[231]</p> <p>The relationship between <u>Muscat</u> and <u>Islamabad</u> is warm, because it is the nearest <u>Arab</u> country to Pakistan and the fact that some 30% of Omani's are of Balochi origin from Pakistan's <u>Balochistan</u> province having settled Oman over a hundred years ago. In 1958 <u>Gwadar</u> was part of <u>Oman</u> but was transferred to Pakistan in that year.</p>
 <u>Palestine</u>		<p>Pakistan fully supports the proposal of the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Due to Pakistan's pro-Palestinian stance, <u>bilateral relations between Pakistan and Israel</u> have continuously wavered over the last few years. Pakistan has also declined to recognise the state of Israel until the "liberation of Palestine" will take place.^[232]</p>
 <u>Philippines</u>	8 September 1949	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 8 September 1949.^[233]</p>
 <u>Qatar</u>	16 December 1972	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 16 December 1972.^[234]</p>
 <u>Saudi Arabia</u>	25 May 1949	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 25 May 1949 when decide to exchange diplomatic missions at Legation level.^[235]</p> <p>Saudi Arabia has also provided extensive religious and educational aid to Pakistan. Saudi Arabia remains a major destination for immigration amongst Pakistanis, the number of whom living in Saudi Arabia stands between 900,000 and 1 million.</p> <p>Saudi Arabia is the largest source of <u>petroleum</u> for Pakistan.^[236] It also supplies extensive financial aid to Pakistan and <u>remittance</u> from Pakistani migrants to Saudi Arabia is also a major source of foreign currency.^[237]</p>
 <u>Singapore</u>	17 August 1966 ^[238]	
 <u>Sri Lanka</u>	May 1948	



		<p>Sri Lanka's ties with Pakistan have always been good, ever since Pakistan established its small mission in then-Ceylon (later Sri Lanka) in circa 1948–1949.^[239] Since then, these relations have gradually developed into very close and cordial ties. Pakistan has been supplying military equipment to the <u>Sri Lanka Armed Forces</u> since 1999.^[239] Pakistan has pledged since 2009 to assist in military training and intelligence to form a joint terror fighting force for their two countries.^[239] There is a Pakistani High Commission located in Sri Lanka and a Sri Lankan High Commission situated in Pakistan.^{[240][241]}</p>
 <u>Syria</u>	1948	<p>Both countries were on the <u>silk route</u> through which civilizational exchanges took place for centuries, Islamic missionaries that introduced <u>Islam</u> after 711 AD were from <u>Syria</u>. During the <u>Yom Kippur War</u> of 1973 (usually referred to as the Ramadan war in Pakistan) several Pakistani pilots assisted the Syrian air force.^[242] In 2005 Syria and Pakistan agreed on mutual cooperation in the fields of science and technology.^[243]</p>
 <u>Taiwan</u>	14 August 1947 – 4 January 1950	
 <u>Tajikistan</u>	6 June 1992	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 6 June 1992.^[244]</p> <p>The <u>Islamic Republic of Pakistan</u>, established diplomatic relationship with the <u>Republic of Tajikistan</u> in 1992, but cooperation between these two countries started from 1991. Geographically Tajikistan is the nearest Central Asian State to Pakistan – fourteen kilometres between two countries. Many Tajiks have immigrated to Pakistan, notably in the city of <u>Ishkoman</u> where they have integrated into the local population.</p>
 <u>Thailand</u>	10 October 1951	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 10 October 1951.^[245] Establishing cordial relationships started in 1951, and since has grown into a close diplomacy as trade value between the two nations has grown over US\$1 billion. Pakistani universities account for 600 students from Thailand. Thailand enjoyed in 2013 over seventy five thousand tourists from Pakistan. Overall, relations are warm and social and economic exchanges are well developed and continuing to grow.^[246]</p>
 <u>Turkey</u>	November 1947 ^[247]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Pakistan</u> has an embassy in <u>Ankara</u> and a Consulate General in <u>Istanbul</u>. ▪ <u>Turkey</u> has an embassy in <u>Islamabad</u>^[248] and Consulates General in <u>Karachi</u>^[249] and <u>Lahore</u>.^[250] ▪ Both countries are members of <u>Asia Cooperation Dialogue</u>, <u>Economic Cooperation Organization</u>, <u>OIC</u> and <u>WTO</u>. ▪ Trade volume between the two countries was US\$856 million in 2019 (Pakistan's exports/imports: 306/550 million USD).^[251]

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Yunus Emre Institute</u> has a local headquarters in <u>Karachi</u> and <u>Lahore</u>.
 <u>Turkmenistan</u>	9 May 1992	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 9 May 1992.^[252]</p> <p>Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize <u>Turkmenistan</u> as an independent country in December 1991. Exchange of high-level visits during the last 10 years give credence to the fact that Pakistan and Turkmenistan have laid foundation of mutually beneficial relations, friendship and understanding. The two countries have signed 21 Agreements and Memoranda of understanding in the fields of oil and gas, transport, energy, trade, science and culture.</p>
 <u>United Arab Emirates</u>	13 January 1972	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 13 January 1972^[253]</p> <p>Pakistan was the first country to accord formal recognition to <u>UAE</u> on its achieving independence. Bilateral relations and mutually beneficial cooperation have progressed steadily ever since. These relations date back to the UAE's formation in 1971, and have since evolved into wide-ranging co-operation in various fields. UAE has been a major donor of economic assistance to Pakistan.</p>
 <u>Uzbekistan</u>	10 May 1992	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 10 May 1992.^[254]</p> <p>Relations between the two states were established when the republic of Uzbekistan became independent following the collapse of the USSR, the relations between the two countries were initially strained by the situation in <u>Afghanistan</u> which both countries border as they supported different factions Afghan factions.^[255]</p> <p>However relations improved after the fall of the Taliban, both countries seeking to improve relations for the sake of trade, Pakistan wishing to gain access to Central Asian markets and landlocked Uzbekistan to access ports on the Indian Ocean.</p>
 <u>Vietnam</u>	8 November 1972	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 8 November 1972. ^[256]







Europe

Country	Formal relations began	Notes
 <u>Albania</u>	27 July 1965	<p>Pakistan's diplomatic relations with Albania are very cordial given that Albania is the, and only European country with <u>OIC</u> membership.^[129] In Dec 2006, Albanian Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Anton Gurakui visited Pakistan to hold bilateral consultation with Pakistani political leadership.</p>

		Pakistan also offers training facilities to young Albanian bureaucrats in the field of banking, finance, management and diplomacy. ^[257]
 Andorra	22 July 2003	The Pakistani embassy in Spain is accredited to Andorra. ^[258]
 Armenia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diplomatic relations have not been established as Pakistan is the only country in the world which does not recognize Armenia.
 Austria	1954	Relations between the two countries are generally friendly. The diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Austria were established in 1954 when Pakistan formally recognized Austria. ^[259]
 Belgium	20 February 1948	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 20 February 1948. ^[260]
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 November 1994	Both nations share close relations on the grounds of religion and politics. Pakistan was a staunch supporter of Bosnia during the civil war. Pakistan sent in UN Peacekeeping forces to the former Yugoslavia during the <u>Yugoslav wars</u> . Pakistan and Bosnia have a free trade agreement.
 Belarus	3 February 1994	Belarus' <u>Minsk Tractor Works</u> has played a key role in supplying <u>tractor</u> to Pakistan ^[261] and establishing the tractor assembly plant in Pakistan. ^[262] Belarus and Pakistan have also signed agreements on trade-economic cooperation and investments protection. ^[263] Pakistan ambassador to <u>Russia</u> is accredited as a non-residential ambassador to Belarus; however, Belarus maintains an embassy in Islamabad since 2014. In May 2007, Pakistan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Makhdum Khusro Bakhtyar made an official visit to Belarus and meet with high-ranking government officials of Belarus. ^[264]
 Bulgaria	15 June 1965	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 June 1965 ^[265]
 Croatia	20 July 1994	<p>Both countries established diplomatic relations on 20 July 1994^[266]</p> <p>Pakistan maintains an honorary consulate in <u>Zagreb</u>.^[267]</p>
 Czech Republic	27 September 1950	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 27 September 1950 ^[268]
 Denmark	13 October 1949	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 13 October 1949. ^[269]

 Estonia	20 September 1993 ^[270]	
 Finland	12 January 1951	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 12 January 1951. ^[271]
 France	2 December 1947	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 2 December 1947 ^[272] Pakistan and France have high levels of diplomatic meetings and are in good terms with one another. However, these good relations haven't been around very long. Trade between Pakistan and France is increasing and France has donated large funds to help Pakistan with its economic problems.
 Georgia	12 May 1994	Pakistan ambassador to Azerbaijan is accredited to be the non-residential ambassador to Georgia. ^[273]
 Germany	15 October 1951	Germany and Pakistan enjoy closely cordial relations. Germany has taken large measures to aid the South Asian country in its economic and governmental hardship. Commercial trade between Berlin and Islamabad has also been very essential in recent years seeing as Germany is Pakistan's fourth largest trade partner. Also, Germany is home to <u>35,081 Pakistani immigrants</u> . Overall, the two nations have almost always had a friendly bond.
 Greece		In modern times, Pakistan's first embassy in Athens was opened in 1975. Greece established an embassy in Islamabad in 1987. There are around 32,500 Pakistani people living and working in Greece.
 Holy See	6 October 1951	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 6 October 1951 ^[274]
 Hungary	26 November 1965	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 26 November 1965 ^[275] Since 1970, Hungary has an embassy in Islamabad and an honorary consulate in Karachi . ^[276] Pakistan has an embassy in Budapest . ^[277]
 Iceland	1976	Pakistan maintain cordinal diplomatic relations with Iceland. ^[278]
 Ireland		Ireland is represented in Pakistan through its embassy in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) and an honorary consulate in Karachi . Pakistan has an embassy in Dublin . Pakistanis continue to support the idea of unification of Northern










		Ireland to the Republic of Ireland which remains part of the United Kingdom after the Republic of Ireland left the Commonwealth of Nations.
 <u>Italy</u>	7 April 1948	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 7 April 1948. ^[279] Both nations have established respective embassies in Pakistan and Italy. ^{[280][281]} Italy has offered assistance in Pakistan's private sector in extending credit lines to finance technologies in machinery for manufacturing. ^[282] Additionally, Italy has given Pakistan the opportunity to be financed the equivalent of US\$100 million to advance over fifty development projects in the nation, such as assisting acid attack victims in Punjab. ^[283] Italy has shown interest in expanding energy and pharmaceutical businesses to the expansive market in Pakistan. There is even an Italian government desire for the implementation of an <u>Italian Chamber of Commerce</u> in the Pakistani economic sphere. ^[284]
 <u>Latvia</u>	29 April 1996	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 29 April 1996. ^[285] Latvia maintains an honorary consul in Karachi. ^[283] Whereas the Pakistani ambassador to Sweden is accredited as a non-residential ambassador to Latvia. ^[286] There is also a growing number of Pakistanis (mostly university students) living in Riga. ^[287]
 <u>Liechtenstein</u>		The Pakistani ambassador to Switzerland is accredited as a non-residential ambassador to Liechtenstein. Pakistan diplomatic relations with Liechtenstein is important, despite the small size of Liechtenstein, as Liechtenstein is member of European Free Trade Association, with which Pakistan is seeking Free Trade Agreement. ^[288]
 <u>Lithuania</u>	31 May 1994	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 31 May 1994. ^[289] Pakistan maintains friendly diplomatic relations with Lithuania. ^[290]
 <u>Luxembourg</u>	22 November 1956	Pakistan maintains cordial diplomatic relations with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. ^[291] Pakistan also maintains an honorary consulate in Luxembourg. ^[292]
 <u>Malta</u>	January 1966	
 <u>Moldova</u>	16 February 1992	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 16 February 1992. ^[293] The Pakistani ambassador to Romania is accredited as a non-residential ambassador to Moldova. ^[294]
 <u>Monaco</u>	24 February 2009	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 24 February 2009. ^[295]
 <u>Montenegro</u>	23 October 2006	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 23 October 2006. ^[296]
 <u>Netherlands</u>	1948	
 <u>North Macedonia</u>	12 August 1993	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 12 August 1993. ^[297]
 <u>Norway</u>	18 December 1948	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 18 December 1948. ^[298]

		Norway and Pakistan have strengthened ties. Norway has an embassy in Islamabad and an honorary consulate in Lahore, whereas Pakistan has an embassy in Oslo.
 <u>Portugal</u>	26 September 1949	Relationships between Portugal and Pakistan have turned cordial since 2015. The two nations recognize a potential growth in trade and social exchanges. In order to start economic relations in the right direction, <u>investment policy</u> and opportunities for Portuguese companies are now present. ^[299]
 <u>Romania</u>	15 October 1964	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 October 1964 ^[300] Pakistan has an embassy in <u>Bucharest</u> and an honorary consulate in <u>Iași</u> . ^[301] Romania has an embassy in <u>Islamabad</u> and an honorary consulate in <u>Lahore</u> . ^[302]
 <u>Russia</u>	1 May 1948 ^[303]	Relations between these two countries have been strained in the past, because of Pakistan's close ties to America and its support for the <u>Afghan rebels</u> during the <u>invasion by the USSR</u> . However, the relations became cordial in recent years and the Russian Army has been training in Pakistan. ^[304]
 <u>San Marino</u>	12 April 2006	Pakistan established diplomatic relations with San Marino on 12 April 2006. The Pakistani ambassador to Italy is accredited as a non-residential ambassador to San Marino. ^[305]
 <u>Serbia</u>	15 May 1948	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 May 1948. ^[306] Since July 2001, Pakistan has an embassy in Belgrade. ^[307] Serbia has now closed its embassy in Pakistan after 2001 due to financial or reciprocal reasons because Pakistan's role in the desire for <u>Sanjak's</u> merger with their brethren of <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u> and is now represented in Pakistan through its embassy in <u>Beijing (China)</u> . ^[308] However, there is a bone of contention between the two, because of the latter's close relations with, India. ^[309]
 <u>Slovakia</u>	1 January 1993	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 1 January 1993 ^[310] The Pakistani ambassador to Austria is accredited by the non-residential ambassador to Slovakia. Relations between Pakistan and the Slovak Republic are cordial and friendly. The two countries have agreements on cultural cooperation and visa abolition (for diplomatic/official passport holders).


		Some well known Slovak companies like Matador and Mediprogress are active in Pakistan through their agents. ^[311]
 <u>Spain</u>	2 September 1951	
 <u>Switzerland</u>	1 February 1949	
 <u>Sweden</u>	1949	
 <u>Ukraine</u>	16 March 1992	Pakistan recognized Ukraine's independence in 1991. Pakistan has an embassy in <u>Kyiv</u> . ^[312] Ukraine has an embassy in <u>Islamabad</u> . ^[313] Ukraine and Pakistan have been cooperating with each other in educational sector as well as cultural exchanges. Pakistan and Ukraine are also heavily cooperating with each other in aerospace engineering, aerospace technologies, bio-medical sciences and science and technology.
 <u>United Kingdom</u>	14 August 1947	Pakistan has been a member of the <u>Commonwealth of Nations</u> since independence in 1947. It was not a member of the British Commonwealth from 1972 until 1989, because of the Commonwealth's recognition of <u>Bangladesh</u> . It was readmitted to full membership of the Commonwealth in October 1989. It was suspended with the overthrow of the democratically elected government in 1999. Its full membership has been reinstated with the backing of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand for Pakistan's support in the War on Terrorism. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with all Commonwealth countries even though it does not have its own <u>High Commission</u> in each capital. The U.K. also has the biggest Pakistani community outside of Pakistan.




Oceania

Country	Formal relations began	Notes
---------	------------------------	-------

 <u>Australia</u>	15 August 1947	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 15 August 1947. ^[314] Former Pakistani President <u>Pervez Musharraf</u> visited Australia in 2005 ^[315] and the former Prime Minister of Australia, <u>John Howard</u> , also having extended a visit to Pakistan in 2005 as well, following the <u>2005 Kashmir earthquake</u> which had immensely targeted the northern areas of Pakistan. He also announced 500 new scholarships for students in Pakistan to study in Australia. ^[316]
 <u>Fiji</u>	8 March 1971	Pakistan and <u>Fiji</u> maintain formal diplomatic relationship, they have diplomatic missions in each other's countries. Pakistan used to designate their High Commissioner to Australia as a non-residential High Commissioner to Fiji. ^[317] Many of Fiji's large <u>Muslim</u> population maintain family links with Pakistan. ^[318]
 <u>Kiribati</u>	3 June 2021	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 3 June 2021. ^[319]
 <u>New Zealand</u>	18 April 1951	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 18 April 1951. ^[320] Pakistan has a High Commission located in <u>Wellington</u> whilst New Zealand has a consulate-general in <u>Karachi</u> . New Zealand was party to the <u>Commonwealth Heads of Government</u> decision to readmit Pakistan to the <u>Councils of the Commonwealth</u> after the restoration of civilian rule in May 2008.
 <u>Palau</u>	22 November 2021	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 22 November 2021. ^[321]
 <u>Samoa</u>	7 March 1983	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 7 March 1983. ^[322]
 <u>Solomon Islands</u>	19 February 2016	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 19 February 2016. ^[323]
 <u>Tonga</u>		While Pakistan and <u>Tonga</u> maintain diplomatic relationship, they do not have diplomatic missions in each other's country. Pakistan exports to <u>Tonga</u> in 2007 was T\$11,655 (approximately US\$7,000). ^[324] Pakistan also has bilateral visa-abolition scheme with <u>Tonga</u> , for all passport types of both the countries. ^[325]
 <u>Vanuatu</u>	26 April 2023	Both countries established diplomatic relations on 26 April 2023. ^[326]

International organizations

Organization	Membership	Notes
 <u>Arab League</u>	Non-member	

		<p>Pakistan is not a member nor observer of the Arab League but the two entities share a strong relationship. Many of the Arab League nations send soldiers to train in Pakistan's <u>prestigious military academies</u>, and Pakistan frequently is in contact and collaboration with many of the Arab League nations with Pakistani pilots having flown in the two <u>Arab-Israeli Wars</u>.^[327] Pakistan has also lobbied for greater representation of the Arab League within the <u>United Nation Security Council</u>.^[328]</p>
<u>ASEAN</u>	Member	<p>Pakistan is not a member of ASEAN, but frequently serves as a bridge for the organization to communicate with Asian countries further in the west, with bilateral agreements between ASEAN and Pakistan.^[329] While links could still be stronger between Pakistan and the nations that compose ASEAN, both sides have expressed interest in furthering that relationship.^[330]</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Commonwealth of Nations - Member - See <u>Pakistan and the Commonwealth of Nations</u></p> </div>
 <u>European Union</u>	Non-member	<p>Pakistan and the EU share a strong economic bond that has been emphasized by both parties while sharing similar foreign policies. The two are engaged in serious trade, and frequently work together to enhance each other's economic capability. There have been multiple summits (http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/114922.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170303051011/http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/114922.pdf) 3 March 2017 at the Wayback Machine and strategic dialogues (https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/11038/3rd%20EU-Pakistan%20Strategic%20Dialogue) between Pakistan and the EU to continue to push the relationship.</p>
<u>IMF</u>	1950	<p>Pakistan is a full member of the IMF, and has received monetary assistance from IMF multiple times, each time resulting in a successful bailout for Pakistan.^{[331][332]} IMF also maintains a Resident Representative Office in Pakistan^[333]</p>
<u>Economic Cooperation Organization</u>	1985	<p>Pakistan, Turkey, and Iran founded the ECO in 1985 with plans at economic and political cooperation in the region. Through the work of this organization, Iran has free trade agreements with Iran, Turkey, and Afghanistan forthcoming shortly.^{[334][335]}</p>
 <u>NATO</u>	Non-member	<p>Pakistan is a <u>major non-NATO ally</u>, a special designation from the US for certain non-NATO states, earning the status shortly into the <u>war on terrorism</u> by <u>George W. Bush</u>.^[336] This designation comes with certain benefits highlighted by special access to particular military technology or collaboration. The two have cooperated and continue to cooperate on projects like eradicating terrorism in Bosnia and Afghanistan, and offer each other logistic and military support.^[337]</p>
 <u>OIC</u>	1969	<p>Pakistan has used the Organization for Islamic Cooperation in the past to strengthen alliances and settle disputes or disagreements. The 2nd summit of the OIC was in Pakistan, during a time in which Pakistan still did not recognize Bangladesh. Under pressure from other nations, Pakistan would invite a delegation from Bangladesh and here at this summit Pakistan would come to recognize the nation.^[338] Pakistan also uses the OIC to push their position on the controversial region of <u>Kashmir</u>.^[339]</p>
<u>SAARC</u>	1985	<p>Pakistan is one of the founding members of <u>SAARC</u>, an organization focused on the economic activities of South Asia.^[340] In 2016, a</p>

		SAARC summit in Pakistan was canceled following boycotts by India, Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Bangladesh, causing some to worry about the future of the organization. ^[341]
<u>SCO</u>	2015	Pakistan and India signed on to be full members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2015, with the process for instatement ending in 2017. The organization shares many interests with Pakistan, and the new membership has been supported within Pakistan and the members of the organization. ^[342]
 <u>United Nations</u>	1947	

See also



Pakistan portal

- History of Pakistan
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- List of diplomatic missions in Pakistan
- List of diplomatic missions of Pakistan
- List of foreign politicians of Pakistani origin
- Visa requirements for Pakistani citizens
- Pakistan and the United Nations
- Public diplomacy of Pakistan

References

1. "By 2050, India to have world's largest populations of Hindus and Muslims" (<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/04/21/by-2050-india-to-have-worlds-largest-populations-of-hindu-s-and-muslims/>).
2. "Pakistani Nuclear Forces" (<https://www.atomicarchive.com/almanac/forces/pakistani-forces.html>). *Atomic Archive*.
3. "Pakistan" (<https://www.nti.org/countries/pakistan/>). *NTI*.
4. "EU trade relations with Pakistan. Facts, figures and latest developments" (https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/pakistan_en). *European Commission*.
5. "Pakistan trade balance, exports and imports by country 2020" (<https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/PAK/Year/LTST/TradeFlow/EXPIMP/Partner/by-country#>). *World integrated trade solution*.
6. "Strategic Significance of Pakistan: Challenges and Way Forward" (<https://issi.org.pk/strategic-significance-of-pakistan-challenges-and-way-forward/>). *ISSI*. 24 February 2022.
7. "Strategic location of Pakistan: Challenges and Opportunities" (<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2022/11/19/strategic-location-of-pakistan-challenges-and-opportunities/>). *Pakistan today*. 19 November 2022.
8. "Conflict Between India and Pakistan" (<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-between-india-and-pakistan>). *Global conflict tracker*. 25 April 2023.
9. "Foreign Relations of Pakistan" (<https://www.cidob.org/en/content/download/32423/527011/file/annex+foreign+relations+pakistan.pdf>) (PDF). *CIDOB*.
10. "Pakistan committed to expanding trade ties with US" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1739896>). *DAWN*. 2 March 2023.
11. "US relations with Pakistan" (<https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-pakistan/>).

12. "Foreign Policy" (<https://mofa.gov.pk/foreign-policy-2/>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MOFA*.
13. Ali, Mehrunnisa (1990). "Jinnah's Perception of Pakistan's Foreign Policy and the Kashmir Issue" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41403967>). *Pakistan Horizon*. **43** (2): 57–70. JSTOR 41403967 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41403967>) – via JSTOR.
14. Ahmad, Hafeez Ashfaq (19 November 2012). "Determinants of Foreign Policy of Pakistan" (<https://www.scribd.com/doc/30773560/Foreign-Policy-of-Pakistan>). Retrieved 19 November 2012 – via Scribd.
15. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121031125313/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/home.aspx>). *Pakistan Government*. Official policy statements. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/home.aspx>) on 31 October 2012. Retrieved 19 November 2012.
16. "Military expenditure by country, in constant (2017) US\$ m., 1988-2018" (<https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/Data%20for%20all%20countries%20from%201988%E2%80%932018%20in%20constant%20%282017%29%20USD%20%28pdf%29.pdf>) (PDF). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. 2019. Retrieved 2 July 2019.
17. "Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 1988-2018" (<https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/Data%20for%20all%20countries%20from%201988%E2%80%932018%20as%20a%20share%20of%20GDP%20%28pdf%29.pdf>) (PDF). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. 2018. Retrieved 2 July 2019.
18. "A Select Summary of News, Views and Trends from the Pakistani Media" (https://idsa.in/system/files/pnd_Nov2013.pdf) (PDF). *Pakistan News Digest*. November 2013 – via IDSA.
19. Govt. Pakistan. "Special Assistant to the Prime Minister" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180714051146/http://mofa.gov.pk/content.php?pageID=sa>). *Govt. Pakistan*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/content.php?pageID=sa>) on 14 July 2018. Retrieved 6 October 2013.
20. Govt. Pakistan. "National Security Adviser (NSA) Sartaj Aziz" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180612162118/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/content.php?pageID=adviser>). *Govt. Pakistan*. Govt. Pakistan (NSA Secretariat). Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/content.php?pageID=adviser>) on 12 June 2018. Retrieved 6 October 2013.
21. "Pakistan general elections 2018: Analysis of results and implications" (<https://www.orfonline.org/research/pakistan-general-elections-2018-analysis-of-results-and-implications-46324/>). *ORF - Observer Research Foundation*. 18 December 2018.
22. "Pakistan's always-troubled democracy is on the brink once again" (<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/pakistans-always-troubled-democracy-is-on-the-brink-once-again/>). *Brookings*. 26 May 2023.
23. Nairita (2 October 2012). "Hina Rabbani Khar | Bilawal Bhutto | Love Affair Secrets | Pakistan | Bangladeshi Tabloids | Controversies" (<https://www.oneindia.com/2012/10/02/hina-rabbani-khar-bilawal-bhutto-love-affair-secrets-1078023.html>). *www.oneindia.com*. Retrieved 27 April 2022.
24. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Homepage" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190318034833/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/index.php>). *MoFA.gov.pk*. Government of Pakistan. 2013. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/index.php>) on 18 March 2019. Retrieved 4 August 2015.
25. United States Government. "History of Foreign policy of Pakistan" (<http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/82.htm>). *United States Government*. US country studies. Retrieved 19 November 2012.
26. "Durand Line boundary, Asia" (<https://www.britannica.com/event/Durand-Line>). *Britannica*. 14 July 2023.
27. "Pakistan-Afghanistan relations" (<https://pakistan.fes.de/e/pakistan-afghanistan-relations>). *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung*.

28. Mushtaq, Nadia (2004). "Pak-Turkey Relations: Towards a Cooperative Future" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/45242527>). *Strategic Studies*. 24 (2): 89–116. ISSN 1029-0990 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1029-0990>). JSTOR 45242527 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/45242527>).
29. "Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations" (<https://parepjeddah.org/pakistan-ksa-relations/>). *Consulate General of Pakistan, Jeddah*. Retrieved 5 July 2023.
30. "How China and Pakistan Forged Close Ties" (<https://www.cfr.org/article/how-china-and-pakistan-forged-close-ties>). *Council on Foreign Relations*. Retrieved 5 July 2023.
31. "Rethinking US-Pakistan Relations in the Age of Great Power Competition" (<https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/03/rethinking-us-pakistan-relations-age-great-power-competition>). *United States Institute of Peace*. Retrieved 5 July 2023.
32. Reporter, The Newspaper's Staff (22 March 2021). "Kissinger recognises Pakistan's role in establishing China-US ties" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1613819>). *DAWN.COM*. Retrieved 5 July 2023.
33. alpha.singh (6 November 2021). "How Kissinger's Secret Trip to China Paved Way for Sino-US Relations" (<https://www.wondriumdaily.com/how-kissingers-secret-trip-to-china-paved-way-for-sino-us-relations/>). *Wondrium Daily*. Retrieved 5 July 2023.
34. "Foreign relations 1969-1976" (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/nixon/xi/45650.htm>). *US department of state*.
35. Hashim, Asad. "Pakistani PM Khan meets Putin amid Ukraine invasion" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/2/25/pakistan-imran-putin-russia-ukraine-invasion>). *www.aljazeera.com*. Retrieved 11 July 2023.
36. Siddique, Abubakar (25 February 2022). "Pakistani Prime Minister's 'Ill-Timed' Moscow Visit Overshadowed By Ukraine Invasion" (<https://www.rferl.org/a/pakistan-khan-moscow-visit-ukraine/31723286.html>). *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*. Retrieved 11 July 2023.
37. "Imran criticises war on terror as misguided venture" (<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2022/02/13/us-war-on-terror-bred-more-terrorists-pm-imran-tells-cnn/>). 13 February 2022. Retrieved 15 July 2023.
38. "Russia–Pakistan Relations and the Constraints of Geoeconomics" (<https://online.ucpress.edu/as/article/62/5-6/838/194531/Russia-Pakistan-Relations-and-the-Constraints-of>). *online.ucpress.edu*. Retrieved 11 July 2023.
39. "Blinken, Bilawal discuss bilateral ties in first contact since formation of new government in Pakistan" (<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/blinken-bilawal-discuss-bilateral-ties-in-first-contact-since-formation-of-new-government-in-pakistan/article65390939.ece>). *The Hindu*. 7 May 2022.
40. Sarmad Ishfaq, ed. (18 March 2022). "The Pakistan-Russia-China Bloc: A Consequence of US Actions" (<https://www.paradigmshift.com.pk/pakistan-russia-china/>). *www.paradigmshift.com*.
41. "Pakistani PM hails China as his country's 'best friend' " (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-13418957>). *BBC News*. 17 May 2011. Retrieved 17 May 2011.
42. Masood, Salman (13 October 2008). "Pakistan President to Visit China, a Valued Ally" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/13/world/asia/13pstan.html>). *New York Times*. Retrieved 12 October 2008.
43. "Pakistan cements China ties amid tension with U.S" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110727131107/http://articles.cnn.com/2011-05-17/world/china.pakistan.friend_1_minister-yousuf-razagilani-chinese-president-hu-jintao-pakistani-counterpart?_s=PM:WORLD). *CNN*. 17 May 2011. Archived from the original (http://articles.cnn.com/2011-05-17/world/china.pakistan.friend_1_minister-yousuf-razagilani-chinese-president-hu-jintao-pakistani-counterpart?_s=PM:WORLD) on 27 July 2011. Retrieved 12 July 2011.
44. "China, Pakistan joined in bonds of brotherhood" (<http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90776/90883/7384378.html>). *People's Daily*. Retrieved 18 May 2011.

45. "Pakistan's foreign policy reset hits a dead end" (<https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/pakistans-foreign-policy-reset-hits-a-dead-end/>). The Australian Strategic Policy Institute. 13 July 2022. Retrieved 13 July 2022.
46. "We're tired of conflict': Pakistan treads carefully on Ukraine war; hails relationship with China" (<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/asia/pakistan-foreign-minister-bilawal-bhutto-zar-dari-ukraine-china-3141081>). CNA.
47. "Pakistan supports China's efforts for peace and socio-economic development in Xinjiang: FO" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1708727>). DAWN. 6 September 2022. Retrieved 6 September 2022.
48. "How China and Pakistan Forged Close Ties" (<https://www.cfr.org/article/how-china-and-pakistan-forged-close-ties>). Council on Foreign Relations. Retrieved 7 August 2023.
49. "Pakistan" (<https://2009-2017.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3453.htm>). U.S. Department of State. Retrieved 1 March 2017.
50. Sunawar, Lubwa; Cuotto, Tatiana (2015). "U.S. Pakistan Relations During the Cold War" (<http://scholarworks.arcadia.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=agsjournal>). *The Journal of International Relations, Peace Studies, and Development*. **1** – via arcadia.
51. "US-Pakistan Relations during Cold War" (<https://scholarworks.arcadia.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=agsjournal>).
52. Perkovich, George (1993). "A Nuclear Third Way in South Asia". *Foreign Policy*. **91**: 92.
53. "An unhappy alliance" (<http://articles.latimes.com/2011/may/07/opinion/la-ed-pakistan-20110507>). *Los Angeles Times*. 7 May 2011. ISSN 0458-3035 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0458-3035>). Retrieved 1 March 2017.
54. Choen, Stephen (2013). *Shooting for a Century*. Brookings Institution Press. p. 179.
55. Kelly, Charles B.; Beasley, Francis V. (2009). *Pakistan and U.S. Relations*. Nova Science Publishers, Inc. p. 1.
56. Jamal, Umair (12 January 2018). "Trump's decision to cut military aid to Pakistan may prove costly to both" (<http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/south-asia/trumps-decision-to-cut-military-aid-to-pakistan-may-prove-costly-to-both>). *The Straits Times*. Singapore Press Holdings. Retrieved 13 January 2018.
57. Pasha, Sayed Abdul Muneem (2005). *Islam in Pakistan's foreign policy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FjJuAAAAMAAJ&q=islamistan>). Global Media Publications. p. 225. ISBN 9788188869152. "Pakistan's expression of solidarity was followed, after Independence, by a vigorous pursuit of bilateral relations with Muslim countries like Iran and Turkey."
58. Pasha, Sayed Abdul Muneem (2005). *Islam in Pakistan's foreign policy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FjJuAAAAMAAJ&q=islamistan>). Global Media Publications. p. 37. ISBN 9788188869152. "Pakistan was making a wholehearted bid for the leadership of the Muslim world, or at least for the leadership in achieving its unity."
59. Pasha, Sayed Abdul Muneem (2005). *Islam in Pakistan's foreign policy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FjJuAAAAMAAJ&q=islamistan>). Global Media Publications. p. 226. ISBN 9788188869152. "Following Khaliquzzaman, the Ali brothers had sought to project Pakistan, with its comparatively larger manpower and military strength, as the natural leader of the Islamic world."
60. Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). *Creating a New Medina* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1Z6TBQAAQBAJ&q=islamistan+hussain+haqqani&pg=PA18>). Cambridge University Press. p. 18. ISBN 9781107052123. "As a top ranking ML leader Khaliquzzaman declared, 'Pakistan would bring all Muslim countries together into Islamistan – a pan-Islamic entity'."

61. Haqqani, Husain (2013). *Magnificent Magnificent Delusions: Pakistan, the United States, and an Epic History of Misunderstanding* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VNAiBQAAQBAJ&q=islamistan+hussain+haqqani&pg=PA20>). PublicAffairs. pp. 20–21. ISBN 9781610393171. "Within a few years the president of the Muslim League, Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, announced that Pakistan would bring all Muslim countries together into Islamistan – a pan-Islamic entity. None of these developments within the new country elicited approval among Americans for the idea of India's partition ... British Prime Minister Clement Attlee voiced the international consensus at the time when he told the House of Commons of his hope that *this severance may not endure*. He hoped that the proposed dominions of India and Pakistan would *in course of time, come together to form one great Member State of the British Commonwealth of Nations*."
62. Haqqani, Husain (2013). *Magnificent Delusions: Pakistan, the United States, and an Epic History of Misunderstanding* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=TyIVAgAAQBAJ&q=During+this+time+most+of+the+Arab+world+was+going+through+a+nationalist+awakening.+Pan-Islamic+dreams+involving+the+unification+of+Muslim+countries%2C+possibly+under+Pakistani+leadership%2C+had+little+attraction.&pg=PA22>). PublicAffairs. p. 22. ISBN 9781610393171. "During this time most of the Arab world was going through a nationalist awakening. Pan-Islamic dreams involving the unification of Muslim countries, possibly under Pakistani leadership, had little attraction."
63. Roberts, Jeffery J. (2003). *The Origins of Conflict in Afghanistan* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Pj8DIT_bva0C&q=muslim+countries+refused+islamistan&pg=PA134). Greenwood Publishing Group. p. 134. ISBN 9780275978785. "The following year, Choudhry Khaliquzzaman toured the Middle East, pleading for the formation of an alliance or confederation of Muslim states. The Arab states, often citing Pakistan's inability to solve its problems with Muslim neighbor Afghanistan, showed little enthusiasm...Some saw the effort to form 'Islamistan' as a Pakistani attempt to dominate other Muslim states."
64. Pande, Aparna (2011). *Explaining Pakistan's Foreign Policy: Escaping India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HPWvAgAAQBAJ&q=In+1949+Pakistan+held+an+International+Islamic+Conference&pg=PT178>). Routledge. ISBN 9781136818936. "The belief that the creation of Pakistan made Pakistan the true leader of Muslim causes around the world led Pakistan's diplomats to vigorously champion the cause of self-determination for fellow Muslims at the United Nations. Pakistan's founders, including Jinnah, supported anti-colonial movements: *Our heart and soul go out in sympathy with those who are struggling for their freedom...If subjugation and exploitation are carried on, there will be no peace and there will be no end to wars*. Pakistani efforts on behalf of Indonesia (1948), Algeria (1948–1949), Tunisia (1948–1949), Morocco (1948–1956) and Eritrea (1960–1991) were significant and initially led to close ties between these countries and Pakistan."
65. Nasir, Abbas (18 August 2015). "The legacy of Pakistan's loved and loathed Hamid Gul" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2015/08/legacy-pakistan-loved-loathed-hamid-gul-150817114006616.html>). *Al-Jazeera*. Retrieved 4 January 2017. "His commitment to jihad – to an Islamic revolution transcending national boundaries, was such that he dreamed one day the "green Islamic flag" would flutter not just over Pakistan and Afghanistan, but also over territories represented by the (former Soviet Union) Central Asian republics. After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, as the director-general of the Pakistan's intelligence organisation, Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) directorate, an impatient Gul wanted to establish a government of the so-called Mujahideen on Afghan soil."
66. Hunter, Shireen (2010). *Iran's Foreign Policy in the Post-Soviet Era: Resisting the New International Order* (https://books.google.com/books?id=wLtA_J3VUt4C&q=iran+pakistan+relations+shia&pg=PA144). ABC-CLIO. p. 144. ISBN 9780313381942. "Since then, Pakistan's sectarian tensions have been a major irritant in Iranian-Pakistan relations."

67. Pande, Aparna (2011). *Explaining Pakistan's Foreign Policy: Escaping India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ceg-kSmft94C&q=iran+pakistan+relations+shia&pg=PA159>). Taylor & Francis. p. 159. ISBN 9781136818943. "Both Saudi Arabia and Iran used Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy war for the 'hearts and minds' of Pakistani Sunnis and Shias with the resultant rise in sectarian tensions in Pakistan. The rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan in the 1990s further strained Pakistan-Iran relations. Pakistan's support of the Sunni Pashtun organization created problems for Shia Iran for whom a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan was a nightmare."
68. Schmetzer, Uli (14 September 1998). "Iran Raises Anti-pakistan Outcry" (http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1998-09-14/news/9809140197_1_shiite-taliban-sunni). *Chicago Tribune*. Retrieved 5 January 2017. "KARACHI, Pakistan — Iran, which has amassed 200,000 troops on the border with Afghanistan, accused Pakistan on Sunday of sending warplanes to strafe and bombard Afghanistan's last Shiite stronghold, which fell hours earlier to the Taliban, the Sunni militia now controlling the central Asian country."
69. Constable, Pamela (16 September 1998). "Afghanistan: Arena For a New Rivalry" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1998/09/16/afghanistan-arena-for-a-new-rivalry/eee dba2f-03b7-4ed6-ba97-91e51e633e96/>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 5 January 2017. "Taliban officials accused Iran of providing military support to the opposition forces; Tehran radio accused Pakistan of sending its air force to bomb the city in support of the Taliban's advance and said Iran was holding Pakistan responsible for what it termed war crimes at Bamiyan. Pakistan has denied that accusation and previous allegations of direct involvement in the Afghan conflict. Also fueling the volatile situation are ethnic and religious rivalries between the Taliban, who are Sunni Muslims of Afghanistan's dominant Pashtun ethnic group, and the opposition factions, many of which represent other ethnic groups or include Shiite Muslims. Iran, a Shiite Muslim state, has a strong interest in promoting that sect; Pakistan, one of the Taliban's few international allies, is about 80 percent Sunni."
70. Hamid Hussain. "Tale of a love affair that never was: United States-Pakistan Defence Relations" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120304115412/http://www.defencejournal.com/2002/june/loveaffair.htm>). *Hamid Hussain, Defence Journal of Pakistan*. Archived from the original (<http://www.defencejournal.com/2002/june/loveaffair.htm>) on 4 March 2012. Retrieved 12 February 2012.
71. "Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170319121430/http://www.w.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/pakistan-rejoins-commonwealth-827109.html>). *The Independent*. 13 May 2008. Archived from the original (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/pakistan-rejoins-commonwealth-827109.html>) on 19 March 2017. Retrieved 3 March 2017.
72. Wintour, Patrick (22 November 2007). "Pakistan suspended from Commonwealth" (<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2007/nov/22/foreignpolicy.uk>). *The Guardian*. ISSN 0261-3077 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0261-3077>). Retrieved 3 March 2017.
73. Jaffrelot, Christophe (2002). *Pakistan: Nationalism Without a Nation*. Internet: Zed Books. pp. 195–196. ISBN 1842771175.
74. Wolpert, Stanley (2010). *India and Pakistan*. University of California Press. p. 7.
75. Choen, Stephen (2013). *Shooting for a Century*. Brookings Institution Press. p. 33.
76. *Asian Almanac - Volume 15 - Page 8228*. V.T. Sambandan. 1977.
77. *Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts Issues 240-241* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Trizqety7loC&dq=Pakistan+Government+decided+to+M.+Shaikh+as+ambassador+of+Pakistan+to+Dahomey&pg=PA19-IA5>). United States. Central Intelligence Agency. 1963. Retrieved 7 July 2023.
78. *Pakistan Horizon - Volume 39*. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. 1986. p. 108.

79. [1] (http://www.mofaic.gov.bw/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=122&Itemid=261) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110706163010/http://www.mofaic.gov.bw/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=122&Itemid=261) 6 July 2011 at the Wayback Machine
80. "..... The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110722180123/http://www.fpcci.com.pk/tradep%26botsw.asp>). Fpcci.com.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.fpcci.com.pk/tradep&botsw.asp>) on 22 July 2011. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
81. "Indians based in Pakistan, Botswana win global pageant" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121103104953/http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-117249207.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-117249207.html>) on 3 November 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
82. "December 2005" (http://www.siliconeer.com/past_issues/2005/december2005.html). Siliconeer. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
83. *Keesing's Record of World Events - Volume 34 - Page 35883*. Longman. 1988.
84. www.webspider.pk, Web Spider (pvt) Ltd. "Contributions of Pakistan Army Troops Under UN Missions MINUSCA & MINUSMA" (<https://www.hilal.gov.pk/eng-article/detail/NDUyNw==.html>). www.hilal.gov.pk. Retrieved 13 July 2023.
85. "Pakistan: One of the longest-serving and largest contributors to UN peacekeeping | UN News" (<https://news.un.org/en/gallery/525401>). news.un.org. 21 March 2018. Retrieved 13 July 2023.
86. *Summary of World Broadcasts: Far East - Part 3*. Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation. 1983. p. 8.
87. [2] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/Congo_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110531014416/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/Congo_GB.htm) 31 May 2011 at the Wayback Machine
88. "Pakistan Army Web Portal" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120403211528/http://www.pakistanarmy.gov.pk/AWPReview/TextContent.aspx?pId=50&rnd=193>). [Pakistanarmy.gov.pk](http://www.pakistanarmy.gov.pk). 1 September 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.pakistanarmy.gov.pk/AWPReview/TextContent.aspx?pId=50&rnd=193>) on 3 April 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
89. *Translations on South and East Asia - Volumes 725-737 - Page 36* (https://books.google.com/books?id=LiO1Z63z_rsC&dq=Pakistan+and+...+establishment+of+diplomatic+relations+at+ambassadorial+level&pg=RA11-PA36). 29 August 1977.
90. "PAKISTAN EMBASSY IN CAIRO Indian Daily Mail, 21 October 1947, Page 6" (<https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/digitised/article/indiandailymail19471021-1.2.75>). *Newspaper SG*. Retrieved 24 October 2023.
91. *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens Issues 2343-2355* (in French). Rene Moreaux et Cie. 1990. p. 2968.
92. *Eritrea Update, December 1993 - 4* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gxgOAQAAMAAJ&dq=Pakistan+and+...+establishment+of+diplomatic+relations+at+ambassadorial+level&pg=RA11-PP4>). Provisional Government of Eritrea (EPLF), Mission to the USA and Canada. 1992.
93. [3] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Blue_Book/ERITREA.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110303131514/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Blue_Book/ERITREA.htm) 3 March 2011 at the Wayback Machine
94. *Ethiopia Observer*. 1956. p. 160.
95. *Africa Research Bulletin*. Africa Research, Limited. 1964. p. 29.

96. [4] (<http://pakistanimes.net/2004/07/31/business3.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110614092352/http://pakistanimes.net/2004/07/31/business3.htm>) 14 June 2011 at the Wayback Machine
97. *ISDA News Review on South Asia/Indian Ocean - Volume 17 - Page 381*. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. 1984.
98. *Keesing's Contemporary Archives Volume 9*. Keesing's Limited. 1953. p. 12705.
99. Refugees, United Nations High Commissioner for. "Refworld | Libya/Pakistan: The relationship between Pakistan under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Libya (1971-1977)" (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/3f7d4e4531.html>). *Refworld*. Retrieved 13 July 2023.
100. [5] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Madagascar_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110531014457/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Madagascar_GB.htm) 31 May 2011 at the Wayback Machine
101. "Embassy Of Pakistan In Zimbabwe" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121014095758/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/zimbabwe/>). *Mofa.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/zimbabwe/>) on 14 October 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
102. "Pakistan, Mauritius to activate FTA in 18 months" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120221224600/http://www.bilaterals.org/article.php3?id_article=12083). *www.bilaterals.org*. Archived from the original (<https://www.bilaterals.org/?pakistan-mauritius-to-activate-fta>) on 21 February 2012.
103. "Ministry Of Commerce" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130529171000/http://www.commerce.gov.pk/read.asp?newsID=183>). *Commerce.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.commerce.gov.pk/read.asp?newsID=183>) on 29 May 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
104. *Pakistan Quarterly - Volume 7*. Pakistan Publications. 1957. p. 63.
105. Awan, Zamir Ahmed (27 December 2022). "How Pakistan played a vital role in the independence of Morocco" (<https://www.globalvillagespace.com/how-pakistan-played-a-vital-role-in-the-independence-of-morocco/>). *Global Village Space*. Retrieved 1 August 2023.
106. News, Jihane Rahhou-Morocco World. "Morocco, Pakistan Seek to Bolster Economic Ties" (<https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2022/02/347123/morocco-pakistan-seek-to-bolster-economic-ties>). *www.moroccoworldnews.com/*. Retrieved 1 August 2023. {{cite web}}: |last= has generic name (help)
107. Rahhou, Jihane. "Morocco, Pakistan Seek to Bolster Economic Ties" (<https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2022/02/347123/morocco-pakistan-seek-to-bolster-economic-ties>). *Morocco world news*. Retrieved 23 July 2023.
108. *Joint Communiques - Volume 1 - Page xxxv*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan. 1998.
109. "Press Information Department (Government of Pakistan)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130502154245/http://pid.gov.pk/press24-06-2010.htm>). *Pid.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pid.gov.pk/press24-06-2010.htm>) on 2 May 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
110. "Army Aviation" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121117054707/http://www.pakistanarmy.gov.pk/AWPReview/TextContent.aspx?pId=24&rnd=454>). *Pakistanarmy.gov.pk*. 1 September 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.pakistanarmy.gov.pk/AWPReview/TextContent.aspx?pId=24&rnd=454>) on 17 November 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
111. "Pakistanis who have never seen Pakistan" (<http://www.thefridaytimes.com/tft/pakistanis-who-have-never-seen-pakistan/>). *The Friday Times*. 9 January 2014. Retrieved 21 February 2015.
112. *Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts. no.201-205*. United States. Central Intelligence Agency. 1965. p. 15.

113. [6] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/Niger_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20080725122008/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/Niger_GB.htm) 25 July 2008 at the Wayback Machine
114. List from 11 February 2009 version of Office of the President of Niger: Missions Diplomatiques et-ou Représentations Permanentes du Niger par zone géographique (<http://www.presidence.ne/adresses-diplomatie.php>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090726035006/http://www.presidence.ne/adresses-diplomatie.php>) 26 July 2009 at the Wayback Machine.
115. [7] (<http://allafrica.com/stories/200802040989.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121008054714/http://allafrica.com/stories/200802040989.html>) 8 October 2012 at the Wayback Machine
116. "AMBASSADOR - DESIGNATE MS. FAUZIA M. SANA PRESENTED HER CREDENTIALS TO THE PRESIDENT OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPLE, MR.FRADIQUE DE MENEZES" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230958/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2006/Dec/PR_361_06.htm). 12 December 2006. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2006/Dec/PR_361_06.htm) on 3 March 2012.
117. "Sao Tome and Principe" (<https://www.imuna.org/resources/country-profiles/sao-tome-and-principe/>). IMUNA | NHSMUN | Model UN. Retrieved 1 August 2023.
118. "United Nations Security Council, Sixty-seventh year, 6848th meeting" (http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_pv_6848.pdf) (PDF). United Nations Security Council. Retrieved 10 November 2013.
119. "Somalia Embassy in Pakistan" (<http://somalia.visahq.com/embassy/pakistan/>). Visahq. Retrieved 10 November 2013.
120. "Foreign Representatives in South Africa" (<http://www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/forrep/forp.htm>). Dfa.gov.za. 25 October 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
121. "South African Representation Abroad" (http://www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/sa_abroad/sap.htm). Dfa.gov.za. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
122. Ahmed, Hassan (23 March 2022). "Sudan and Pakistan Strengthen Trade Ties" (<https://thediplomaticinsight.com/sudan-and-pakistan-strengthen-trade-ties/>). *The Diplomatic Insight*. Retrieved 1 August 2023.
123. *Asian Recorder - Volume 2*. 1956. p. 1105.
124. Patriot, Daily (29 January 2017). "Exploring Sudan & Pakistan Relations" (<https://dailythepatriot.com/exploring-sudan-pakistan-relations/>). *Daily The Patriot*. Retrieved 1 August 2023.
125. "High Commission Of Pakistan In Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121126234446/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Tanzania/>). Mofa.gov.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Tanzania/>) on 26 November 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
126. *Africa Research Bulletin Africa, political, social and cultural series · Volume 1*. Africa Research, Limited. 1964. p. 80.
127. "9th SESSION OF PAKISTAN-TUNISIA JOINT COMMISSION HELD IN TUNIS – Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (<https://mofa.gov.pk/9th-session-of-pakistan-tunisia-joint-commission-held-in-tunis/>). Retrieved 6 August 2023.
128. *Pakistan News Digest Volumes 13-15*. Principal Information Officer, Press Information Department. 1965. p. 3.
129. "Foreign Minister's Meetings in Kampala" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230659/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/Printer_Friendly/June/PR_Print_184_08.htm). Mofa.gov.pk. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/Printer_Friendly/June/PR_Print_184_08.htm) on 3 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.

130. [8] (<http://allafrica.com/stories/200807140643.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121007161625/http://allafrica.com/stories/200807140643.html>) 7 October 2012 at the Wayback Machine
131. "People's Daily Online – Zimbabwe, Pakistan to cement trade relations" (http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/200602/10/eng20060210_241469.html). English.peopledaily.com.cn. 10 February 2006. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
132. "Diplomatic relations between Antigua and Barbuda and Pakistan as of 23 Sept. 2016" (<http://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1290050?ln=en>). *United Nations Digital Library*. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
133. "Acuerdo por notas reversales estableciendo Relaciones Diplomáticas entre el Gobierno Argentino y el gobierno de Pakistán" (https://tratados.cancilleria.gob.ar/tratado_ficha.php?id=KOrmwm). *Biblioteca Digital de Tratados* (in Spanish). Retrieved 17 August 2023.
134. "Pakistan – Argentina Trade Relationship" (<https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Pak-Argentina-Wrap.pdf>) (PDF). *Trade Development Authority of Pakistan*.
135. "Pakistan, Argentina signs MoU on scientific cooperation | Aaj News" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170222195137/http://aaj.tv/2008/12/pakistan-argentina-signs-mou-on-scientific-cooperation/>). Archived from the original (<http://aaj.tv/2008/12/pakistan-argentina-signs-mou-on-scientific-cooperation/>) on 22 February 2017. Retrieved 22 February 2017.
136. TLTP (23 October 2020). "Pakistan, Argentina agree to expand trade, political ties" (<https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/2020/10/23/pakistan-argentina-agree-to-expand-trade-political-ties/>). *Profit by Pakistan Today*. Retrieved 6 August 2023.
137. Cowo, Janelle (23 October 2015). "Belize and Pakistan establish diplomatic relations" (<http://www.sanpedrosun.com/government/2015/10/23/belize-and-pakistan-establish-diplomatic-relations/>). *The San Pedro Sun*.
138. Razzaq, Hafsa (10 May 2021). "Pakistan-Brazil Relations and Future Aspirations" (<https://defencejournal.com/2021/05/10/pakistan-brazil-relations-and-future-aspirations/>). *Defence Journal*. Retrieved 7 August 2023.
139. "Keen to exploit full potential of bilateral ties with Pakistan: Brazilian envoy" (<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2022/11/13/keen-to-exploit-full-potential-of-bilateral-ties-with-pakistan-brazilian-envoy/>). 13 November 2022. Retrieved 7 August 2023.
140. "Seminar on "Pakistan-Brazil Relations" " (<https://qau.edu.pk/seminar-on-pakistan-brazil-relations/>). Retrieved 7 August 2023.
141. "Pakistan and Brazil will keep working closely to strengthen bilateral relations – Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (<https://mofa.gov.pk/pakistan-and-brazil-will-keep-working-closely-to-strengthen-bilateral-relations/>). Retrieved 7 August 2023.
142. "Introduction" (http://www.asiapacific.ca/sites/default/files/filefield/CanPak_Conference.pdf) (PDF). Retrieved 24 November 2012.
143. "Canada-Pakistan Relations" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130510063323/http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/pakistan/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/index.aspx?lang=eng&menu_id=10&menu=L). *Canadainternational.gc.ca*. 21 September 2012. Archived from the original (http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/pakistan/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/index.aspx?lang=eng&menu_id=10&menu=L) on 10 May 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
144. *Pakistan Affairs Volumes 1-3* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IOIRAQAAIAAJ&dq=Pakistan+and+Chile+to+exchange+Diplomatic+Missions&pg=PT86>). Information Division, Embassy of Pakistan. 1947.
145. "Pakistán" (<https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/internacional/politica/regiones/asia-pacifico/pakistan>). *cancilleria.gov.co* (in Spanish). Retrieved 15 December 2023.
146. *Pakistan Horizon - Volume 26*. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. 1973. p. 76.

147. "Pakistan-Cuba General Profile" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070623040321/http://embacuba.cubaminrex.cu/Default.aspx?tabid=3917>). *official site embassy Cuba*. Archived from the original (<http://embacuba.cubaminrex.cu/Default.aspx?tabid=3917>) on 23 June 2007. Retrieved 9 June 2023.
148. Shah, Haris (15 December 2022). "Decoding Pakistan-Cuba Relations" (<https://thediplomaticinsight.com/decoding-pakistan-cuba-relations/>). *The Diplomatic Insight*. Retrieved 7 August 2023.
149. "Third Round of Pakistan-Cuba Bilateral Political Consultations Held – Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (<https://mofa.gov.pk/third-round-of-pakistan-cuba-bilateral-political-consultations-held/>). Retrieved 7 August 2023.
150. Hilali, A. Z (2016). "Sixty Years of Pakistan-Cuba Diplomatic Relations (1955-2015)" (http://www.nihcr.edu.pk/Latest_English_Journal/Jul-Dec%202016%20No.2/1.%20Pakistan-Cuba-60%20Years,%20AZ%20Hilali.pdf) (PDF). *2 Pakistan Journal of History and Culture*. ol.XXXVII, No.2.
151. "Pakistan and Cuba to sign agreement for JEC" (<http://www.brecorder.com/news/3636896>). *Brecorder*. 17 May 2009. Retrieved 7 August 2023.
152. "Diplomatic Relations Between Dominican Republic and Pakistan as at 18 Nov. 2022" (<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3999559?ln=en>). *United Nations Digital Library*. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
153. *Pakistan Horizon - Volume 32*. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. 1979. p. 77.
154. "REGISTRO DE FECHAS DE ESTABLECIMIENTO DE RD" (<https://www.transparencia.gob.sv/institutions/rree/documents/338286/download>) (in Spanish). Retrieved 18 August 2023.
155. "Hoy se celebran 11 años de relaciones diplomáticas con Pakistán. Guatemala reafirma el compromiso por estrechar aún más los vínculos de amistad y cooperación" (<https://twitter.com/MinexGt/status/1580845882668244993>). *MINEX Guatemala* (in Spanish). Retrieved 9 June 2023.
156. "Countries with which Guyana has Establishment Diplomatic Relations" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190216065040/https://www.minfor.gov.gy/diplomatic-relations/>). *minfor.gov.gy*. Archived from the original (<https://www.minfor.gov.gy/diplomatic-relations/>) on 16 February 2019. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
157. [9] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Guyana_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110531014436/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Guyana_GB.htm) 31 May 2011 at the Wayback Machine
158. "RAYMOND S. CHICKRIE and DEEN AMEERULLAH, "The Overseas Hindustani Muslim Community of British Guiana and Pakistan, 1947," June 27, 2008" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110514235604/http://www.guyana.org/pakistan_creation.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (http://www.guyana.org/pakistan_creation.pdf) (PDF) on 14 May 2011.
159. "Haïti - Diplomatie : Deux nouveaux Ambassadeurs accrédités en Haïti" (<https://www.haitilibre.com/article-10276-haiti-diplomatie-deux-nouveaux-ambassadeurs-accredites-en-haiti.html>). *Haiti Libre* (in French). 11 January 2014. Retrieved 18 August 2023.
160. "Lobo Sosa recibe a 5 nuevos embajadores" (<https://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/lobo-sosa-ecibe-a-5-nuevos-embajadores-ODLP442873>). *La Prensa* (in Spanish). 15 January 2014. Retrieved 18 August 2023.
161. "Countries with which Jamaica has Established Diplomatic Relations" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160308040029/http://mfaft.gov.jm/jm/establishment-of-diplomatic-relations>). *mfaft.gov.jm*. Archived from the original (<http://mfaft.gov.jm/jm/establishment-of-diplomatic-relations>) on 8 March 2016. Retrieved 27 October 2023.

162. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230750/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2007/April/PR_121_07.htm). Mofa.gov.pk. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2007/April/PR_121_07.htm) on 3 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
163. "Hoy conmemoramos el 68 aniversario de relaciones diplomáticas entre México y Pakistán" (https://twitter.com/SRE_mx/status/1616070471748820997). *Relaciones Exteriores* (in Spanish). Retrieved 9 June 2023.
164. "Embassy Of Pakistan In Mexico" (<https://mofa.gov.pk/mexico/>). Mofa.gov.pk. Retrieved 16 March 2022.
165. "Embajada de México en Iran" (<https://embamex.sre.gob.mx/iran>). Sre.gob.mx. Retrieved 16 March 2022.
166. "Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores | Gobierno | gob.mx" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200728054014/https://www.gob.mx/sre>). Archived from the original (http://www.sre.gob.mx/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=146&catid=27&Itemid=322) on 28 July 2020. Retrieved 18 January 2011.
167. *Summary of World Broadcasts Far East · Part 3*. British Broadcasting Corporation. Monitoring Service. 1976. pp. A-28.
168. "Relaciones Diplomaticas de la Republica de Panama" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200806131148/https://mire.gob.pa/sites/default/files/documentos/Trasnsparencia/gestion-anual-2011-2012.pdf>) (PDF). *Memoria 2011-2012* (in Spanish). p. 198. Archived from the original (<https://mire.gob.pa/sites/default/files/documentos/Trasnsparencia/gestion-anual-2011-2012.pdf>) (PDF) on 6 August 2020. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
169. "Pakistan tiene interes en Mercosur y en fomentar comercio con nuestro pais" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230715191814/https://www.abc.com.py/edicion-impres/politica/pakistan-tiene-interes-en-mercosur-y-en-fomentar-comercio-con-nuestro-pais-825683.html>). *abc.com.py* (in Spanish). 20 April 2005. Archived from the original (<https://www.abc.com.py/edicion-impres/politica/pakistan-tiene-interes-en-mercosur-y-en-fomentar-comercio-con-nuestro-pais-825683.html>) on 15 July 2023. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
170. [10] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/Paraguay_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110531014513/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/Paraguay_GB.htm) 31 May 2011 at the Wayback Machine
171. [11] (<http://www.mre.gov.py/paginas/representaciones/Embajadas.asp?CodRepresentacion=36&tipo=1>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120314182544/http://www.mre.gov.py/paginas/representaciones/Embajadas.asp?CodRepresentacion=36&tipo=1>) 14 March 2012 at the Wayback Machine
172. "News not found" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150904011537/http://www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?102423>). *Paktribune*. Archived from the original (<http://old.paktribune.com/news/index..html?102423>) on 4 September 2015.
173. "Archived copy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111005205758/http://www.rediex.gov.py/userfiles/file/An%E1lisis%20de%20Potencial%20de%20Mercado%20-%20Pakist%E1n%202010.pdf>) (PDF). *www.rediex.gov.py*. Archived from the original (<http://www.rediex.gov.py/userfiles/file/An%E1lisis%20de%20Potencial%20de%20Mercado%20-%20Pakist%E1n%202010.pdf>) (PDF) on 5 October 2011. Retrieved 13 January 2022.
174. "Paraguay: General Information" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130723052003/http://www.fpcci.com.pk/trade-with-countries/Paraguay.pdf>) (PDF). Fpcci.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.fpcci.com.pk/trade-with-countries/Paraguay.pdf>) (PDF) on 23 July 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.

175. *Boletín trimestral - Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=2ZhzNIBoPGIC&dq=Peru+y+Pakistan+establecimiento+relaciones+diplomaticas+...+1974&pg=PA345>) (in Spanish). Peru. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. 1974. p. 345. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
176. *Pakistan Horizon - Volume 30*. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. 1977. p. 94.
177. "Press Information Department (Government of Pakistan)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120306014350/http://www.pid.gov.pk/press24-11-09.htm>). Pid.gov.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.pid.gov.pk/press24-11-09.htm>) on 6 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
178. [12] (<http://www.radio10.sr/content/view/7710/8/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120317075255/http://www.radio10.sr/content/view/7710/8/>) 17 March 2012 at the Wayback Machine
179. [13] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/TRINIDAD_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110531014542/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Green_Book/TRINIDAD_GB.htm) 31 May 2011 at the Wayback Machine
180. Agile Telecom Ltd. and Xidemia (20 September 2010). "Trinidad and Tobago's Newsday" (<http://www.newsday.co.tt/news/0,127830.html>). newsday.co.tt. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
181. "A Guide to the United States' History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776: Pakistan" (<https://history.state.gov/countries/pakistan>). *history.state.gov*. Retrieved 9 June 2023.
182. "Pakistani Honorary Consulate in Montevideo, Uruguay" (https://embassy-finder.com/pakistan_in_montevideo_uruguay). *embassy-finder.com*.
183. Gobernación de la Provincia de Córdoba. *Primera visita oficial a Córdoba del Embajador de Pakistán* (<http://prensa.cba.gov.ar/gobernacion/primera-visita-oficial-a-cordoba-del-embajador-de-pakistan/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160530163504/http://prensa.cba.gov.ar/gobernacion/primera-visita-oficial-a-cordoba-del-embajador-de-pakistan/>) 30 May 2016 at the Wayback Machine
184. *The News*. *Naela Chohan for enhancing ties with Latin American countries* (<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-6-103971-Naela-Chohan-for-enhancing-ties-with-Latin-American-countries>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141016163257/http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-6-103971-Naela-Chohan-for-enhancing-ties-with-Latin-American-countries>) 16 October 2014 at the Wayback Machine
185. "Pakistan-Mercosur" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151130023207/http://www.parlamento.gub.uy/htmlstat/pl/acuerdos/acue-ap-34800.htm>). Archived from the original (<https://www.parlamento.gub.uy/htmlstat/pl/acuerdos/acue-ap-34800.htm>) on 30 November 2015.
186. "Chamber of Commerce" (https://web.archive.org/web/20141224074818/http://www.cnccs.com.uy/camaras_binacionales/pakistan/). Archived from the original (http://www.cnccs.com.uy/camaras_binacionales/pakistan/) on 24 December 2014. Retrieved 24 June 2016.
187. *El libro amarillo de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela presentado al Congreso Nacional en sus sesiones de ... por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores* (in Spanish). Venezuela. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. 1965. pp. XLIV.
188. Antony Best, Great Britain. Foreign Office, Michael Partridge, Paul Preston (23 December 2023). *British Documents on Foreign Affairs--reports and Papers from the Foreign Office Confidential Print: Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan, October 1947-December 1948* (https://books.google.com/books?id=aTyk_neEmg0C&dq=Pakistan+and+Afghanistan+exchange+at+ambassadorial+29+february+1948&pg=PA172). 2000. p. 112. ISBN 9781556557682. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
189. "The Islamic Republic of Pakistan" (<https://www.mfa.gov.az/en/category/asia-and-oceania/the-islamic-republic-of-pakistan>). *Republic of Azerbaijan Ministry of Foreign Affairs*. Retrieved 28 April 2023.

190. "Bilateral Relations" (<https://www.mofa.gov.bh/Default.aspx?tabid=73&language=en-US&Country=Islamic%20Republic%20of%20Pakistan>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bahrain*. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
191. *News Review on South Asia - Volume 18*. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. 1975. p. 974.
192. "Bilateral Relations" (https://web.archive.org/web/20171103092929/http://www.mfa.gov.bt/?page_id=59). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs Royal Government of Bhutan*. Archived from the original (http://www.mfa.gov.bt/?page_id=59) on 3 November 2017. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
193. "Pakistan" (https://www.mfa.gov.bn/Pages/br_Pakistan.aspx). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs Brunei Darussalam*. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
194. "Brunei Darussalam High Commission – Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121023145046/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Brunei/>). *mofa.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://mofa.gov.pk/brunei-darussalam/>) on 23 October 2012.
195. "Brunei-Pakistan association launched" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150221170432/http://www.bt.com.bn/home_news/2008/05/10/brunei_pakistan_association_launched). *The Brunei Times*. Archived from the original (http://www.bt.com.bn/home_news/2008/05/10/brunei_pakistan_association_launched) on 21 February 2015. Retrieved 21 February 2015.
196. Fazal-ur-Rahman. "Pakistan's Evolving Relations with China, Russia, and Central Asia" (http://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/coe21/publish/no16_1_ses/11_rahman.pdf) (PDF). Retrieved 24 November 2012.
197. "PAKISTAN AND CHINA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS – Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (<https://mofa.gov.pk/pakistan-and-china-diplomatic-relations/>). Ministry of Foreign Affairs. January 2020. Retrieved 31 May 2023.
198. Avtar Singh Bhasin. "India - Pakistan relations 1947-2007 A Documentary Study Vol-I-X" (<http://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf/India-Pakistan-std.pdf>) (PDF). p. 33. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
199. "AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE ON 61ST INDEPENDENCE DAY OF INDONESIA" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120317075124/http://www.kbri-islamabad.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=189&Itemid=2). *Kbri-islamabad.go.id*. Archived from the original (http://www.kbri-islamabad.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=189&Itemid=2) on 17 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
200. "Welcome to Indonesian Embassy, Islamabad" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150322184807/http://www.kbri-islamabad.go.id/>). *Kbri-islamabad.go.id*. Archived from the original (<http://kbri-islamabad.go.id/>) on 22 March 2015. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
201. "Embassy Of Pakistan In Indonesia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121219001523/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Indonesia/>). *Mofa.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Indonesia/>) on 19 December 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
202. "Embassy of Pakistan in Indonesia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130928225815/http://pakistan.visahq.com/embassy/indonesia/>). *VisaHQ*. Archived from the original (<http://pakistan.visahq.com/embassy/indonesia/>) on 28 September 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
203. [14] (<http://www.developing8.org/2010/03/29/pakistan-ri-trade-could-reach-2-billion/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120420000516/http://www.developing8.org/2010/03/29/pakistan-ri-trade-could-reach-2-billion/>) 20 April 2012 at the *Wayback Machine*
204. Atique Zafar Sheikh, Mohammad Riaz Malik (1990). *Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim World Selected Documents, 1937-1948*. Royal Book Company. p. 262.

205. "Japan is to provide Japanese Small and Medium Enterprises' (SMEs') Products worth 500 million yen (approximately US \$ 4.2 million) to support socio-economic development in KP and Balochistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171024010724/http://www.pk.emb-japan.go.jp/InfoJapan/Press%202015/May/JPNEMPAK%2015-15.html>). *Embassy of Japan in Pakistan*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pk.emb-japan.go.jp/InfoJapan/Press%202015/May/JPNEMPAK%2015-15.html>) on 24 October 2017. Retrieved 25 February 2017.
206. "Japan provides ¥ 3.6 billion (Rs.3.2 billion) to strengthen weather forecasting and mitigate urban floods in Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171024011038/http://www.pk.emb-japan.go.jp/InfoJapan/Press%202014/November/JPNEMPAK%2014-51.html>). *Embassy of Japan in Pakistan*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pk.emb-japan.go.jp/InfoJapan/Press%202014/November/JPNEMPAK%2014-51.html>) on 24 October 2017. Retrieved 25 February 2017.
207. "Japan-Pakistan Relations Overview" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170722033207/http://www.pk.emb-japan.go.jp/JapanPakistanRelations/political-overview.pdf>) (PDF). *Embassy of Japan in Pakistan*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pk.emb-japan.go.jp/JapanPakistanRelations/political-overview.pdf>) (PDF) on 22 July 2017. Retrieved 25 February 2017.
208. "Kohat Tunnel Construction Project (I)-(III)" (https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/oda_loan/post/2006/pdf/project31_full.pdf) (PDF). *Japanese International Cooperation Agency*.
209. "Implementation of Ghazi Barotha Hydro Power Project" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170221122929/http://www.wapda.gov.pk/index.php/projects/hydro-power/operational/ghazi-barotha/item/39-project-implementation-of-ghazi-barotha-hydro-power-project>). *Pakistan Water & Power Development Authority*. Archived from the original (<http://www.wapda.gov.pk/index.php/projects/hydro-power/operational/ghazi-barotha/item/39-project-implementation-of-ghazi-barotha-hydro-power-project>) on 21 February 2017.
210. *Pakistan Affairs Volumes 1-3* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IOIRAQAAIAAJ&dq=Minister+Transjordan+to+Pakistan+Mohammad+Pasha+El+Shuraiki+...+1947&pg=PP47>). Information Division, Embassy of Pakistan. 1947. Retrieved 5 September 2023.
211. [15] (http://portal.mfa.kz/portal/page/portal/mfa/en/content/policy/cooperation/asia_africa/03) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120419065721/http://portal.mfa.kz/portal/page/portal/mfa/en/content/policy/cooperation/asia_africa/03) 19 April 2012 at the Wayback Machine
212. "Full Service Interactive Agency – MAGSNET LIMITED" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120717084656/http://www.epb.gov.pk/v1/news/details.php?param=MzU5d>). *Epb.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.epb.gov.pk/v1/news/details.php?param=MzU5d>) on 17 July 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
213. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea-Asia Pacific" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150904015758/http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/countries/asiapacific/countries/20071018/1_24396.jsp?menu=m_30_10). 4 September 2015. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/countries/asiapacific/countries/20071018/1_24396.jsp?menu=m_30_10) on 4 September 2015.
214. "Today in Kuwait's history" (<https://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=2738067&Language=en>). *Kuwait News Agency (KUNA)*. 21 July 2018. Retrieved 8 September 2023.
215. "ISPR :: Inter Services Public Relations - PAKISTAN" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090405212950/http://www.ispr.gov.pk/front/main.asp>). Archived from the original (<http://www.ispr.gov.pk/front/main.asp>) on 5 April 2009. Retrieved 9 December 2020.
216. [16] (http://www.ajk.gov.pk/site/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2746&Itemid=47) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20141231075253/http://www.ajk.gov.pk/site/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2746&Itemid=47) 31 December 2014 at the Wayback Machine
217. "South Asia | Race to save earthquake survivors" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/4333218.stm). *BBC News*. 12 October 2005. Retrieved 24 November 2012.

218. S. A. R. Bilgarami (1949). *The Pakistan Year Book & Who's who*. Kitabistan. p. 53.
219. "Countries with which the Republic of Maldives has established Diplomatic Relations" (<http://www.gov.mv/en/files/dpl-full-country-list-as-of-11-may-2023--8993.pdf>) (PDF). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Maldives*. 11 May 2023. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
220. "List of countries maintaining diplomatic relations with Mongolia" (<http://www.mfa.gov.mn/old/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/diplist-2020-draft-20200729.pdf>) (PDF). *Diplomatic and Consular List Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia*. March 2020. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
221. "Press Information Department (Government of Pakistan)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130502174302/http://pid.gov.pk/press10-07-2010.htm>). Pid.gov.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.pid.gov.pk/press10-07-2010.htm>) on 2 May 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
222. "Diplomatic Relations" (https://web.archive.org/web/20230712174127/http://myanmarbsb.org/_site/diplomatic-relations/). *Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in Brazil*. Archived from the original (http://myanmarbsb.org/_site/diplomatic-relations/) on 12 July 2023. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
223. "Embassy Of Pakistan In Myanmar" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121023213958/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/myanmar/default.aspx>). Mofa.gov.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/myanmar/default.aspx>) on 23 October 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
224. "Myanmar Embassy, Islamabad" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121113145635/http://www.mofa.gov.mm/myanmarmissions/pakistan.html>). Mofa.gov.mm. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.mm/myanmarmissions/pakistan.html>) on 13 November 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
225. APP (25 January 2012). "Benazir Bhutto Award for Democracy: Zardari honours Aung San Suu Kyi – The Express Tribune" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/326938/zardari-confers-benazir-bhutto-award-for-democracy-on-suu-kyi/>). Tribune.com.pk. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
226. "Nepal – Pakistan Relations" (<https://pk.nepalembassy.gov.np/nepal-pakistan-relations/>). *Embassy of Nepal Islamabad, Pakistan*. Retrieved 9 June 2023.
227. "Pakistan-Nepal trade relations improving day by day: Ambassador" (<https://www.nation.com.pk/14-Dec-2022/pakistan-nepal-trade-relations-improving-day-by-day-ambassador>). *The Nation*. 14 December 2022. Retrieved 31 May 2023.
228. [17] (<http://www.daily.pk/business/business/55-business/4092-pakistan-and-nepal-bilateral-trade-to-be-improved.html>)
229. "Asia Times Online :: South Asia news, business and economy from India and Pakistan" (https://web.archive.org/web/20050407191029/http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/GD06Df03.html). Atimes.com. 6 April 2005. Archived from the original on 7 April 2005. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
230. Sharma, Sushil (29 March 2005). "South Asia | Nepal, Pakistan in economy talks" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4389647.stm). *BBC News*. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
231. "Calendar of events in 1971" (<https://www.agda.ae/en/catalogue/tna/fco/8/1848/n/14>). *Arabian Gulf Digital Archives*. Retrieved 22 April 2023.
232. "People's Daily Online – Musharraf says Pakistan not to recognize Israel" (http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/200509/02/eng20050902_206013.html). *English.peopledaily.com.cn*. 2 September 2005. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
233. "The Republic of the Philippines and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan celebrate 73 years of formal diplomatic relations today, September 8!" (<https://twitter.com/DFAPHIL/status/1567794353720139776>). *DFA Philippines*. 8 September 2022. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
234. *Summary of World Broadcasts: Far East, Part 3*. Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation. 1972.
235. *The Pakistan Year Book & Who's who*. Kitabistan. 1949. p. 51.

236. "South Asia | Saudi king holds Pakistan talks" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4669904.stm). *BBC News*. 2 February 2006. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
237. <https://www.arabianbusiness.com/politics-economics/india-pakistan-trade-with-gulf-hits-36bn-57549> (<https://www.arabianbusiness.com/politics-economics/india-pakistan-trade-with-gulf-hits-36bn-57549>). Retrieved 31 May 2023. {{cite news}}: Missing or empty |title= (help)
238. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230813/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/FM_Speeches/22_11_10.html). Mofa.gov.pk. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/FM_Speeches/22_11_10.html) on 3 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
239. "Redefining Sri Lanka – Pakistan Ties an Indian Perspective" (<http://www.vifindia.org/article/2011/may/18/Redefining-Sri-Lanka%E2%80%93Pakistan-Ties-an-Indian-Perspective>). *Vivekananda International Foundation*.
240. "High Commission of Sri Lanka in Pakistan" (<https://www.slhcpakistan.org/>).
241. "The High Commission of Pakistan in Sri Lanka" (<https://www.pakistanhc.lk/>).
242. "Shahbaz Over Golan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150923213417/http://www.defencejournal.com/apr99/golan.htm>). *Defencejournal.com*. 26 April 1974. Archived from the original (<http://www.defencejournal.com/apr99/golan.htm>) on 23 September 2015. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
243. "Pakistan, Syria to promote cooperation in S&T" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050207065250/http://www.dawn.com/2005/01/07/nat15.htm>). *DAWN.COM*. 7 January 2005. Archived from the original (<http://beta.dawn.com/news/379242/pakistan-syria-to-promote-cooperation-in-s-t>) on 7 February 2005.
244. "Relations of Tajikistan with Pakistan" (<https://mfa.tj/en/main/view/23/relations-of-tajikistan-with-pakistan>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan*. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
245. "Thailand-Pakistan Relations" (<https://islamabad.thaiembassy.org/en/page/41875-thailand-pakistan-relations?menu=5d7615e015e39c4934002f9f>). *Royal Thai Embassy, Islamabad*. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
246. "Thailand-Pakistan Relations" (<http://www.thaiembassy.org/islamabad/en/relation>). *Thai Embassy, Islamabad, Pakistan*.
247. "Turkey-Pakistan Relations" (<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey-pakistan-relations.en.mfa>). Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved 6 October 2020.
248. "Türkiye Cumhuriyeti İslamabad Büyükelçiliği" (<http://islamabad.be.mfa.gov.tr/>). Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved 6 October 2020.
249. "Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Karaçi Başkonsolosluğu" (<http://karaci.bk.mfa.gov.tr/>). Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved 6 October 2020.
250. "Türkiye dünyada en çok temsilciliği olan 6. ülke" (<http://www.aksam.com.tr/guncel/turkiye-dunyada-en-cok-temsilciligi-olan-6-ulke/haber-580158>). Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 26 December 2016. Retrieved 6 October 2020.
251. "Turkey-Pakistan Economic and Trade Relations" (http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-commercial-and-economic-relations-with-pakistan.en.mfa). Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved 6 October 2020.
252. "States with which Turkmenistan established diplomatic relations" (<https://www.mfa.gov.tm/en/articles/55?breadcrumbs=no>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan*. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
253. *News Review on West Asia*. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. 1972. p. 13.

254. "States with which the Republic of Uzbekistan established diplomatic relations" (<https://www.uzbekistan.org.ua/en/foreign-policy/states-with-which-the-republic-of-uzbekistan-established-diplomatic-relations.html>). *Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Ukraine*. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
255. "Asia-Pacific | Musharraf signs Uzbek agreements" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/4322925.stm>). *BBC News*. 6 March 2005. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
256. "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230419210504/https://vietnam.gov.vn/diplomacy-detail-70572?countryId=432&typeId=1>). *vietnam.gov.vn*. Archived from the original (<https://vietnam.gov.vn/diplomacy-detail-70572?countryId=432&typeId=1>) on 19 April 2023. Retrieved 7 November 2023.
257. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230925/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2006/Dec/PR_367_06.htm). *Mofa.gov.pk*. 14 December 2006. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2006/Dec/PR_367_06.htm) on 3 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
258. "Embassy Of Pakistan In Spain" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121120102744/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/spain/>). *Mofa.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/spain/>) on 20 November 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
259. "EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN IN AUSTRIA" (<https://archive.today/20121206162643/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/austria/contents.aspx?type=statements&id=5>). Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/austria/contents.aspx>) on 6 December 2012. Retrieved 26 January 2011.
260. *Belgisch staatsblad Issues 92-121* (https://books.google.com/books?id=IbJnol0jn_QC&dq=Belgisch+staatsblad+...+M.+Goosse+charge+d%27affaires+en+Karachi&pg=PA2817) (in French and Dutch). 1948. 23 December 2023. p. 2817.
261. [18] (<http://www.mfa.gov.by/en/press/news/2005-07-26-1.html>)
262. "Fecto Belarus Tractors Limited, Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130111023939/http://www.fectottractors.com/>). *Fectottractors.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.fectottractors.com/>) on 11 January 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
263. [19] (<http://www.mfa.gov.by/en/press/news/2004-07-23-6.html>)
264. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230843/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/press_releases/2007/May/PR_148_07.htm). *Mofa.gov.pk*. 31 May 2007. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/press_releases/2007/May/PR_148_07.htm) on 3 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
265. "Pakistan-Bulgaria Relations" (<https://pakembsofia.gov.pk/bilateral-relations/#:~:text=Diplomatic%20relations%20between%20the%20two,August%201965%20to%20May%201971.>). *Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Sofia*. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
266. "Date of Recognition and Establishment of Diplomatic Relations" (<https://mvpep.gov.hr/foreign-policy/bilateral-relations/date-of-recognition-and-establishment-od-diplomatic-relations/22800>). *Republic of Croatia Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs*. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
267. [20] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Croatia_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110702025527/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Croatia_GB.htm) 2 July 2011 at the [Wayback Machine](#)
268. "Pakistan Ambassador meets Czech Foreign Minister" (<https://thediomaticinsight.com/pakistan-ambassador-meets-czech-foreign-minister/>). *The Diplomatic Insight*. 7 April 2022. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
269. "Pakistan-Denmark bilateral relations" (<https://www.pakistanembassy.dk/pakistan-denmark-bilateral-relations/>). *Embassy of Pakistan Copenhagen, Denmark*. Retrieved 2 December 2023.

270. "Estonia and Pakistan | Välisministeerium" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120922110345/http://www.vm.ee/?q=en%2Fnode%2F65>). Vm.ee. Archived from the original (<http://www.vm.ee/?q=en/node/65>) on 22 September 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
271. "Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161006035940/http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=17282&culture=en-US&contentlan=2>). *Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland*. Archived from the original (<http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=17282&culture=en-US&contentlan=2>) on 6 October 2016. Retrieved 2 December 2023.
272. "Liste Chronologique des Ambassadeurs, Envoyés Extraordinaires, Ministres Plénipotentiaires et Chargés D'Affaires de France à L'Étranger Depuis 1945" (https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/maep0035-0120_cle8a5377.pdf) (PDF). *Diplomatie.gouv.fr* (in French): 87. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
273. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia – Islamic Republic of Pakistan" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120604191247/http://www.mfa.gov.ge/index.php?sec_id=345&lang_id=ENG). Mfa.gov.ge. Archived from the original (http://www.mfa.gov.ge/index.php?sec_id=345&lang_id=ENG) on 4 June 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
274. "Diplomatic Relations Of The Holy See" (<https://holyseemission.org/contents/mission/diplomatic-relations-of-the-holy-see.php>). *Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations*. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
275. "Ambassador's Message" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190813072036/https://iszlamabad.mfa.gov.hu/eng/page/nagykoeveti-koeszoento>). *Embassy of Hungary Islamabad*. Archived from the original (<https://iszlamabad.mfa.gov.hu/eng/page/nagykoeveti-koeszoento>) on 13 August 2019. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
276. "Főldal" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121105193836/http://www.mfa.gov.hu/kulkepviselet/PK/hu/>). Mfa.gov.hu. 21 September 2012. Archived from the original (<http://www.mfa.gov.hu/kulkepviselet/PK/HU>) on 5 November 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
277. [21] (<http://www.pakistanembassy.hu/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111103235528/http://www.pakistanembassy.hu/>) 3 November 2011 at the *Wayback Machine*
278. "Press Information Department (Government of Pakistan)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120306014546/http://www.pid.gov.pk/press16-06-09.htm>). Pid.gov.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.pid.gov.pk/press16-06-09.htm>) on 6 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
279. *Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah Papers: Pakistan : struggling for survival, 1 January-30 September 1948*. Quaid-i-Azam Papers Project, National Archives of Pakistan. 1993. p. XLVI.
280. "Embassy of Italy, Islamabad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170226051624/http://www.ambislamabad.esteri.it/ambasciata_islamabad/it/). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation*. Archived from the original (http://www.ambislamabad.esteri.it/ambasciata_islamabad/it/) on 26 February 2017. Retrieved 25 February 2017.
281. "Embassy of Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170125092921/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/italy/content.php?pageID=formsitaly>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/italy/content.php?pageID=formsitaly>) on 25 January 2017.
282. "Credit Line in Pakistan" (<http://www.unido.it/pdf/clpakistan.pdf>) (PDF). *Unido*.
283. [22] (<http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/ministry/mission/?lv=1&org=PAK>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120308192058/http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/ministry/mission/?lv=1&org=PAK>) 8 March 2012 at the *Wayback Machine*
284. Rhemen, Khalid. "Pakistan – Italy Trade Relations & Business/Investment Opportunities" (http://www.unioncameredelveneto.it/userfiles/ID491_Pak-ItalyTradeRelationsandBusinessOpportunities.pdf) (PDF). *Unioncamere Veneto*.

285. "Dates of Establishment and Renewal of Diplomatic Relations" (https://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/dates-establishment-and-renewal-diplomatic-relations?utm_source=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2F). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Latvia*. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
286. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia: Latvian Foreign Minister Meets the Ambassador of Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120308192114/http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/news/press-releases/1998/feb/1968/>). *Mfa.gov.lv*. 26 February 1998. Archived from the original (<http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/news/press-releases/1998/feb/1968/>) on 8 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
287. "Lapas – Pakistan Latvia – Sāukmlapa" (<http://www.draugiem.lv/pakistan>). *draugiem.lv*. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
288. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230931/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/press_releases/2007/june/PR_172_07.htm). *Mofa.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/press_releases/2007/june/PR_172_07.htm) on 3 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
289. "List of countries with which Lithuania has established diplomatic relations" (<https://jp.mfa.lt/default/en/list-of-countries-with-which-lithuania-has-established-diplomatic-relations>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania*. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
290. "Press Information Department (Government of Pakistan)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130503003205/http://pid.gov.pk/press15-02-2010.htm>). *Pid.gov.pk*. 15 February 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.pid.gov.pk/press15-02-2010.htm>) on 3 May 2013. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
291. "Press Information Department (Government of Pakistan)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120306014628/http://www.pid.gov.pk/press22-06-09.htm>). *Pid.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pid.gov.pk/press22-06-09.htm>) on 6 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
292. [23] (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Belgium_GB.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110531014351/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/green_book/Belgium_GB.htm) 31 May 2011 at the *Wayback Machine*
293. "Republica Islamică Pakistan" (<https://mfa.gov.md/ro/content/republica-islamica-pakistan>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova* (in Romanian). Retrieved 15 December 2023.
294. [24] (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/romania/>)
295. "Remise des lettres de créance de S.E. Mme Asma ANISA, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de la République Islamique du Pakistan auprès de la Principauté de Monaco" (<https://www.palais.mc/fr/actualites/s-a-s-le-prince-albert-ii/audience/2009/fevrier/remise-des-lettres-de-creance-de-s-e-mme-asma-anisa-ambassadeur-extraordinaire-et-plenipotentiaire-de-la-republique-islamique-du-pakistan-aupres-de-la-principaute-de-monaco-1417.html>) (in French). 24 February 2009. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
296. "Dates of Recognition and Establishment of Diplomatic Relations" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130517185051/http://www.mip.gov.me:80/en/index.php/Bilateral/dates-of-recognition-and-establishment-of-diplomatic-relations.html>). *Montenegro Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration*. Archived from the original (<http://www.mip.gov.me/en/index.php/Bilateral/dates-of-recognition-and-establishment-of-diplomatic-relations.html>) on 17 May 2013. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
297. "Bilateral Relations" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110930040551/http://www.mfa.gov.mk/default1.aspx?ItemID=310>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of North Macedonia*. Archived from the original (<http://www.mfa.gov.mk/default1.aspx?ItemID=310>) on 30 September 2011. Retrieved 15 December 2023.

298. "Norges opprettelse af diplomatiske forbindelser med fremmede stater" (https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/departementene/ud/vedlegg/protokoll/diplomatiske_forbindelser.pdf) (PDF). *regjeringen.no* (in Norwegian). 27 April 1999. Retrieved 2 December 2023.
299. "NA Deputy Speaker Stresses Need For Regular Interaction Between The Parliamentarians Of Pakistan And Portugal" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170226052327/http://www.na.gov.pk/en/pressrelease_detail.php?id=1672). *National Assembly of Pakistan*. Archived from the original (http://www.na.gov.pk/en/pressrelease_detail.php?id=1672) on 26 February 2017.
300. "Diplomatic Relations of Romania" (<https://www.mae.ro/en/node/2187>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs Romania*. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
301. "ROMÂNIA Ministerul Afacerilor Externe" (<http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=6021&idlnk=4&cat=6>). Mae.ro. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
302. "ROMÂNIA Ministerul Afacerilor Externe" (<http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=6325&idlnk=4&cat=6>). Mae.ro. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
303. "Speech of H.E. Mr. Sergey Peskov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation, to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, at the Jubilee Function on the occasion of celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120402081532/http://www.pakistan.mid.ru/300408.html>). Pakistan.mid.ru. Archived from the original (<http://www.pakistan.mid.ru/300408.html>) on 2 April 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
304. Khan, Muhammad Taimur Fahad. "Pakistan's Foreign Policy towards Russia." *Strategic Studies* 39.3 (2019): 89-104. online (http://www.academia.edu/download/61306119/Pakistan_s_Foreign_Policy_towards_Russia_New_Directions20191122-115131-14apavi.pdf)
305. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120303230943/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2007/April/PR_105_07.htm). Mofa.gov.pk. Archived from the original (http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2007/April/PR_105_07.htm) on 3 March 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
306. "Pakistan" (<https://www.mfa.gov.rs/en/foreign-policy/bilateral-cooperation/pakistan>). *Republic of Serbia Ministry of Foreign Affairs*. Retrieved 15 December 2023.
307. [25] (<http://www.pakistanembassy.org.yu/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100111033036/http://www.pakistanembassy.org.yu/>) 11 January 2010 at the Wayback Machine
308. "Embassy of the Republic of Serbia: Beijing, China" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121105061243/http://www.embserbia.cn/>). Embserbia.cn. Archived from the original (<http://www.embserbia.cn/>) on 5 November 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
309. [26] (http://www.mfa.gov.rs/Policy/Bilateral/Pakistan/index_e.html) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120319021505/http://www.mfa.gov.rs/Policy/Bilateral/Pakistan/index_e.html) 19 March 2012 at the Wayback Machine
310. "Pakistan: Základné informácie" (<https://www.mzv.sk/web/sk/pakistan>). *mzv.sk* (in Slovak). Retrieved 15 December 2023.
311. "Embassy Of Pakistan In Austria" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121028092807/http://www.mofa.gov.pk/austria/contents.aspx?type=statements&id=4>). Mofa.gov.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/austria/contents.aspx?type=statements&id=4>) on 28 October 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
312. "Створення сценаріїв розгортання > Огляд скриптових мов – Python" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20020604150059/http://www.pak-emb.kiev.ua/>). Pak-emb.kiev.ua. Archived from the original (<http://www.pak-emb.kiev.ua/>) on 4 June 2002. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
313. [27] (<http://www.ukremb.com.pk/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070818002959/http://www.ukremb.com.pk/>) 18 August 2007 at the Wayback Machine

314. "REPRESENTATION. EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC: REPRESENTATIVES WITH PAKISTAN" (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-1249674839>). *Current Notes on International Affairs*. Department of External Affairs. 18 (7): 480. August 1947. Retrieved 28 November 2022 – via National Library of Australia (Trove).
315. "South Asia | Musharraf on key Australia visit" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/4090688.stm). *BBC News*. 14 June 2005. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
316. [28] (http://www.aisaid.gov.au/hottopics/topic.cfm?ID=7971_9253_3488_4613_717) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120417033635/http://www.aisaid.gov.au/hottopics/topic.cfm?ID=7971_9253_3488_4613_717) 17 April 2012 at the Wayback Machine
317. "Pakistan diplomat presents credentials" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121019214723/http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1441%3Apakistan-diplomat-presents-credentials&catid=71%3Apress-releases&Itemid=155). Fiji.gov.fj. Archived from the original (http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1441:pakistan-diplomat-presents-credentials&catid=71:press-releases&Itemid=155) on 19 October 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
318. "Pain in Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120905091602/http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=77495>). Fiji Times. 29 December 2007. Archived from the original (<http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=77495>) on 5 September 2012. Retrieved 16 January 2011. "Fiji Muslim League president Hafizud Dean Khan said they were deeply saddened at the violent death of Ms Bhutto. "Pakistan has a significant Muslim population and many families in Fiji have roots and close family ties there."
319. "Diplomatic Relations Between Pakistan and Kiribati as of 3 June 2021" (<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3931292?ln=en>). *United Nations Digital Library*. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
320. *Publication - Dept. of External Affairs Issues 92-134*. New Zealand. Dept. of External Affairs. 1950. p. 70.
321. "Diplomatic Relations Between Pakistan and Palau as of 22 Nov. 2021" (<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3952507?ln=en>). *United Nations Digital Library*. Retrieved 27 October 2023.
322. "Countries with Established Diplomatic Relations with Samoa" (<https://www.mfat.gov.ws/embassies/countries-with-established-diplomatic-relations-with-samoa/>). *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Samoa*. Retrieved 2 December 2023.
323. "Diplomatic relations with Solomon Islands established" (<https://www.brecorder.com/news/4378984/diplomatic-relations-with-solomon-islands-established-2016022318824>). *Business Recorder*. 23 February 2016. Retrieved 2 December 2023.
324. "Archived copy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090326123445/http://www.pmo.gov.to/tongastats/pdf/ann07.pdf>) (PDF). *www.pmo.gov.to*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pmo.gov.to/tongastats/pdf/ann07.pdf>) (PDF) on 26 March 2009. Retrieved 13 January 2022.
325. "List Of Countries With Whom Pakistan Has Visa" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120226225134/http://www.pakboi.gov.pk/pdf/Abolition_Agreement.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (http://www.pakboi.gov.pk/pdf/Abolition_Agreement.pdf) (PDF) on 26 February 2012. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
326. "Pakistan High Commissioner to Vanuatu H.E. Zahid Hafeez presented his letters of credence to the Head of State H.E. Nikenike Vurobaravu" (<https://x.com/VMofaicet/status/1650986485305442306?s=20>). *Vanuatu Foreign Ministry (MOFAICET)*. 26 April 2023. Retrieved 2 December 2023.
327. "Pakistan Air Force – Pakistan Navy – Pakistan Army" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20011217224910/http://www.scramble.nl/pk.htm>). 17 December 2001. Archived from the original (<http://www.scramble.nl/pk.htm>) on 17 December 2001. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
328. APP (29 June 2010). "Pakistan calls for OIC, Arab League to be represented in UNSC – The Express Tribune" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/24520/pakistan-calls-for-oic-arab-league-to-be-represented-in-unscl>). *Tribune.com.pk*. Retrieved 24 November 2012.

329. "Joint Press Statement of the First Meeting of the ASEAN-Pakistan Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee (APJSCC) Bali, Indonesia, 5 February 1999 – ASEAN | ONE VISION ONE IDENTITY ONE COMMUNITY" (http://asean.org/?static_post=joint-press-statement-of-the-first-meeting-of-the-asean-pakistan-joint-sectoral-cooperation-committee-apjssc-bali-indonesia-5-february-1999). *ASEAN | ONE VISION ONE IDENTITY ONE COMMUNITY*. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
330. Diplomat, Ahmad Rashid Malik, The. "Pakistan Falls Behind in East Asia" (<https://thediplomat.com/2016/04/pakistan-falls-behind-in-east-asia/>). *The Diplomat*. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
331. "The IMF and Pakistan – The Express Tribune" (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1157609/the-imf-and-pakistan-2/>). *The Express Tribune*. 7 August 2016. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
332. Pakistan : Twelfth and Final Review Under the Extended Arrangement, Request for Waivers of Nonobservance of Performance Criteria, and Proposal for Post-Program Monitoring-Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Pakistan. Link to PDF on this link <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=44327.0>
333. "IMF Resident Representative Office in Pakistan" (<http://www.imf.org/external/country/pak/r/r/>). Retrieved 21 February 2015.
334. "Pakistan-Turkey sixth round of talks on FTA next week" (<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/180579-Pakistan-Turkey-sixth-round-of-talks-on-FTA-next-week>). *www.thenews.com.pk*. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
335. "Pak-Afghan agree to further promote bilateral trade" (<http://www.brecorder.com/2015/01/01/214493>). *Business Recorder*. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
336. Rohde, David (19 March 2004). "U.S. Will Celebrate Pakistan As a 'Major Non-NATO Ally'" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2004/03/19/world/us-will-celebrate-pakistan-as-a-major-non-nato-ally.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Retrieved 2 March 2017.
337. NATO. "Relations with Pakistan" (http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50071.htm). NATO. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
338. "Pak MPs to propose for apology to Dhaka" (<http://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-260226>). *The Daily Star*. 7 December 2012. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
339. "OIC calls for referendum on Kashmir" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1278983>). *DAWN.COM*. 21 August 2016. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
340. "Pakistan and SAARC" (<http://www.idsa-india.org/an-jan9-7.html>). *www.idsa-india.org*. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
341. "Saarc summit in Pakistan postponed after member states pull out" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1286684>). *DAWN.COM*. 28 September 2016. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
342. APP (3 November 2010). "Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: Pakistan eyes full member status – The Express Tribune" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/81525/shanghai-cooperation-organisation-pakistan-eyes-full-member-status/>). *Tribune.com.pk*. Retrieved 24 November 2012.

Further reading

- Choudhury, G.W. *India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and the Major Powers: Politics of a Divided Subcontinent* (1975), relations with US, USSR and China.
- Fair, C. Christine. *Fighting to the End: The Pakistan Army's Way of War*. (Oxford UP, 2014).
- Hussain, Nazir. "Pak-Russia Relations: Lost Opportunities and Future Options." *Journal of Political Studies* (2012). 19#1 pp 79–89 online (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190220030322/http://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/1ecb/aa8abe36022eaad6d56264b935ae440acd5a.pdf>)
- Jabeen, Mussarat, and Muhammad Saleem Mazhar. "Security Game: SEATO and CENTO SEATO and CENTO As Instrument of Economic and Military Assistance to Encircle

Pakistan" *Pakistan Economic and Social Review* 49#1 (2011), pp. 109–132 online (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mussarat_Jabeen2/publication/330369168_SECURITY_GAME_SEATO_and_CENTO_as_Instrument_of_Economic_and_Military_Assistance_to_Encircle_Pakistan/links/5b515eff45851507a7b20b0b/SECURITY-GAME-SEATO-and-CENTO-as-Instrument-of-Economic-and-Military-Assistance-to-Encircle-Pakistan.pdf)

- Khan, Muhammad Taimur Fahad. "Pakistan's Foreign Policy towards Russia." *Strategic Studies* 39.3 (2019): 89–104. online (http://www.academia.edu/download/61306119/Pakistans_Foreign_Policy_towards_Russia_New_Directions20191122-115131-14apavi.pdf)
- Pande, Aparna. *Explaining Pakistan's foreign policy: escaping India* (Routledge, 2011).
- Sattar, Abdul. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy, 1947-2012: A Concise History* (3rd ed. Oxford UP, 2013). online 2nd 2009 edition (https://archive.org/details/PakistansForeignPolicy19472009_201803)
- Siddiqi, Shibil. "Afghanistan-Pakistan relations: History and geopolitics in a regional and international context." *Final Report* (Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation) 45 (2008). online (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200728054016/http://csspoint.yolasite.com/resources/Afghanistan%E2%80%90Pakistan%20Relations%20History%20and%20Geopolitics.pdf>)
- Singh, Besakh. "Pakistan and Russia Relationship: Changing Dynamics in the Post-Cold War Era." (MA thesis, Central University of Punjab. 2016); bibliography pp 89=98. online (<http://knowledgeRepository.cup.edu.in/bitstream/handle/32116/1769/T00403.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>)

External links

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan (<http://www.mofa.gov.pk>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Foreign_relations_of_Pakistan&oldid=1191349853"

■