

POST 9/11 RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND SAUDI ARABIA:

A CRITICAL STUDY



By

Zaquar Ahmed

National University of Modern Languages

Islamabad

2021

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M.Phil. Pakistan Studies, National University of Modern Languages, 2021

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

in

PAKISTAN STUDIES

To

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,
DEPARTMENT OF PAKISTAN
STUDIES.



**National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
2021**



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Thesis/ Dissertation Title:
**POST 9/11 RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND SAUDI ARABIA:
A CRITICAL STUDY**

Submitted By: Zaquar Ahmed
Name of the Student

Registration #:1534 Mphil/PS/S18

Master of Philosophy

Pakistan Studies

Syed Dr. Fazal Rabi
Name of Research Supervisor

Signature of Research Supervisor

Prof DrShahid Siddiqui

Name of Dean (FSS)

Signature of Dean (FSS)

Prof. Dr Muhammad Safeer Awan
Name of Pro-Reactoer Academics

Signature of Pro-Reactoer Academics

Date

CANDIDATE DECLARATION FORM

Candidate I Zaquar Ahmed

Son of: Muhammad Aachar

Registration # **1534 Mphil/PS/S18**

Discipline **Pakistan Studies**

Candidate of **M.Phil Pakistan Studies** at the National University of Modern Languages do hereby declare that the thesis (Title): **POST 9/11 RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND SAUDI ARABIA: A CRITICAL STUDY**

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Signature of Candidate: _____

Zaquar Ahmed

Name of Candidate

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to my creator the one who most beneficent and the most merciful shower his blessing upon me to complete my thesis. I am also thankful and my best Salutation upon the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) who served his life to develop the concept of humanity among mankind.

I am extremely thankful to my respected supervisor Dr. Fazal Rabbi for his kind cooperation and support in the completion of my M.Phil degree.

My family and friends always remained as source of encouragement and inspiration. My brother Waqar Ahmed always supported me by every mean to complete my task. I also endorsed by dear friends Muhammad Arif, Parvez, Zaheer and Sadam Hussain Chandio at any difficult time.

I also thankful to my class fellows, Sadam Hussain, Anwar, Noreen, Riffat, Zara and Bushra for being remained the source of inspiration to me for accomplishing my task.

It would have quite difficult for me to complete my thesis without the guidance of all teachers, who supported me and guide me towards the right direction. I am really thankful to Sir Hamid Bukhari, Dr. Shoiab, Miss Munnaza and Dr. Himayatullah.

I would like to thanks all the concerned staff of Pakistan Studies department of NUML for cooperation and rightly guidance during my course work and thesis.

ABSTRACT

This thesis is based on one central question: How did Pakistan maintain the bilateral relationship with Saudi Arabia in the post 9/11? The thesis asserts that the relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia not remained stable in the post 9/11. Their relations remained some time stable and some not as easy. The main focus of this thesis was to explore the post 9/11, bilateral relations between Pakistan-Saudi Arabia in economic and defense sectors. It also highlighted the major contributions made by both countries for each other and their role remained important for the development of both countries. This thesis also put light on the figure and facts of the relations existed between both states before 9/11. In order to complete this research the questions were taken into consideration were what is nature of Pak- Saudi bilateral relations post 9/11? What type of defense and economic ties took place between Pak-Saudi relations the post 9/11? What are the venture of these two countries to counter terrorism and radicalism? This research was conducted by using primary and secondary sources. In the last two decades the defense and economic relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia remained stable as many pacts and agreements signed between both states. Though, the relations are stable between them but still some areas have to be overviewed by both states making more strong relations such clear cut objectives of both states towards each other.

List of Abbreviations

IMC	Islamic Military Counter Terrorism
OIC	Organization of Islamic conference
IT	Information technology
SPA	Saudi Press Agency (SPA)
APP	Associate Press of Pakistan
IMAFT	Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Terrorism
SFD	Saudi Fund Development
MOUT	Military Operations in Urban Terrain

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are very close to each other despite the fact they did not share border with each other. Both the states have shared friendly relations with each other from the very inception of Pakistan. Their relations are based on the mutual understanding and this understanding gets stronger with the passage of time. The post 9/11 period brings two countries closer to each other because both the countries were on the same page in the war against terrorism. The socio-economic and strategic relations between the two countries remained amicable in the post 9/11.¹ There were also a number of agreements signed between these two states such as Pakistan developed the force of Saudi Arabia such as Royal Saudi Air force (RSAF) 1960. At the event of Grand Mosque seizure, Pakistani army helped Saudi force in the month of December in 1979. They also made defense and military pact to counter terrorism and radicalism. Both countries have contributed a lot for the socio-economic development of each other specially the provision of human resources as almost 30 thousands laborers from Pakistan are working there for the development of Saudi Arabia. This study has examined the defense and economic relations of Pakistan with Saudi Arabia in the post 9/11 world.

Saudi Arabia considered being an export companion of Pakistan. Pakistan usually exports fiber material, cotton, rice, clothes, art, fruits, linen, floorings, fish, vegetables and medicines etc. Pakistan is very much dependent on Saudi Arabia for its economy. The imports of Pakistan from Saudi Arabia are consisted of petroleum and bio-chemical products, plastic stuff, boiler, copper goods and aluminum goods etc.

The states are sharing brotherly relations; Pakistan had enjoyed great economic support and religious affiliation with Saudi Arabia. Pakistan had religious link with Saudi Arabia as every year many Muslims of Pakistan visits to Makkha and Madina to perform Hajj. Owing to this factor and the existence of the holy places in Saudi Arabia both countries have unbreakable ties with each other. This is one of the significant reasons for bringing Pakistan closer to Saudi Arabia. Both states also share amicable relation with each other because of mutual understanding. Saudi Arabia is one of the countries which consider greater partners in terms of trade. Both these countries export and import different items to each other according to their needs with low rates, many of the workers from Pakistan are employed in Saudi Arabia. Pakistan also depends on Saudi Oil and boosting up its economy through heavy financial aid.

¹AftabAlam et al., "An Economic Analysis is of Pak-Saudi Trade Relation Between 2000 and 2011," *American Journal of Research Communication* 1, 5 (2013): 210.

Besides, Saudi Arabia is pro-American as well. It is an additional factor which helps and accelerates the friendship of these two Muslim countries. Islamabad gets aid from Washington to support her in the mission of war against terror. In the post 9/11 scenario, United States had great role in bringing two states together. Pakistan's relation with US can be uneasy if Pakistan would support Iran, for nuclear development. As US is not in favoring the nuclear program of Iran. Pakistan and Saudi relations can be more strengthened in future as there are rumors that Saudi Arabia is looking for nuclear capability.

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are considered very close friend of each other. They both share valuable relations with each other in the field of trade. Saudi Arabia has funded a lot to Pakistan for developing its economy. Pakistan feels that it should take serious actions against sectarian violence for keeping peace among all the regions. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia should also find those means through which Islam can be spread in the whole world because both are purely Muslim countries. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia should develop strong ties with each other which would not only be beneficial for them but for their next generations as well. The relations of both the countries are not bound at the state or government level but they also share people to people contact with each other. This can be seen with a number of Pakistani people working there in Saudi Arabia and receiving heavy remittance from Saudi Arabia in the last years. Saudi Arabia fully supported in the developing making strong defense sector. Though both states do not share border with each other but despite of that both shared strong ties with each other. Saudi Arabia also had great role in the process of bringing peace between the two archrival countries India and Pakistan over the crucial issue such as Kashmir. Similarly, Pakistan had great role in supporting defense sector of Saudi Arabia in pre 9/11 and post 9/11 era. No doubt their relations have strained over the time especially during the time-period of Zardari regime but despite that they are trying to keep balance in their relations. In the present scenario the relations of both the countries are getting stronger with new aspirations. Recently, visits of the leaders of both countries proved the strength of their relation. There is no doubt that both countries still have to work on with certain issues which are creating hurdles in their smooth relations. The main issues or factors like the presence of India and Iran in the region are major sources of conflicting between both the nations. India is trying to get closer to Saudi Arabia so as to make strong position in the Muslims region. In order to get this target both India and Saudi Arabia signed a number of agreements to enhance mutual cooperation and trust. Similarly Iran is looking forward to Pakistan to develop its nuclear capability which Saudi Arabia never wanted to see them closer to each other. According to Saudi Arabia strong ties of Iran and Pakistan will become helpful for Iran in upgrading Iran nuclear capability which could be threat for Saudi Arabia in coming years. It can be harmful for Saudi Arabia as both Iran and

Saudi Arabia have been remained arch rivals of each other on the basis of sectarian difference and ideology. Hence, this is the time for both the countries to revise their policies and prioritize their preference for the sake stability of both the counties and for the prosperity of Muslim world.

There is no doubt that Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are good friends but still they need to work on their shortcomings. They should look upon all the factors which help them enhancing their relationship rather than losing the decades long relations and cooperation. They take up all the efforts which are to help them for their stability as well as to make their relations amicable. In order to achieve this target more meetings should take place between the leaders of both countries and must have more people-to-people contacts. The leaders also could discuss the mutual ways which could benefit the economies of both states especially of Pakistan in the long run. They should also look upon other sectors as well improving their economy and trade as strong economy can make the strong state. Moreover, Saudi Arabia should look for the other ways while making its ties stronger with India. The growing friendship of Saudi Arabia with India could create problems for Pakistan and Saudi Arabia relations because India could create such paths with Saudi Arabia which would not favor Pakistan in the future. Pakistan should also develop its ties with Iran in a way which would not become a source of deterioration for Pak - Saudi friendship.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is the essential part of every country to look for all the factors for formulating foreign policy or developing relations with other countries. These factors are geographical borders, culture, faith, defense and the economic preference of that particular country. These factors have significant role in strengthening the relations of one state with other. Geographical borders have great role in shaping the foreign policy of any country because it ensures the security of a country. This also has vital role with keeping strong relations with other countries so they might not be a cause of war with each other similarly culture is also a factor responsible for developing better relations with other country. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia share strong relations with each other because they both share almost same culture with each other. Faith also is an important factor as it creates understanding among the nations and unity with one another. This is also significant as it sets some targets for particular nations to stand for each other at the same cause. Besides all these factors, interest is another most important factor which always brings nations close to each other. The interests of states always support the agreements, ventures, treaties and cooperation with each other.

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are two Muslim countries and share Islamic values, common culture and religion with each other. The people of Pakistan have a very special respect for Saudi Arabia especially because of the two holy cities of Makka and Madina. Almost thousands of people from Pakistan visit Saudi Arabia to perform Hajj and Umrah every year. Both the states have the same ideology and they both have supported each other at the difficult times. These countries have remained on the same page and have almost the same targets. From the very inception of Pakistan, there have been various occasions as the stood against Soviet invasion and their opposition for the factions in Afghan war. These two countries also came closer to each other with the incident of 9/11. The events of - September 11 in the United States made changes in Pakistan's foreign policy toward Afghanistan to create new wave in the bilateral relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. As the War on Terror was declared by the United States, Pakistan became the front line state. As Pakistan got closer to the United States, it created new wave in Pak-Saudi defense bilateral relations. There is no doubt that there are many constraints and limitations in the relations between these two countries but they need each other in every aspect. Saudi Arabia is economically a rich country on which Pakistan had to rely more to stabilize its economy. Similarly Pakistan is the only Muslim country with nuclear power with strong armed forces on which Saudi Arabia often rely heavily for its defense need. The reviewing of policies is essential for both states to extend their mutual co operations with each other.

This thesis has discussed the bilateral relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in post 9/11 era by focusing on the economic and strategic cooperation between these two states.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The current study is very significant from several perspectives. Little work has been done on the relation between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia especially after the incident of 9/11, so this research work is an effort to address the question about how Pakistan maintained its economic ties and defense cooperation - with Saudi Arabia in the post 9/11 era. It is an important topic to be explored and it is fruitful for the students to know how the international events impact on the relations between these two countries. This study has given me a chance to deeply study the -economic and strategic importance of relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in the 9/11 years. The significance gets clearer by looking at the event of 9/11 that highlights the international scenario by launching war against terror by US in Afghanistan and its repercussions at the regional and international level. Pakistan was proclaimed as the front-line ally of the US due to its good relations with the US and its strategic location at that juncture.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The focus of the study is to analyse the diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia particularly after 9/11 incident. Major ups and downs in bilateral relations have also been discussed during last two decades. Possible avenues for better bilateral future relations have also been presented in the due course of discussion. The thesis will also shed light on the figure and facts of the relations existed between both states before 9/11. It will also discuss the interest of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia which they need to strengthen their countries. It will also highlight as to how their interests can play a role in maintaining their relationship stronger in future.

Objectives are:

1. To explore the post 9/11, bilateral relations between Pakistan-Saudi Arabia.
2. To analyze how Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have kept friendly relationship by cooperating in the defense and economic fields.
3. To explore the bilateral ventures of these two countries to counter terrorism and radicalism

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

- What is the nature of Pak- Saudi bilateral relations post 9/11 era?
- What type of defense and economic ties are made between Pakistan and Saudi-Arabia post 9/11?
- What are the ventures of these two countries to counter terrorism and radicalism?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study is carried out employing descriptive research methods. The mythology of this research work is qualitative and analytical in nature. Both primary and secondary resources have been used. Secondary sources such as books, magazines, newspapers and journals are also utilized are used. Primary sources such as treaties, agreements, memorandum and other government documents have been approached. Besides national library various research institutes like IPRI, IPS and IRS libraries visits have been made for this research work. Chicago manual style has followed in citations.

THEORETICAL CONTEXT:

The theoretical assumptions of Realism and Complex Interdependence have been used for the conduction of this research. The theoretical construct would define the ways through which Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are implying their policies over each other and are working out. The theoretical assumption will explain how the interdependency between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has been important for both the countries. The theoretical assumptions would define the following areas; the main focus of this is to maximize the power of state, bring hegemonic stability, and strengthen security and mutual interdependence of one another.

In the theoretical approach Realism had great importance in International Relations which help in gaining power politics. In the international relations the realistic approach is based on different assumptions which help in strengthen the position of country at world globe. There are different philosophers who have worked hard on this approach and finally came up with the different views. They believed that the International system is anarchic in nature. They stated that realist paradigm can be important for any states and its actors in International system. They work as an act for self-help which became cause for existence on world globe and became an important for survival for any state. The existence of any state and its survival had great importance in the world scenario and in international system. In the realist paradigm, the human beings considered as an aggressive, stable, competitive and self-conscious in nature as they believed in this paradigm. Realists also consider that the military has great role in securing the power of state. They believed the strength of State highly dependable on the strength of military. This is the reason to every state fight for enhancing their military power as state directly depend on the development of army of ay state and it nuclear power. They also thought the actions and moves of state greatly reliable on the interests of state. State policies create path for creating competition among states. ²The hegemonic stability of any state can be achieved through setting the goals, aims and targets for any state. The policies formulated on the basis of objectives of laws, rules and regulation of state. However, the most important objective of this it would be suitable in the nature of human beings.

The powers of any state are defined by the interests of state in the international relations and in the International system. Moral principles do not have preference over the universal and not be considered as most significant and are not applicable for taking the actions of state. In this important matter states do not focus and have not surety about the power of other state.

²Jack Donnelly, *Realism and international Relations* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press , 2000), p no.271,278

The realist believed that the International system is totally based on anarchic system. Hence, in this system state has to act rational for their survival in the international system. They also stated that the circumstance of any state eventually led them towards their ultimate goal.³ Their interests make them rational to compete in this arena and to keep safe from the obstacles on their path. The interaction of any state at International level might have chances to indulge in the conflicts and war. The History of international system can be understood with the efforts by using intellectual approach. Otherwise, imagination is the great source of understanding the nature of international system. The only way is to bring stability in state through practice on achieving aims and goals instead of just focusing practicing theories in this system Realism paradigm constitutes on 6 main principles; all the six principle have different objectives to fulfill the needs of state with different ways, the first principle of it is about the connection between politics and society. Like it defines that the practice of politics for any state is always followed by objective laws and it must have favorable environment for human beings. The Society of state can only be improvised by developing and practicing the laws of society. While formulating the foreign policy the politics have great role as the foreign policy any state could be understand by looking at the politics and its using in that particular country. It is an important for any country because it acts like the main objectivity of a country. Another principle of it says that power always defines the interest of a state. According to this state always looks for the power based on the interests so that keep the survival in the world globe. In this concept there are more chance to separate politics from religion and economic affairs. This is the way to perceive politics separately without the interruption any other entity. This principle stated that politics is based on rationality and will act rationally.

The third principle of realism paradigm is based on the power. It stated that powers valid at universal level, but it can be shifted according to the time of need. In the realism paradigm interests are dependent on political and can be perceived in political context which help in formulating the foreign policy of state. The fourth principle of realism paradigm defines that political realism has developed on the idea of moral importance and its practicing at political level. The moral principles at universal level cannot be rigid and define the state's action. The change of the principles always depends on the circumstance and conditions of any state. It is very common that every state always looks forward for stability and development. Hence the laws, rules and regulations can be applied based on need of time. Similarly, the fifth principle of realism defines that political realism does not have right to identify the moral values of any state. The policies of state and the other states can review first and then one can form policies

³ Hans J. Morgenthau. *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978) 4-15.

by considering the respect of other states and the interests of other state could not be neglected by other state while developing policies. Last but not the least of realism paradigm is about the concept of the political realism is pluralistic. The power and autonomy system of any state is always maintained by political realists. It always depends on and consider on the interests with power. And political realism is always] vary from other school of because some believe that power and interests are co related and some believe that power can be achieved by fulfilling the interest of nay state. So in international system there is different view about the paradigm realism.

There are different philosophers who gave thoughts about Realism. The all philosophers considered that there are different features of realism. The prominent and writers and famous philosophers of realism included Hans Morgenthau, Thomas Hobbes, Thucydides, Niccole Machiavelli, John Mearsheimer, Stephen Waltz, Robert Glip etc. they all had specialty international relations. Morgenthau, believed that the world is imperfect because of the forces structured in human nature. There is need to work on force and make better forces in order to improve the structure of the world.³There are 6 main principles of realism were also defined by Hans Morgenthau. Machiavelli said that the action of states should be in a ended with positive result or must be in a way that would benefit the interests of state. Private interests would not preference over the public affairs and must not come in the way of public interests. Macievelli believed that, the successful and powerful states are the one who has full authority and supremacy on its domestic and foreign affairs and issues. Before focusing on external affairs he believed that it would better to solve the internal affairs. Further he stated that domestic affairs of a state should be stable for the stability of foreign affairs.

Diplomacy play key role in strengthen the position or place of any sate. It is very much important for maintaining and bringing stability of state in International system. Some renowned writer and scholars who had grip in international affairs believed that if a country would not have foreign enemies then it would have domestic enemies in its own country.⁴Thomas Hobbes the one who has given new thoughts about realism believed that the nature of a human being is political, selfish and very much self-interested. According to him that all the human beings are not safe and secure as all nations are interacted with one another. They are always ready and alert and remained in a mode of war unless and until a single power rule over them. The state is depending upon the law and justice. These laws and justice would not survive without the common power.

⁴Janice Leung, "*Machavelli and International Relation theory*"

Another theorist Hobbes believed that the state can be considered as an artificial body. According to him if the sovereignty of a state is conquered by other state, then the state could no longer protect its rights. This meant if state would not secure its rights and interests would not be safe from the mercy of other states. Thucydides another strong believer of realist approach he stated that the weak always look towards the one who has the power and the strong person. This means that weaker state can be the victim of strong state. Hence, he believed that the balance of power of power is the basic need of maintaining stability in international system. However, balance of power only can be maintained through discipline and society must possess rules in order to create balance of power. It can only be achieved when strong will use its power on weak. For bringing peace in any region it is necessary to have balance of power. He further stated that stated that human nature posses fear which ultimately make it coward and bring evils in ones character. Due his aggressive character eventually invite war as war is inevitable. There are different writers have different opinions about various realist approach. They believed that their main aims around the fact that human nature is not free from aggressive attitude. They also believed that they want always power at any cost and it becomes the purpose of their lives. This is the same thing that happens with state for its survival. Every state looks for power so that to fulfill the self-interests. They also need power to show their presence and to compete in this anarchical world.

Realism can be further categorized into new different approaches. ⁵Realism only can be understood after going into detail of new approaches which being introduced by great scholars. These were introduced in different times according to the need of time and space. Realism classified into four different sections as neo realism, classical realism, offensive realism and defensive realism. All these four have different view which varies from one another. Neo realism mostly focuses on the state system level.

There are different scholars who have given their views about neo realism. According, to Kenneth Waltz that international system is considered as anarchical in nature which has no government system. They believed in this system government has to do nothing with state rule and laws. State is self-sufficient and capable enough to run in smooth way without the interference of any body. He further stated that there no concept of hierarchal in this system. There is no dependency. In this system only the rule is being followed that is self help for the survival of any state. This means everyone has right to fight for itself and get the maximum profit by using powers. They believed that the only way to survive in this system is to make

⁵A. NurriYurdusev, "Thomas Hobbes and international relations: from realism to rationalism," *Australian Journal of International Affairs* 60, no. 2 (2006):305-321.

itself stronger than the other. Strong does not mean to make money or to develop economy but to show Excellency in every field to compete with other. They do not believe in charity or waiting for the sympathy of nay one but they believe in self power. States are the entities in the international system. State are powerful than the other institute of state. There is nothing more powerful than state in international system as new realism believed. Kenneth is the one considered as the father of neo realism. He is the one who gave new concept or introduced new approach in realism.

Likewise, with the passage of time new approach was introduce in realism that is known as classical realism. They have different opinions from the new realism. The one who introduce this approach is NiccoloMachivalli. He was also supported by others in forming this approach like Clause witz, Reinhold Neibular, Hans Morgenthau and Thomas Hobbes. They had different view as they believed that human beings are aggressive in nature and they are selfish in behavior. These scholars believed that it is in the nature of human that they always wanted to dominate over others. They also stated that purpose of getting powers can only be interpreted by looking at their approach of getting supremacy over others. They believed that all states want to get power to defend their self-interests and to fulfill their national goals. They want so that can keep control over others. In this approach mostly states believing in making army stronger so that they could defend its capability with strong military. Military have supremacy over all other institution of country. Classical realism does not give preference to develop their economy instead they focus on defending it with strong military. They give preference to making allies with other to make defense stronger. In other words, there is competition unlike the neo classical believed in. They had got criticism over this approach that there is no surety of allies how much they would be sensible to them. This is how stability can be maintained with the balancing of power as classical realist believed.

Another theory or approach appeared in realism approach is offensive realism. Similarly, as other had different views in their contest they also have. The offensive realism concept was given by John Mearsheimer. This school of thought presented new approaches in realism. According to them the aggressive nature is perceived in international arena by anarchical nature of this system. Offensive nature states do not believe in defending system or relying to anyone or waiting for best opportunity, but they take actions on the spot without any thinking. This approach believes in military power. They had strong faith in survival of state in any circumstance of international system. It stated the main actors of this system are states. And they do not believe in the system of cooperation with one another. The great powers only belong to the states that remained offensive and always ready for the fight or compete for

utilizing sources and maximization of powers. Mearsheimer believed that in this approach states most important goal is the attainment of hegemonic powers. Security competition leads to the competition in hegemonic power and stability which enhance the chances of war. They do not think about the conflicts or security issues, but they want to stability of state without any interference. Mearsheimer stated that security can be attained by maximization of hegemonic power of country. He also highlighted that resource of country can be vital for any state in this approach as state always ready to fight for her security.

With the passage of time new approaches were introduced in the international system. After offensive theory new approach has taken place in realism. The offensive approach got criticism by new scholars who believe in other facts.⁶The defensive is another classification approach believed that security can be achieved in the international system by adopting moderate polices. This approach believes that taking specific measure security could be attained. This has mostly the features related to new realism and totally different from offensive realism approach. The defensive stated that maximization of powers concept adopted by offensive was firstly adopted by defensive. They stated by adopting offensive approach means bringing disturbance in the balance of power. Defensive realism constitute on the basis of geography and the attitude of institutions towards other state.

Geography has much significance in this approach as security is only possible in any state when it had strong geography. According to this approach, pre emptive action and strong measures can be fruitful for the defense of any state. Mostly they believe in pre assumption rather the in reaction. In other words in this approach states mostly remain uncertain about states.

Security dilemma is considered one of the most important an element in discussing the defensive realism approach. According to Kenneth Waltz that world has no common set of government or other relevant bodies in the anarchical international system. This is why all states focusing on their strengthen position and struggling for the survival in the international system. Moreover, all are competing for the hegemonic power so they would not remain backward in this system and to beg for their survival. They do not have intentions to get sympathy from any state. They always look for maximization of power and get preference over other by taking specific steps which help them achieving their goals. The main difference between offensive realist and defensive relist is that they both had different views about the

⁶Hans J. Morgenthau. *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978), 4-15

security of state. The offensive realist believe that the state are power maximize while defensive realist say that state are security maximize. It means the offensive always looking for maximization of powers by taking and using all the means of earning it. On the other hand defensive always look for enhancing security of country by taking suitable steps to achieve this capability. They believed that balance of power is most important for any country. This is why weaker states always look forward towards strong state to support them at the time of their need of an hour. In order to attain this they always remained to ready to make alliance with other states to keep themselves secure from the outrage of strong states. Hence, the security and maximization of power both considered to be an important to discuss in the offensive and defensive approach of international system.

The paradigm of realism has a very important in role in the international relations for any country. It is considered as base on the fact that state always looking for maximum powers. As they believed that powers had great role in the presence at the world globe. In international relation stability keeps much importance for any country. The most important features for existing of country depend on these thing hegemonic stability, security dilemma and survival. All these are the factors ultimate have great role in survival or presence of any country and its existing in international relations. Although all these approach neo classical realism, classical realism, offensive realism and defensive realism are the part of realism but they only have difference in their views. As in international system friendship not remained as permanent only interest likewise the views could not be the same. The all the scholars who had great Excellency in the international system came up with different views and they all given their own opinions about the international system. They believed that the stability of any country can be achieved or attained by applying such changes. Basically, their views were the need of time and they observed the international system by keeping the view need of time and space in international relations.

COMPLEX INTERDEPENDENCE:

Complex Interdependence have significant place while discussing the position of world and the scenario of post-Cold war and the scenario of 9/11 .Complex Interdependence means the cooperation and the mutual dependence of one country to another country. It is highly praised in the international relations Its importance can be considered as significant as in this system countries can look forward their interest to each other. It is as because the states interests are connected with one another. In this system state follow the policy of give and take which helps them creating balance in stability and inspired them towards the competition move. The founder of this idea of Complex Interdependence was given by Joseph Nye and Robert

Keohane. Complex Interdependence is basically given on the basis of Economic Interdependence. This was given by Richard N. Cooper. Joseph Nye and Robert Keohane. They all worked on the project to figure out that how states are dependent over each other for utilizing their mutual interests. They got the idea that there is close connection between state and military. They said that with the passage of time power and force in military and states were getting affected with low ebb but the dependency of states with one another getting increase in order to fulfill their interests and bring stability in state.

Joseph Nye, who was one of the theorists, believed that complex interdependence had many characteristic in which several events took place in International system. They all are affected in the way that the events either could be fruitful for each other or it can become a danger for another state with its capability. According to complex interdependence that it is quite possible for any country or a state cannot live in isolation in this International system. It is very difficult for any state to detach itself from the other states. Every state needs to support of another state. At present era now it has been observed that the international system is becoming a global village. It is very obvious that in international system a single state cannot live without depending on other state. According to Henry Kissinger one of the famous diplomats stated that time is changing and in this changing time the requirements of security and balance of power are getting old and became crucial for every state. There are different purposes of depending one state over others. States are depending over each other so they can share their basic needs in different fields i.e. communication, economics, goods and in other spheres of life.

The scenario of world has changed after Second World War The growth is taking place not only in a way to limit someone in particular direction but multiple channels are taking places originating in this modern world. There are different channels like international organizations; transnational enterprises and community work are taking place at the world globe with different perceptions. The present international system can be considered as cob web in which countries are nourishing each other. They are dependent over each other almost in every aspect ranging social, military and to economic ways. Complex Interdependence is spreading all over the world as countries relied on each other and can't survive without developing link with one another. States are so much interconnected with each other and there are possible chances of harmful effect of one country to another state. This is the only reason why states are looking forward for the welfare of other states. Beside this stability of one country depend on another. Hence, it is also necessary for one state to get help from other state in every field including, political and economic term in order to its presence and for survival in this International system.

Characteristics of Complex Interdependence

Complex interdependence consisted on main three characteristics. Firstly, it has many channels. Secondly, it based on no hierarchy on different issues. Thirdly, the limitation of military power

Multiple Channels

These are the channel which engaged in linking societies are developing connection among societies. They played role in developing connection or ties between governmental and non-governmental institutions. These channels have different characters in international and multinational organizations. Through these multiple channels states can be the part of discussing and share their view regarding the issues. This can be fruitful for them in order to minimizing their difference with other and can be helpful for lessening the chances of conflicts and war. These types of relation can be considered as better relations and formed on the basis of trans governmental, interstate and transitional level.⁷ Multiple channels means state have to look at all the necessity of stabilizing state. It so has to joined all which are contributing in this arena. The Trans governmental level applied when the state act coherently in forming units. The relations at interstate level are considered to be normal channels. These channels have great role in minimizing the conflicts in war.

Absence of Hierarchy

Interstate facing many issues but cannot be considered them or joined them in hierarchy. Military system cannot include or counted on interstate level. The issues should not resolve on international level. These issues only discuss in concerned department at government level. In other words this issue has no concerned with hierarchal system and get resolution at domestic level without interference of any international body. This is the fact that in international relations interference of anybody in state matters always leads state towards the backward in terms of in economic, social and in political sectors. The absence of hierarchy is the most important feature of realism and had great importance in terms of creating stability in any country. The interstate state issues arise but could be resolved on the national level. To follow such measures international level can be free from the depending concept. Hence, the international system becomes independent in every sphere of life including human activities,

⁷Kao Pei-Shan, "Rethinking the Development of US-China Relations "in *Global Perspectives on US Foreign Policy; From the Outside in* ed, Sally Burt and Daniel Anorve (United States: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013), 48.

communication and social and economic dependency. There is another feature of realist approach which also had great role in formulating shape.

Military force

In the system of complex inter dependence state do not allow to use military force against government in any society. Military force have no concerned to solve the issues of society and left government. Hence in the complex interdependent system military has less power and considered as irrelevant in this sector. In this approach military has remained with limited power and it does not allow to interfere in the state issue. Most importantly it did not have any role in bringing peace or stability as state has advantage over it. Joseph Nyc and Robert highlighted the significance of complex interdependence by stating real economic power of states which organize them with strong connection with international system.

Complex interdependence

Complex interdependence explained how stated bring prosperity by using it relevant sources in its foundations. They discourage military interference in state affairs as they believed the actions of military are very costly. The reasons for being its costly because of existing of nuclear capability of the states which eventually led dragged them for war. If the force would be used against anyone then it bring disturbance in the economy of state.⁸The effects of using military and nuclear weapons are most danger full for humanities. The using powers of military also can create hurdles in the attainment of economic goals. Hence, the use of military power can bring no good for the stability of society.

Complex interdependence illustrate that how the rules and regulations created in society which eventually help it in reducing conflicts in war and in other issues and can be more fruit for developing the economy of state and stability for any state. Moreover, it also helps in developing organization to work for state. These organizations creates platform to find the solution of issues existing in society. Beside this he two more things also played an important role in complex interdependence such as sensitivity and vulnerability.

Sensibility

Sensibility considered as reaction in formulating polices for state. It tells how one state depends on other state in terms of bringing change in one state. It simply highlights the interaction between two states and their institutions. In this approach, mostly decision of state taken on the basis of sensibility which eventually bring development of any state. Sensibility

⁸Robert aKeohane and Joseph S.Nye, "*Power and Interdependence*,"(2014):107-113.
<https://webfiles.ucl.edu/schofer/classes/2010soc2/readings/8%20Keohane%20Realism.Complex%20Independence.p>

work as creating cooperation among state and it helps them to bring stability to all states. All state must have to follow this approach in order to bring stability. This is why it has great significance in the complex interdependence.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability has an important part of complex interdependence as it helps in organization of country. It is considered as account ability in the change of cost on external affairs. This also had great role in alerting and updating the situation of country. It also had different phase in weaker and strong nations. Vulnerability most finds and it had more roles in weaker states. It had less influence in strong states because they already have overcome the gap between them. Moreover, vulnerability had many negative consequences in the stability and development of any state.

Complex interdependence considers the most important development introduced by scholar to create link among the state. This is the combine factor between states and create interaction among weaker and strong nations. Complex interdependence clearly highlights the facts how states are dependent on each other in terms of economic, social and political. Independence character bring more clarity in bringing stability of state and maximizing it role in every field or sector.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Muhammad Hanif wrote in his article named "Upgrading Pakistan-Saudi Arabia relations" published in IPRI Building Consensus that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are mutual friends. They are working in different fields for upgrading their economic and developmental sector. He also stated that Saudi Arabia can play vital role in Afghanistan for regional security after withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. Pak –Saudi relations can be fruitful in countering the influence of India from Middle East. In his article he further stated that how the interests of both state create dependency on each other.

Pervaiz Hoodbhoy article named "The Bomb: Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan."⁹He mentioned geo-strategic relations between these two countries in detailed. He stated that Pakistan is sharing good relations with Saudi and her neighbor countries. However, at present time relations getting weaker day by day due to sectarian differences and other factors involved. Parvez Hoodbhoy clearly stated in his work much Saudi Arabia is in need and willing to work with Pakistan for fulfilling their needs.

⁹Pervaiz Hoodbhoy "The Bomb: Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan," *The Express Tribune*, January 22nd, 2012, 103-106

J.E Peterson a famous and renowned scholar and had grip over the international affairs. He wrote in his book "Saudi Arabia and the Illusion of security" that Pakistan is sharing good relationships with Saudi Arabia. Saudi government has helped Pakistan a lot through financial assistance.¹⁰ He also has given the history of both countries relations stated about the interests of both countries in making their relations more strong. In his famous books " Saudi Arabia and the illusion of security" he highlighted how much both countries need of each other over the security issues. He has given the list of development between two countries for making their ties more strong. In his recommendable work he also figures out the up and down between two countries and also highlighted the factors in contributing this phenomenon between two countries.

Bughat, Gawdni. 'Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations-An Assessment in Pakistan: The US Geo Politics and Grand strategies', He stated that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia relations had long history and many mutual agreements took place between them over the time period. He further described that the both countries share common culture almost every aspect of life ranging from religious to social sector etc. He stated in his work the common culture and its significance for making two countries closer to each other. He started his discussion by quoting the importance of religion for both countries. He further stated that how the both Islamic countries respect and help each other at the life of difficulty.

Qamar, MD. Mudassir. "Saudi Arabia." in Persian Gulf 2013: India's relations with the region', edited by P.R. Kumaraswamy, 210-225. In this work the writer has given the overview of Saudi Arabia role in Persian Gulf. He also highlighted that how Saudi Arabia role can be more important in the stability of region. From his work it can be interpreted how much Pakistan can get benefits from Saudi Arabia.

Mohammad AlamAftab wrote a journal, "An Economic Analysis is of Pak-Saudi trade relation between 2000 and 2011. The writer has given the figure facts related to trade conducted between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. By giving figure and facts he wanted to prove that how the relationship between two countries matter for each other. Through his work it also became clear that how the both countries face ups and downs in their relation. Their relation varies from time to time during some era their relations on peak and in some era their relations were on low ebb. Muhammad Anwar, *Friends near Home: Pakistan's Strategic Security Options.*: Author House, 2006: In his work author has highlighted the foreign policy and its features and

¹⁰Peter R, Lavoy, ' *Saudi Arabia in world politics*', ed, Devin T. Hagerty (USA: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, INC,2015):61-63

the importance of it formulating the foreign policy any country. In his brilliancy he figured out the basis of foreign policy and its role in development and brings stability in any country.

SCHEME OF STUDY

This study comprises of 5 chapters. First chapter is the introduction of the thesis. It starts with statement of the problem and defines objectives and significance of the study. It also explains methodology and organization of the study. The second chapter sets the historical backdrop for the study from 1947-9/11. Third chapter has examined Pakistan and Saudi Arabia defense and strategic bilateral relations in the post 9/11. Fourth chapter has covered Pak-Saudi economic ties in the post 9/11. It has also covered Pak-Saudi cooperation in overcoming energy crisis in Pakistan and enhancing trade links. The last chapter is about the constraint and limitation in the relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Chapter 2

Pak- Saudi Relations since 1947

This chapter explores the historical background of Pakistan relations with Saudi Arabia. Being Muslim countries the relationship between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia mostly remains friendly. Saudi Arabia has holy places like Makkah and Medina owing to which Pakistan is quite attracted towards it. Thousands of Pakistanis visit Saudi Arabia every year for performing Umrah and pilgrimage. Both countries are the active member of OIC and cooperate with each other in economic, cultural and in political area. In order to maintain

strong relations both countries set high targets at regional and international level to support each other.

Pakistan was supported by Saudi Arabia during its most critical positions. Saudi Arabia supported Pakistan during the 1965 and 1971 war with India. Pakistan has maintained good relations with all Muslim countries such as Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan but remained very close to Saudi Arabia. ¹¹The foundations of their relations both countries is based on their emotional attachment to each other. Saudi Arabia helped a lot Pakistan in returning POWs of war of 1971. Saudi Arabia also did not recognize Bangladesh as an independent country at the time of its inception due to close contact with Pakistan. Pakistan also got solidarity from Saudi Arabia on the issue of Kashmir. Saudi Arabia also showed concerned over the regional stability and support on Pakistan stance during the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, 1980's. However Pakistan was fully supported by Saudi Arabia in this circumstance. Military collaborating always remained between these two countries to support each other in the field of security. Their security depends on the support of each other and this also creates close links between them. Saudi Arabia is one the main trading partners of Pakistan in the region of Middle East. This partnership always helped Pakistan in developing its economy. Their relations are strong as it can be observed from the frequently visits of Pakistani leader to Saudi Arabia over the time to time. ¹²Many development works had held in Pakistan with the cooperation of Saudi Arabia as one of lasting example is the construction of Faisal Mosque in Islamabad. In simple words Saudi Arabia considered as the second home of Pakistan as millions of Pakistan's are earning there. Pakistan was being supported by Saudi Arabia during its difficult time. Similarly Pakistan supported Saudi Arabia in the military context and provided military training to Saudi Arabia. Pakistan had great role in minimizing the difference between two Muslim countries on the basis of their sectarian difference between Shia and Sunni. Pakistan is a country which always remained the center between these two countries and always provide platform to them for their negotiations and settlement between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. ¹³Pakistani engineer and skilled labor have played vital role in the bringing of stability and development in Saudi Arabia. It not to develop any particular sector but skilled labor of Pakistan had great role in developing the infrastructure of Saudi Arabia.

¹¹Adeeb, Humayun *Pakistan: Foreign Policy Perspectives* (Lahore: Aziz publishers, 1987), 289

¹²Safdar Mahmood, *Pakistan: Political Roots and Development 1947-1999* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), 223-24.

¹³Fahad Shah, "In depth analysis: Pakistan and its relationship with Iran and Saudi Arabia," *Pakistan kakhuda hafiz*, March 4th *The News*

Pakistan do not send only the skill labor to Saudi Arabia for its development but also other skilled people such as bankers, doctor, entrepreneurs and academics to support Saudi Arabia. They also had great role in developing the institutional infrastructure of Saudi Arabia. Pakistan also supported Saudi Arabia in technical field. It is being observed that Pakistan always helps Saudi in utilizing their sources with effective labors and capable technician from Pakistan.

Background of Pak-Saudi relations since 1947

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan had normal relation at the time of independence. However, as the time passed, their relationship progressed towards stronger ties. Being similar religion and ideology, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan cooperated with each other at many difficult times. They are strategic partners as well as aid partners. They have very strong bilateral relationship amongst them which is very important in strengthening cultural, strategic, financial, trade and economic ties. They are trust worthy partners of each other. ¹⁴Many laborers and workers from Pakistan are working in the region of Arabs and getting good and heavy wages there. Saudi Arabia is considered to be included in those countries that recognized Pakistan as a nation at very early stage. Both countries had discussed and cooperated on many political, social, economic and religious issues.

King Abdul Aziz, the first King of Saudi Arabia supported the Muslims of sub-continent in the supervision of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Saud bin Abdul Aziz also visited Karachi in 1940 to encourage the Muslims of the Sub-continent. He came to Karachi along with his five brothers as Fahad, Mansoor, Faisal, Abdullah and Saad. This visit was considered as very important and reported in AI-Arab which was the weekly newsletter of Arab. After AI-Saud's arrival to Saudi Arabia, he told King Abdul Aziz about the hardworking and the struggle of the Muslims of sub-continent for their separate homeland. He also told him that how they were fighting with British and Hindus for their separate homeland. Most of the Arabs settled to sub-continent and started their business there and then moved to Pakistan after independence.

The relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia got uneasy at the time when Pakistan became the member of Baghdad Pact in 1955. It was because Iran was the co member of Pakistan in Baghdad Pact. So Saudi Arabia tried to build its relations with India at the time. When King Saud visited Pakistan the relations got normalized. He visited Pakistan as a state guest. He came to the region when the Governor General of Pakistan was Mr. Ghulam Muhammad. His

¹⁴Shahid M Amin, "*The position of Pakistan as Observer in middle East Asia.*" February (2016)

visit to Pakistan was significant as our relation got new strength and one area in Karachi named as Saudabad after his visit.

Abu Alaa Maudidi, the Pakistani Islamist was invited by Saudi Arabian government in 1960 and encouraged for his idea of opening a university in Saudi Arabia for the promotion of pan Islamic cohesion and Islamic information. ¹⁵Bilateral relations got improved during than era of King Faisal. He came to Pakistan in 1966 on the request of Muhammad Ayub Khan. He was cordially welcomed in the Pakistan. He considered Pakistan a respected country on the world map. Pakistan also gave King Faisal a very special place in their nation. 'Faisalabad" a very important city of Pakistan named after his visit in Pakistan. Likewise in the construction of Pakistan's biggest mosque called 'Faisal mosque was constructed with the great role of King Faisal. Hence, this mosque is also named after him. Shakra-e-faisal an important commercial road of Karachi is also named after King Faisal visit in Pakistan. The both had not supported each other in religious sector only but they supported almost in every sector special in defense. They both signed protocol during 1980 at the time Saudi badly require to coup with the Arab crisis in December 1980. Pakistan assisted Saudi Arabia by sending almost 150000 Pakistani troops to secure the defence sector of Saudi Arabia. In fact Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that provided millions in 1980's and 90's to Pakistan to stable its defense sector. Similarly Pakistan provides military trainings and essential items to Saudi Arabia to develop its defense sector.

Faisal Base in Karachi was also constructed for giving homage to Late King Faisal by the Muslims of this Pakistan. They showed their devotion for him by giving this honor and named it Faisal Base. It proves that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia shared cordial relation at the time of King Faisal and their relations got strengthen with the passage of time. ¹⁶The Crown Prince King Khalid stayed in Pakistan in 1967 and liked hunting there. Similarly Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz also came to Pakistan in 1968. It was his formal trip. He was the Minister of Defense and signed Defense Cooperation Protocol with Pakistan which played a great role in establishing easy relations between two states.

In order to carry out the strong relations both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia signed pacts such as Treaty of Friendship. The purpose of this treaty was to enhance the cooperation between Riyadh and Islamabad almost in very filed. Through this treaty ensured each other to

¹⁵Mehmood-ul-Hasan Khan, "*Pakistan Saudi Arabia Bilateral relations: A Research Study Over sea Pakistani friends*" *The News March 2017*.

¹⁶Noor ulHaq and Muhammad Nawaz why K is not capital Khan, '*Pak-Saudi Relations* "(1999-2001)

extend their relations at the grass root level. They utilized this pact by gaining maximum profit from each other. After this treaty Saudi Arabia helped Pakistan in developing economy through giving loans and provides oil at the cheapest rate. Similarly Pakistan provides excellence almost in every sector by sending professional doctor, engineer, academics and entrepreneurs to enhance the capability of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia also helped Pakistan by providing employment opportunities to the thousand of Pakistani workers in Saudi Arabia. Both countries did not leave each other at the time of difficulty since the very inception of Pakistan. However, it has been observed since 2016 the Pakistani worker are not being paid for their services. For example, Laden Company kept the salaries of the employees from Pakistan and other countries. Finally after long struggle of Pakistani embassy Saudi bin laden company paid salaries to Pakistani workers.¹⁷ The historical monuments are showing the strength of Pak-Saudi relations as International Islamic university was established with the Support of Saudi Arabia. Pakistan. The Faisla mosques in Islamabad is another example of the brotherly relations of Pak-Saudi Arabia. Pakistan was blessed with precious building just because of the priceless support by Saudi Arabia.

The cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan enhanced in 1974 with the agreement of for holding the 2nd Islamic conference of OIC at Lahore. The Muslims leaders, presidents and kings from all over the world met in Pakistan and debated on various issues for the development of Muslim Ummah. This was really an honor for Pakistan that 38 Muslim nation and many officials from all the Muslim countries came to Pakistan and discussed their problems in the conference. Many of the Muslims from Pakistan went to Saudi Arabia and worked there as skilled and unskilled labors. They did work there and energetically contributed in the expansion of Makkah and Medina. Zia-ul-Haq came into power in 1977.

After becoming president, he performed an official pilgrimage and went to Saudi Arabia. He visited Saudi Arabia to ensure that his nation sincere them and told them that Pakistan will accept all their demands and instructions for the sake of development and cooperation between two nations¹⁸ During the oil boom in Saudi Arabia many capital any Pakistani went to Saudi Arabia to work there to reduce their poverty. Moreover, Saudi Arabia also needed skill labor to utilize their peak time of oil and earn more and more. This is why they asked the leaders of

¹⁷Mehmood-ul- Hassan Khan, "Pakistan Saudi Arabia Bilateral Relations: A Research Study," Overseas Pakistani friends,

¹⁸Gulshan Dhannani, "Pakistan and Saudi Arabia: "An alliance for the survival" in *Pakistan foreign policy, Indian perspective*, ed K, Arif (Lahore vanguard book ltd, 1984),353

Pakistan to send their labors to avail the opportunities with facilities asked the King of Saudi Arabia.

The president of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq went to Saudi Arabia in 1978 for an official tour to Saudi Arabia and was cordially welcomed there. King Khalid arrived to airport to receive him. He stayed to that palace in the presence of Guard of honor and respect. He met with the Fahd who was the crown prince of Saudi Arabia. Fahd appreciated Zia and commented that Pakistan's stability would be maintained as long as Zia-ul-Haq is ruling over there. The very next day a delegation of Saudi's under the command of High Council's president Sheikh Abdullah bin Hameed arrived. He considered Zia a benevolent and a real follower of Islam. After his arrival to Pakistan, he said in his speech that Saudi Arabia had a good place for Muslims and Islam.¹⁹After his departure Zia visited to Saudi Arabia round about nineteen times and said that he would always remain ready to help Saudi Arabia in all circumstances even at the cost of Pakistan's security. While this statement of Zia was really non expressive that he was ready to help Saudi Arabia even at the cost of his country's security. This shows his personal attachment to Saudi Arabia.

In the Zia period, Saudi Arabia even agreed to provide a loan of fifty-seven million dollars to Pakistan for the sake of development of Indus Superhighway. After that Pakistan received Saudi help in the economic sector numerous times. Pakistan got 30% of the economic aid from Saudi Arabia out of all the Muslim countries. The price of economic assistance was about 502.76 million dollars in 1973. After that King Khalid sent his advisor to Pakistan who suggested that Pakistan was in progress near Islamic direction and he was quite satisfied on his visit to Pakistan. Saudi Arabia also supported in building an Islamic Research center near Faisal Mosque. Saudi Government sent their teacher for teaching Arabic language and counseled Pakistan to build Islamic economic structure. It supported by ever means to bring stability and peace so that it will not face any problem in its development it also provides assistance Pakistan with Zakat funds and was satisfied at the Islamization process taking place in Pakistan. They both countries always stood for each other and supported just like backbone for each other. They also wanted to develop better image of Muslim countries in the world. They found different ways and means to support each and develop the economy of both countries. Owing to this both countries came close to each other.

In 1979, almost 80,000 people in Pakistan were given the visas of Saudi Arabia along with 40,000 visas for performing Hajj to bring new strength in the relation between Pakistan and

¹⁹Ibid, 356

Saudi Arabia. However, after one year Saudi government became doubtful of the overseas workers employed in Saudi Arabia and thus in the era of 1980, approximate amount of ten thousands Pakistani workers were deport to Pakistan. However, other than that foreign workers were of great help in maintaining developmental programs in Saudi Arabia as most of the workers from developing countries were hardworking and cheap. Almost from all over the world labor working in Saudi Arabia and among them Pakistanis considered very important in this sector because they were considered faithful as Muslims and inoffensive. Riyadh-al Khatb stated that Pakistanis had significant for the developmental progress of Saudi Arabia. This statement made Pakistani's more imperative in Saudi community and them proud for their hardworking over there.

In 1980 Zia made two tours to Saudi Arabia which spread many rumors to all over the world that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia had made a plan to send troops from Pakistan which will reach soon to Saudi Arabia and it was published in news *New York Times*. Pakistani officials were also negotiating with Saudi Government to share details of the plans with each other.

This was basically a rumor published in *New York Times*. After two months King Fahd met Zia and his colleagues. Ali Ahmed Talpur, the Defense Minister of Pakistan and The Joint Chief of Staff Chairman General Muhammad Iqbal Khan were also there in the discussion with King Fahad. They talked about strategic issues there in the conference. Different rumors came into screen about this conference. Libyan newspaper stated that two Pakistani dimensions were made an agreement for to be loaned in this and these dimensions were consisted of 30,000 soldiers. Reuter responded in January 1980 that Saudi Arabia was assisting Pakistan in making hydrogen bomb and provides \$800 million to Pakistan for this matter. However, all these were just the presumptions of various reporters.

In interview to "*Times of India*" Zia told that the deal signed between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia related to Defense missions and training projects. Many Pakistanis were sent to Saudi Arabia for developing infrastructure and irrigation canals there. It shows that the cooperation in Defense sector was strong between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan in the time period of Zia. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have always collaborated with each other in the defense sector. History also witnesses of the cooperation built between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in the past era. Both states facilitated each other in all sectors i.e. army, navy and air force.

A mutually cooperated program started between two countries in previous years was related to armed forces of the two countries. In 1979, Saudi government also relied on Pakistan to provide them main power assistance in the armed sector. After that on 14th December 1982,

a protocol pact was signed between two countries and some Pakistani army officers were sent to Saudi Arabia after this agreement. Saudi army was also assisted by Pakistani troops in 1979 at event of siege of Mecca. It happened when American people attacked on Masjid-ul-Haram. This battle between army and attackers lasted for two weeks and Pakistani troops supported Saudi army during this incident. It was reported in Associated Press Report in 1991 that Pakistani Army also helped Saudi Arabia in the Gulf War. It deployed six thousand advisors and 12,000 troops during this war.

This cooperation begins in 60's. Pakistan facilitated Saudi Arabia a lot in air fields. It helped Saudi pilots to fly their first jet plane in early 60's. Saudi Arabia also dependent on Pakistan for the maintenance of its royal air force as it did not produce fruitful results in the Gulf War of 1960. In the Gulf War Saudi Arabia was completely upset from the British government who favored anti Saudi aircrafts in the war. That's why Saudi government refused to do agreement with UK for training of its flying zone and gave this accountability to Pakistan a trustworthy partner. The Protocol Agreement signed in 1982 was taken into consideration again in order to maintain the strong defense sector between two nations. It was also taken into consideration for enhancing cooperation in technology and defense sector. Its main purpose was to escalate the level of this protocol agreement to Joint Defense Collaboration. Moreover, during that time Joint military exercises were also held in different places of both countries in order to make stronger the warfare skills of the army officers. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have also united in airfields as well

Both countries worked together in navy sector in past as well. Their collaboration is very important for the security of maritime in Indian Ocean. On the reception of PNS Zulfiqar, a ship of Pakistani navy force, Pakistani ambassador stated that both nations are sharing very cordial relationships and cooperation ties are limitless. Khalid the commander of Saudi royal navy, General Abdul Salik Khan and other Saudi officials were also there at the reception. The ambassador further commented that Saudi security is very imperative for every individual in Pakistan.

After 9/11 the relation got new wave between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Being Islamic countries, both shared good time with each other. However, there is some conflict in some areas which troubled their amicable relations like the existence of Iran. It is because both countries wanted domination in Middle East and for that they need nuclear help from Pakistan. It's really difficult for Pakistan to sustain a balanced relationship with both countries when they are competitors of each other.

The relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia got new turn in last two decades. In these last two decades relations remained in ups and down. Like in 2015, the relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia became weak as Pakistan adopted the policy of non intervention in Yemen against Houthis. Saudi Arabia wanted Pakistan support over the issue of Yemen as Houthis were being supported by Iran but Pakistan stay neutral over this. This attitude of Pakistan created rift in the relations between two Muslim brother countries. However relation got normalized with the new government in Pakistan by PTI as Imran Khan the prime minister of Pakistan made to visit Saudi Arabia. In return Muhammad Bin Salman paid also visit to Pakistan in 2019.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan, due its historical religious and geographical position played a complex role in formulating the foreign policy and developing relation with other countries. Historically, both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia shared values of culture, customs, tradition and religion. Pak-Saudi relations are getting complex over the time and due to this there can be deterioration in the regional cooperation especially in geopolitical and economic field. The strong bilateral relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia can be crucial element in Pakistan's overall foreign policy. Pakistan is located in the crossroad of Asia, which had great significance and unique position in the region of Asia. It holds not only the importance in the region of Central Asia or Middle East but also in South East. This interregional integration can develop the multiregional outlook of Islamabad in its foreign policy. This will make Pakistan foreign policy strong but complex in terms of creating balance among different countries e.g. Iran and Saudi Arabia. It became the need of an hour for Pakistan to remain stable and sustainable by developing its economy to counter and to create balance in the region. This is the fact that Pakistan has common culture and religion with Saudi Arabia and other Middle East country with which Pakistan had long rooted religious and cultural ties. Both countries have signed many agreements to make their relations more strong. They have signed the treaty of friendship to strengthen their relation; then they signed air service agreement to give accesses to each other. In order to strengthen their relations they have made agreement about Saudi Press Agency (SPA) and Associate Press of Pakistan (APP). They have signed extradition agreement to support each other at international level. There were many cultural agreements have been signed between them. They have also signed economic, commercial and technical cooperation ties in commercial field. To strengthen military relations, they signed agreement on security cooperation. Besides this, in order to make strong political ties bilateral political consultations agreement was signed. Educational and scientific coordination agreement was

signed to develop educational system. There were also other agreements signed between two countries such as agreement on security cooperation on combating crimes, reducing corruption, poverty and overcoming social evils. More importantly treaties were signed between them to overcome the energy crisis between these two countries. In 2019 the Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) paid visit to Pakistan. During his visit the leaders of both states Imran Khan and Muhammad Bin Salman signed different treaties, agreements and MoU in the different sectors to enhance the cooperation and to make stronger relation with each other. The king of Saudi agreed to give \$20 billion to Pakistan to work in different sector for developing the economy and defence of country.

This chapter has thoroughly illustrated the historical relations of Pakistan with Saudi Arabia. Pakistan has enjoyed amicable relations with Saudi Arabia since the very inception of Pakistan. The relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are rooted in the centuries old religious, cultural and commercial links between the two peoples. Being Muslim both have respect for each other. The common faith of both countries always supported their stance for each other. Saudi Arabia has high place in Pakistan owing to the Birth place of Holy prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and having holy cities Makkha and Maddina.

Chapter 3

Pak-Saudi strategic and defense relations

This section explores the Pak-Saudi strategic and defense relations in the post 9/11. It has discussed about the security developments between the two Muslims countries, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. This chapter has given information about the meetings between the officials of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in the last two decades in order to develop defense sector of both states. It also shows the list of agreements, treaties and joint memoranda between the two countries in order to strengthen the defense and strategic relations. Last but not the least it also puts lights on the joint ventures and the recent developments on defense sector between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Historical backdrop (1947-2001)

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have maintained strongties in the field ofstrategic relationship. These two countries jointly made many ventures in the security sector to maintain the strategic and defence relations. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia supported each other at the international platform such as OIC and UNO on several matters such as Kashmir issue, both these being the members of these international organizations. They both are in a need to get the support of each other.Saudi Arabia is looking forward to Pakistan for developing it strong defense relations with Pakistan as one of the largest armies in the world and also possesses nuclear power in the Muslim world.Both these states supported almost in every possible way to steer out each other from difficult situations.²⁰ Pakistan supported Saudiduring 1969 from an incursion of South Yemen. Similarly, Saudi Arabia Supported Pakistan during the war with Indiain 1965 and also on the issue of East Pakistan that partitioned during 1971. The two countries came further closer to each other with Pakistan's defeat following Indian intervention in the 1971 conflict that led to the creation of Bangladesh. Saudi Arabia not only supported Pakistan morally but also gave financial assistance in order to recover from the trauma of losing its Eastern Wing.²¹Struggling economically, feeling insecure, and incensed by what they viewed as a betrayal by their Western allies, Pakistani leaders hoped and started to looking forward the wealthy countries like Saudi Arabia for economic and defense needs. Within the next two decades, Pakistan became a major recipient of Saudi aid to the region. Similarly, these both countries realized the support of each other at the time of Afghan war in 1980s. The Afghan war showed

²⁰Eric Gustafson, "*Economic Problems of Pakistan under Bhutto*", Asian Survey, Berkeley, Calif. April 1976,

²¹Professor Sir Norman Anderson et al on Saudi Arabia, of Tufail Ahmed Khan, "*Saudi Arabia's economic cooperation with Pakistan*", Dawn, 1971, 8th December

the intensity in Pakistani-Saudi strategic cooperation. In December 1980s the Crown Prince Fahd's visit to Pakistan concreted the ties with President of Pakistan Zia ulHaq. During the government of Zia ulHaq, the king of Saudi Arabia declared that security of his country greatly supported by Pakistan. He also appreciated the effort of Pakistan for sending 60,000 fighters, during the 1980's anticommunist jihad, in the struggle of Saudi Arabia. Similarly, Pakistan deployed 5,000 troops to Saudi Arabia at the time of Iraq invasion to Kuwait in 1990 to defend the defence sector of Saudi Arabia.²² After some years by the middle of that decade, Pakistani and Saudi foreign policies again into close alignment as with the changing in the government structure of Afghanistan. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia along with the United Arab Emirates supported Taliban regime in Afghanistan and provide all the relevant skills in the political sector.²³ Beside this, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia gave it formal diplomatic recognition to Taliban government in Afghanistan. The Taliban government in Afghanistan was fruitful for both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. For Pakistan it is as it provided shelter to Pakistan from the archrival enemy India from its west border and also greatly helpful for commercial purpose to central Asian countries. This is how Pakistan and Saudi Arabia tried hard to keep balanced relation and support each other at the time of need since the very inception of Pakistan.

Post 9/11 strategic and defense relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

The two countries are progressing toward a comprehensive defense relationship and expanding cooperation in strategic planning. Events in Afghanistan since 2001 highlight the intersection of Pakistani and Saudi strategic interests. The outcome of the Taliban insurgency, the fate of al-Qaida, regional stability is issues of deep concern to both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Over two decades, Pakistan learned the difficulty of trying to steer the Taliban leadership and fears that were the Taliban to consolidate control in Afghanistan, its success might energize Pakistan's own Taliban insurgency. In order to accomplish their targets and to coup with this situation both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia came closer to each other and were ready to enter in the pacts.

Visits of leaders

The leaders of both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia made many visits to each other to develop the weak sectors of both countries since the very inception of Pakistan. However, their defense visits specially related to nuclear technology started with the visit of Prince Abdullah

²² Robert Azzi, "Saudi Arabia: The Kingdom and Its Power", National Geographic, September 1980,

²³ Mujtaba Razvi, Pak-Saudi Arabian Relations: *An Example of Entente Cordiale*," Pakistan Horizon, First Quarter, 1981.

bin Abdullah Aziz in October 2003, and signed a pact related to nuclear cooperation with Pakistani officials.

General Pervez Kayani met with Prince Muhammad bin Nayef of Saudi Arabia in May 2009.

²⁴Prince Muhammad bin Nayef valued the cooperation of Pakistan in Saudi's defense sector. General Pervez Kayani also met with the deputy defence minister of Saudi Arabia Prince Khalid bin Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz. They discussed the issues and new ways for the collaboration of both states. Therefore, they both discussed their issues at regional level. Even they discussed about the progress of those areas which could give valuable for their armed forces. The capital of both countries, Islamabad and Riyadh would promote the training activities of the military forces and would make joint projects for enhancing the defense sector of both countries.

Military Exercise was concluded between the two officials of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia during the official trip of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to Kingdom in March 2016. Besides this he also discussed other developments in the defense sector for developing the defense sector of both countries.

Raheel Sharif meet with the many officials of Saudi Arabia of defense sector in February 2014 and discussed various issues related to security and defense collaboration of both the countries.

²⁵Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif met with the defense minister of Saudi Arabia Salman bin Abdul Aziz. Khawaja Muhammad Asif wanted to discuss the issues and solution in the defense sector for both countries. They also exchanged their military officers for training so make it more convenient for each other. Pakistan efficient and capable military was highly appreciated by Saudi Arabia. Salman bin Abdul Aziz visited Pakistan for the first time after taking the place of defense minister stated by defense minister of Pakistan. This visit would have might be beneficial for Pakistan and its development in the future.

Pakistan's air commodore said that Pakistan could sell the jet fighters named JF -17 to the Saudi Arabia in the coming future was announced by defense analysts named Nauman Wazir. However, JF-17 is among best air craft's and trainers. The Pakistani ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Ali Sherazi stated that Saudi Arabia purpose was not only to strong defense for Iran but want to do trade with Pakistan. Moreover, Iran is not only factor for Saudi Arabia to build its close bonding with Pakistan in defense sector but for fighting against Al Qaeda.

Another official visit took place between two countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia with the arrival of Saudi Crown Prince in 2019. This time he came to Pakistan with clear strategies for

²⁴KokabFarshori , "Saudi-Pakistan Military Ties getting stronger," *Voice of America*, February 19th,2014,

²⁵ Muhammad Anwnr, *Friends Near Home: Pakistan's Strategic Security Options* (USA: Author House, 2006),95

developing better relationship with Muslim brother country. His visit to Pakistan marked newness in the relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia as he made deal with Pakistan to invest \$20 billion. Beside this, he also showed willingness to sign many agreements, treaties and MoU for making strong ties with Pakistan. These agreements were not only limited to particular sector but were almost in all sectors such defence, economic and other sectors. He believed that people to people contacts are essential for strengthen the relations of two countries so Pakistan and Saudi Arabia also work on this in future.²⁶.The joint statement also articulated the common positions of the two countries on a range of regional peace and security and international issues including inter alia challenges faced by the Islamic Ummah, interfaith harmony, counter terrorism.

The Chief of Pakistan army also paid visit to Saudi Arabia in 2020. His visit also became fruitful as he met with the Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Salman and the defence officials of Saudi Arabia such as Commander of Ground Forces Lieutenant General Prince Fahd bin Turki bin Abdulaziz. During his visit, he discussed the sensitive issues are being faced by Islamic states at the international level. He also discussed the ways of making strong ties at defence sector between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

²⁶<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/2/17/saudi-crown-prince-mohammed-bin-salman-arrives-in-pakistan>

List of Agreements, pacts and joint memorandum between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

- Join Military exercise AL-SAMSAAM-IV
- The Joint Naval Exercise Naseem Al Bahar XI
- Joint Marine Exercise Deraa Al Sahil.
- Exercise Al-Saman 6
- The Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Terrorism (IMAFT)
- Pakistan –Saudi Arabia joint exercise “Aff’aaALSahil
- Pakistan –Saudi Arabia joint exercise “DeraALSahil
- Multinational exercise in Saudi Arabia
- Nuclear weapons program
- Pakistani troops deployment in Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan Arms sales to Saudi Arabia

Join Military exercise AL-SAMSAAM-IV

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia made joint military exercise named AL-SAMSAAM-IV- 2011 between the land forces of Saudi Arabia and the land forces of Pakistan. ²⁷This military exercise was decided in the exchange of information regarding defense matters. The forces of both states also have done trainings at the brigade and unit level. This part of the training was based on drills and other skills related to it. General Pervez Kiyani said that these kinds of trainings would be fruitful for strategic ties between two states. Both countries are also working at the naval sector to enhance their relations. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia jointly worked in the field of

²⁷.Saba Imtiaz, "External Actors: Saudi Arabia's Convert Role in Pakistan," The Express December 8, 2010, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/87373/external-actors-saudi-arabias-com>

land forces through joint-exercise in the northern region of Kingdom in 2017. North-West Region Maj General Dhafer bin Ali Shehri supervised the joint exercise of the land forces of both countries along with drill and other activities.

Naval Exercise Naseem Al Bahar XI

In order to strengthen the defense and strategic relations both countries decided to sign the joint venture and to support each other at the defence sector. In 2016, both countries became the part of agreement related to defending the security sector of both states by launching joint Navel exercise Naseem Al Bahar XI. This exercise was conducted between Royal Saudi Navel and Pakistan Navy to defend the water security of both states from the attack of enemies.²⁸ These exercises are not the new venture between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia as these are being conducted since the very inception of Pakistan. These exercises were safely conducted at maritime as well. The forces of both states Pakistan and Saudi Arabia actively participated in such trainings. The willingness from both sides was indicating the trust and mutual relationship of two brotherly countries. The purpose of Joint PN – RSNF Naval Exercise was to enhance the capability of the Navel of both states at warfare and the need of that situation for both countries.²⁹ These exercises will help in developing collaboration in operations against irregular, air, surface and mine threats.

Exercise Al-Saman 6

In the recent year, the leaders of both states agreed on the joint military exercise. In order to develop defence sector, Pakistani army agreed to do joint practice with Saudi royal land consisted on three weeks training between the Saudi royal land force and Pakistani forced. In this Exercise Al-Saman 6 other activities are also included such as combating terrorism, ammunition and ambushing etc. All these exercises were conducted between the royal land forces and Pakistani land forces under the supervision of Lieutenant General Akram Al Haq. Gen Yusuf Khairallah al-Shahrani reported to the reporter the purpose of these joint operations was to stabilize the defence system and to increase the sharpness of the relevant forces in the security field. Pakistan and its army have great respect for Saudi Royal forces and felt contentment while working with Saudi forces stated by Brig Gen Mohammed Arif at the

²⁸ KunwarkhulduneShahid, How deep ties with Pakistan's military helped Saudi purge, *Asia Times*, November 16, 2017.

²⁹ Saudi Arabia, Pakistan discusses defense cooperation, *Arab News*, December 12, 2017.

ceremony. We have a common history of brotherhood and share mutual trust with each other which is essential for developing better relations between the two states.³⁰

The Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Terrorism (IMAFT)

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia not only became the part of exchanging trainings but they also looking forward to each other in order to eradicating the menace problems such as terrorism and radicalism.³¹In order to achieve this target both states started joint effort. Islamic Military counter Terrorism Coalition was headed by Saudi Crown Prince, Muhammad Bin Salman and Pakistan became its 41 partner along with other nations in 2017. On 26 November, during the ministerial meeting of IMFAT, the presence of Pakistan was represented by the defence minister of Pakistan During Khurram Dastgir at Riyadh in 2017. Similarly to achieve the target of Islamic Military Alliance Former Pakistan army chief retired Gen Raheel Sharif launch Zarb-i-Azab at home in North Waziristan to eradicate terrorist activities. This mission of Pakistan army was enthusiastically supported by Saudi Arabia by every mean to get rid from such menace issues all over the world. The IMFAT has broad vision to provide trainings to the members against encountering the terrorist and extremist activities in their respective countries. It also have vision to provide all the relevant equipment and to provide financial aid to the poor countries for overcoming such issues stated by Saudi defense forces spokesman Gen Assiri.

Pakistan – Saudi Arabia joint exercise "Dera Al Sahil"

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia also signed other agreements such as Dera Al Sahil and Affa, Al Sahil to defend their countries from the incursion of other powers and to make the defense sector stronger.³²In October 2017 The Joint exercise Dera Al Sahil was started in Riyadh between the RSNF and Pakistan Marines to develop strong defence sector. These exercises were based on the developing professional skills of the force both states particularly in coastal defence and military operation in Urban terrain (MOUT). This exercise was based on number of activities in different field such as naval operation. This exercise is not only based on to give trainings but also to provide relevant material to assist each other in developing the security of both countries.

³⁰ Riedel, "Enduring Allies: Pakistan's Partnership with Saudi Arabia Runs Deeper," Brookings Institution, December 9, 2011,

<http://www.brookings.edu/research/articles/2011/12/09-saudi-arabia-pakistan-riedel>

³¹ Stronger trade ties pledged: Musharaff, Sultan discuss terrorism," *The Dawn*, April 16th, 2006.

³² Naveed Siddiqui, Raheel Sharif's appointment to Saudi-led military alliance a state decision, says DG ISPR, *Dawn*, April 05, 2017.

Pakistan Saudi Arabia joint exercise Aff'aaALSahil

Beside Dera Al Sahil, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia decided to conduct combine exercises in maritime between the forces of Saudi and Pakistan. This exercise was conducted in Karachi in 2017. This type of exercise was not held the first time between the special force of Royal Saudi Naval force and Pakistan Navy force but being conducted between them since 2011. The Aff'aa Al Sahil training was based on different activities such as drills, patrolling and have different aims to achieve the targets. The main focus of this exercise was on human trafficking and encountering terrorist activities of both states Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.³³

Multinational exercise in Saudi Arabia

To strengthen the relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, both states decided to not support each other in join training but also encourage for multinational exercise. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia along with other 20 countries started rehearsal in military and naval force to enhance the capability of security forces for their relevant countries.³⁴ The countries who became the part of such exercises were Malaysia, Turkey, Sudan, Jordan, Morocco, Egypt and etc. This joint exercise among the forces of different nations was called as 'Thunder of the North' exercise. These exercises were not only limited in particular field but also have different trainings such as ground, air and naval forces. The purpose of this multinational exercise is to develop the defense and strategic sector of their relevant country.

Pakistan and Saud Arabia Nuclear weapons program

Saudi Arabia is always seeking for enhancing nuclear capability to encounter the Iran ambition of possessing nuclear power.³⁵ Saudi Arabia publically declared the desires for keeping nuclear capacity to counter the balance of Iran stated by former senior U.S diplomat Dennis Ross in May 2012. In order to fulfill this need the only country can be fruitful for Saudi Arabia is Pakistan said by King Abdullah. Saudi Arabia has not enough technology and the relevant material to accomplish this target so it could rely on its close ally, Pakistan to enhance the nuclear capacity of Riyadh.³⁶ They both signed agreements on helpings each other in such

³³Exercise Aff'aa Al Sahil: First phase concludes in Pak-Saudi special operations drill, geo.tv, February 24, 2018.

³⁴Madawi Al-Rasheed, "Saudi Strategy Includes Alliance with Pakistan," Al-Monitor, 8, 20 1 7, www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/01/saudi-pakistan-investment-alliance-ation-military.html

³⁵S. Arabia trying to get N-technology: expend "Dawn. com, last updated: May 9th, 20 14

³⁶Mark Urban, "Saudi nuclear weapons 'on order' from Pakistan," *1313C News Middle East*, November 6 th, 2013,

fields like Saudi Arabia agreed to provide financial support to Pakistan that enabled the nuclear program to continue, especially when the country was under sanctions. Pakistan has also helped to Saudi Arabia by supporting in the nuclear area of Saudi Arabia.³⁷ Their cooperation confirmed at the time of testing missiles as Prince Abdullah's son was present there. It's clear from his presence that Pakistan disclosed its secret nuclear activities in front of the Saudi officials which meant Pakistan agreed to share her nuclear technology with Riyadh so the defense sector of Saudi Arabia strengthen and to face the hovering threats of enemies. Their interest of exchange relevant material is showing the intensity of developing better relation of both countries in the coming future. The closeness of both countries is not only fruitful for their relation but also can be for the Islamic countries as well.

Pakistani troops deployment in Saudi Arabia

Beside all these agreements Pakistan also ensured Saudi Arabia to deploy its force to Saudi Arabia to help her in strengthening defence system of Saudi Arabia. Pakistan also agreed to provide training to Saudi forces with training and advice mission. In the current scenario 1,379 Pakistan soldiers are working in Saudi Arabia and providing trainings to Saudi force at different fields. Most of these soldiers are in Saudi Arabia from Pakistan Air force and Pakistan Navy according to the security sources. Pakistan sent more troops to Saudi Arabia after the General Bajwa visit to Saudi Arabia in February 2015. He openly announced that Pakistan will help Saudi Arabia at its difficult time. Saudi Arabia is desperately looking forward for Pakistan army help in Yemen as Iran supported Houthis against the intensions of Saudi Arabia. Despite of many hindrance and lot of pressure Pakistan supported them but not as they always ensured them during early agreements.

Although Pakistan did not much support Saudi Arabia in Yemen case but despite of that Pakistan sent its troops to Saudi Arabia to provide trainings to Saudi force in different fields such as IMCTC Islamic military counter terrorism coalition and in IMFAT to continue strong defence relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan and the war in Yemen

Since the very inception of Pakistan, both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia ensured each other to support the other one at the time of difficulty.³⁸ So keeping that promise Pakistan agreed to support Riyadh when it urged the baked of army support in Yemen. The increasing

³⁷ Mark Hibbs , "Saudi Arabia's Nuclear Ambitions," *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, July 2010, 2010,

³⁸ Pakistan to send troops to Saudi Arabia on 'training and advice mission', *The New Arab*, February 17, 2018

influence of Pakistan army in Yemen creates tension in the bilateral relations of Pak and Iran. The defence minister of Pakistan stated that if Pakistan interferes in the matters of Yemen then it will face problems at regional level by deteriorating relations with neighboring country Iran. At the initial stage Pakistan reluctant to send its troops to Yemen and to face international pressure especially from Iran. This stance of Pakistan brought changes in the bilateral relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Despite of all reservations Pakistan protected the vulnerable position of South border of Saudi Arabia by providing 5000 men. It has been observed that if Pakistan agreed to deployments of troops to Saudi Arabia the relations could be better between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia since the low point of 2015 as the foreign minister of Pakistan reported to the reporter in recent days.

Pakistan Arms sales to Saudi Arabia

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia relations marked a positive sign with the decision of Pakistan exporting arms to Saudi Arabia. Pakistan is a country with more than 20 public and 100 private sector firms for manufacturing defence related product material. These firms are Pakistan Ordnance factories, Pakistan Aeronautical complex, Heavy Industries Taxila and etc. Pakistan producing at large scale to import maximum arm run sale to Saudi Arabia to develop better relation with Saudi Arabia.³⁹ The most of defence items were imported by Saudi Arabia. Riyadh considered one of the main importers of Pakistan's defence material.⁴⁰ Mahmood Hayat, the chairman of Pakistan Ordnance factories (POF) stated that "the current fiscal year" Pakistan has secured export order worth \$80 Million. The figures of export of Pakistan is showing Saudi Arabia remained the main importer of Pakistan.

Military and security discussions

The both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are concerned about their defense and strategic relations.⁴¹ In order to overcome the gap in their defense relations both states made much discussion over this issue. In order to further tighten the security of both countries, Pakistan's chief of army staff went to Saudi Arabia discuss the security issue with the crown prince of Saudi Arabia who acts as defence minister of Saudi Arabia as well. They both discussed how to strong the defence sector and to trained army for security matter.⁴² Pakistan also agreed to send its troops to Saudi Arabia to train the Saudi Arabia concluded during the talks of

³⁹ 14Garilla Singh, *Pakistan's nuclear disorder: Weapons. Proliferation and safety*(New Delhi : Lancer Publishers and Distributors,2006)

⁴⁰ Saudi Arabia largest importers of Pakistani arms, *DAWN*, May 06, 2016.

⁴¹ Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Saudi- Pakistan ties - strong and getting stronger, *Arab News* , March 23, 2017.

⁴² "COAS visit to the Saudi Arabia (KSA)" *Press release Pakistan*, February 5th 2014.

Javid Bajwa and Muhammad Bin Salman the crown prince of Saudi Arabia. This meeting was attended by many officials of both countries such as Saudi Assistant Defence Muhammad Al-Ayesh, Chief of Saudi Armed Forces AbdurRehman Bin Saleh, commander of the Saudi Royal Land Forces and General Fahad Bin Turki to show their concerns related to the defence sector. This meeting was highly appreciated by the leaders of both countries and produced fruitful results in the context of their relations. Mohammed bin Abdullah Al-Ayesh commented this was a high marked meeting between the two officials to overcome the gaps between two states since 2015, Dastgir the defence minister of Pakistan stated that the meeting highlighted the many points related to defence such as joint trainings between the armed forces of both states and also to work the hovering issues such as terrorist activities and extremism in both countries. Although they made many meetings before this but this more significant for both countries as they not only discussed the issues but also find out the ways of overcoming such issues and stabilize the defence sector of both countries.

Pak-Saudi Joint effort combating terrorism

The both Islamic states are desperately looking for the support of each other in overcoming the radical and terrorist activities in both states. They are working on this objective jointly to get rid from this problem. They both decided to establish a joint supreme coordination council to fight jointly against this menace issue. Through this joint effort, they ensured each other to help each other by every means including financial aid to support for this cause. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense from the Saudi side and by His Excellency the Prime Minister from Pakistani side for enhancing and institutionalizing the bilateral relations in various fields to take them to a higher level, and to hold its meetings in the two countries alternately.

Conclusion

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia share amicable relations in the defense sector. Their defense and strategic relations got new strength in the post 9/11. After this incident the aims of both the states were almost same. Most importantly both the countries were the active members of war on terror. They both supported each other in developing strong defense sector because of various reasons including presences of Iran, India, issue of terrorism and the current condition of Muslims world. In the last two decades, both the countries have enhanced their defense relations as made a number of pacts, agreements and signed MoU's for making their more strong relations. Besides this many visits took place by the concerned officials of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

In a nut shell, this is very obvious that the defense relations became strong in the last two decade between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Boththe countries felt need of each other in developing strong defense sector with their limited resource.

This chapter has thoroughly illustrated the defense and strategic relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The deep analysis of strategic relations shows that Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have strengthen the defense relations. It clearly depicts the growth of relations as they signed treaties, agreements and memoranda in different fields to enhance the relationship. They both have supported each other at the time of difficulty. Both the states are also looking forward to each other in enhancing the defense sector.

Chapter 4

Pak-Saudi Economic relations in the post 9/11

This section explores the economic relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in the post 9/11. It has discussed about the economic developments between the two Muslims countries. This chapter has also illustrated the information about the ratio of exports and imports between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in the last two decades. It is also shows the list of major items of exports and imports of both the states. This chapter has also highlighted the agreements, treaties and joint memoranda between these two countries in order to boost the mutual economic ties. Last but not the least, it also puts lights on the economical meetings between the leaders of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to strengthen their economic ties.

This chapter is divided into two sections

- 1) Pak-Saudi economic relations between 9/11-2010:
- 2) Pak-Saudi economic relations 2011-2020

Pak-Saudi Economic relations between 9/11-2010

Pakistan's and Saudi Arabia's economic relations are enormous and greater. They share admirable economic ties. Saudi Arabia is considered among the first 15 partners who export material of Pakistan. The trade volume between both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is approximately \$ four billion and could be more in the coming years. Moreover, their similar ideology and religion has also vital role in enhancing their economic and trade relations.

Pakistan is a country which exports various things to Saudi Arabia. These are the material fibers, artificial fabrics, fresh cotton, vegetables and floorings, garments made of leather, rugs, medical items, rice, clothes and juices.⁴³ Pakistan also imports its material from Saudi Arabia. The major goods Saudi Arabia imports to Pakistan are the products of steel, the products of petrol, leather material, heavy equipment, electrical products and aluminum material. Their trade support increase with passage of time. However, there are ups and down in the trade sector between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.⁴⁴ There are number of factors involved in increasing and decreasing the trade between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The table given below

⁴³ Rashid Hassan, "KSA, Pakistan forge closer economic ties," *Arab News*, April, 16th 2014.

⁴⁴ AftabAlam et al., "An Economic Analysis of Pak-Saudi Trade Relation between 2000 and 2011, "

will help us to understand the economic support of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia for each other in terms of trade with each other.

TABLE 1: The Import and Export ratio of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Year	Exports(\$M)	Imports(\$M)	Total Trade(\$M)
2000-2001	274.80	1,252.80	1527.60
2001-2002	329.50	1,201.30	1530.80
2002-2003	476.00	1,302.40	1778.40
2003-2004	348.60	1,779.20	2127.80
2004-2005	352.70	2,479.30	2832.00
2005-2006	329.30	2,994.80	3324.10
2006-2007	329.30	3,492.30	3781.40
2007-2008	381.80	5,354.90	5736.70
2008-2009	456.30	4,288.00	4744.30
2009-2010	393.10	3,385.60	3778.70

Source American Journal (~l Research Communication 1, no: 5(20 13) www. usa-journals.com

The table depicts that bilateral trade between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is remained well after 9/11. They use various goods in their mutual trading for upgrading their relationships. The ministry of Saudi Arabia's trade and industry ensured that the government of Saudi Arabia will try to boost up the private sector to encourage Pakistan to invest their stuff in Pakistan for the strengthening relationships between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The trade relations between both countries increased after 9/11. The companies of Pakistan always showed great interest to attend the festival and meeting arranged by Saudi Arabia in order to excel its stuff in the Middle East region. Besides this, Saudi Arabia is also providing facilities to Pakistan for promoting quality of trading material in Gulf countries. Pakistan also received a lot of financial aid from Saudi Arabia at the critical time of earthquake in Pakistan. Similarly, she helped Islamabad by giving aid of \$700 million to Pakistan at the event of flood in Pakistan.

Table 2: Pakistan's Major Exports to Saudi Arabia (\$Millions)

Productlabel	2001-2	2003-4	2005-6	2007-8	2009-10
Cereals	1.45.61	27.94	31.77	36.55	5.94
Meat and edible eat items	47.25	51.07	58.05	30.92	26.62
Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles;rags	30.54	209.16	52.92	46.21	52.53
Coffee, tea ,mate and spices	20.47	25.05	27.35	28.37	29.15
Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors,boilers; parts there of	4.21	4.12	9.68	7.75	12.81
Articles of app are land clothing accessories,notknittedor crocheted	6.48	15.96	14.16	15.76	11.65
Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	12.42	12.95	15.46	9.29	11.15
Sugars and sugar confectionery	21.30	5.11	5.99	26.11	11.82
Cotton	15.90	13.15	10.56	10.78	9.34
Fish and crust, and other aquatic invertebrates	7.27	6.39	14.81	6.04	9.70
Dairy produce; birds 'eggs ;natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere	5.46	11.83	13.12	5.81	6.40
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television...	7.70	3.28	5.91	0.90	4.13
Footwear ,gaiters and the like ;parts of such articles	9.66	2.55	9.31	5.24	2.55
Articles of leather; saddlerand harness; travel goods, hand bags and similar containers; articles...	11.18	10.32	10.94	10.10	8.96

Source: *American Journal (~1 Research Communication* 1, no: 5(20 13)www.usa-journals.com

The table shows that the exports items of Pakistan to Saudi Arabia increased from the 2001-11 which means the bilateral trade between the two countries remain effective. These both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have exchanged many goods with each other almost in every field ranging from eatable items to the technology items. By looking at this table it can be concluded that Saudi-Arabia is the great supporter of Pakistan. This table is also depicting that both countries are dependent on each other in terms of developing their economy. The trade relations between both countries increased after 9/11. The companies of Pakistan always showed great interest to attain the festival and meeting arranged by Saudi Arabia in order to excel its stuff in the Middle East region.

Table 3: Pakistan's Major Imports from Saudi Arabia (US\$ million)

Product label	2001-2	2003-4	2005-6	2007-8	2009-10
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances	2,211.52	1,616.80	894.60	2,474.66	3,020.20
Plastics and articles there of	504.17	401.96	370.29	227.42	738.40
Organic chemicals	436.78	221.52	401.91	394.96	959.45
Fertilizers	275.60	548.41	47.00	85.70	61.61
Miscellaneous chemical products	43.51	55.58	40.21	65.28	41.25
Aluminum and articles there of	3.26	9.14	8.38	6.17	5.55
Iron and steel	6.42	1.70	4.95	4.60	5.21
Raw hides and skins	12.00	7.53	7.13	5.33	4.69
Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring substances	1.83	5.90	2.91	5.14	2.63
Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	0.17	0.19	0.80	2.64	3.30
Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified	1.14	1.20	1.64	2.10	2.50
Miscellaneous articles of base metal	-	-	0.07	0.50	2.31
Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	2.61	1.70	1.10	1.90	2.20
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	0.04	0.03	0.54	1.03	2.02
Rubber and articles thereof	1.20	1.49	0.83	2.02	0.91

Source: *American Journal (~1 Research Communication* 1, no: 5(20 13)www.usa-journals.com

This table is representing the items and the time period since 2001-2010 almost a decade of trading relation between two countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. This table is showing that Pakistan not only did exports the goods and items at highest level but also did the import at the same level during that time period. The imports of Pakistan are not done only in particular field but also have almost in every sector. Most important items which Pakistan imports from Saudi Arabia were Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous substances at high ratio. The figure of these items is also showing growth of demand during 2001-2010. Comparing ratio with every years showing the differences in facts. At the

beginning of 9/11, the ratio of imports of items remained not as extendable as in the years of 2009-10. This is clearly depicting the improvements of Pak-Saudi relations over the next years.

Economic relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan after 2011

Pakistan's economic relations with Saudi Arabia have expanded greatly in the last ten or so years.⁴⁵ The two countries had been maintaining trading relations since the creation of Pakistan. Though the volume of trade had been moderate in the beginning, it has shown a steadily upward trend. A study of the last 10 years or so of the Pakistan-Saudi trading relationship indicates a rising trend. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have long been close. The kingdom has helped bail out Pakistan's economy at multiple points.⁴⁶ Saudi Arabia is an important trade destination for Pakistan.⁴⁷ At present, the trade volume between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia stands at US\$ 3.5 billion with imports from Saudi Arabia at US\$ 3.2 billion and exports to Saudi Arabia at US\$ 316.3 million. The share of Pakistan in Saudi Arabia's trade is just 1 percent; while in Pakistan's trade is approximately 7 percent. Their similar ideology and religion has also played a very important role in strengthening their trading relations. There is no doubt countries share amicable relations in economic sector since the independence of Pakistan. However, in the last two decades their economic relation extended as they started trade in the different sector such as in the field of science and technology and also the items related to developing the defense sector.⁴⁸ The current ratio of their trading is showing that both countries started to depend on each other in order to developing the economic sector of both countries.

⁴⁵Farhan Bokhari, "Saudi Arabia gives financial aid to Pakistan," *ft.com* March 14th, 2014

⁴⁶ "Pakistan and Saudi Arabia pledge to expand trade," *Associated Press of Pakistan*,

⁴⁷ Pak-Saudi JMC meeting: call for improving bi lateral trade, commercial relations." *Business Recorder*, April 17th, 2014,

⁴⁸ <http://www.opfblog.com/12108/pak-saudi-arabia-bilateral-relations>

Table 4: the Import and Export ratio of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia-2018

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance of trade	Total Export of Pakistan	% Share in Total Exports	Total Imports of Pakistan	% Share In total Imports
2011	444.4	4,183.25	2,925.80	21,342.64	1.76	34,810.29	7.64
2012	455.6	4,283.50	3,827.90)	24,613.70	1.85	43,813.30	9.78
2013	494.1	3,846	3,353.10	25,120.90	1.96	43,775.20	8.97
2014	509.7	4,417.40	3,907.70	24,722,20	2.06	47,544,90	9.29
2015	431.3	3,006,80	2,575,50	22,089,00	1.95	43,989,70	6.84
2016	380.4	1,843.10	1,462,70	20,553,80	1.85	47,155.00	3.91
2017	334.5	2,730.40	2,395,90	21,877.80	1.53	57,440.00	4.75
2018	316.3	3,242.30	2,926.00	23.630.90	1.34	60.16200	5.39

Source: *American Journal (~1 Research Communication 1, no: 5(20 18)www.usa-journals.com*

The table is showing the ratio of import and export of goods between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia during 2010-18. This is showing how the imports and exports increased between these two countries. According to the table given above the trading ratio between these countries is not constant. As it shown with figure the trade remains at increasing level during the time period of 2011. However, in the next year there was fluctuations in trade relation as it was declined which clearly stated in the given figure of 2012. Similarly there are ups and down from 2013 to 2018 as some times remains as highest level and sometime not as good as before. In nut shell the trade relation between Saudi and Pakistan varied during that time. This table also depicts the difference between the trade ratio of Pakistan and Saudi during the first decade of post 9/11 and the current years.

Table: Pakistan's Major Exports to Saudi Arabia (US\$ Millions)

Product label	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
Cereals	133.61	87.94	61.77	66.55
Meat and edible eat items	67.25	69.07	58.05	40.92
Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles ;rags	55.54	49.16	42.92	36.21
Coffee, tea ,mate and spices	21.47	21.05	21.35	24.37
Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors ,boilers; parts there of	7.21	8.12	10.68	9.75
Articles of app are land clothing accessories ,not knitted or crocheted	9.48	13.96	13.16	14.76
Edible fruit and nuts ;peel of citrus fruit or melons	12.42	12.95	17.46	10.29
Sugars and sugar confectionery	20.30	8.11	5.99	26.11
Cotton	15.90	13.15	10.56	10.78
Fish and crust , mollusksand other aquatic invertebrates	9.27	8.39	10.81	7.04
Dairy produce; birds 'eggs ;natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere	6.46	10.83	10.12	8.81
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television...	5.70	4.28	4.91	0.75
Footwear ,gaiters and the like ;parts of such articles	7.66	3.55	7.31	7.24
Articles of leather; harness; travel goods, hand bags and similar containers; articles...	14.18	14.32	9.94	8.10

Source: *American Journal (~1 Research Communication* 1, no: 5(20 18) www.usa-journals.com

In this table the major goods and items are being shown with different items which Pakistan export to Saudi Arabia. There are different items are given which Pakistan export like Meat and edible eat items Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles ;rags Dairy produce; birds 'eggs ;natural honey; edible products of animal origin. These items and goods are showing that Pakistan's economy mostly dependent on Saudi Arabia. These figures are showing that there is huge different in the exports figure of Pakistan last two decades. In nut shell it can be said the trade relation between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has increased over the last two decades.

Table 6: Pakistan's Major Imports from Saudi Arabia (US\$ million)

Product label	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances	3,211.57	1,716.83	894.59	1,474.67
Plastics and articles there of	554.18	501.96	470.29	627.42
Organic chemicals	336.78	321.52	301.91	394.96
Fertilizers	175.64	348.40	57.00	95.74
Miscellaneous chemical products	33.51	35.56	25.24	35.23
Aluminum and articles there of	4.26	10.14	10.38	9.17
Iron and steel	4.42	1.77	4.94	5.67
Raw hides and skins	13.00	8.53	7.13	6.33
Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring	5.82	2.99	2.94	4.12
Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	0.19	0.19	0.87	2.60
Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere	1.15	1.25	1.69	2.17
Miscellaneous articles of base metal	0.03	0.01	0.43	0.56
Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	2.62	1.72	1.11	1.98
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	0.06	0.09	0.55	1.08
Rubber and articles thereof	1.22	1.41	0.84	2.08

Source: *American Journal (~1 Research Communication 1, no: 5(20 13)www.usa-journals.com*

In this table, the major items are being shown which Pakistan import to fulfill the gap and to keep relation with Muslim brother country. Saudi Arabia also has numbers of goods at large scale which import to Pakistan. These goods are mainly consisted on Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances. This table also depicts that there is acceleration in the figures since 2011 to 2011 which means that trade relations between these countries remain stable.

Meetings between the leaders of both countries to boost economic ties

In keeping with the high degree of mutual trust and brotherhood, there is a regular exchange of high level visits between the two countries. ⁴⁹A meeting also took place between the prime minister of Pakistan and the Deputy Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia in 2009. It took place between Yousuf Raza Gillani and Prince Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz. Gillanisaid that a delegation from Pakistan would go to Saudi Arabia in the near future in order to boost up the trade ties between both states.

In 2013 , Senator Tshaq Dar, the former finance minister met with Saudi Arabia's Ambassador Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Ghadeer and talked about the economic issues of Pakistan. In that meeting the ambassador of Saudi Arabia said that the development fund's delegation of Saudi Arabia would come to Pakistan and talk about the mutual cooperation of both states at economic side. They would also discuss about the projects which would be beneficial for the country. The Ambassador of Saudi Arabia said that Saudi Arabia will always help Pakistan for the enlargement of its economy.⁵⁰

In the start of the year 2014, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia decided to cooperate more in energy sector. In one of the conference took place in the year 2014, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia named Saud AI-Faisal said that both states have very strong relations and share friendly ties with each other. The Prime Minister advisor's on foreign affairs was also present in the conference such as Sartaj Aziz etc. He said that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia would try to strengthen relations in a way which could be beneficial for the people of both states. He further stated that both states would enhance their friendship in the fields of investment and energy. He said that both countries should work hard for intensifying their economic cooperation.⁵¹In a reply, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia said that we will help Pakistan in the economic area for making it stable in the region. He further said that both countries will stop those states that will become a halt in the way of their cooperation. Sartaj Aziz was of the view that the large number of Pakistani nationals working in Saudi Arabia is a sign of strong bilateral relations of two countries. He further said that the friendship of both countries will become more fruitful in the coming future.

Another important meeting took place in Riyadh between the Pakistani delegation and Saudi Government in April 2014. This meeting was conducted in order to build their relations in the

⁴⁹ "Pakistan and Saudi Arabia pledge to expand trade," *Associated Press a/Pakistan*

⁵⁰ Dar, Saudi ambassador discuss Pakistan's economy," *The Dawn*, September 12th, 2013

⁵¹"Pakistan, Saudi Arabia agree to enhance economic co operation," *Associated Press of Pakistan.*''

sectors of technology, finance, energy and human resources.⁵²The delegation also met with Prince Salman who was the crown prince and the defense minister. They met for attending the session of the Joint Ministerial Commission. It was the 10th session of the commission. Waseem Hayat Bajwa was also the part of commission. He was the part of the Pakistan Embassy. He said while giving an interview to the Arab News that the meeting gave new ideas to both countries for the improvement of their relationships and cooperation. They also discussed about the issues of natural gas and oil in the meeting.⁵³

The officials of both countries also met in the spring gathering of IMF-World Bank. The officials were the finance minister of Pakistan named Abdul Hafeez Sheikh and the finance minister of Saudi Arabia. Both said that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are tied in a close historical bonding.

During the visit of Muhammad Bin Salman in Pakistan in 2019, both countries signed many agreements including in the field of economic ties. Apart from signing a number of agreements worth up to \$15 billion, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are also going to sign memorandums of understanding (MoUs) for a Free Trade Agreement as well as for the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) that have already been identified under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This visit of Muhammad Salman opened new arena in the Pak-Saudi economic relations. This visit also highlighted the importance of relation between two countries not only in the region but also at the international level. These frequently visits between these leaders are proving how much both countries relying on each other almost in every sector.

⁵²Rashid Hassan, "K SA, Pakistan forge closer economic ties," *Arab News*, April, 16th 2014

⁵³ Professor Sir Norman Anderson et al on Saudi Arabia, of Tufail Ahmed Khan, "Saudi Arabia's economic cooperation with Pakistan

List of Agreements, pacts and join memorandum

- Pakistan-Saudi Joint Ministerial Commission
- Joint common commerce trade
- Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal (Tax)
- MoU of Power Generation Projects
- Financing Agreement for the import of Saudi goods
- MoU on the development of renewable energy projects
- MoU on the explore investment opportunities in the refining and petrochemical sectors
- MoU in the field of mineral resources sector
- Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA)
- The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)

Both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia signed many agreements with each other to enhance bilateral trade relationship with each other. Most of agreements were made during the last visit of Muhammad Bin Salman the crown Prince of Saudi Arabia to Pakistan. These agreements and MoU were related to the Saudi Arabia investment in different sectors such as Standard specification, use of mineral resources, investment in refining and petro chemical sector and cooperation in the field of youth and sports. The main purpose signing such agreements was to increase bilateral trade and make more strong economic ties between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan-Saudi Joint Ministerial Commission:

Pakistan-Saudi Joint Ministerial Commission was established in 1974 for the enhancement of bilateral relations in the field of economy, trade, culture and politics on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual advantages.⁵⁴ The Pakistan-Saudi Joint Ministerial Commission is a useful forum to review the existing progress and expansion of our trade and economic

⁵⁴ Zubeida Mustafa, "Recent Trends in Pakistan's Policy Towards the MiddleEast," *Pakistan Horizon* , No. 4, 1975, p. 5.

relationship at the government level, but the implementation of joint decisions taken in different meetings have been very slow.⁵⁵ Both countries have signed many agreements for the promotion of trade, investment, construction, real estate, information technology, agriculture, and tourism. But there does not seem any implementation of this agreement in real spirit. The last Joint Ministerial Commission session was held in January 2018 wherein following decision was taken. It was decided in this meeting that the exhibition of new products of any country first will be introduced in these countries and later on then other countries. Saudi Arabia also wanted review the visa issuance policy for Pakistan as per decided in this joint commercial meeting. The Joint business cooperation was also resumed for oil and gas between the companies of both state for reactivation of trade between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The Joint ministerial commission also gave second thoughts to security establishment between these two countries along with trade and economic ties. Through this commission, they figure out the ways of overcoming the issues facing by these two Islamic states. They deeply share all the concerns of both states and ensured to assist each other by all the means for development. They showed willingness for visiting each other not at the official level but also believe in people to people to contact for strengthen bilateral relations between two Muslim countries.

Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal (Tax)

In order to build to an economy of both states the agreed to utilize the economic resources of each other through proper channel to get maximum use of it. Saudi Arabia showed leniency in the bilateral trade of Pakistan with Saudi Arabia over taxes as it was decided in 2019 during the last visit of Muhammad Bin Salman the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia to Pakistan. During this discussion he also approved that both states will promote trade with each not only investing in trade sector but investing in other sectors. In order to make it more convenient both states use other ways such communication and telecasting it on social media. He also agreed on convention between Kingdom and Pakistan for Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal (Tax) Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income. They decided to sign this as they cannot face any problem in the field of trade and to develop economic ties stronger in the coming years

Joint common commerce trade

In order to strengthen economic relation both states made many agreements, treaties, and venture such as Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade which is now part of the Saudi-Pakistan Supreme Coordination Council. This coordination will help them in accelerating trade

⁵⁵Noman, "Major Exports of Pakistan to Saudi Arabia and Other Arab Countries," February 27, 2012

between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. This council will facilitate them by conducting joint business meetings, participating in exhibitions, providing an environment of fair trading system and providing material according to the specification of need. This council will encourage both private and public sector to bring stability in bilateral trade of both states and to bring growth in the economic sector of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. All these points were discussed in the last meeting of Muhammad Bin Salman the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia and the prime minister of Pakistan Imran Khan during the visit of Saudi crown to Pakistan in 2019.

MoU of Power Generation Projects

The officials of both countries signed MoU in the field of power generation to enhance the capacity of both countries in generating power. These two states are facing the problem of electricity and load shedding despite of having enormous resources. It was discussed by the officials of two countries how to overcome the local issues facing by the public at local level. Saudi Prince Crown signed MoU with the prime minister of Pakistan to work on the generating powers during his official visit to Pakistan in 2019. He committed that Saudi will provide all the relevant support to Pakistan to avail all the opportunities and overcome all the economic challenges. Beside this he also stated that the Saudi-based ACWA Power will sponsor in renewable energy projects by giving worth \$2 billion in this project to increase the capacity of Pakistan in generating power.

Financing Agreement for the import of Saudi goods

In order to strengthen the economic relation both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia made number of agreements. These agreements made in different sectors such as agreement over the finance for the support of import of Saudi goods such as petroleum products and crude oil between the states for better for Islamic republic of Pakistan. The purpose of this agreement was to bring smoothness in the trading system of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. This was reported by a reporter in *Daily Times* by Hafiz Muhammad Tahir Mahmood Ashrafi in 2019.

MoU on the development of renewable energy projects

During the last visit of Muhammad Bin Salaman to Pakistan the leaders of both countries signed number of pacts, treaties and agreement to stable the economy of both countries. These agreements were not only related to particular direction but almost in every field. They showed interest to work on the generating renewable energy with help of each other. Both countries are blessed with enormous resources so they wanted to utilize them by applying proper methods. In order to complete this target both states signed agreement on the development of renewable project during the last visit of Saudi Prince to Pakistan in 2019. They both signed many

memorandums along with renewable projects declared by the COAS stated by Simon Henderson in his article “Reassessing Saudi visit to Pakistan” on January 2019.

MoU on the explore investment opportunities in the refining and petrochemical sectors

Beside the renewable of energy sector, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia decided to increase economic by supporting each other in the field petrochemical sector. They worked jointly on it and Saudi Arabia invested \$10 billion oil refinery in Gawadar Balochistan. The crown prince of Saudi Arabia showed interest in 2019 at his last visit to Pakistan to establish petrochemical plant in Pakistan. This project will facilitate Pakistan in exploring the opportunities related to it. According to Radio Pakistan the capacity of the proposed plant in Gawadr Balochistan will be almost 25,0000 to 30,000 which help Pakistan in boosting the economy.

MoU in the field of mineral resources sector

In the recent joint venture of 2018-2019 both states signed memorandum of understating related to avail the mineral resources. This was finalized between the two officials of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia during Muhammd Bin Salman visit to Pakistan along with his team. They concluded many treaties and agreement to develop bilateral relations with each other. According to this pact Saudi Arabia will assist Pakistan by providing 2\$ billion worth to avail the resource in a proper way. Pakistan finds a rich country in terms of mineral resource but unable to use because of financial support. Now Pakistan will use these resources with the help of Saudi Arabia as it was stated by the foreign minister of Pakistan to the reporter of the news. The last visit of the Saudi Crown Prince became fruitful for Pakistan in many ways to bring stability in Pakistan.

Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA)

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia supported each other and to make sure that the future projects between these two countries also will be taken into consideration. They thoroughly thought about the future cooperation between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Finally, they decided to work in PSQCA (Pakistan Stander Quality Control Authority) and SASQCA(Saudi Arabia Standard Quality Control Authority) to improve the quality of products in the industrial sectors of both countries . This was also signed between the relevant official of states during the last of Saudi king to Pakistan.

The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia also agreed to look upon the incentives which will bring smoothness in the bilateral relations of these countries. Saudi Arabia decided to avail Saudi Fund Development for bringing stability between two states. Through this (SFD) channel

Saudi Arabia will supply oil crude to Pakistan at cheapest rates. Besides this, Saudi ensured Pakistan for investing in the Re-Gasified Liquefied Natural gas to assist Pakistan to overcome the local issues in Pakistan. Saudi Prince stated that the purpose of SFD is to help the developing countries in terms of developing their economy. Similarly, he ensured the leaders of Pakistan to provide \$4billion Pakistan for planting different projects such as to explore gas at national level. This was decided by the leaders of both countries during the first visit of Imran Khan to Saudi Arabia as prime minister of Pakistan stated by new reported in “*Dawn*” in 2018

Additional support

Beside all these agreements, Saudi Arabia decided to provide \$3 billion to Pakistan in foreign currency. It also ensured that the loan will be granted to Pakistan for every year in different phase to complete the targets related to their problems. Pakistan will receive oil worth \$2.5 million every month to fulfill the gap in oil sector. Saudi Arabia believed that this agreement will be held for three months.

Workers’ Remittances:

Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman visited Pakistan on February 17-18 and India on February 19-20, 2019. Saudi Arabia also supports Pakistan another way to keep relation easy between these two Muslims countries. ⁵⁶In order to strengthen the relations Saudi Arabia allow Pakistan workers to earn in Saudi Arabia in different jobs. Around 1.9 million Pakistanis reside in Saudi Arabia who is contributing significantly in Saudi Arabia economy and this is the largest source of remittances for Pakistan. Pakistan received about US\$ 5 billion from Saudi Arabia in term of remittances from unskilled labors. If Saudi Arabia agrees upon the fulfillment of their requirements of skilled labor from Pakistan then it will contribute more in Saudi Economy as Pakistani labor is most efficient and productive labor.

Religious Tourism:

Similarly, Pakistan also had great role in stabilizing the economy of Saudi Arabia. Pakistan has been contributing significantly in Saudi economy through religious tourism. Pakistan has been among the top three countries for getting the largest number of visas for Hajj and Umrah pilgrims. It has been observed that every year around 0.2 million people visit Saudi Arabia for the purpose of Hajj pilgrimage.

⁵⁶Pardhan Kumar Parsanta, Muhammad Bin Salman walks on the tightrope, “Delhi time”.

Joint venture in economic field between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

No reference in the start of paragraph Both countries have many combined companies including Pak Electron, Pak-Arab Refinery, Faisal Islamic Bank, Pak-Arab Refinery, HUBCO, Pakistan Cables Limited, Falcon Cement etc. According to the Economic Survey Report of 2011-2012 that Saudi Arabia gave the loan of \$ fifty million to Pakistan in 2003-2004. Then in the next coming years i.e. 2009-2010 the loans given were \$380 million and in 2010-2011, then it declined to \$100 to 51 million.

Recent Development:

Saudi Arabia ensured Pakistan to set up a \$10 billion oil refinery in Pakistan to help Pakistan in developing its economy. This was decided during the premier visit of Imran Khan. The official of both states talked about the project of CPEC and its importance at the regional level. Saudi Arabia showed concerned about the partnership on CPEC project. Riyadh decided to become the part of CPEC project in the recent development of both countries. Saudi Arabia also decided to work in the development of Gawadar port. Beside this, Saudi ready to pass loan to Pakistan in different phases for different purpose like to give \$3 loan for foreign currency support and to provide \$ 2.5 worth for importing oil every month. They also made other developments in the different fields such defence sector like work agint terrorism through joint venture.

These two Islamic countries are closely linked within the new framework of Saudi Vision 2030. This vision of Saudi Arabia will support Pakistan in many ways such as overcoming energy crisis and eradicating the social evils such child labor and abolishing poverty from Pakistan. Through this vision Saudi Arabia will provide many opportunities to Pakistan such as manpower export, providing oil at cheapest rates worker remittance to Saudi Arabia. The vision of 2030 is a clear strategy of Saudi Arabia for developing better relations with other countries including Pakistan. This vision of Saudi Arabia can be fruitful for Pakistan if it is being utilized wisely and for the nation interest than self interest.

Conclusion

The current economic and political environment has made Saudi Arabia an important partner for economic development and lucrative market for exports of Pakistan. Pakistan must maintain stronger and closer economic ties with Saudi Arabia. There are huge potentials available for Pakistan to enhance its trade and investment ties with Saudi Arabia in textile, pharmaceutical,

rice, leather, seafood, dairy farming and other sector which need to be explored for enhancement of Pakistan's exports to Saudi Arabia.

In nut shell both countries share amicable economic relation with each other. The above facts and figures and the data given in the tables are clearly showing that both the countries are dependent on each other. Through trade, both the countries are fulfilling the gaps of each other in which either of the country is lagging behind. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia not supported economically to each other in the past but they also had many joint ventures such as will for have strengthen economic ties with each other. In the last two decade many agreements and treaties have been signed which means both countries are willing to contribute and support each other.

This chapter has thoroughly illustrated those economic ties between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The deep analysis of economic ties shows that Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have strengthened economic relations. It clearly depicts the growth of economic relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia as they have signed treaties, agreements and memoranda in different fields to strengthen their relationship. They both have supported each other at the time of difficulty. Both the states are looking forward to each other in enhancing their relations in every sector including economic.

Chapter 5

Pakistan' relations with Saudi Arabia post 9/11: Constraints and Limitations

This section has focused focus on the differences and issues lies between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in the scenario of post 9/11. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are sharing good bond with each other. Beside this it also cannot be ignored that they have also some conflicts like other all sates have. There can be disturbance in their relation in future. As India's growing relations with Saudi Arabia seems to be hard for Pakistan. Likewise, Pakistan's good relations with Iran could be offended to Saudi-Arabia.

It is obvious system in international relations that the in the relation between two countries always have constraints and limitations. It is not necessarily those constrains and limitations from foreign countries but can be internal as will. It depends on the circumstance and the position of state and its stability. Similarly, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has faced lot of constraints and limitations on their pathway towards development. There is no doubt that both countries have facilitated each other in terms of co operations and help each other to fulfill the gap worked for stability but still both were facing some serious issue in their relations.

The good thing for Pakistan was that when Saudi Arabia being a very first country acknowledges the strong position of Pakistan in Islamic world. They signed various agreements almost in every matter for the security and stability of both countries. Their pacts got criticism on different times by different countries owing to presence of some factors. Surprisingly, both countries were largely criticized at internal matters. In other words, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia did not get support even their domestic level for cooperating with each other despite of the fact both countries share same culture and religion. Therefore, the hindrance came on the way of relations of both countries Pakistan and Saudi Arabia because of changing in the government system of both countries. It is very common in international relational that there is no permanent friendship only permanent interest. Post 9/11 same case happened with Pakistan specially in sharing relations with Saudi Arabia. It has been observed that both countries shared amicable relations during the time period of PML (N) government in Pakistan. Unlike it was totally changed in the time period of PPP regime in Pakistan. There is no doubt that all parties or governments of Pakistan came up with new ideas policies to bring development but it's also very important to reconsider the relation with other countries specially with Saudi Arabia..There were some interests of both states to support of each other from the very inception of Pakistan. As Pakistan was economically supported by Saudi Arabia almost last six decade to improve it own position in the region by utilizing the nuclear capacity

of Pakistan and to get support over Iran. One of main hindrance in the relation of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is remained Iran. As Pakistan never wanted to lost its position in these two Muslim countries. Besides, many external factors also become the reason for disturbance in Pak-Saudi strong ties. It has been observed in international relation system that archrival states can be friends if their interests remain same. Likewise, two closer states can be enemy of each other until and unless their interests would not remain same. Same case happened with Pak-Saudi relations. The important factors in their relation most of the time remained India. If Saudi Arabia prefers India over Pakistan, then it would create imbalance between the relations of both countries. Similarly, if Pakistan tilt toward Iran creates problems for Saudi Arabia and its policies towards Pakistan.

The growing relation between Saudi Arabia and India is really alarming for Pakistan and this would have direct impact on the ties of both states. Undoubtedly, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are good allies in the region of South Asia. However, now it is also attractive towards her rival country India caused great resentment in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia relations. Moreover, both countries have signed different treaties with each other. They signed a treaty of extradition.

Through this treaty Riyadh has extradited one of the members from India Mujahedeen group named Fasih Mehmood in recent days. These were the Indian Mujahedeen suspected members. Whereas, it has been also viewed that Saudi Arabia is confused about Pakistan's mishandling of the militant proxies.

Talat Masood the army general of Pakistan stated that once militant groups of Pakistan were supported by Saudi Arabia but now, they have changed their policy because of closing its ties with India. However, now Pakistan must give it moderate support to militant. One of the officials of counter terrorism person to told to the Indian channel NDTV that Pakistan is trying to spread terrorist in the neighboring regions of Pakistan. So this contiguous disease could be spread in other countries as well.

The growing cooperation between two governments like India and Riyadh can be hindrance in Pakistan to continue her activities in region. It also way to contain terrorist activities in region but despite that a grenade attack took place in Karachi. Saudi Arabia consulate also faced an attack in response Saudi is looking forward to India for her defense relation strong.

Not only in defense but Saudi Arabia also strengthen her ties with India in defense sector as well. Moreover, India also changed her foreign policy for making stronger ties with Iran instead of Saudi Arabia due United States pressure. As there is change in India policy so they are getting much supply in oil sector from Saudi Arabia. Owing to such developments now

Saudi Arabia is ready to make India as a part of Organization of Islamic Conference as an observer state. India is also looking forward to Saudi Arabia to become its ally against Pakistan. Moreover, so Saudi Arabia so support India in Muslim world.

India and Saudi Arabia is also made an agreement to counter the underworld terrorism. The defense pact was signed with India by Saudi when Salman bin Abdul Aziz al Saud visited India in 2014. This agreement has highlighted for defense training with between two and cooperation in several defense sectors. The relation between Saudi and Islamabad can be considered as uneasy due to growing ties between India and Saudi Arabia. These can be further exaggerated if the same policy followed by Saudi Arabia against Pakistan. Hence, future relations of both states are depending on their future avenues.

In the post 9/11 the relation between India and Saudi Arabia got new strength in their ties as it can be seen from the frequently visits of Saudi kings. As one of the king Saudi King Abdullah also visited India in 2006. His visit give new direction to the markets of both countries as they supported each other in trade sectors. Whereas their closeness and friendship with each other made Pakistan alert for the next step as India is the rival of Pakistan and how much their closeness can be alarming for Pakistan.

Although both countries have different aims for supporting each other but India made it clear that only she wanted to vibrant her image in the Muslim world. They find the only way to counter Pakistan and get hegemony in region to make Saudi Partner and ally. This policy of India can be hindrance not only in Pakistan development but also can be alarming for the regional stability of Asia.

On the other side Pakistan's diversion towards Iran and her friendship is also a constraining factor in the relations of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Due to her geographical location Pakistan sharing amicable relation with her neighbors country Iran. Both had signed various agreements with each other and also want in future as well. It is thought provoking for Pakistan as Iran and Saudi Arabia are major power of Middle East and both also wanted to hegemony in Middle East. This is one of the reasons neither Pakistan want to deteriorate her relationship with Iran but also with Saudi Arabia.

Why reference here Iran is also looking forwarding to Pakistan as she badly needs Pakistan in enhancing nuclear power. Both states have some issue such as sectarian conflicts and others and where Pakistan is nuclear so they both wanted to utilize this ability by developing relation with Pakistan. In fact, Pakistan always gives priority to Saudi and tried to maintain good ties with Saudi Arabia. Despite of the fact that its closeness with Iran. The limitations between

both states in post 9/11 occurred only in the time period of Zardari otherwise remained stabilize in all the time.

Pakistan and Iran ties were strengthening in 2012 when Iran facilitated Islamabad for crude oil. This development between Pakistan and Iran make realized Saudi in future to form polices accordingly towards Pakistan. Keeping this fact US and started surveillance on this by inviting foreign minister of Pakistan Hina Rabbani Khar. It was also rumored that Pakistan also must leave (IPI) Iran and Pakistan gas pipeline agreement. Moreover, Saudi Arabia is also ready to donate \$1.5 to Pakistan in response to Pakistan get away from agreement with Iran.⁵⁷ Saudi Arabia became more conscious with invitation of Asif Zardari by Iran in 2011. Riyadh tried different ways to convince him to not to visit Iran. Their meeting was based on to discuss the terrorism issues in the region. Saudi tried all efforts but they failed to stop him and to attend conference.

One of factor can be disturbance in the relation of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia having sectarians difference. Iran is always backing Shia and Sunni always supported by Saudi. Owing such difference can create hindrance in the smoothing ways of both countries. Moreover, ongoing situation in this sector is a great halt between them to develop better understanding in terms of relations. The both communities Shia and Sunni organization of Pakistan are keenly supported by Iran and Saudi Arabia. The massacre of Sunni could weaken the relations of both states due to Iran interference. Likewise same case happens with Shia by Saudi again a great hurdle for Pakistan. The Lashkar-e-Jhangvi is a Sunni terrorist organization existed in Pakistan. It is a general assumption that this organization is being supported by Saudi Arabia in every mean.

Furthermore, Sunni demonstrated this through a protest people against Sunni organizations and Wahhabi community. They were being blamed by killing many Shia in Pakistan. Such actions and activities in Pakistan pressurized Pakistani government to withhold strong foreign policy and save the image of country in world globe. Most of Pakistan's Shia and Sunni became the victims of such targets who are living on borderline of Pakistan.

Most of the time it is also happening in Pakistan that Iran involvement killing Shia in Pakistan also encouraged Pakistani government to take action against Sunni community which had

⁵⁷Garima Singh, *Pakistan's nuclear disorder: weapons, proliferation and safety* page 87(New Delhi Lancer publishers and distributors 2006)

eventually effect on Pakistan and Saudi relations.⁵⁸This could also make uneasy relations between Saudi and Pakistan relations. To proactive rather than to reactive Pakistan needs to figure out such activities and involvement of other countries to make her relation with Saudi stronger.⁵⁹ Moreover, Pakistan also need to surveillance over Saudi and India relations so that make future polices accordingly. Their relations need space and tight check over as both are sharing sensitive relation by having same religion and traditions. Their political ties also need to have easy relations. It is also obvious that not much serious constraints are been seen in the post 9/11 era between both states.

This section highlighted that the main factors in the relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are Iran and India. On the one side Pakistan inclinations towards Iran and Saudi Arabia's growing friendly relations with India can be tension between the both states. The fact lies between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan but this not much affected in the terms of relations of both states due to common purpose. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have always shared despite of having much hindrance on their ways.

CONCLUSION:

In a nut shell, it can be inferred that both the states share strong ties with each other almost in every sector. Their relation got new strength after becoming the ally of the United States. Furthermore, their differences lessened in the post 9/11 era. US also greatly facilitated both the states to overcome their differences. In the post 9/11 their defence and strategic relations got new strength as number of pacts were signed between both the states such as Join Military exercise AL-SAMSAAM-IV, The Joint Naval Exercise Naseem Al Bahar XI, Joint Marine Exercise Deraa Al Sahil, Exercise Al-Saman 6, The Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Terrorism (IMAFT), Pakistan –Saudi Arabia joint exercise "Aff'aa ALSahil, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia joint exercise "DeraALSahiletcin different sector to grow their relations strong in defense sector. Both the countries are willing to extend their defense and strategic relation as they possessed almost same objectives. They both are inclined to each other as Saudi Arabia is looking forward towards Pakistan to enhance her nuclear capability and Pakistan needs support by strong Muslims brother almost in every sector. Last two decades are clearly shows the strength of their relations as many meetings took place between their officials.

Both states have enjoyed strong economic relations since 2011. In order to strengthen the economic ties the officials of both countries made many visits to each other on different occasions to support in economic field. The both countries became the part of many agreements, pacts and memoranda of understanding to enhance their relations such as Pakistan-Saudi Joint Ministerial Commission, Joint common commerce trade, Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal (Tax), MoU of Power Generation Projects ,Financing Agreement for the import of Saudi goods ,MoU on the development of renewable energy projects, MoU on the explore investment opportunities in the refining and petrochemical sectors, MoU in the field of mineral resources sector, Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA),The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD). Their economic ties have grown stronger in the last two decades as the ratio of imports and exports increased which are clearly shown in the tables. Moreover, their bilateral trade also increased especially in the last ten years. The future of both countries looks quite bright as they share strong cultural, economic, and religious with each other.

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are very close but they still need to consider the other factors as well which could make their relations more solid. More meetings not just leaders' contacts is enough but people to people contacts is also required to a great extent. They can figure out mutual ways which could be fruitful for the economies of both the countries especially of Pakistan. Their more focus should be on circle of defense sector as compared to other areas. They should also discuss about the factors for enhancing the economy and trade which for the only way to make economy more strong. Moreover, Saudi Arabia should find other ways while making its ties stronger with Pakistan. The friendship of Saudi Arabia with India can be a great factor in worsening relations with Pakistan. So the measures should be taken that Pak-Saudi relations are not compromised due to their ties with their rivals. Same policies Pakistan should adopt for Iran which might not create tension between both the countries in future Pakistan also needs to work tirelessly on the sectarian issues which might not create violence at national level and disturbance at international level in terms of relations in the past. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia should also work for spreading Islam in the whole world by finding different ways as both are purely Muslim countries. Both the states should develop strong ties with each other which can be mutually fruitful for both the states and for their upcoming generation. Both the countries are optimistic about their future relations. Saudi Arabia and Pakistan maintains cordial relations with each other and Pakistan has always considered Saudi Arabia as its best ally among all the Muslims countries. Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan at its difficult time and has always provided diplomatic support to Pakistan. Similarly Pakistan has never left Saudi Arabia alone at its difficult time and has always stood by their side as nation for any cause. They both

enjoyed amicable relations and shared strong bond in religion and cultural with each other. These two countries have great respect for each not only just because of having the same religion or culture but both being the members of same organizations like OIC. Hence, their relations in future can be better as they share mutual relations with each other almost in every sphere of life.

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