



Pak-Afghan Relations

Mohammad Ali Babakhel PSP

PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN POLICY

- National Security: National Security occupies first place in the foreign policy of Pakistan since its independence Pakistan's national security is being threatened by the India
- Economic Interest: Pakistan as a developing country is also needed to establish and maintain cordial relations with those states with whom it can maximize its trade relations or from whom it can obtain maximum economic aid

PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN POLICY

- Islamic Solidarity: Pakistan would pursue its ideological objective and would like to achieve the objective of Islamic Solidarity by promoting its relations with Islamic world
- Peaceful Co-existence: Pakistan would believe in peaceful co-existence and would respect the other countries territorial integrity
- Non Alignment: Pakistan had followed the policy of neutrality and had not aligned it self with any block. When non-aligned movement was formed it joined it and remained active member of it.

PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN POLICY

- Bilateralism: Pakistan has tried to settle its differences with neighboring countries including India through bilateral negotiations
- United Nations: Pakistan has faith in the United Nations and has extended full support to the United Nations actions by contributing troops

ISSUES

- Growing influence of India
- Defense Cooperation & Intelligence Sharing
- Afghan Transit Trade
- Withdrawal of US troops
- Cross border militancy
- Presence of refugees
- Illegal crossing of border
- Prisoners
- Construction of 12 dams over River Kabul

AFGHANISTAN



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Statistical View

	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN
Area	652,230 km ²	796,095 km ²
Provinces	34	4
Population	31,108,077	182,490,721
Independence	First Afghan State 1709	1947
	Afghan Empire 1747	
	Recognized State 1919	
Bordering Countries	China, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.	

INTRODUCTION

- 2240 km common border Durand Line.
- Durand Line remained source of tension
- Both **Islamic** republics
- Afghanistan a landlocked country
- **Pashto speaking** population (historically Ethnic Afghan)
- Members of **SAARC & ECO**
- Afghanistan observers status in SCO , Pakistan member

Durand Line

- The border was established after the 1893 *Durand Line Agreement* between Durand & Amir Abdur Rahman Khan
- The single-page agreement, which contains seven short articles, was signed by Durand and Khan, agreeing not to exercise political interference beyond the frontier line between Afghanistan and what was then colonial British India
- Pakistan inherited this agreement but there has never been a formal agreement or ratification between Islamabad and Kabul.

Pakistan 's Policy on Durand Line

- “The Durand Line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is the internally recognized border between Pakistan and Afghanistan and it is a closed and settled issue,”
([Foreign Office Spokesman Mozzam Ahmed Khan](#))

Relations

- Despite shared geography, ethnicity and faith, relations with Afghanistan have never been smooth.
- With the Indian threat looming from the East,
- Afghanistan's hostile attitude has added further in the fragile security environment
- With the sole exception of Taliban rule (1997-2001) over Afghanistan, Kabul displayed varying degrees of disaffection towards Islamabad.

Relations

- A cardinal feature of ideology of Pakistan is to make Muslim brotherhood a living reality.
- But proximity with Afghanistan did not pay positive dividends
- Pakistan succeeded in cherishing cordial relations with Muslim countries barring Afghanistan.
- Geographical location of Afghanistan acted more negatively than the binding role

Relations

- Afghanistan maintained an attitude of hostile neighbor
- Pakistan has to live with it because neighbors can not be changed.

1947-1963

- Claims on Pakistan's territory
- Indian claim on Kashmir
- Allegation Pakistan extended mal treatment to Pashtoons

Pakhtunistan

- Claims on Pashtoon areas
- Referendum results held for the future of NWFP, 289244 votes in favor & 2874 against
- Afghanistan was the only country that opposed Pakistan's entry in UN

Afghan Transit Trade

- **PAKISTAN is losing its share in Afghan transit trade to Iran and India, as both countries are developing infrastructure in and around the Iranian ports of Chabahar and Bandar Abbas.**
- Afghan transit trade dropped by over 54 per cent in fiscal year 2012, as the number of imported commercial containers fell to 28,813 from 60,338 a year earlier.

ATT

- Decline in transit cargo is attributed to revised transit trade agreement, insufficient infrastructure, additional taxation/extortion, poor law and order situation & high freight charges
- Pak-Afghan region is a trade specific region rather than a production hub. Therefore, Pakistan must liberalize its policy and shall tap the enormous potential of its trade route.

Economic

- Last year Pakistan announced 20 \$ million aid for Afghanistan
- MoU for the construction of rail tracks in Afghanistan to connect with Pakistan Railways (PR)
- In October 2010, the landmark APTTA agreement signed. The APTTA allows Afghan trucks to drive inside Pakistan to the Wagah border with India, including to the port cities, Karachi and Gwadar.¹

Economic

- In 2010 a joint chamber of commerce was formed
- PAJCCI is targeting \$5 to \$6 billion bilateral trade in the next couple of years from the present level of \$1.5 billion.
- In July 2012, Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed to extend APTTA to Tajikistan in what will be the first step for the establishment of a North-South trade corridor.
- The proposed agreement will provide facilities to Tajikistan to use Pakistan's Gwadar and Karachi ports for its imports and exports while Pakistan will enjoy trade with Tajikistan under terms similar to the transit arrangement with Afghanistan.
- Trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan was expected to reach \$5 billion by 2015.
- The volume dropped from \$ 2.5 billion to \$ 500 million.(SCCI-23 Jan 2018)

Refugees

- 2.5 million refugees
- Pakistan extended refugee status
- Since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001, over 5.7 million Afghan refugees returned
- Around 900,000 in Iran

Increasing Indian Influence

- Salma dam project will meet energy & irrigation requirement of Western Afghanistan, with a capacity of producing 42Mw of power and irrigating 75,000 hectares of land.
- India has invested US\$ 10.8 billion in Afghanistan as of 2012
- Afghan Parliament Building
- The Indian government is investing more than US\$100 million in the expansion of the Chabahar port in south-eastern Iran which will serve as a hub for the transportation of transit goods
- India and Iran are set to ink a transit agreement on transporting goods to landlocked Afghanistan.

Increasing Indian Influence

- Consulates in Herat, Jalalabad, Mazari Sharif & Kandhar (Pakistan's Presence)

Afghanistan–Pakistan skirmishes

- Cross-border shellings occurred since 1949
- cross-border shellings intensified in 2011 and 2012
- Upper Dir, Chitral & bordering areas of FATA

After Withdrawal

- Pakistan shall evolve a proactive Afghan foreign policy rather than reactionary one.
- Pakistan should continue convincing the US and Afghan regime into limiting India's role in Afghanistan and increasing its volume of investment and reconstruction
- This effort will also help Pakistan compete with other contenders and make a strong place for itself.
- • Islamabad shall peruse two Ds policy in FATA: Development and dialogue. However, the government must involve the elders and Maliks in the development and dialogue process.
- Administrative reforms shall be introduced in FATA which can make the system more transparent and responsive.

After Withdrawal

- Recently, Pakistan's foreign office is more assertive with regard to Afghan foreign policy.
- Pakistan must understand that Afghanistan is her growth engine. The savor of Pakistani goods has already been developed in Afghan population and the former shall take advantage of this association.
- Pakistan can serve as energy corridor and this will help the region in two ways. Firstly, it will promote interdependence, peace, and tranquility; and secondly it will help Pakistan exploit its industrial potential.

Border Fencing

- 150 kms of the frontier has been fenced
- Target is to fence 832 kms of the border with Afghanistan in the next two years
- In 1st phase, 432 kms of the border would be fenced
- Project would cost Rs10 billion
- Fencing of one km would cost Rs14 million

Afghan Peace

- China is employing soft approaches
- China & US both think the road to peace in Afghanistan goes through Pakistan
- US expects Pakistan should facilitate talks with Afghan Taliban
- Pak can help both militarily & politically to bring peace but what irritates it are the disproportionate expectations of the global community

Afghan peace

- The Afghan Peace Council was created to initiate peace process but failed to do so
- Quadrilateral Coordination Group ,comprising Afghanistan,China,Pakistan & the US- almost non –functional
- Trilateral Forum initiated by China having Pakistan and Afghanistan