

The Conduct of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Structure, Strengths and Issues

(2018-2020)

Policy Brief

Executive Summary

Owing to its characteristics and location, Pakistan is among the countries that often remain in international focus. Situated in one of the world's most-happening regions, the state and nation of Pakistan always have several challenges and options to work their way through. Naturally, the Foreign Office of Pakistan is expected to do a lot on various fronts to tap the opportunities, deal with the challenges, safeguard national interests, and serve overseas Pakistanis. This office, however, works with several limitations in terms of capacity and liaison with the relevant policymaking institutions in the country. The incumbent government had come with the promise of strengthening the Foreign Service of Pakistan through expansion, modernization, and better coordination. It, however, seems to have a lot more to do during the rest of its current tenure to actualize its promise. There certainly are achievements and positive developments that offer foundations for further developments but a detailed look at the conduct of national policy asks for a renewed and more inclusive approach on the external front. This policy brief reviews the operational, institutional, and political factors that have shaped the conduct of foreign policy by the current regime during the first half of its five-year tenure. It also underscores the strengths and issues that need to be acknowledged and properly tackled.

Introduction

Pakistan is among the countries that have remained in the eye of the storm for the most part of their existence. Situated at the strategic crossroads and connecting the

important regions of South and Central Asia, Persian and Arabian Gulf, and the Muslim world bloc with the rest, Pakistan has always been faced with daunting challenges of choice, and the consequences of such choices. It was established with a constantly hostile neighboring India, which is four times bigger than Pakistan in area and even bigger in terms of population. While the friendship with China is regarded exemplary, there have been some ups and downs in the neighborhood with Iran and Afghanistan owing to regional and global political dynamics. Simultaneously, Pakistan has always championed the causes of Muslims and other developing nations at international fora and is looked up to in any diplomatic and humanitarian crises. The father of the nation Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had set the direction of the foreign policy of Pakistan in these words:

“Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make the utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed people of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.”¹

This vision of the founding father is set as a principle of the foreign policy in the Constitution of Pakistan, as it states: “The State shall endeavor to preserve and

¹ Khurshid Ahmad Khan Yusufi, ed., *Speeches, Statements & Messages of the Quaid-e-Azam* (Lahore: Bazm-e-Iqbal, 1996), 2694-95.

strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.”²

In the strategically significant neighborhood, there have always been conflicts, crises, and alliances. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Pakistan is, therefore, always expected to play a vigilant and proactive role in order to project a positive image of Pakistan abroad, earn goodwill for the country, safeguard interests, create and utilize opportunities, foresee and handle hostile or harmful moves, collaborate with other departments in the country to attract tourists and investors to Pakistan, and play a prominent role in favor of the oppressed in any part of the world. Failure to achieve any of these objectives invites criticism and disapproval from the people of Pakistan and the various stakeholders.

This policy brief is the first in a series on the subject to look into the conduct of the foreign policy by the incumbent government that took office in August 2018 under the leadership of Prime Minister Imran Khan. It covers the period from August 2018 to December 2020.

It should be acknowledged at the very outset that the scope of the subject, i.e. the conduct of foreign policy, is very wide, comprehensive, and multi-faceted due to its bilateral, regional, and international dimensions. Foreign policy is primarily the domain of the MOFA but it does not remain confined to this single office. Many other ministries, agencies, and their officers posted in Pakistan’s missions abroad play important roles and contribute in their respective domains in developing relations in multiple fields like trade and commerce, economic ties, defense, defense procurement, community welfare, information and media, education, science and technology, which essentially encapsulate the spirit of multiple facets of diplomacy. Nevertheless, this policy brief mainly

covers the activities of the president, the prime minister, the army chief, the foreign minister, and the foreign secretary. The information contained below has been gathered from primary and secondary sources, while the reflections come from the author’s personal experiences as a career diplomat. One may appreciate that foreign policy is a multi-faceted and ever-evolving function; this study is not exhaustive to cover the subject due to limitation of space, and thus work being carried out by functionaries of other ministries and agencies is not part of it.

Part one of this policy brief focuses on the current apparatus that undertakes foreign relations, and encompasses the number of personnel working at the MOFA and Pakistan’s diplomatic missions abroad. This will help in putting their performance in perspective and understanding their strengths and limitations in achieving the objectives and goals of the foreign policy. It also analyzes and evaluates how tools of execution, both personnel and technological, were used by the MOFA and Pakistan’s missions abroad. Besides, this part covers incoming and outgoing visits. It also briefly touches upon the civil-military conduct of foreign policy.

The formulation and conduct of the foreign policy require an environment of national harmony and unity that is manifested mainly by the elected parliament in democratic nations, including Pakistan. Part two of the policy brief, therefore, highlights parliamentary diplomacy and business conducted in the two houses of the Parliament – the Senate and the National Assembly – their joint sessions, as well as separate resolutions of the National Assembly and Senate, and meetings and resolutions of the standing and special committees of the two houses.

Subsequent briefs in this series will focus on certain specific dimensions of Pakistan’s foreign policy including its relations with neighboring and other regional countries and the major powers, its engagements with the leading Muslim nations, and the current ‘Engage Africa’ policy of the government for reaching out to the countries in Africa.

² The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, Article 40 (1973).



Part One

Tools of Policy Execution

Foreign Policy Apparatus and Tools

The MOFA and Pakistan's diplomatic missions abroad currently have 2,993 personnel. Of these 561 are officers (Grade 17 to 22) with 240 working at the MOFA and its camp offices in Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar, and Lahore, and 321 working in 87 embassies and 27 consulates/consulates general. There are 2,432 staff members (Grade 1-16) of whom 1,024 are working at MOFA and 1,408 are working abroad.³ In December 2020, the incumbent government had announced the opening of five new embassies in Djibouti, Rwanda, Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Uganda, upgrading the embassies in Niger and Tanzania to ambassadorial level, and creating 35 new posts including five ambassadors and 30 Pakistan-based diplomats and staff in these new embassies as part of Pakistan's 'Engage Africa' policy.

However, 59 missions, which are more than 50 percent of Pakistan's 114 missions abroad, are run either by one, two, or three diplomats (Grade 17 and above) representing the MOFA and other ministries and departments. The number of Pakistan-based staff (Grade 1-16) and local-based staff in these missions remains around five to ten persons for each. The sense of limitation intensifies when these more than 50 percent of missions have to deal with one resident country and three to five accredited countries. The number of personnel of the MOFA as well as other ministries and departments (Grade 17 to 22) in Pakistan's all missions abroad are given in the endnote.⁴ The 114 missions are working with the bare minimum to conduct the foreign policy and perform

multiple tasks to advance national interests, promote political, economic, and commercial ties, enhance defense cooperation, look after the interests of the Pakistani expatriates, project a positive image of the country, and disseminate its perspective and narratives on bilateral, regional, and international issues.

Another constraint is the delay in the appointment of ambassadors. At the time of writing this brief, there were no ambassadors in France,⁵ India,⁶ North Korea, Myanmar, and Zimbabwe. Posts of consuls general are vacant in the important cities of Jalalabad (Afghanistan) and Chengdu (China). Pakistan's 10 missions in Nigeria, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Ukraine, Maldives, Brunei, Sri Lanka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Saudi Arabia⁷ are headed by non-career ambassadors who have retired from the armed forces. This too is another constraining factor in the conduct of foreign policy.

Pakistani expatriates often complain of the poor quality of service delivery at Pakistan's missions. These complaints have reasons behind them. The diplomatic missions fail to provide prompt consular services – passports, Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC), National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP), and consular attestation of documents – and community welfare services to the Pakistani community due to the limited strength of personnel at the missions, attitude problem of staff, heavy load of work, acute resource constraints, cumbersome procedures and slow responses to verifications from authorities in Pakistan. Moreover, consular and community welfare services are mostly

³ "Data and Statistics," Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, accessed February 5, 2021, <http://MOFA.gov.pk/data-and-statistics/>.

⁴ "Missions Abroad," Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GoP, <http://MOFA.gov.pk/mission-abroad/>. The number of personnel of the MOFA including other departments (Grade 17 to 22) in Pakistan's missions abroad are: the US (Washington) 24, the UK 22, China 21, Jeddah 21, the United Nations (New York) 15, India 15, Dubai 14, France 13, Afghanistan 12, Iran 11, Geneva 11, Belgium 10, Bahrain 10, Germany 10, Qatar 10, and the UAE 10. There are two missions each having nine diplomats, five missions each having eight diplomats, six missions each having seven diplomats, four missions each having six diplomats, nine missions each having five diplomats, 13 missions each having four diplomats, 21 missions each having three diplomats, 31 missions each having two diplomats, and seven missions each having one diplomat.

⁵ Vacant since July 2020.

⁶ Vacant since April 2019 due to transfer of the high commissioner and then the National Security Committee decided on August 7, 2019, to downgrade diplomatic relations with India and not to send a high commissioner to New Delhi due to India's illegal annexation of IIOJ&K.

⁷ "Gen Akbar Appointed Ambassador to Saudi Arabia," *Dawn*, January 20, 2021, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1602478>.



provided by personnel of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), Directorate General of Immigration & Passports (DGI&P), and Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (MOPHRD). They are answerable to their respective departments and the ambassadors practically do not have administrative control over such staff members.

The incumbent government, while undertaking structural and integrated reforms of MOFA and missions abroad, has established new platforms including Public Diplomacy Consultative Group, Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs, Vision Foreign Office, FM Connect, and Strategic Communications Division. These platforms, a mix of virtual and personal interaction, provide an opportunity to the foreign minister to discuss foreign policy issues on regular basis with the foreign secretary, MOFA senior officials, Pakistani ambassadors abroad, former foreign secretaries, retired ambassadors, and other stakeholders in Pakistan and abroad. These platforms are also used to build Pakistan's narratives and positive perceptions. These setups are functional and regular meetings are held.⁸ In addition, the MOFA has launched the Foreign Minister's Portal (FMP) in five missions – Barcelona, Dubai, Jeddah, London, and New York – to provide remote access to the overseas Pakistanis to engage with the missions for resolution of their problems. The incumbent government has committed to gradually widen the scale of the FMP to all Pakistan missions abroad.⁹ The MoI, NADRA, DGI&P, and MOPHRD lack inter-departmental coordination and also do not have such platforms available for regular consultation.

As regards tasks and tangible actions on the structural issues, the incumbent government pledged before and after assuming office to carry out four reforms: A proactive and specialized Foreign Service of Pakistan (FSP) and MOFA, the establishment of an International Law Division in the latter, linkage of External Publicity Wing with MOFA and the missions abroad, and establishment of a Policy Coordination Cell at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). While some modest efforts have been made to make FSP and MOFA proactive and more responsive, tangible

actions have not yet been taken on the above-mentioned remaining three structural reforms.

Incoming and Outgoing Visits

During 2018-2020, the president, prime minister, foreign minister, and foreign secretary paid 60 visits abroad: 15 in 2018, 30 in 2019, and 15 in 2020. Foreign leaders and dignitaries paid 64 visits to Pakistan: 14 in 2018, 34 in 2019, and 16 in 2020. The details of these visits can be seen in Annexures 1 and 2.

Undoubtedly, the leadership and high-level incoming and outgoing visits and active engagement with world leaders, partners, and interlocutors played an instrumental role in putting across Pakistan's perspective and position on all major bilateral, regional and international issues, Pakistan's principled stance on the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJ&K), positive role and contribution to the Afghan peace and reconciliation process, and to help defuse tensions in the Middle East and Gulf. These visits also contributed in strengthening Pakistan's relations with friendly countries.

But the fact also remains that Prime Minister Imran Khan, who observed an austerity drive in the backdrop of Pakistan's debt burden and economic issues, subsequently visited Saudi Arabia six times and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) thrice to seek an economic bailout. He also visited Qatar and China thrice each, and the US, Switzerland, Malaysia, and Iran twice each country. He also paid one visit each to Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Bahrain, and Afghanistan. The earlier determination of observing austerity and traveling by commercial flights was later on defeated by frequent visits by special aircraft. In a nutshell, to what extent high-level visits helped in achieving some successes will be recounted under the relevant headings.

Civil-Military Conduct of Foreign Policy

The formulation and conduct of foreign policy in democratic countries is a collective effort of the state's important organs including the Parliament, the relevant ministries especially the MOFA, the military establishment, and security agencies. Each organ of

⁸ The Advisory Council has held 15 meetings. The FM Connect held three sessions with academics, think tank analysts and intellectuals at the Foreign Office and a number of digital series with global thought leaders. The Public Diplomacy Consultative Group has held one meeting. These meetings cover period from August 2018 to December 31, 2020.

⁹ "Launch of Foreign Minister's Portal in Five Pakistan Missions Abroad," Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GoP, press release, June 28, 2021, <http://MOFA.gov.pk/launch-of-foreign-ministers-portal-in-five-pakistan-missions-abroad/>.

the state plays its respective role in the formulation and implementation of the foreign policy and the ministry of foreign affairs – whatever name it is given – is mainly tasked to conduct and coordinate the whole effort. However, in the case of Pakistan, the military establishment has traditionally played a dominant role in security and strategically important foreign policy matters. This is partly legitimized in the context of Pakistan’s security-centric relations with India, challenging relations with Afghanistan and Iran, strategically important relations with China, and difficult relations with the US. The civil-military relations have mostly remained under stress in Pakistan’s political history.

The situation, however, appeared better when the incumbent government assumed power in 2018 and Prime Minister Imran Khan dismissed reports of any civil-military friction and stated that he and the army chief were “on the same page”.¹⁰ The incumbent government enjoyed unwavering support from the military. This should have logically played a significant role in the conduct of foreign and security policies domestically and internationally to scale down confrontations, boost defense and security cooperation, and safeguard Pakistan’s political, economic, and diplomatic interests.

The personal chemistry and trust between Prime Minister Imran Khan and Chief of the Army Staff General Qamar Javed Bajwa, and close coordination between the civil and military-cum-security establishment, developed into an essentially cooperative relationship. The regular and close consultations between the civil and military leaders remained the hallmark of their engagement and cooperation in the conduct of the foreign and security policies.

In the given strategic and security environment, the role of the military establishment in foreign policy issues continued. The army chief visited, separately and accompanying the prime minister, several countries, including the US, China, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Germany, Qatar, Iran, and Afghanistan for sharing Pakistan’s perspective on foreign and security policies with the civilian and military leadership of these countries.¹¹ Likewise, the itineraries of all important foreign dignitaries including civil and military leaders from the US, China, Russia, Iran, and Afghanistan, apart from interaction with the civilian leadership, also specifically included meetings and consultations with the army chief and security/intelligence agencies.

¹⁰ “PM Khan talks economy, governance and civil-military ties in wide-ranging TV interview,” *Dawn*, December 3, 2018, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1449190>.

¹¹ Details of the COAS’s visits will be presented under the relevant headings in small briefs.

Visits Abroad from Pakistan (August 2018-December 2020)

No.	Country	Designation & Name	Dates	Number of Visits
1.	Afghanistan	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi FS Sohail Mahmood PM Imran Khan ¹²	Sept 15, 2018, Dec 15, 2018, Dec 24, 2018. June 10, 2019, Aug 31, 2020. Nov 19, 2020.	Three: Bilateral Two: Bilateral One: Bilateral
2.	Saudi Arabia	PM Imran Khan President Dr Arif Alvi FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Sept 18-19, 2018, Oct 22-23, 2018, May 30-June 1, 2019, Sept 19-20, 2019, Oct 15, 2019, Dec 14, 2019. Dec 13, 2018. Aug 6, 2019, Jan 13, 2020.	Six: Bilateral and regional One Two: Bilateral and regional to attend an emergency meeting of OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir after India's illegal steps of August 5, 2019.
3.	UAE	PM Imran Khan FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Sept 20, 2018, Nov 18, 2018. Dec 17-18, 2020	Two: Bilateral and regional One: Bilateral and regional
4.	US	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi PM Imran Khan	Sept 23-Oct 3, 2018, Jan 15-17, 2020. July 21-23, 2019, Sept 21-27, 2019.	Two visits. Represented Pakistan at the 73rd session of the UNGA in New York. Meetings with UN leadership in New York on IIOJ&K and bilateral consultations on the situation in the Middle East in Washington. Bilateral visit. Two visits: 1) Bilateral visit 2) To attend the 74th UN General Assembly Session.
5.	China	PM Imran Khan	Nov 2-5, 2018, Apr 25-28, 2019, Oct 8-9, 2019.	Three: Bilateral

¹² Foreign Minister (FM), Foreign Secretary (FS), Prime Minister (PM)

		FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Dec 25, 2018, Mar 18-20, 2019, Aug 9-10, 2019, Aug 20-21, 2020.	Four: Bilateral
		FS Tehmina Janjua	Apr 9, 2019.	One: Bilateral
		President Arif Alvi	Mar 16-17, 2020.	One: Bilateral
6.	Malaysia	PM Imran Khan	Nov 20-21, 2018, Feb 3-4, 2020.	Two: Bilateral
		FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Nov 4-5 2019.	One: For preparation of the Kuala Lumpur Summit.
7.	Iran	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Dec 24, 2018, Jan 12-13, 2019.	Two: Bilateral
		PM Imran Khan	Apr 21-22, 2019, Oct 12, 2019.	Two: Bilateral and regional
8.	Russia	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Dec 26, 2018, Sept 9-10, 2020.	Two visits. 1) Bilateral 2) To attend the meeting of the SCO Council of Foreign Ministers (SCO-CFM).
9.	Qatar	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Dec 30, 2018, Dec 3, 2019, Feb 27-29, 2020.	Three: Bilateral and regional
		PM Imran Khan	Feb 27, 2020.	One: Bilateral and regional
10.	Turkey	PM Imran Khan	Jan 3-4, 2019.	One: Bilateral
		FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Mar 22, 2019, Dec 9, 2019.	Two: 1) Bilateral 2) To attend 8th Heart of Asia – Istanbul Process Ministerial Conference in Istanbul.
11.	Belgium	FS Tehmina Janjua	Mar 19-20, 2019.	One: To attend the 5th round of Pakistan-EU Political Dialogue.
12.	Japan	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Apr 21-24, 2019.	One: Bilateral
13.	Kuwait	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	May 18-19, 2019.	One: Bilateral
14.	Kyrgyzstan	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	May 21-22, 2019.	One visit: To attend the SCO-CFM meeting in Bishkek.
		PM Imran Khan	June 13-14, 2019.	One visit: To attend the 19th meeting of the Council of the Heads of State of the SCO.

15.	UK	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	June 19, 2019.	One: Bilateral
16.	Belgium	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	June 24, 2019.	One: Bilateral
17.	Sri Lanka	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Dec 1-2, 2019.	One: Bilateral
18.	Bahrain	PM Imran Khan	Dec 16, 2019.	One: Bilateral
19.	Switzerland	PM Imran Khan	Dec 17, 2019, Jan 21-23, 2020.	Two visits. 1) To co-convene the first-ever Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in Geneva. 2) To attend the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos.
20.	Kenya	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Jan 29-30, 2020.	One: Bilateral
21.	Niger	FM Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	Nov 27-28, 2020.	One visit: To attend the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) of the OIC.

Annexure-2

Visits to Pakistan by Foreign Dignitaries (August 2018-December 2020)

No.	Country/ Organization	Designation & Name	Dates	Number of Visits
1.	Japan	State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuyuki Nakane	Aug 31, 2018.	One: Bilateral
2.	Iran	FM Javad Zarif	Aug 30-31, 2018, Oct 17, 2018, Oct 31, 2018, May 24, 2019, Nov 10-11, 2020.	Five: Bilateral and regional

3.	Afghanistan	<p>FM Salahuddin Rabbani</p> <p>Deputy Foreign Minister Idrees Zaman</p> <p>President Ashraf Ghani</p> <p>Taliban Political Commission (TPC) delegation, headed by Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar</p> <p>Chairman of the High Council for National Reconciliation (HCNR), Dr Abdullah Abdullah</p> <p>Leader of Hezb-e-Islami of Afghanistan, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar</p> <p>The Speaker of Afghanistan's Wolesi Jirga, Mir Rahman Rahmani</p>	<p>Sept 3, 2018, Sept 7, 2019.</p> <p>June 10, 2019,</p> <p>June 27-28, 2019.</p> <p>Oct 3, 2019, Aug 25, 2020, Dec 16-18, 2020.</p> <p>Sept 28-30, 2020.</p> <p>Oct 19-21, 2020.</p> <p>Oct 23-25, 2020.</p>	<p>Two: Bilateral and regional</p> <p>One: Bilateral and regional</p> <p>One: Bilateral and regional</p> <p>Three: Bilateral and regional</p> <p>One: Bilateral and regional</p> <p>One: Bilateral and regional</p> <p>One: Bilateral and regional</p>
4.	US	<p>Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo</p> <p>US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Ambassador Alice Wells</p> <p>Special Representative of US Secretary of State for Afghanistan Reconciliation, Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad.</p> <p>US Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan (SRAP) Daniel Feldman</p>	<p>Sept 5, 2018.</p> <p>Nov 6, 2018, Apr 29, 2019.</p> <p>Apr 5-6, 2019, Apr 29, 2019, Aug 1, 2019, Dec 13, 2019, July 1, 2020, Sept 14, 2020, Oct 8, 2020, Nov 2, 2020.</p> <p>May 19, 2019.</p>	<p>One: Bilateral, Afghanistan, and regional</p> <p>Two: Bilateral, Afghanistan, and regional</p> <p>Eight: Afghanistan and regional</p> <p>One: Afghanistan and regional</p>
5.	China	<p>Chinese State Councilor and FM Wang Yi</p> <p>Vice President of China, Wang Qishan</p>	<p>Sept 7-9, 2018, Sept 7-8, 2019.</p> <p>May 26-28, 2019.</p>	<p>Two: Bilateral and regional</p> <p>One: Bilateral and regional</p>

6.	Saudi Arabia	Minister for Information Dr Awwad bin Saleh Al-Awwad Crown Prince Mohamed bin Salman Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Adel Al-Jubeir FM Prince Faisal bin Farhan Al-Saud	Sept 8, 2018 Feb 17-18, 2019. Mar 7, 2019. Dec 26, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional One: Bilateral and regional One: Bilateral and regional One: Bilateral and regional
7.	UAE	FM Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al-Nahyan Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al-Nahyan	Sept 11, 2018. Jan 6, 2019, Jan 2, 2020.	One: Bilateral and regional Two: Bilateral and regional
8.	Turkey	FM Mevlut Cavusoglu President Recep Tayyip Erdogan	Sept 14, 2018. Feb 13-14, 2020.	One: Bilateral and regional One: Bilateral and regional
9.	Qatar	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Sheikh Mohammad bin Abdul Rahman Al-Thani. Amir of the State of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani	Oct 19, 2018. June 22-23, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional One: Bilateral and regional
10.	European Parliament	European Parliament's South Asia delegation led by its Chairperson Jean Lambert. A 10-member delegation of European parliamentarians.	Oct 29, 2018. July 30, 2019.	One: The European Parliament affairs. One: Foreign minister briefed on the situation in IIOJ&K
11.	Uzbekistan	FM Abdulaziz Kamilov	Nov 1, 2018.	One: Bilateral and regional
12.	Luxembourg	Minister for Foreign and European Affairs Jean Asselborn	Mar 7, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional

13.	Turkmenistan	Deputy Chairman of Cabinet of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs Rashid Meredov	Mar 12, 2019	One: Bilateral and regional
14.	ECO	Secretary General Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Dr Hadi Soleimanpour	Mar 12-15, 2019.	One: Pakistan and ECO affairs.
15.	Germany	FM Heiko Maas	Mar 12, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional
16.	European Union	European Union's Special Envoy for Afghanistan, Ambassador Roland Kobia	Mar 14-15, 2019.	One: European Union and Pakistan's relations.
17.	Malaysia	PM of Malaysia, Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad Deputy Foreign Minister Dato Marzuki bin Haji Yahya	Mar 21-23, 2019. Nov 29, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional One: Visited as Special Envoy of Prime Minister Mahathir to invite Pakistan's Prime Minister to attend the KL Summit.
18.	Russia	Deputy Foreign Minister, Sergey Ryabkov	Mar 28, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional
19.	Bahrain	FM Shaikh Khalid bin Ahmed bin Mohamed Al-Khalifa	Apr 8-9, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional
20.	Uzbekistan	Deputy Prime Minister, Elyor Ganiev	May 27-28, 2019.	One: Bilateral and regional
21.	United Nations	United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative on Afghanistan, Tadamichi Yamamoto United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres	July 8, 2019. Feb 16-19, 2020.	One: The UN and Pakistan. One: 40th anniversary of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.
22.	UK	The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge Prince William and Kate	Oct 14-18, 2019.	One: Bilateral

23.	Cuba	Vice President of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Dr Roberto Morales Ojeda	Oct 29-30, 2019.	One: Bilateral
24.	The Netherlands	Her Majesty Queen Maxima visited Pakistan in her capacity as the UN Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development	Nov 25-27, 2019.	One: Bilateral
25.	OIC	OIC Secretary General's Special Envoy for Jammu and Kashmir, Ambassador Yousef M. Al-Dobeay	Mar 2-6, 2020.	One: The OIC visit to ascertain the worsening situation in the IIOJ&K.
26.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Sefik Dzaferovic	Nov 4-5, 2020.	One: Bilateral

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