

Economic Relationship Between Turkey and Pakistan

(Türkiye ve Pakistan Arasındaki Ekonomik İlişki)

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Abstract

The relation between Pakistan and Turkey has been strong since the independence of Pakistan due to strong cultural, religious, and economic bonds. Two countries have been working on enhancing their economic relations to hold a strong position in the global market as well as developing various opportunities for each other to foster their national economy. With respect to energy, trade, textile, and various other sectors the two countries hold a strong bond for better economic development. Also, in order to improve friendly bilateral and economic relations, several agreements in various aspects have been signed by both countries. With this study, it is aimed to analyze the economic relationship between Pakistan and Turkey especially in terms of new opportunities. It is found that the growing economic cooperation between Turkish and Pakistani governments is mainly manifested in the free trade agreements (FTA). Based on the findings, it has been concluded in the research that after being subjected to a number of anti-dumping cases brought by Turkey, Pakistan should take special care to ensure that all problems are addressed in the FTAs.

Keywords:

Turkish Economy,
Pakistani Economy,
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Paper type:

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Öz

Pakistan'ın bağımsızlığından bu yana Pakistan ve Türkiye arasındaki ilişki sağlam kültürel, dini ve ekonomik bağlar nedeniyle güçlüdür. Her iki ülke birbirlerinin ekonomik ilişkilerini hem uluslararası pazarlarda hem de kendi pazarlarında güçlendirmek için birlikte çalışmaktadır. Enerji, ticaret, tekstil ve diğer çeşitli sektörlerle ilgili olarak, iki ülke daha iyi ekonomik kalkınma için güçlü bir bağa sahiptir. Ayrıca, dostane ikili ve ekonomik ilişkileri geliştirmek için iki ülke arasında farklı alanlarda çeşitli anlaşmalar imzalanmıştır. Bu çalışma ile Pakistan ve Türkiye arasındaki ekonomik ilişkinin özellikle yeni fırsatlar açısından analiz edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Türk ve Pakistan hükümetleri arasında artan ekonomik işbirliğinin esas olarak serbest ticaret anlaşmalarında (STA) ortaya çıktığı tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgulara dayanarak, Pakistan'ın Türkiye'nin getirdiği bir dizi anti-dumping davasına maruz kaldıktan sonra, tüm sorunların STA'larda ele alınmasını sağlamak için özel bir özen göstermesi gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:

Türkiye Ekonomisi,
Pakistan Ekonomisi,
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Introduction

For a long time, Pakistan and Turkey have enjoyed good relations and have strengthened them through the development of economic cooperation between the two governments in the areas of energy, transport, communications, raw materials, automobiles, horticulture, industry, food and dairy production, data innovation, oil and gas, and trade. A very significant and important element of this flourishing relationship is the proposed Specific Trade Agreement that in turn underpinned the trade relationship and helps achieve our shared goal of \$2 billion in trade (Khan, 2020). The aim is to experimentally unravel the current trade relationship between Pakistan and Turkey and explore the freedoms that Pakistan can exploit under the preferential trade agreement (PTA).

On the contrary, while there is a vast literature on the potential for trade between Pakistan and other major trading partners such as China and SAARC countries, particularly India (Sarfraz, et al., 2018). As the potential for trade with Turkey, although Turkey is a larger transport market than India¹ and there are stronger political interests between the two countries the studies are negligible. Not only is there little accurate research on Pakistan's trade potential with Turkey, but the existing studies are limited in their focus and do not provide a comprehensive understanding of this trade relationship (Suvankulov and Ali, 2012).

Since the freedom of 1947, Pakistan has maintained friendly relations with Turkey, generally based on fundamental cultural and international considerations. However, they are generally based on fundamental cultural and international considerations. Both countries are members of the Economic Cooperation Organization and developing countries such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In order to strengthen their economic and trade relations, Turkey and Pakistan have entered into several agreements such as the 1965 Trade Agreement, the 1976 Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement, the 1988 Double Taxation Prevention Agreement, and the 1997 Mutual Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement. Under the 1976 agreement, the two countries established the Turkey-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission Organization (Abbasi, et al., 2019). Since then, regular meetings have been held in Ankara and Islamabad with officials from both countries to assess their respective economic and trade relations.

The Turkey-Pakistan Economic Council was established to strengthen private sector relations and stimulate new business contacts between the two countries. It was last held in October 2011 and had not been held for five years (Yilmaz, 2019). In 2007, Turkey also launched the Turkey-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Summit, which aims to build mutual trust and cooperation between Pakistan, Turkey, and Pakistan. At present, the two countries are emerging market economies and the relationship between them has evolved into an economic partnership. Pakistan and Turkey's trade has reached about \$10 billion in the last decade. Several Turkish companies have invested in Pakistan's private sector such as Bayinder, Enka, and Tekser, for various projects in Pakistan. In line with the global trend, economic exchanges should be the focus of Pakistan-Turkey relations. While the ongoing economic cooperation is

inadequate, economic relations have developed significantly through huge investments in infrastructure and trade (Guo, et al., 2019).

The two countries have been able to develop their economic relations in the past few years. When President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan visited Pakistan in June 2003, his entourage, which included 110 businessmen during the visit to Pakistan in 2010, about 18 Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs) were signed between the two countries. So far, Turkish companies have invested about \$2.7 billion in Pakistan (Suvankulov and Ali, 2012). The Republic of Turkey is an emerging economic leader in Asia, Europe, and Africa. Turkey is the 16th largest economy in the world. Turkey is also a successful model of democracy in the Muslim world. Turkey has set an excellent example for all emerging economies to liberalize their economies without compromising their traditions. This has increased the potential for multilateral cooperation between the two countries on economic advancement.

The relation of Pakistan and Turkey is bilateral and is based on the various aspects and benefits for both the nation. It is a fact that when two countries are interconnected with each other is mostly through trade or in shape funds or economic factors (Suvankulov and Ali, 2012). Similarly, Turkey and Pakistan have friendly relations since their independence. Moreover, both countries are having a large trade as well as political bonding at a large scale. Both countries are in the developing phase and are focused to raise their economic scale in global markets.

Therefore, it is important for both countries to consider the business and economic gaps and helps each other in terms of creating opportunities. Pakistan and Turkey's good relations will be an element that needs to be analyzed in terms of creating more opportunities for the citizen and businesses (Yilmaz, 2019). Further, according to various scholars and historians, it is highlighted that filling economic gaps of a friendly nation is an open hand opportunity for the nations to raise their economy through providing services to other nations (Khan, 2020).

1. Pakistan-Turkey Relationship in the Light of Literature

As presented by Colakoglu and Sakaoglu (2016), religious, historic, and cultural ties between Pakistan and Turkey came down from the past to the recent era which has a great influence on the rapid development and establishment of bilateral relations since Pakistan came into existence in 1947. Similarly, the Pakistan Business Council (PBC) (2020) reported that Turkey and Pakistan have developed diplomatic relations in 1954 when a treaty was signed as an element of cooperation and friendship. These bilateral relations are based on common adversaries, historic ties, a similar vision of foreign policy, and mutual goals.

Although Turkey is smaller in size and population it is well-established in comparison with Pakistan in economic terms, and therefore increasing trade is helping Pakistan to grow (Hussain, 2008). Turkey being the modern Muslim state is known and respect as the second most important Islamic country after Saudi Arabia. The relations of Turkey and Pakistan are growing in the right direction and both countries

are enjoying cordial and close relations. In addition, the manifold commonalities between the two countries are deepening friendship and cooperation (Ali, 2017).

These include the geo-strategic location of both Turkey and Pakistan, the strong political ties which can be traced back to the time of British rule over India when Turkey showed Islamic unity to the Muslims of India. In addition, the two countries also enjoy excellent economic relations for a number of decades now which is a surprising element since historic ties do not reflect on better trade and economic cooperation. The companies from Turkey have invested in Pakistan like Enka, Bayinder, and Tekser for multiple projects however still there is a need for Pakistani companies to spread their business in Turkey (Hussain, 2008). Moreover, additional planning in terms of advancing adequate transportation services such as joint cargo and regular line vessel services from Karachi to Istanbul is also in process. Also, the infrastructure of Islamic banking in Pakistan aligned with the Turkish Banking system which has made a stronger bond between the two states (Majid and Ghazal, 2012).

This section of the research is carried out to present a critical and in-depth overview of the existing literature regarding the strong ties and relationship hold between Pakistan and Turkey enhancing economic stability. The chapter provides an analysis of the various aspects leading towards improved economic stability between Turkey and Pakistan. In addition, an overview of the impact of economic relations on both Turkey and Pakistan will also be presented highlighting results in a global aspect. Furthermore, advantages and disadvantages gained by the two countries after the development of strong bilateral relations will also be discussed followed by the new opportunities that can enhance the future growth of the countries with respect to bilateral projects. A theoretical framework and literature gap will also be presented in the current chapter.

2. Economic Developments of Both Pakistan and Turkey

As analyzed in the report by PBC (2015) and Syed (2021), Turkey and Pakistan have had long good relations which have been strengthened by the growth of economic cooperation among governments within sectors like energy, communications, textiles, infrastructure, food processing, automobiles, industry, agriculture, information technology, trade, oil, and gas. As stated by Syed (2020) in the article by Dawn news, to strengthen the economic stability for both Turkey and Pakistan, 13 MoUs were signed by the prime ministers to hold a joint declaration after the meeting of High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council (HLSCC). In this meeting, a Strategic Economic Framework (SEF) as an accompanying plan of action was approved for enhancing economic stability by increasing bilateral trade to \$5 billion by 2023. The Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan mentioned the signing ceremony with Pakistan President Imran Khan that this 71-point action plan is the roadmap for deepening economic cooperation (Syed, 2021).

Moreover, an important aspect of the thriving relationship is proposed by a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) which has the aim to boost the ties of trade and achieve the mutual target of trade of 2 billion dollars for the economic stability of both

the countries (Gul, 2014). As reported by PBC (2020), Pakistan is a much larger country than Turkey with an overpopulation of 212.2 million in 2018 whereas Turkey's population was recorded as 82.3 million.

However, Pakistan is still classified as the lower-middle-income country whereas Turkey is a much more industrialized country with a stable economy which a share of 29.5% in GDP by its industry in comparison with Pakistan which possesses only 18.0% market share to GDP (PBC Org, 2020). With the increasing trade of Turkey in Pakistan is also moving towards enhancing its global trade. The exports of Turkey complement Pakistan's imports and this trend is visible at an increasing pace since 2016. Furthermore, the study by Hussain (2008), has identified that there is a need for the permanent display of Pakistani products in Istanbul and vice versa. Besides, the scope of enhancing the cooperation in trade, tourism, economy, science, technology, and education is enormous among the two countries. It has been identified in the study by Gul (2014) and Ali (2017) that with enormous natural resources and pools of skilled and scientific workforce Turkey and Pakistan stand with strong bonds which is vital for enhancing the economic stability, especially for Pakistan. The existence of parallel economies in the two countries also develops a new level of cooperation in trade and commerce of products like rice, cotton, textiles, and leather (PBC Org, 2015; Majid and Ghazal, 2012).

3. Impacts of Economic Relation on Pakistan and Turkey

In addition, Turkey and Pakistan both owing to common geopolitical and cultural considerations are the founding members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) as well as the part of Organization of Islamic Cooperation of Developing 8 (D-8) countries (Gul, 2014). It is also noteworthy that in an attempt to maintain friendly bilateral and economic relations, several agreements have been signed by both the countries including the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement (1976), Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments Agreement (1997), Trade Agreement (1965), and Prevention of Double Taxation Agreement (1988) (Gul, 2014).

Furthermore, within the agreement of 1976, the countries established a Turkey-Pakistan Joint Economic Committee Mechanism, and meetings were held in Islamabad and Ankara with public institutions taking part to evaluate the commercial and bilateral economic relations. In the report by PBC (2020), it has been reported that trade in Turkey is 4.6 times more as compared to Pakistan such that the global trade of the country is \$391.0 billion whereas the global trade of Pakistan was worth \$83.8 billion in 2018. However, the economic stability of Pakistan in global bilateral trade with Turkey is providing Pakistan a chance to grow. The biggest trade market from Turkey to Pakistan is "Denim". The research by Hussain (2008), has examined that the private businesses in Turkey need to be established with a Euro-centric look because the East does not have much to offer to Turkey. However, the huge consumer population in the East can provide companies a chance to expand their businesses. There are tremendous opportunities in the global market for Pakistan and Turkey to enhance their economic relations.

The relations in terms of trade and economy in the two countries are strengthened by the FTA negotiations at the market as the two parties have the chance to thoroughly discuss matters pertaining to customs facilitation, tariffs, safeguard measures, tariff education modality, customs facilitation, rules of origin, bilateral investment mechanisms and services (Colakoglu and Sakaoglu, 2016). Furthermore, according to Guo, Huang, and Wu (2019), an important source of development at the global level is energy which enhances economic sector by bringing imbalances in supply and demand of energy. Thus, an important source for the economic growth of Pakistan and Turkey is energy.

Pakistan located adjacent to the Middle East with the East bordering to China and India therefore major sea routes from Europe, Africa through the Persian Gulf, the Hormuz Strait, and the Red Sea pass through the southern coast of Pakistan which makes Pakistan an energy corridor crossroads (Guo, Huang, and Wu, 2019). Moreover, Pakistan hopes to import oil and gas from Western Asia, Gulf, and Central Asia through pipelines with an aim to alleviate domestic energy (Majid and Ghazal, 2012). This development in terms of social and economic aspects will create a positive impact on the development of the country. In the same manner, the strategic positioning of Turkey is between 47% of world energy resources in Central Asia, Russia, and the Middle East which makes it important from the geo-economic and geopolitical point of view. As analyzed by Ali (2017), Turkey is more beneficial in terms of getting benefit from the FTA however the overall impact will be positive for both the countries in which trade liberalization is favorable having a huge potential for bilateral trade in the chemical and textile sector.

3.1. Bilateral Trade: Advantages and Disadvantages

According to the research conducted by Gul (2014), the emerging economic cooperation among Turkey and Pakistan has greatly manifested an enhanced recently after the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). The research further demonstrated that this agreement has thereby served in strengthening the association among both nations. The report of Tribune (2013) has indicated that Turkey and Pakistan encompass good association that has been empowered through the emerging economic cooperation among the government of both nations. These associations are typically in the sector such as trade, oil, and gas, information technology, dairy development, food processing, industry, agriculture, automobile, textile, infrastructure, communication, transport, and energy, etc. More precisely the significant factor behind the emerging association between these two is particularly the trade agreement that has been predicting to boost the trade ties among these nations. Gul (2014) indicated that another advantage of these bilateral economic relation is that the two-nation received a potential push in the year 2013. It happens when Pakistan's prime minister visited Istanbul after which the prime minister of Turkey also visited Pakistan. The research further claimed that these state heads had thereby agreed to strengthen the mutual association to attain collaborative gains.

The report of PBC (2018) indicated one of the significant advantages of this bilateral economic relations is that through this Pakistan and Turkey signed three significant agreements. The report further indicated that with the help of bilateral trade relations the import of Pakistan from Turkey has been increased by about 62 percent. However, the potential disadvantage of this relation is that the export of Pakistan to Turkey displayed a down during the year 2011. The PBC (2018) report further claimed that the export of Pakistan to Turkey was \$236.87 million during 2016. However, the ratio of import from Turkey was more as compared to the export.

This results in about \$23.21 million trade deficit which is considered as the highest trade deficit of all the year. The report indicated that the potential reason behind the variation and discrepancies in the Pakistan export between the years 2015 and 2016 is the further duties that were imposed by Turkey. These duties were imposed on all the imports of Turkey from all the countries including Pakistan as well (PBC, 2018). Below figure 1 display the Pakistan trade with Turkey from 2009-2016.

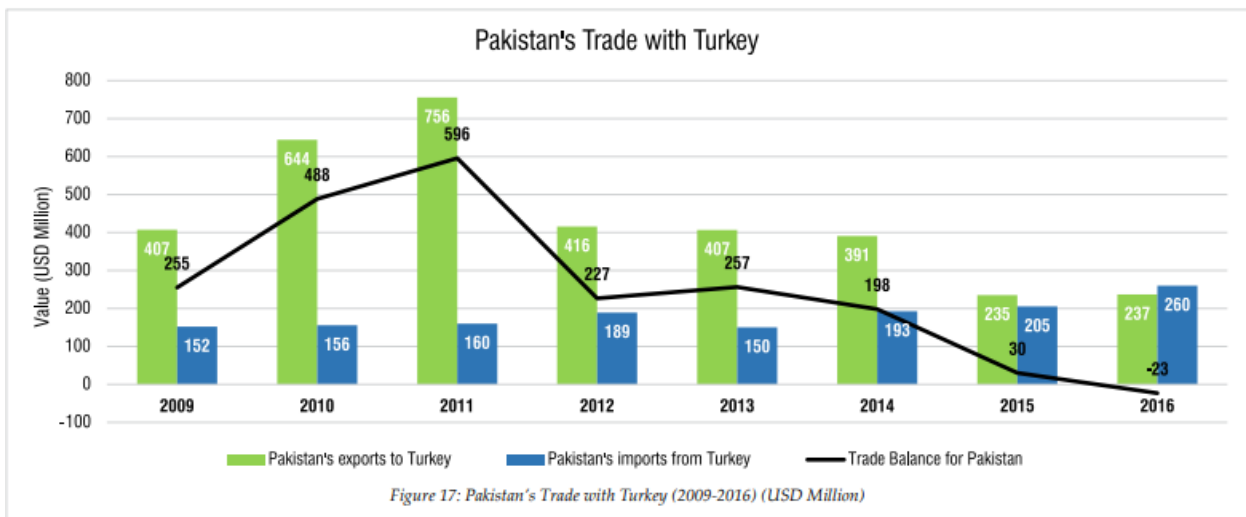


Figure 4.1 Pakistan and Turkey Trade Developments

Source: Pakistan Business Council (PBC), 2018

3.2. Future Aspects and Opportunities Based on the Previous Bilateral Projects

Adhering to the proposal for developing PTA during 2011 some researches has thereby determined the opportunities and the prospects that are being held by these nations. The research claimed that this agreement offers larger gain specifically to Turkey (Gul, 2014). Ashraf (2019) depicted that for about 70 years both nations i.e., Turkey and Pakistan have enjoyed the association with deep faith and harmony. Additionally, Turkey and Pakistan alliance has been developed on the basis of the ideologies. In the study of Suvankulov and Ali (2012), it is mentioned that these two nations has thereby stood with each other on various platforms and have merged against the terrorism. This has been done with beneficial military drills. The research of Kamal et al. (2012), stated that the economic cooperation among both the nation has been increasingly significant and will be in the future as well.

Moreover, this association has increased the potential for establishing such kind of economic alliance which will be attractive for all. Moreover, Klasra (2011) indicated that these bilateral projects have opened numerous opportunities. Such that, Turkey can enter to Pakistan and can invest heavily into the housing schemes of government by offering support in food processing, assistance in irrigation, and agricultural productivity. Moreover, it has been expected that Turkey can attain economic benefit from Pakistan by heavily investing in Pakistan's solar energy.

This aspect is considered to have the highest demand in the country. Similarly, as indicated by the research of Qadri et al. (2016), these two nations in the future can enhance the educational and workforce exchanges in order to attain better exposure and training. The research further indicated that this economic support can thereby offer benefit from the tourism exchange by expanding the avenues. Additionally, it has been found through the report of Shah and Li (2020), that Turkey has been added to the Visa-free list of Pakistan. Besides, these commercial ties are expected to be enhanced in the upcoming years. As stated in the research of Asraf (2019), the potential emphasis of the economic cooperation among these two countries is recognized as security and defense.

3.3. Free Trade Agreements between Pakistan and Turkey

Pakistan and Turkey are linked by a historic bond of sincere friendship. Whoever the government is in Pakistan, its relations with Turkey have always been cordial. From trade to military training and military agreements, the two countries depend on each other (Ali, 2017). According to Turkish media reports, a military agreement worth about 1.5 billion was signed between Pakistan and Turkey (Ali, 2017). Similarly, Turkish soldiers come to Pakistan for training and Pakistani soldiers go to Turkey. On the contrary, the former military dictator of Pakistan and former President General (retired) Pervez Musharraf had studied in Turkey for a long time. Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, was his idol (Khosha, 2015).

Similarly, the current Prime Minister Imran Khan has mentioned Kemal Atatürk's Turkish model much time. A regional trade agreement allows foreign trade between countries, mostly located in the same geographical region, to be free of a trade by removing barriers to foreign trade. Inadequate multilateral trade orders regarding WTO regulations and the launch of new markets to meet some of today's needs have forced countries to conclude bilateral and regional trade agreements.

With the expansion of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) network between countries, many countries have provided their goods to FTA partners, and some countries outside the FTA network have some trade preferences (PBC, 2018). Opportunities have been missed. Because of this, governments have sought to create an FTA network. In this context, Turkey, in line with the trend of building FTA networks in international trade and within the jurisdiction of the Customs Union, agrees to similar agreements with these countries based on mutual interests with which the EU independently Trade agreements have been reached (PBC, 2018). Further progress has been made in the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Pakistan and Turkey.

The two sides discussed agreements on investment, services, and goods, and significant progress has been made on all of these agreements (PBC, 2018). Both sides proposed tariffs for giving concessions to each other in a cordial atmosphere. Given the directives of the top leadership of both the countries, it was agreed to hold.

3.4. Economic Opportunities between Pakistan and Turkey

The Pakistani prime minister wants more than aid from Turkey. He wants Turkey to invest in Pakistan and end the famine of foreign investment in Pakistan which has caused great damage to the Pakistani economy (Tribune, 2013). In his message to the Turkish business community, he said that they should come and take part in projects in Pakistan ranging from construction to tourism and natural resource exploration (Tribune, 2013). Given the geographical importance of Pakistan, the eyes of the United States are always on Pakistan, and the United States, which aspires to rule India in the region, always thinks that Pakistan should not do anything that will enable it to move forward (Klasra, 2011). The US statements and intentions regarding CPEC are linked to this fear.

It is important to understand that Pakistan and China alone cannot complete the CPEC, which is a game-changer for Pakistan's economy. Therefore, more allies are needed in this whole project and if a friend like Turkey becomes a part of this CPEC like China, then this project can be implemented quickly (Zhao, 2020). Pakistan and Turkey have good historical relations and good relations between the people of the two countries but there is a need to further enhance bilateral trade relations between the two brotherly countries and to promote joint ventures, especially in potential areas (Kocoglu, 2014). There is a need for enhancing relations between the business communities of the two countries so that the existing economic and trade relations could reach new heights. Turkish companies also need to invest in Pakistan's construction, construction, energy, and infrastructure sectors.

4. Challenges in Pakistan-Turkey Relations

Pakistan and Turkey are both strategically located in areas with a difficult regulatory environment. In their respective markets, both nations have been sufferers of Cold War and post-Cold War turbulence. Since Pakistan's inception, the two nations have had cordial and cordial relations. However, the sense of camaraderie and friendliness is primarily rhetoric. There has been insufficient attempt to turn existing benevolence into real relationships to reap the benefits (Khan, 2020a). Economic and commercial connections are the first and most pressing issue between the two countries. Notwithstanding both nations' frequent declarations that they want to improve their economic ties, there have been few real actions in this regard.

Commerce between the two nations is still under one billion dollars, and it has decreased by 40% in the previous two years. Various aspects play a role: since 2011, Turkey has levied protection taxes on Pakistani textile items, resulting in a drop in Pakistani exports. It has also lately slapped extra taxes on carpets and rugs, which are expected to have a more negative impact on Pakistani exports (Tribune, 2019). Pakistan

is not on the EU's list of nations granted GSP Plus accreditation by Turkey. Pakistan, alongside Armenia, was oddly omitted.

On the contrary, the exchange between Turkey and India amounts to more than 5000 million dollars. This reflects that India excels as a trading partner of Turkey if compared to Pakistan. Turkey has been seeing the boom phase of the economic cycle since the last decade, the major reason for which is the political stability of the country and a lot better economic policies. Whereas, on the contrary, Pakistan has been facing a severe crisis in terms of economy and politics, hence Pakistan's economy could not match the pace with the Turkish economy. Pakistan, however, had a chance to take advantage of the thriving Turkish economy (Khan, 2020a). The people-to-people interaction is another crucial area where Turkey and Pakistan might develop their relationship.

Both nations' citizens have great affections for one another, even though they have just met. Turkey's youngsters have little knowledge of Pakistan's location. They get most of their information about Pakistan from International sources, which is not particularly encouraging. The Pakistani public is in the same boat. Pakistanis have little to no contact with Turkish citizens. A barrier to better knowing each other is a shortage of research and wisdom about one another (Khan, 2020a). In both the countries of Pakistan and Turkey, there are barely any area experts or academic researchers. Both the regions are dependent on external, particularly western sources, for research and development. Likewise, no research institutes or academicians are researching on the other country in either country. There are no cultural centers in the different nations that can assist individuals in establishing a sense of familiarity, calm, and unity (Khan, 2020a).

5. Conclusion

Both the discussed countries, Turkey and Pakistan have unquestionably a strategically and geographically important relationship. On one hand, Turkey has the potential to serve as a link between Asia and Europe, while on the other, Pakistan shares borders with two big, densely populated countries and might serve as a gateway to Central Asia's abundant energy resources. Pakistan, however, needs Turkey more than Turkey needs Pakistan, given their current trade systems and quantities. Given the PTA's delay since 2011, the current administration should press harder for its implementation.

Pakistan's commercial growth with Turkey is expected to yield significant benefits. Given the current trade surplus and Turkey's enormous, mostly unexplored market, direct advantages are projected. The relation between both the countries have also strengthened these countries with strong economic cooperation in the areas of agriculture, raw materials, industry, food, dairy, oil, and gas, etc. The gains are mutual concerning both the countries at a global level. The growing economic cooperation between Turkish and Pakistani governments is manifested in the proposed preferential trade agreement (PTA) which has served the country to strengthen their good relations between Turkey and Pakistan in an attempt to achieve potential gains.

Moreover, it has been suggested by the findings of the study that the trade of Pakistan is in surplus with Turkey with strong similarities in export and intra-industry trade allowing greater opportunities for the countries to achieve greater value addition at a broader market base. In line with the ongoing economic cooperation, economic relations have developed through huge infrastructure, trade, and investments. Since the independence of Pakistan, the relations between the two countries have become stronger and both countries in the developing phase are working together to increase their economic scale at a global level.

The research is considered significant in terms of analyzing the fact that the increasing trade and strong relations have increased the chance of employment for Pakistanis in Turkey as they can easily travel and work there for a variety of sectors. The study also highlighted that Pakistan and Turkey alliance has been developed based on cultural and religious ideologies and standing with each other against terrorism. Economic cooperation will be important in the future as well with the development of numerous bilateral projects such that the governments are offering support to each other for different sectors. It has also been identified that the countries also share a strong bond with respect to the workforce and educational exchange for better exposure. It is proposed that Turkish companies increase their investments in Pakistan to over \$1 billion in order to further extend and solidify their cultural and commercial relations. Turkey's leadership has taken a big step forward to assist Pakistan, increasing the potential to develop together.

Given the prospect for larger company synergies, there are also significant indirect benefits, allowing for long-term structural changes that are critical for Pakistan's sustainable economic success. The most significant feature of this partnership is the strong political will required to improve economic and commercial cooperation between the two nations. Although India and Turkey have nearly identical export market shares, the fundamental element that favors Turkey is the better predictability and consistency that defines its ties with Pakistan. Pakistan must take advantage of possibilities like the planned PTA with Turkey to maximize its profits. It is past time for the two nations' mutual goodwill stockpiles to be converted into profitable profits for Pakistan.

Pakistan and Turkey are fully aware of the regional and global significance and potential of their bilateral cooperation. Economic factors such as foreign investment, trading, and commerce can help to enhance this link. Pakistan has a paucity of infrastructure; nevertheless, Turkey has a wealth of infrastructure facilities and plans to assist Pakistan. In the sphere of information technology, Turkey might be beneficial to Pakistan. Pakistan may acquire these strategies from Turkey because it has good plains for agriculture and few strategies for using water for irrigation. Pakistan should also seek Turkey's assistance in the fields of science and technology, commerce, and business.

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