



Pakistan-Turkmenistan Relationship in the Context of International Organizations

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Abstract -Historical and archeological data finds fully prove that the present territory of Central Asia, including the territory of Turkmenistan, was one of the origin of cultural centers. Pakistan and Turkmenistan are two brotherly Muslim nations with exclusive cohesions of political and historical nature. Pakistan and Turkmenistan have been relishing exceptional political, cultural economic and social relations since 1991. Turkmenistan is gifted with gigantic hydrocarbon assets, which can deliver energy to Pakistan to encounter its requirements. Pakistan likewise supports Turkmenistan's resourcefulness to create trans-regional energy corridors. Both nations enjoy exceptional economic, social, cultural and political relations since 1991 as from the first day Pakistan has recognized the independence of Turkmenistan from USSR. For the past two decades, Pakistan and Turkmenistan have been emerging virtuous diplomatic relationship. Both countries in his visit to Pakistan agreed to start nonstop air links between Pakistan and Turkmenistan which has developed a trade corridor in the area. Pakistan and Turkmenistan have developed strategy of maximum cooperation and utilization of international forums to enhance bilateral relations for the betterment of their people and this strategy is visible through the coordination of the leadership of Pakistan in UNO, ECO, OIC and other international forums.

Keywords: Culture, Economy, IOS, Pakistan, Relationship, Turkmenistan

I. INTRODUCTION

The people of Turkmenistan are very nationalist and attached to their history, but they have erased the Soviet era from their history so badly that they do not like to mention it. Oguz Khan holds a highly respected position in Turkmenistan. Some people believe that Uguz Khan was the grandson of Prophet Noah (peace be upon him) (Isaacs & Polese, 2016). The history of Pakistan and Turkmenistan has a lot in common, including religion, culture and spirituality, even 8,000 words in Urdu are used have Turkmen origin, which is an amazing fact. Two Urdu and Turkmen dictionaries were also compiled, but unfortunately their publication could not be maintained. People interested in history are well aware of the Seljuk family and the Khwarizm family and their imprints on history. Both families are from Turkmenistan. In the Pakistan Navy, a ship (PNS Tughral) is also named after the Seljuk king Tughral. Mahmoud Ghaznavi is still a hero in Pakistan today. According to Turkmen historians, the Ghaznavid family is ethnically Turkmen. Very few people know that Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, the great spiritual figure who rested in Sehwan, was born in Azerbaijan, but the area where he studied is today part of Turkmenistan. The Parthian region near Ashgabat, the capital of Turkmenistan, is the cradle of ancient civilization. It is surprised to hear that the design of Babae-e-Qaum's mausoleum is very similar to that of Sultan Sanjar's mausoleum in the Turkmen city of Maro. Quaid-e-Azam is the only foreign hero to have the honor of having his picture published on a stamp in Turkmenistan. It was a gesture of goodwill between the two countries. Because Pakistan also posted a picture of Turkmenistan's founding president, Safar Murad Niyazov, on a stamp. President Safar Murad Niyazov attached great importance to relations with Pakistan. It can be guessed from the fact that when General Musharraf visited Turkmenistan, President Niyazov drove General Musharraf himself to show him a mosque 60 kilometers from the capital. Turkmenistan's city of Maro has long been the center of the Islamic world. The mausoleum of the famous Companion Hazrat Aslam Barida is also a reference creation in Marwa. In Turkmenistan, Hazrat Aslam Baridah is known as "Bababrida". The mausoleum of Khwaja Yusuf Hamdani in Marwa is also a reference to conception. One of the disciples of Khawaja Yusuf Hamdani was Hazrat Khawaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi who founded the famous Naqshbandiyya chain of spirituality, which is still popular in the Indian subcontinent. The mausoleum of the famous spiritual figure Sheikh Najmuddin Kibria is also a reference point in the Turkmen city of Dashughoz. In Turkmenistan, near the Iranian border, in the area called "Mari" is the shrine of Hazrat Qambar, the slave of Amir al-mu'minin Hazrat Ali. Abu Nasr Farabi is one of the great scientists of the Muslim world (Kalim, 2017). He also belonged to the Farab region near the Uzbek border in

Turkmenistan. Omar Khayyam cannot be forgotten by the world he live in because the calendar that is used today is the result of research done by the same scientist in his laboratory at Moro ("Pak-Turkmenistan ties rooted in strong cultural affinities: NA Speaker", 2019). Mathematics is called the mother of science and if the number zero is taken out of mathematics then the whole science of mathematics will come down. Musa al-Khwarizmi, who abstract zero in mathematics, also belonged to the border region of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Ibn Sina also learned from Turkmenistan's schools and then engraved his name on world history with indelible ink. The cultures of the two countries are so similar that even the wedding ceremonies in the villages of Pakistan's Cholistan and Turkmenistan are almost identical. The two countries have so much in common that they can play an important role in the development and prosperity of the region (Khan, 2017).

Objectives

To investigate the opportunities in the common international forums between Pakistan and Turkmenistan.

To examined the nature of relations between Pakistan and Turkmenistan.

Hypothesis

Relationship between Pakistan and Turkmenistan is based on common religion and culture and these two bounds can help the both nations to develop mechanism of cooperation in the field of economy and areas of common interests.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In central Asia Turkmenistan as an independent nation has been serving as strategically important state since 1991. This work by Luca Anceschi covers the most important era of the formation of the political regime in Turkmenistan after getting independence. At the central part of this book, the author has given the Doctrine of Positive Impartiality, which has been serving as fundamental principle of foreign policy of Turkmenistan since 1995. The author examines the motive and aim of theoretical backbone of the said concept, its importance and impact on the nation's internal and foreign relationship, its concrete application and its makeover into an instrument of consolidation of outright individual authority. Additionally, he finds whether notion of Positive Neutrality has to be understood as a 'domestic-oriented' scheme for the foreign policy of Turkmenistan. It is a matter of fact that positive neutrality has been used by government to strengthen its in-house position. This is the very important book for a thorough analysis of the foreign policy of Turkmenistan for the scholars interested in the field of international relations. It broadens the understanding of the geographical location and importance of Turkmenistan, and delivers a knowledgeable contextual look for the study of foreign policy of Turkmenistan. It added a lot of important material in the present literature, and it has become an indispensable reference for most researcher and scholars concentrating on International Relations and Comparative Politics, contemporary Central Asia (Anceschi, 2015).

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research models and techniques are used in this research paper according to the needs of the study. Comparative model of research is used to compare the cultural and historical ties between Pakistan and Turkmenistan and analytical model of research methodology is used analyze the nature of relations between two nations and potential of cooperation between them. The secondary sources of data are used in this project for the collection of data.

Bilateral Relations

Even today, if the two countries start joint projects, their future can be very bright. Both the countries are also committed to it. The resources that Pakistan needs for the development and prosperity of its economy are abundant in Turkmenistan and the skilled manpower that Turkmenistan needs for the development of its country can be fully available in Pakistan. But the problem is that Afghanistan stands between Pakistan and Turkmenistan, and the biggest obstacle to joint ventures between the two countries is years of unrest in Afghanistan. The unrest in this country, which stands between the two countries, has long been a headache not only for the region but also for the world. If peace is established in Afghanistan, Pakistan's access to Turkmenistan will be much easier and then other Central Asian countries and Pakistan will have numerous doors of mutual trade and tourism. As a landlocked country, Gwadar and Karachi ports are very important for Turkmenistan. By increasing cooperation with Pakistan, it can boost its trade and exports with other countries through these ports. "Afghanistan provides Pakistan with the shortest route to Turkmenistan, so establishing peace in Afghanistan could significantly improve bilateral trade. Pakistan is becoming a hub for

economic activity in the region, so Turkmenistan wants to strengthen its trade relations with it (Atai & Azizi, 2012).

Relations in IOs

It is a matter of fact that Benazir Bhutto paid her visit to Turkmenistan in October 1994, being a prime minister of Pakistan, and after it Nawaz Sharif three years later in October 1997 being a prime minister of Pakistan also visited Turkmenistan. The president of Turkmenistan, Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov, also came to Pakistan on his official visit to boost bilateral relationship. Pakistan and Turkmenistan have enhanced cooperation on regional and international issues of mutual interest, and in the last years have continued coordination within regional and international mechanisms (Ali, 2000). Pakistan and Turkmenistan are members of ECO, NAM UNO, G-77 and OIC. Pakistan and Turkmenistan are using these forums to express their determination to work together for development, prosperity and regional peace. Ashgabat and Islamabad enjoy pleasant relations, which are categorized by ties of cultural, historical and religious sympathy and reciprocated respect. These are engrained deep in the hearts of the publics of Pakistan and Turkmenistan. Both nations attach great meaning to the relationship between their public and the requirement to further reinforce their collaboration in different fields. Turkmenistan stand is very clear on resolving all issues arising in the world through peaceful, political-diplomatic channels were based on the principle of Neutrality of Foreign policy of Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan being closest neighbor, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, wished an active part in ensuring peace and security, taking advantage of its high prestige by the entire world community, especially the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Turkmenistan's policy and concrete work for economic assistance to Afghanistan, its integration into the region is very important for Pakistan. Turkmenistan wanted to take advantage of Turkmenistan's Neutrality and Capabilities to work together with Pakistan and Afghanistan to ensure peace, security and stability within the member states of Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Turkmenistan was ready to cooperate with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the field of refugee assistance was cited as an example of Turkmenistan's positive experience in this area, the International Conference on Refugees in the Muslim World in 2012 (Petersen and Kayaoglu, 2019). Issues such as the development of Turkmenistan's bilateral relations in the political-diplomatic, trade-economic, cultural-humanitarian spheres with the all member states of OIC are key concerns of Turkmenistan in this forum. Turkmenistan has been a member of the ECO since 1992. It should be noted that ECO as large-scale regional interstate alliance was established in 1985 by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey to further strengthen economic and trade cooperation. Since 1992, the work of the ECO has achieved qualitatively new developments due to the accession of 7 countries - Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In 1995, in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the 50th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the ECO was granted the status of observer at the UN. This structure is similar to that of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Ordinary line, wide and wide line. The region of ECO is not irrelevant, this region has immense potential. The organization has population of 400 million over a vast area of 8 million square kilometers. Although the region is fertile and 16 percent of the world's population lives here, but only 2 percent trade is being commenced between the member states, while trade between ECO countries is a very small part of the trade with compare to the rest of the world. The main tasks of the ECO are to create favorable conditions for the rapid economic development of the region, the encouragement of integration, the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation of the member states of the Organization, their role in the modern system of world economic relations (Penjiyev, 2017). The main objectives of the ECO are related to the creation of appropriate structures, tools for the development of regional and interregional relations in line with modern conditions, the implementation of joint projects in the priority areas of cooperation. Achieving these goals is aimed at addressing important social issues and further improving the living standards of the peoples. The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECOTA) was signed between the member countries on July 17, 2003 in Islamabad. All member states of the organization are also members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), while the ECO has had observer status in the OIC since 1995. Under the RCD, a highway was also established to connect the three countries. The RCD, also known as the N-25 in Pakistan, connects Sindh with Baluchistan and further connects Pakistan with Iran and Turkey (Organization, 2018). Turkmenistan considers it a strategic task to facilitate the comprehensive development of cooperation in the economy, trade, industry, energy, transport and communications, culture and humanitarian spheres within the framework of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Turkmenistan intends to work with other partners to create the conditions for further intensification of trade and economic relations between member countries including Pakistan. It aims to increase the volume of trade turnover and develop it through diversification and for the purpose

Turkmenistan proposes to start working on the creation of economic areas in the ECO region. As it sees these areas as a key stable system in which goods and services are operated and investments are made. Turkmenistan consider industrial cooperation, integration of production and technological capabilities, implementation of joint large-scale supply projects to be a very important part of the economic sphere. The consistent adherence to the principles and goals laid down on the basis is a very important condition for the functioning of our organization. Since then, new members have been admitted to the Economic Cooperation Organization and its current structure has been formed. ECO, as a tool for economic cooperation, has maintained its free course from any political situation and has expanded its relations with the outside world. ECO is still actively working outside the region by developing cooperation with other international organizations and many countries. The member states, can fully relate to the positive experience that they have gained together. But time does not stand still. It requires the members to develop new approaches to the work of the organization, taking into account the current situation, trends in the world economy and the direction of work in the region. In this regard, the ECO is entrusted with a wide range of tasks that are in line with the organization's specificity and unique geo-economic importance. By highlighting the unifying content of the ECO as a way of economic cooperation of the member States through the geography, history, traditions and values (Qadari, Ali, & Qazi, 2015). It is right to call it a real structure for joint projects based on our natural advantages and common interests. Therefore, the main task of the ECO today is to ensure sustainable development in the region through economic means. It is to create opportunities for wide-ranging fruitful cooperation for the sake of peace and prosperity. This is because the ECO has the necessary opportunities not only to participate in global and regional economic affairs, but also to have an active impact on the development of those activities as Turkmenistan and Pakistan are the members of this forum and they can work according to aspirations of forum. Pakistan and Turkmenistan are members of NAM (Non-Aligned Movement). The NAM was established at the 1961 in the Non-Aligned Conference that was held in the city of Belgrade in response to the bipolar world and the creation NATO of American Block Warsaw Pact of Russian Block. Turkmenistan was first nation from Central Asia, who joined NAM in 1995 (Chesterman, Owada, & Saul, 2019). Whereas Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan were observers. Although the Non-Aligned Movement was formed in 1961 by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Yugoslav President Marshall Tito, Indonesian President Soekarno and Ghanaian President Nkrumah. Efforts came to fruition, but the impetus was to hold a conference in 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia, to seek legitimate economic and political rights for the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Bandung Conference was attended by representatives of 121 countries whose total population was more than half of the world's population. China, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Burma played important roles in the proceedings of the conference ("Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)", 2020). The conference was attended by representatives of different colors, races, languages, religions and regions. When Turkmenistan decided to join it in 1995 Pakistan has welcomed the decision of Turkmenistan as Both nations wanted to make it possible to beneficially contemplate the role and place of the Non-Aligned Movement as important organization in the contemporary world, to discourse on the issues related to the execution of its objectives and goals, taking into account existing actualities and projections for the long-term growth of worldwide teamwork as a whole. Consequently, it was not unintended that the motto "Ensuring a joint and adequate response to the challenges of the modern world, guided by the Bandung principles" was selected as the slogan of the NAM forum ("Home", 2019). Both nations wants the implementation of major codes, which comprise esteem for fundamental human rights, the objectives and codes of the UNO's Charter, esteem for the autonomy and territorial integrity of all countries, the elevation of common interests and collaboration, admiration for justice and global responsibilities, the settlement of all global differences by passive means in accordance with the UNO's Charter that can shape the foundation of the foreign policy of nonaligned Turkmenistan. Resolutions in favor of the liberation of the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, Latin America, Chile, and Cuba and even against the presence of Russian forces in Afghanistan are very important. Demands for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia were also important, but no Muslim country, including Pakistan, has ever raised its voice in this forum for the rights and freedom of Kashmir's Muslims, even in its initial conferences an atmosphere of understanding was observed, but internal differences emerged at the Seventh and Eighth Conferences. - The United States and Russia continue to use like-minded members to bring the organization under their influence, so all its conferences fail to produce concrete results and strategies. Pakistan is still an ally of the United States. Afghanistan, India and many other countries are also affiliated with the United States for their own interests. Most developing countries rely on the United States and European countries to meet their economic needs, so how it is possible for them to get

economic and military aid from the United States and European countries on the one hand and on the other hand become true in claims of non-alignment. Pakistan paid tribute to the non-aligned movement for consistently rejecting the efforts of some countries to link the struggle for independence of the people of the occupied territories with terrorism. Pakistan said that the report included serious human rights violations in occupied Kashmir, especially the use of shotguns at women and children, as part of the document. Pakistan also urges resolution of Kashmir dispute in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions and aspirations of Kashmiri people by using forum of NAM. Pakistan has also decided to play an effective role in the organization of non-aligned countries which can be a means of bringing balance to the troubled world. The member states of the Non-Aligned Movement face many challenges that need to be addressed together. These include rising energy costs, exploitation of natural resources by foreign countries, rapidly shrinking water resources, migration of workers and technicians from developing countries to developed countries, risks of environmental pollution and development. The Group of 77 (G77) at the UNO is an alliance of 134 developing nations, designed to encourage its members' mutual economic securities and produce an improved joint discussing capacity in the UNO.[1] this group had 77 founding members with headquartered in Geneva, but it has since prolonged to 134 member nations in which Pakistan and Turkmenistan are members. Pakistan has headed this forum four times, in 1976-77, 1992, 2007 and 2018. G77 is a big forum for Pakistan and Turkmenistan to cooperate. The determination of the G77 follows to the opinion that organization inclineto adapt and discover fresh roles rather than to expire from undesirability (G77, 2020). But, the presentation of this group does not follow to some hypothetical methods. For example, Mancur Olson's notion of public goods titles that in outsized group, individual nation will desire to choose their own interest since their energies in the group seem to be insignificant (Olson 1971). Any this forum provide opportunity to Pakistan and Turkmenistan to discuss the prospects of mutual interests. Pakistan and Turkmenistan are members of UNO and looking at the recent development in cooperation between two nations this forum has provided opportunities to work meticulously. During the UN-sponsored "Global Sustainable Transport Conference" in Turkmenistan, Pakistan announced its intention to join the Ashgabat and Leipzig Lazuli corridor project. According to Pakistani newspaper Dawn News, these projects will give Pakistan access to the Middle East and Central Asian countries, including Europe. The Leipzig-Lazuli Corridor is an economic project starting in Afghanistan that will give South Asian countries access to European, Middle Eastern and Central Asian countries. The Leipzig Lazuli project will start in the Afghan province of Herat, and will run from Afghanistan through Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey to the Balkans and Central Europe (Huang, 2018). Under the Leipzig Lazuli project, all countries will be connected to each other by road and rail system. The agreement already includes Afghanistan, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Georgia, and Pakistan has announced its intention to join it in Ashgabat Agreement that would give Pakistan access to Oman, Iran, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, while the Leipzig Lazuli Agreement would give Pakistan access to Turkey and Europe by road (Campbell, 2014). Only joint efforts can ensure peace, security and development in the region, peaceful neighborhood is an important part of Pakistan's policy. The TAPI and CASA 1000 projects can meet the energy needs and the benefits of Pakistan's integrated connectivity policy can be felt throughout the region. Coordinating regional connectivity in the region is important part of Pakistan and Turkmenistan policies. Turkmenistan is pursuing major infrastructure development projects (Akmatalieva, 2016). Turkmenistan presented two drafts on modern transport to the UN General Assembly, as the construction of modern transport infrastructure is a matter of time. Pakistan in 2018 presented a resolution in the UN General Assembly in support of promoting interfaith harmony, which was passed unanimously. The Pakistan asked to take further steps to achieve the goal. In addition to Turkmenistan, these countries were in the support of Pakistani resolution; Burma, China, Eritrea, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan. These recent examples of cooperation between Pakistan and Turkmenistan in the UNO are enough to understand that both nations are working closely at international forums.

IV. CONCLUSION

Turkmenistan and Pakistan enjoy reciprocally courteous and cordial relationship reinforced by culture, history and religion and value people-to-people connections and emphasize the requirement to further enhance bilateral collaboration in a different fields of mutual interest. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a section of One Belt and One Road Initiative (OBORI), offers a prospect to improve bilateral support and shift the emphasis of rapport to addressing socio-economic tasks, structure for economic connections and improving bilateral trade. TAPI project has helped Pakistan to develop strong relations with

Turkmenistan in terms of constant socio-economic incorporation, more trade and commerce relations and above having improved political sympathetic on different local as well as international subjects of common interest. Furthermore, with the accomplishment of Caspian Seaport in Turkmenistan, Pakistan can linked with the strategically important Gwadar Seaport to central Asia which would supplementary connect blue-economies of both the nations in the coming days (Arrfat, 2019). Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline is one of the greatest actual development projects since the nations of the area are energy hungry. Most prominently, new opportunities of assistance can endorse a common appreciative of developing cooperation in the regional and international issues for the interest of both countries. Prospects are bright and opportunities are unlimited between the two countries which have to be explored for accelerating inflows of FDIs, joint ventures, establishment of free economic zone and tangible taxation system can help in this regard. Direct air-link would be a game changer. Preferably Islamabad-Ashgabat-London sky route would be feasible answer to absence of any direct communication links. Right from the bringing, gradual transition was initiated to build a market economy. Development of people's governance system was thoroughly institutionalized to ensure political stability, security, social equality and social order in both nations. The existing good relations between Pakistan and Turkmenistan should be further enhanced through economic cooperation and parliamentary coordination. By making the agreements between the two countries in the field of communication can promote relations, but it will also strengthen people-to-people contacts and trade relations with each other. The two countries should use the international forums to remove obstacles to bilateral trade and benefit from each other's experiences so that the country's economy can be stabilized and trade volume can be increased.

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