

PAKISTAN – UNITED STATES RELATIONS

Introduction

- bilateral relationship
- The United States first established diplomatic relations with Pakistan on 20 October 1947
- The relationship since then was based primarily on U.S. economic and military assistance to Pakistan
- Pakistan is a Major non-NATO ally of the United States.
- The United States is the second-largest supplier of military equipment to Pakistan after China and largest economic aid contributor as well.

1947–1971

- After Partition from India Pakistan followed a pro-western policy to words US
- Pakistan joined the U.S. led military alliances SEATO and CENTO. In 1954
- In 1954 the United States signed a Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement with Pakistan.
- In 1961, Ayub Khan paid a state visit to the United States
- Pakistan had aligned itself with the United States during the Cold War, rather than with the Soviet Union
- President Richard Nixon used Pakistan's relationship with China to start secret contacts with China which resulted with Henry Kissinger's secret visit to China in July 1971 while visiting Pakistan.

1971-2001

- In 1974, with India carried out the test of nuclear weapons near the Pakistan's eastern border, codename Smiling Buddha, Bhutto sought United States to impose economic sanctions on India.
- In 1979, Russian forces invaded Afghanistan.
- In 1980 Jimmy Cartor offers Pakistan to fight against Russia.
- In 1981 Regon came in power
- From 1980 to 1987 Pakistan got \$100 Billion with other Aid.
- 15th Feb 1989 Russia went out from Afghanistan
- During 1979 to 1984 Pakistan was trying to have Nuclear Bomb
- After knowing that US stopped Aid.
- In 1999 Pakistan Attack India on Kargil Issue
- In 4th July Nawaz Shrif Vist US and told by Clinton to remove its troops from Kargil.
- 1990 to 2001 No tarde No Aid.

Post–September 11

- After the September 11 attacks in 2001 in the United States, Pakistan became a key ally in the war on terror with the United States.
- In 2003, the U.S. officially forgave US\$1 billion in Pakistani debt in a ceremony in Pakistan as one of the rewards for Pakistan joining the U.S. war on terror.
- On 11 June 2008, a U.S. airstrike on the Afghan-Pakistani border killed 10 members of the paramilitary Frontier Corps. The Pakistani military condemned the airstrike as an act of aggression, souring the relations between the two countries
- In the November 2008 Mumbai attacks, the United States informed Pakistan that it expected full cooperation in the hunt for the plotters of the attacks.
- Osama bin Laden, then head of the militant group al-Qaeda, was killed in Pakistan on May 2, 2011
- On November 26, 2011, 24 Pakistani soldiers were killed in an aerial attack on Pakistani positions near the border. The attack further damaged U.S.-Pakistani relations with many in Pakistan calling for a more hardline stance against the United States

Military Pacts

- Pakistan was a member of the **Baghdad Pact** from its adoption in 1955, until the pact's dissolution in 1979.
- Pakistan was called the United States' "most-allied ally" in Asia
- But Pakistan was totally disappointed after Indo-Pak War in 1965 and 1971 by not getting any kind of help from U.S

Foreign Assistance Act

- In April of 1979 the United States suspended all economic assistance to Pakistan (with the exception of food assistance over concerns about Pakistan's nuclear program.