

## Outline

### Pathways to Pakistan's Prosperity

#### 1) Introduction:

Pakistan is at a critical point in history, ready to realize its enormous potential and pave the way for long term prosperity. Prosperity has three dimensions; economic, social, and cultural all of which are interconnected and necessary for long term progress.

#### 2) An overview of the challenges hindering Pakistan's prosperity:-

2a) Pakistan faces ongoing political instability with frequent government changes and conflicts.

(The Express Tribune)

2b) Pakistan has faced multiple economic crises including high inflation and a significant debt burden.

(Pakistan has entered into more than 20 IMF agreements since the 1980s, IMF country reports)

2c) Climate change negatively impacts Pakistan's prosperity

(Over 1700 fatalities and 33 million people were affected during 2022 flood events, WFP reports)



2d) A low literacy rate in Pakistan affects economic growth and job opportunities making it harder for people to improve their lives.

(Literacy rate in Pakistan is approximately 62.3%, Pakistan's Economic Survey 2023-2024)

2e) Law and order issues in Pakistan including challenges like crime and terrorism.

(Pakistan reported 6188 cases of terrorism and related violence in 2023, Global Terrorism database (GTD))

2f) Inadequate health facilities in Pakistan limit access to essential services

(Pakistan has 1300 hospitals and 5,600 health centers highlighting the country's infrastructure W.H.O report in 2023)

### 3) Key Drivers of Prosperity:-

3a) Economic growth and diversification

(In 2023, Pakistan's economy grew

by approximately 1.5%, World Bank Report)

2b) Developments in infrastructure supports economic activities

(China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has added 1100 kilometers of new highways improving business efficiency, Economic Survey of Pakistan 2023-24)

3c) Innovation and technology adoption to advance productivity

(Approximately \$300 million in foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2022, Pakistan board of Investment)

3d) Human capital development to build a productive workforce

(In 2023, Pakistan spent approximately 2.5% of its GDP on education, World Bank Report)

3e) Social and institutional reforms to improve governance and strengthen institutions.

(In 2023, Pakistan improved its World Bank Governance indicators for government effectiveness with a score of approximately 50 out of 100, World Bank Reports)



#### 4) Strategic Priorities for Advancement:

4a) Promoting transparent and fair electoral process in Pakistan is crucial for advancement of Political stability of Pakistan (Voter turnout of 55%, reflecting an increase in public engagement in 2024 elections, Election Commission of Pakistan)

4b) Implementing effective policies and attracting foreign investments to grow the economy. (Pakistan attracted about \$1.6 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2022, world bank report)

4c) Investing in renewable energy and enhancing infrastructure to mitigate environmental impacts.

(Pakistan's goal to generate 30% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030, Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy 2021)

4d) Increasing education funding can overcome the problem of low literacy rate.

(Pakistan saw a 10% increase in primary school enrollment rate of Past 5 years, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)



4e) Improvement in law enforcement and judicial institutions

(In 2023, Pakistan police solved 75% of major criminal cases, Pakistan Bureau of statistics)

4f) Expansion of healthcare network

(Pakistan expanded its healthcare networks with the addition of 200 new health centers in 2023, WHO report).

5. Long term vision and implementation:

5a) Sustainable development goals (SDGs) integration)

(Pakistan has committed to achieving 17 SDGs by 2030, Government of Pakistan Report)

5b) Policy consistency and reforms

(The government has introduced over 50 policy reforms in recent years, Pakistan board of investment)

5c) Public-Private Partnership (PPPs)

(Pakistan has implemented over 200 PPP projects in infrastructure, health care and education, Asian Development Bank)

sd) Investment in Renewable energy

(Pakistan aims to generate 30% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030, international renewable energy agency IRENA)

se) Regional cooperation and Trade with neighbouring countries

(Pakistan trade with China and India constitutes <sup>approx</sup> ~~total~~ 20% of its total trade)

Conclusion:-