

Instructions to Secure Good Marks in the Current Affairs Paper
Important Note: Marks will be awarded strictly on the following parameters: Content 60%, References 15%, Subject-specific language 15%, Graphs, charts & diagrams 10%.

Sectorwise Situation of state-owned Enterprises in Pakistan:

Enterprises in Pakistan:

in Power Sector:

ESCO, PESCO, WAPDA, HESCO which are facing tremendous losses in last years - includes:

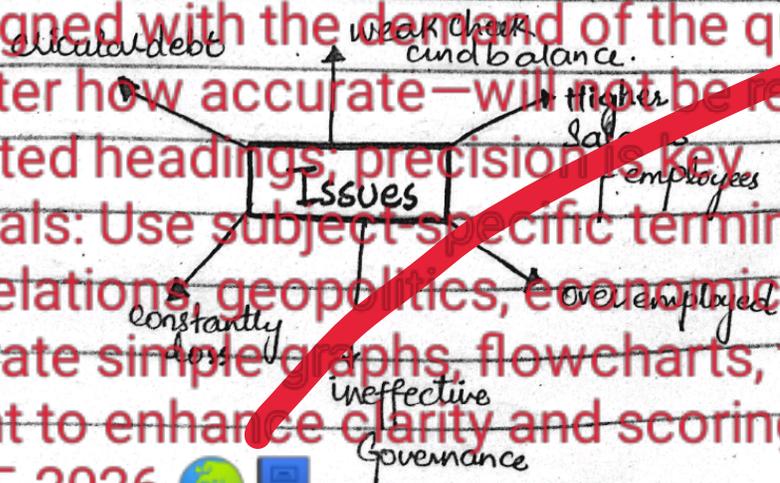
a) collective losses of major DISCOs
ESCO, PESCO, WAPDA, HESCO which are facing tremendous losses in last years - includes:

b) PTCL : that faced tremendous losses and finally sold to ARE in 2018

c) IPPs : particularly derived from the question statement - pick words and phrases from the question itself.

Issues related to these

Sectors:



Structure & Presentation: Begin every answer with an attractive, context-setting introduction. End with a forward-looking, well-linked conclusion that ties back to the question. Use headings directly derived from the question statement - pick words and phrases from the question itself.

Alignment with the Question: Each argument must be explicitly linked to the specific part of the question being asked. If your heading is not aligned with the demand of the question, the content - no matter how accurate - will not be rewarded. Avoid generic or unrelated headings, precision is key.

Language & Visuals: Use subject-specific terminology relevant to international relations, geopolitics, economics, and security studies. Incorporate simple graphs, flowcharts, tables, or maps wherever relevant to enhance clarity and scoring potential.

Good Luck for CE-2026



ii) Transport Sector:

Transport sector constantly faces losses of around \$6bn mainly it includes National Highway authority - (NHA)

The main issues is:

- i) overemployed
- ii) Absence of technical training
- iii) poor quality of material used.

iii) Pakistan International Airlines: (PIA)

PIA, which is one of the best airlines in the era of 1990's

constantly faced debt crisis and losses of about last 5-10 years.

Recently, PIA is also privatized

and sold to Arif Habib Limited for about 135bn\$ -

iv) Pakistan steel Mill
company: (PSM)

PSM is also a state owned
enterprises that faces tremendous
losses and closed-

Issues:

- i) overemployed
- ii) from 2016 onward it
closed but salaries given
to the staff still -

Why we do privatization?

i) conditions of IMF:

The IMF conditions for proper
funding mainly consist of the
privatization of the state owned
enterprises to increase the
FER of the country

e-g: PIA Privatization.

ii) To enhanced productivity:
Privatization enhanced the productivity and increase the profit by reducing losses -
E-g: K-electric recover its 16% loss after privatization.

iii) Reduced the risk of corruption:

As in the state-owned enterprises, the risk of corruption is too high - so, by privatization the chances of corruption is slow down -

iv) Help to reduced circular debt:

The high circular debt in the any institutions leads towards harming its productivity and reducing its efficiency - so, by initiative of privatization it is slowdown -

v) Good Governance and transparency:

The government unable to govern all the institutions fairly at the same time - separate private institution. govern the institution so efficiently with transparency.

Recommendations:

i) Increased Market Competition:

Increase competition in the market leads towards the good productivity and good economy of the country.

ii) loss minimization:

Minimizing loss can leads towards the better performance and increase confidence.

iii) Strengthen Regulatory institutions:

By strengthen the regulatory institutions it is quite possible to reduced the risk of corruption and increase transparency.

iv) End political interference:

The end of political interference in decision making and increase merit based appointments and decision is good initiative.

v) Ensure Social and Strategic protection:

Ensure the safety of the employees of any institutions enhance their will to perform better that enhanced there productivity.

Conclusion:

Privatization is not about
selling assets: it's about
improving efficiency and
performance.

In conclusion, it
seems that privatization is a good
initiative if taken with proper
check and balance, restructuring
and planning - It helps to reduce
circular debt and increase
the profit and better efficiency
and performance.

Question No: 02

Pakistan-KSA Defense Pact would
have far reaching geopolitical
achievement for both the
countries and economic opportunities
for Pakistan?

Introduction:

The Pakistan-KSA defense pact signed on Sep 17, 2025 during the visit of Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif to Saudi Arabia -

As Pakistan foreign office Spokesperson says:

"The agreement is signed between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to increase its geostrategic security beyond borders."

Core point of the agreement:

The main point or Article of the agreement is stated as:

"An attack against one is considered to be attack against the other"

FACTORS LEADS TOWARDS THIS AGREEMENT:

- i) Doha attack by Israel
- ii) Iran - Israel war
- iii) Assessment of Pakistan in the recent May escalation
- iv) Increasing threat to the security of Holy places (Haramain Shareef) by Israel
- v) Rising KSA - Iran rivalry
- vi) Increasing geostrategic security beyonds boarders
- vii) US non supportive behaviour

i) Doha attack by israel:

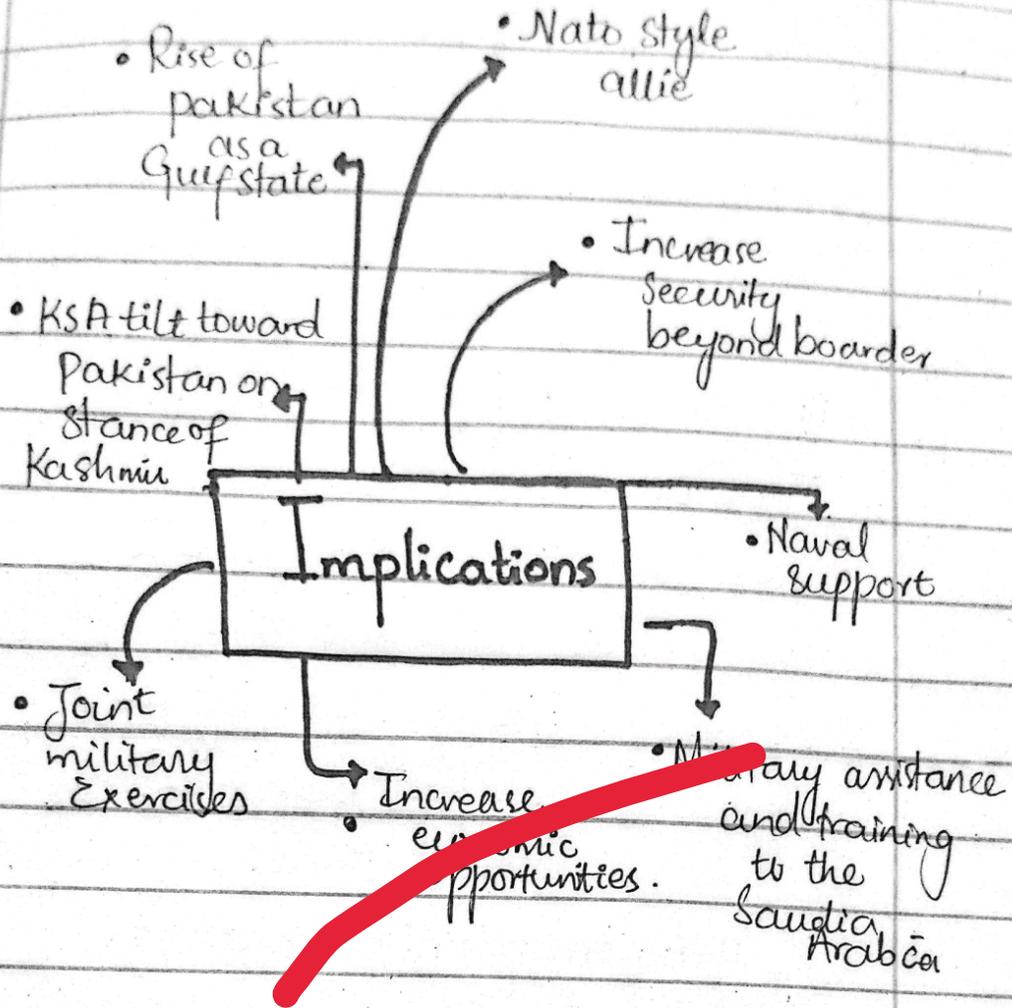
Recent attack on Doha, in Qatar by Israel rise a security threat for the Saudi Arabia that give rise to, this defense pact.

ii) Assessment of Pakistan in ...
recent escalation with India:
Recently, the escalation of May 7-10
between India and Pakistan
and performance and win of
Pakistan can tilt the
Saudi Arabia towards us.

iii) Threat to KSA - Holy places:
Increasing threat to the holy
places in the Saudi Arabia
can lead towards the
accomplishment of security of
Haramain Shareef to Pakistan.

iv) USA non-supportive measures:
The US non-supportive measures
during recent Doha attack
can lead towards the alarming
situations for the Arab countries
to move out of US umbrella.

Implications:



Economic Opportunities for Pakistan:

i) Increase in Foreign
Direct investment:

The Pakistan-Saudia defense pact rise toward
the large scale investment
in other countries- Investment
in the sector of:

a) Investment in REKODIK:

Many countries like KSA, USA,
China and Japan are ready
to approximate 1 billion dollar
investment in REKODIK project.

b) Investment in industrial sector:

c) Agriculture sector:

To meet the demand of
food security issue -

d) Hydropower projects

e) Subsidise on oil payment

f) Investment in Refinery
related projects.

conclusion:

Pakistan-KSA Agreement
is a landmark agreement &
geopolitical win of Pakistan -
it gives us to enhance our
strategic defence beyond
boundaries.

Question No: 03

Russia and NATO have outrightly
opposing stance on how to end
Ukraine's war. Trump on the
other hand opposing stance.
critically analyze the situation
and give recommendations?

(Introduction to
Ukraine - Russia
war:)

Russia invaded Ukraine on February 2022. This leads towards the deadliest war in the Europe after world war II - Russia captured the multiple areas of Ukraine like Crimea, Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhya -



Russia stance :

i) The territory and provinces that is captured and claimed by Russia given to it.

ii) Removed all the sanctions imposed by Europe and US-

iii) Accept the Russia annexation of Crimea-

iv) withdrawal of NATO forces from western borders-

v) Demilitarization of Ukraine-

vi) Ukraine stop to join NATO-

Ukraine stance :

i) withdrawal of Russia troops from its all territories-

ii) withdrawal from crimea and other captured ~~country~~ territory of Ukraine -

iii) Security garranty for Ukraine

iv) Demilitarization of Russian forces -

Trump Shift ~~from~~ ^{from} immediate ceasefire to Peaceful Settlement:

Trump recently shift from the stance of immediate ceasefire to peaceful settlement of dispute from which all the NATO leaders are not satisfied -

NATO Leaders stance:

- a) Immediate ceasefire
- b) Full support to Ukraine
- c) All type of assistance in the war.

Negotiations for Russia-Ukraine war:

- i) Istanbul talks
- ii) Alaska Summit

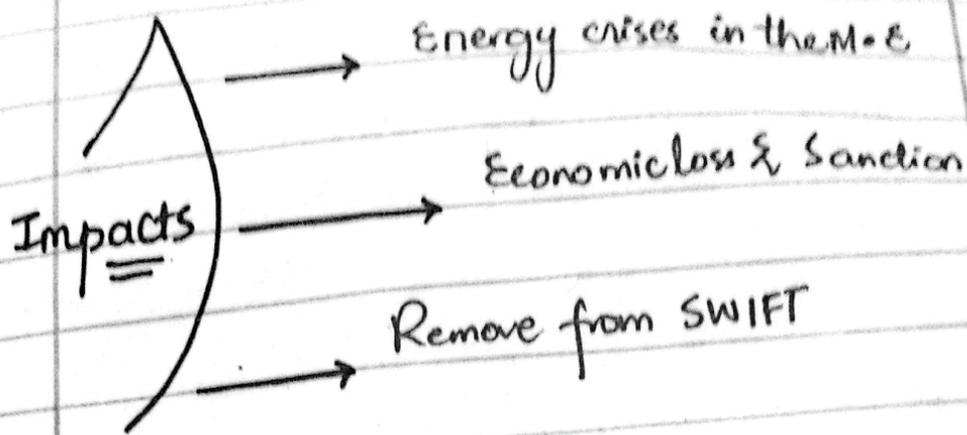
⇒ Istanbul talks:

Istanbul talk is host by the turkey in the Istanbul - Both parties not stepback from there terms resulted in no firm decision -

⇒ Alaska Summit 2025:

Alaska Summit held in the mid of August 2025 and result in ^{formal} no agreement or ceasefire -

Impacts on Russia :



Recommendations:

i) Strengthen diplomacy:

Strengthen diplomacy and US should play role as a third party mediator and guarantor for both the countries.

ii) Guarantees for Ukrainian

Sovereignty:

NATO style guarantee for Security of ~~Ukraine~~ and the Sovereignty of the Ukraine.

ii) Negotiations:

Although the negotiations is failed but take on board both the countries by returns its conditions.

ii) International Monitoring and arm controls:

International monitoring and arm control by the international monitoring body to peaceful settlement of dispute.

Conclusion:

In conclusion both the countries should be back on diplomatic table and negotiate. Although US play its role as a third role monitor to end up this war.