Pakistan – Vision 2025

VISION - 2025
NATIONAL SECURITY WORKSHOP – 16

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FOREWORD

The Vision 2025 is considered to be foundation for change and transformation that aims at creating new opportunities. Pakistan’s immense potential, are the reasons for the optimism that the country can emerge as an economic power if there is an efficient use of resources. Vision 2025 is people centred and consider human resource as an asset for growth and development. Pakistan’s 110 million people below the age of 30 are great opportunity for growth. The leading priority is to tap the latent energies and potential skills of youth, in making them effective managers of change for tomorrow. Vision 2025 builds on the sustained efforts made by the Government during the course of last fourteen months to regain macroeconomic stability and implement wide-ranging reforms.

This paper renews its pledge to build the vision, develop the framework for restructure the economy and provides understanding towards the country’s long term development agenda based on seven pillars, namely, developing human and social capital, achieving sustained, indigenous and inclusive growth, governance, institutional reform & modernization of the public sector, energy, water & food security, private sector led growth and entrepreneurship, developing a competitive knowledge economy through value addition, and modernization of transportation infrastructure & greater regional connectivity. However, with concerted efforts, we have been able to lay the foundations in this regard.
1. **Preamble.** Pakistan Vision 2025 lays down a foundation to put Pakistan on a fast track of development with the ultimate goal of transforming it to become one of top ten economies in the world by 2047, its first centenary. By 2025, it envisions Pakistan among top twenty five economies of world and an upper middle income country. But more importantly, creating a balanced platform for development by building strong social foundations without which any dream of becoming a developed country shall remain elusive. Because in terms of economic indicators, Pakistan is a middle income country but in social indicators it falls among least developed countries. Our goal is to create a modern economy which is competitive and caring. The seven pillars offer an integrated formula for development and prosperity. The primary focus is to create world class software for development by investing in human resources and governance and approach to development is people centric. Development has to be of people, for people, and by people. Therefore, the vision of development is based on inclusiveness and social justice.

2. It is also important not be driven by economic indicators, but one should seek holistic and integrated development by establishing a sound socio-politico-economic structure, which
fosters and preserves good society, good politics, and good economy with responsibility towards future generations measured by Gross National Well Being (GNWB). Pakistan Vision 2025 has been developed after extensive input and deliberations of all stakeholders. The Vision 2025 can rightly be termed as a consensus document or common vision as it has received input from host of stakeholders from private sector, academia, professionals, and Diaspora federal and provincial governments to create broad based ownership.

3. Foregoing in view, Working Groups of National Security Workshop carried out deliberations on the objectives of various pillars of Pakistan Vision 2025 and made appropriate recommendations and suggested apt strategies with regards to achieving these objectives. While carrying out appraisal of the Vision 2025, Working Groups undertook an account of following Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set as a result of UN Declaration in 2000.

   a. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
   b. Achieve universal primary education.
   c. Promote gender equality and empower women.
   d. Reduce child mortality.
   e. Improve maternal health.
   f. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
   g. Ensure environmental sustainability.
h. Develop a global partnership for development.

4. **Introduction.** The current security predicament and resultant impact on every aspect of our state, society and economy that cannot be lived with any more. Peace and harmony has to be provided to the society in quickest possible time and the government has already made a beginning to meet this goal. The underlying growth strategy rightly focuses on the right of the people to the benefits of growth and development: and it is imperative to make it more inclusive and sustainable. The least developed and backward areas including Balochistan, FATA, AJK and Gilgit Baltistan are focused with massive investments in infrastructure, and social services. Pakistan cannot prosper or progress if any part of its area or peoples is left behind in the journey to prosperity.

5. **Aim.** Evaluation of challenges and developing appropriate responses with regards to Prime Minister’s Vision-2025.

6. **Scope.** Scope of this paper is to develop understanding in following areas:-
   a. The concept of Vision 2025 with special reference to emerging challenges.
   
   b. Perspective of various state organs and departments on the vision.
   
   c. Evaluation of various objectives and the implementation of Vision-2025 and its impact on Pakistan as state and society.

7. **Objectives.** Within the confines of laid down scope, the
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paper aims to develop ability to comprehend the following:-

a. Concept of vision 2025 and its various aspects.


d. Formulating policies and strategies for ameliorating different aspects of Vision 2025.

e. Proposing measures to remove the systemic, structural and leadership problems.

f. Proposing policies and implementation strategies for different pillars and objectives in each.

8. **Framework and Key Enablers**. Various strategies and recommendations on how best Pakistan can orchestrate objectives of Vision 2025 are analyzed under following head:-

9. **Pillar 1 (Putting People First - Developing Human and Social Capital)**. Following are the objectives/goals of Pillar 1:-

   a. Increase Primary school enrolment and completion rate to 100% & literacy rate to 90%.

   b. Increase Higher Education coverage from 7% to 12 %, and increase no. of PhD’s from 7,000 to 15,000.

   c. Improve Primary and Secondary Gender Parity Index to 1, and increase female workforce participation rate from 24% to 45%.
d. Increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation from 48% to 90%.

e. Reduce infant mortality rate from 74 to less than 40 (per 1000 births) and reduce maternal mortality rate from 276 to less than 140 (per 1000 births).

f. Reduce the incidence/prevalence of Hepatitis, Diarrhoea, Diabetes and Heart Disease by 50%.

g. Pakistan will be World Champions in 2 sports and win at least 25 medals in the Asian games.

9. **Pillar 2 (Achieving Sustained, Indigenous and Inclusive Growth).** Following are the objectives / goals of Pillar 2:-

a. Become one of the largest 25 economies in the World, leading to Upper Middle Income country status.

b. Reduce poverty level by half.

c. Increase annual Foreign Direct Investment from USD 600 million to over USD 15 billion.

d. Increase tax to GDP ratio from 9.8% to 18%.

10. **Pillar 3 (Governance, Institutional Reform & Modernization of the Public Sector).** Following is the objective/goal of Pillar 3:-

a. Place in the top 50th percentile for Political Stability (from bottom 1 percentile), No Violence/Terrorism (from bottom 1 percentile),
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and Control of Corruption (from bottom 13th percentile) as measured by the World Bank’s Worldwide Governance Indicators.

11. **Pillar 4 (Energy, Water & Food Security)** Following are the objectives of Pillar 4:-

a. **Energy.**
   
   (1) Reduce average cost per unit by over 25% by improving generation mix (15%) and reducing distribution losses (10%).
   
   (2) Increase percentage of indigenous sources of power generation to over 50%; and (c) Address demand management by increasing usage of energy efficient appliances/products to 80%.

b. **Water.** Increase storage capacity to 90 days, improve efficiency of usage in agriculture by 20%, and ensure access to clean drinking water for all Pakistanis.

c. **Food.** Reduce food insecure population from 60% to 30%.
12. **Pillar 5 (Private Sector led Growth)** Following are the objectives/goals of Pillar 5:-


b. Increase Diaspora investment (via remittances) in private sector from USD 14 billion to USD 40 billion.

c. Create at least 5 global Pakistani brands (having more than 50% sales coming from consumers outside Pakistan), and make ‘Made in Pakistan’ a symbol of quality.

13. **Pillar 6 (Developing a Competitive Knowledge Economy through Value Addition)**. Following are the objectives/goals of Pillar 6:-

a. Join the ranks of the top 75 countries as measured by the World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Report.

b. Triple labour and capital productivity.

c. Improve Pakistan’s score on the World Bank Institute’ Knowledge Economy Index from 2.2 to 4.0, and increase internet penetration to over 50%.

d. Increase the number of tourist arrivals to 2 million.
14. **Pillar 7 (Modernizing Transportation Infrastructure & Greater Regional Connectivity).** Following are the objectives/goals of Pillar 6:-

a. Increase road density from 32 km/100 km² to 64 km/ 100 km², and share of rail in transport from 4% to 20%.

b. Increase annual exports from US$ 25 billion to US$ 150 billion.
**PROPOSED PAKISTAN VISION -2025**

1. **General.** This Vision is an initiative that was undertaken under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform to produce a common national vision for country. There was an extensive brainstorming process; over a 1000 stakeholders were consulted ranging from leading thinkers, economists, research institutions, universities, stakeholders from the four provinces and NGOs. The National Economic Council finally approved it on 29th May 2014 (which included the Prime Minister, Minister of Planning, Finance and all 4 chief ministers. Vision 2025 was officially launched on 11 till of August this year. The broader goal of this vision is to make Pakistan the next Asian Tiger. Vision 2025 is seen as part of a longer 3 phase trajectory to take Pakistan into the top 10 global economies of the world. During the first phase, 2014-2025, the aim is to revive growth and strengthen Pakistan’s developmental foundations to become a top 25 global economy. In the second phase, this foundation can be built upon to acquire regional and global leadership in key target sectors. And finally, in the last phase, Pakistan seeks to establish itself from a low middle-income country to a higher income country and become one of the top 10 global economies in the world. This Vision takes into consideration emerging global trends, challenges and
opportunities which will have an impact on the development process.

a. The first is the shifting epicenter of global economics. It is expected that in the next few decades growth will be centered around Asia. At the intersection of South Asia, China, Central Asia and the Middle East, Pakistan is well poised to reap the benefits of its geo-economic location.

b. Secondly, Population growth. No country has been able to break into the high income bracket (other than the oil rich countries) without a drastic reduction of its population. On the flip side, the demographic dividend, in particular the youth bulge is a human resource opportunity - it means that more of our youth will be able to enter the workforce and contribute provided that we create jobs for them. That can be utilized until to boost our growth.

2. Knowledge is a strategic asset now in the 21st century, it can help catalyze productivity. Investing in R&D, and certain key areas such as IT, biotechnology, etc can boost the value-addition of our economy. Urbanization Pakistan's urban population is at 40% right now and expected to increase to over 50% by 2025. Well-developed urban poles of economic activity
can serve well as center of growth, but at the same time Pakistan will have to plan to be able to absorb the large rural-urban migrant influx and ensure adequate housing and delivery of basic services.

3. **Climate Change & Resource Scarcity**: Pakistan is the third most vulnerable country on the Climate Change Vulnerability Index. You have witnessed that in the form of floods which have become an annual recurrence.

4. **Energy demands are spiraling globally**: there is increasing pressure to look towards alternative fuels and come up with sustainable ways of meeting energy needs.

In order to achieve Vision 2025, seven pillars were identified in the plan.

   a. **People First**: Developing social and human capital and empowering women
   b. **Growth**: Sustained, indigenous, and inclusive growth
   c. **Governance**: Democratic governance: institutional reform and modernization of the public sector
   d. **Security**: Energy, water, and food security
   e. **Entrepreneurship**: Private Sector and entrepreneurship-led growth
   f. **Knowledge Economy**: Developing a competitive knowledge economy through value addition
g. Connectivity: Modernizing transport infrastructure and regional connectivity

5. All of the above pillars are closely interlinked with one another. Furthermore they also directly or indirectly address many aspects of the Millennium Development Goals. For instance, MDG 1 is to "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger". This goal is encapsulated in the specific goals of Pillar 2 and 4 of Vision 2025. It is also pertinent to note that while the MDGs deadline will conclude next year (with not much success) the world is transitioning now to the sustainable development goals. The SDGs as they are called will be inclusive of some of the demands of developing countries. It will be a less top-down approach, allowing countries to better prioritize their own development goals within a broader framework. Finally it is important to note here that the success of the seven pillars rests on five foundational stones, which are:

   a. A shared common vision (ownership)
   b. Political stability
   c. Peace and security
   d. Adherence to the rule of law
   e. Providing social justice
PILLAR I
PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST - DEVELOPING HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

1. **Introduction.** Pakistan Vision 2025 seeks a society in which every citizen has the opportunity to transform their quality of life. This requires strengthening human and social capital, which will contribute to and effectively benefit from economic growth. Pakistan lags far behind its peers in areas like education, health and social development. The UNDP Human Development Report 2013 has ranked Pakistan at 146th out of 187 countries on the HDI ranking, which measures health, education and standard of living. Focus areas include:
   a. Increase primary & secondary school enrolment & retention
   b. Increase Higher Education
   c. Improve primary and secondary gender parity index and increase female workforce participation
   d. Improved health conditions

2. **Education & Health.** The most important prerequisite for both is Census. Census is the first step followed by other necessary conditions for a comprehensive national security strategy, which include local government elections, governance and institutional reforms. Another pertinent aspect would be to
remove ambiguities regarding the roles, jurisdiction, efficiency and coordination between local, provincial, federal ministries and related institutions, created or existing in the constitution pre- and post- the 18th amendment.

a. **Education.** The most important aspect of the first pillar is its focus on Education that has wide-reaching implications for the entire vision as well as for internal security and growth. The scope of education is complex, especially given the current national scenario, focusing on primary and secondary education. Moreover, this thrust is also due to the fact that Primary and Secondary education is the base for this pillar. The focus remains on five key areas to address primary & secondary education:-

   (1) **Obligations:** Religious, National, International. Pakistan has also made international commitments to work towards Education For All by the State. These include the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which will now be transitioning to the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Dakar Framework for Action 2000.
(2) **Infrastructure.** The budgetary allocations of less than 2% towards education not only reflects the traditional lack of urgency assigned to this sector, but has also resulted in inadequate and sub-standard infrastructure and coverage. Which resulted in the mushrooming of parallel education setups that are at times at odds with the national security vision? Increasing the budget to a minimum of 4% of the GDP by 2025 is the first step in filling the infrastructure gaps.

(3) **Enrolment & Retention.** For low enrolment and even lower retention rates, some of the measures that will provide a solution to this are: Providing free books, a meal, uniforms, transport and other public services subsidies to the families where the children are going to school. Redressing the administrative malpractices and coordination gaps would be another reform. To ensure the uniformity, quality and relevance of curricula, teaching practices, testing and assessment procedures, there is a need to formulate and implement national standards.
(4) **Curriculum & Standardization of Testing.** The National Standards have to be articulated by the Federal Ministry and Federal Regulatory bodies of Education, which implies that Education Curriculum and Infrastructure needs to be placed in the purview of the Council of Common Interests, and a more robust role be assigned to the Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination that will work towards parity between provinces as well as education systems. National Standards, though uniform, will allow space for incorporating specific regional needs and specialized knowledge and skills and requirements for industry that will build capacity for knowledge based economy.

b. **Health Policy and Strategy.** Pakistan spends less than 1% of the GDP on public health services. This needs to increase to a minimum of 3% of GDP by 2018. The key to health reform lies in complete devolution of the Basic Health Units across the country. Availability of and access to a Basic Healthcare Package will be ensured through creating a link between: MoH (both at provinces and federal), Bait-ul-Maal, BISP, Insurance
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Companies & NADRA. Bait-ul-Maal & BISP in collaboration with NADRA issues Health Cards to avail Health Services through Insurance Companies. Through Data Centralization this mechanism will enhance services to the beneficiaries.

c. Along with the polio emergency initiative, Pakistan also must equip the health system especially the BHUs to provide immunization and screening facilities for fatal and communicable diseases such as Hepatitis, Dengue, HIV. Pakistan must keep in mind that Ebola like virus does exist in the world, we live in.

3. **Conclusion.** Census, effective local governments, governance, institutional reforms & a comprehensive deployment of reformatory education and health strategies. These will be the fundamental enablers for the other pillars as well. Pillar 1, if effectively implemented will create a pool of competent human assets to achieve Vision 2025.
PILLAR II (III, V, VI & VII)

ACHIEVING SUSTAINED, INDIGENOUS AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

1. **Introduction.** The objective of Pakistan Vision 2025 is to offer opportunities and roadmap for achieving better living standards to all Pakistanis irrespective of faith, creed, ethnicity, political affiliation or region i.e. inclusive growth. This road map corresponds and ties into the objectives laid out in Pillars two, three (Governance, Institutional Reform & Modernization of the Public Sector), five (Private Sector and Entrepreneurship Led Growth), six (Developing a Competitive Knowledge Economy through Value Addition), and seven (Modernizing Transportation Infrastructure and Greater Regional Connectivity) of Vision 2025 which has been prepared by the team at the planning commission of Pakistan. The objectives for the roadmap have been grouped under four clusters:-

   a. Achieving Sustained, Indigenous and Inclusive growth
   b. A strategy for private sector led growth
   c. To develop a competitive Knowledge based economy through value addition
   d. And finally a roadmap on modernizing transportation infrastructure and attaining greater regional connectivity
2. **Detailed Overview of roadmap:** Under this roadmap, strategy for achieving sustained, indigenous and Inclusive growth the first critical step will have to be very aggressive tax reforms. None of this strategy can be achieved without creating fiscal space our current level of revenues will prove to be highly insufficient for the monumental task and paradigm shift we are proposing. Following steps can take our tax to GDP ratio from its current 9% to a healthier 15%:­

a. Firstly to lower tax rates and decrease the spread between the black economy and the organized sector thus making it less lucrative to stay undocumented; secondly we have to make the cost of non-compliance unaffordable. High denomination currency instruments should be curtailed immediately including high denomination prize bonds which facilitate payments in the black economy. Pakistan society has to share the tax burden and shoulder the responsibility together. The largest sector of our economy the agricultural sector will also have to eventually be brought under the tax net.

b. The FBR will have to launch a formal scheme of sending mobile teams to all the shops and markets to educate the people of the pro’s and con’s of
entering the tax net versus staying out. Fixed taxes will have to be introduced in the short term on small and medium size establishments to make the implementation easier and to make sure the tax man can’t use any discretionary powers to misuse the system or sabotage its implementation.

c. Our next initiative is to Increase diaspora investment from our current USD 14 billion to a massive USD 40 billion. This will be achieved by implementing the following formula:-

(1) First, Give Diaspora investment vehicles to invest into with attractive returns such as PIB’s or even Energy Companies with their remittances forming a cooperative investment vehicle. This would give diaspora the advantage of lucrative returns and the money would eventually circulate back into our economy rather than being repatriated outside.

(2) Second, Team up with medical or other value added training institutions to increase earning potential of HR going abroad and repatriating funds to family.
(3) Third, get help and support from international donor agencies such as USAID and DFID to scale these training and vocational initiatives ….. this initiative would take approximately 12 to 18 months depending on the level of engagement and resources allocated to work with the donor agencies.

(4) Fourth, give extra luggage allowance in the form of reclaimable amounts, fast track facilities on arrival like in the UAE and lounge access on departure at the airport.

(5) The fifth and last step would be to make the Pakistan Remittance Initiative, which is currently under the State Bank a completely autonomous company given the task of achieving this target. A high level resource should be brought in as CEO as this would be the largest holding company in Pakistan once formed with billions of dollars of funds and assets under its management.

d. Our next initiative is to make an action plan which can have a positive effect on achieving the UNDP’s Millennium Development Goals (MDG’s) by
promoting immediate women's employment. According to the UNDP’s latest figures only 10.45% of our women are in the work force. A target of 35% by 2025 should be set immediately. Give companies the option to get their workers private insurance as compared to poor government health care providers which are mandatory and leave the workers at the mercy of very poorly managed public healthcare providers. Work with public private partnerships in the health and education sector such as the Aga Khan Foundation or the TCF. To set institutions in lines with what they are already managing. A joint oversight board should be set up and the best possible external auditors should be appointed to maintain trust and transparency insuring government funds are not misappropriated and spent towards their maximum potential. The religious and health ministries should work with religious leaders and take them on board for all vaccination programs and ensure that all vaccines are produced in Muslim countries to avoid any conspiracy theories which prey on our illiterate population trying to sabotage these programs by making inaccurate
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statements such as that the contents of the vaccine are haram or that it is a conspiracy of the west to make Muslim nations impotent. The industries ministry and the BOI should together Plan industrial Zones for SME’s with communal water treatment plants, energy efficient combined cycle plants, sludge and other waste disposal facilities as SME’s cannot afford to put up these facilities and now they have become a mandatory compliance to export to most countries and foreign brands. Targeted lending to Women in rural areas in the livestock, poultry and agro sectors similar to the microfinance lending done by Grameen bank in Bangladesh using local guarantors with good credit history to propose other prospective clients.

e. Our implementation strategy for regional connectivity has to be revisited and redrafted maximizing our geostrategic location to become the single most important transit nation in the region.

f. Pakistan is the obvious choice as a transit nation for the entire region due to its geo-strategic region. It lies nestled next to a energy starved china &India, land locked energy rich and mineral rich Central
Asian states and Afghanistan Flanked by an energy rich Iran and just off the coast of the oil mecca of the world the middle east.

g. Central to this strategy is the China-Pakistan Economic corridor which is an under-construction development program to connect Gwadar Port in southern Pakistan to China’s north western autonomous region of Xinjiang via highways, railway sand pipelines to transport mainly oil and gas amongst various other goods. When the corridor is constructed. It will serve as a primary gate way for trade between China, the Middle East and Africa. In particular oil from the Middle East could be offloaded at Gwadar, which is located just outside the mouth of the Persian Gulf and transported to China through the Baluchistan province in Pakistan. Such a link would vastly cut the 12,000-kilometre route that the Middle East oil supplies must now take to reach Chinese ports.

h. Billions of dollars of coal, wind, solar and hydro energy projects will also be set up along this corridor which will add approximately 10,400 megawatts of energy to our energy starved national grid.
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i. Other important transit routes are roads and pipeline networks connecting Iran to India pipelines connecting the gas of the energy rich Central Asian states to various neighboring countries and roads connecting land locked mineral rich Afghanistan to the rest of the world.

j. PIA should re-establish more routes to the Central Asian states and Russia either directly or through code sharing increasing the people to people contact and facilitating better business ties.

k. To achieve these challenging objectives and attain this game changing status massive infrastructure will have to be developed in various areas but not limited to roads, railways infrastructure, pipeline projects and energy projects........ Global development funds such as IMF, ADB, and IDB’s of this world will have to be leveraged simultaneously with domestic and International private sector funds to band together to achieve this herculean task.

l. A cell reporting directly to the Prime minister will have to be developed under the planning commission with representatives from the finance ministry. The oil and gas ministry and the
communication ministry with highly empowered individuals otherwise this initiative will be a non-starter from its inception.

m. The last and final initiative is vital to achieving all of our other initiatives and vice versa. This is the extremely crucial initiative of increasing our exports from the current level of $25 billion to a massive $150 billion. New products, services and markets will have to be developed if we are to achieve this enormous task. Our current mix of exports will have to be substantially enhanced and cooperation and know how leveraged from across the globe.
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PILLAR VI
WATER, ENERGY AND FOOD SECURITY

1. **Introduction.** Pakistan Vision 2025 recognizes that sufficient, reliable, clean and cost-effective availability of energy, water and food – for now and the future is indispensable in ensuring sustainable economic growth and development. These key sectors have suffered historically from severe failings of integrated policy and execution. Meeting this challenge has been further complicated due to the severe impact of ongoing climate change.

2. **Objectives:**
   a. Immediate relief for critical need of energy will be our prime focus.
   b. Reduction of Transmission & Distribution losses from 20% to 10%.
   c. Indigenous source of power generation to reach over 50%.
   d. Conservation of energy.
   e. 45,000 MW by the end of 2025
   f. Reduce average cost per unit by improving generation mix

3. **Present Situation.** Biggest dilemma of this nation is 186 Million people hostage to 30 IPPs.
There is huge circular Debt

a. Paid to IPP’s June 2013: US$. 5 Billion
b. Now over-due to IPP’s: US$.3 Billion
c. Some of the IPPs earning 42% profit as per the listing of Karachi Stock Exchange
d. Govt. of Pakistan PPA policy allows 18% profit for IPP’s
e. NEPRA has never conducted a single energy audit of IPP’s and published for public eyes
f. 30 % population without electricity
g. 70 % population with 6-18 hours of load shedding.
h. No major Dams since last 45 years

4. **Recommended Strategy.** Three stage strategy; Short term, Medium and long term.

5. **First Strike.** Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Loss. Pakistan is having T&D losses of 20 %, as compared to regional standards of 7% to 10 %.

a. Before we invest more; we reduce our losses
b. No free electricity to any region/organization
c. Control theft through.
d. Good Governance & leadership
e. Introducing technology to cater for losses and corruption.
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f. Increase pay package of lower staff as Incentives. First Strike will save 10% 1,200 mw and provide additional recovery of 30 billion rupees.

g. Combining technology with good governance resulting into better recoveries and putting money back into the modernizing of the system.

5. **SECOND STRIKE** - Import energy from Regional Countries. Iran produces 64,000 MW energy and selling to most of the regional countries. Iran offered Pakistan 10,000 MW energy @ 7-11 cents. Govt has announced an agreement of 1,000 MW of energy from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (through Afghanistan) @ 9.35 cents per unit. Immediate agreements with Iran & other regional countries to import 3,600 MW at 6-11 cents. Completion period two years. By Dec 2016, further reduction of 60% load shedding.

6. **Third Strike.** Solar energy plan. Some facts about solar energy next door:-

   a. India currently producing: 2,600 MW
   b. India target by 2017: 10,000 MW
   c. India target by 2022: 20,000 MW
   d. World largest Solar Park in India: 4,000 MW
   e. Solar energy is the shortest duration project

7. **Pakistan Solar Energy plan.** Pakistan’s Solar initiative under Punjab Govt.
a. Third strike is Quaid-e-Azam Solar program in Cholistan
b. With 20,000 Acres land allocated and infrastructure, grid proximity being laid on fast track, this project total potential stays at 4,000 MW.

8. **Conclusion.** There is a matrix of national interests that exit here in Pakistan. There are four basic interests identified, Defense of Homeland, Economic Well-being, Favorable and Regional World Orders and Promotion of Values. Within these categories, we prioritized specific issues in order of importance. In the Defense of Homeland, external and internal security was identified as integral to survival, since this pertains to territorial integrity and sovereignty. Peace and Stability as well as resolution of core issues were seen as vital interests. After extensive deliberations, our class chose to also put economic well being in the category of survival, since we felt that in today's world a nation's sovereignty and integrity also largely depends on its economic health. This resonates closely with Vision 2025, which also places heavy emphasis on inclusive economic growth. Under vital issues here we put financial viability and tax reform, which is important to mobilize domestic resources, and hence augment State security. In terms of favorable world and regional orders, it is of vital interest of Pakistan to have good
relations with all the main powers. One of Pakistan's major interests is to connect proactively in the region with China and other regional organizations. Finally under promotion of values projecting Pakistan as a strong and stable country is seen as a vital interest. First policy recommendation pertains to achieving political stability and peace. In our internal security, we have to continue towards completely eradicating all militant strongholds and extend the writ of the state to every corner. The Operation needs to be augmented with political solutions in the case of FATA and Baluchistan particularly where administrative structures and arrangements need to be made to synchronize these mainstream politics and governance. Law and order needs to be restored and maintained in Karachi, as it is the economic and financial backbone of the country. We also need to insulate against additional divisive trends, such as ISIS, from seeping into our national fabric. Secondly, Electoral Reform is important for achieving political stability. The capacity building of Election Commission will help strengthen this institution so it can function in an effective manner. Increased transparency needs to be operationalized in the system, so that people cannot point fingers on the credibility of elections and so that continuity of policies can be ensured. For this, biometric identification and machine-readable ballot papers need to be implemented in the electoral process. Furthermore, there is a Parliamentary
Committee on Electoral Reform now. All stakeholders should effectively utilize this platform and this Committee should remain a regular Standing Committee until the system reaches a certain level of maturity. Democratic system needs to be fully developed with the induction of Local Government. We propose simultaneous voting for Local Government alongside Provincial and National elections so that the entire democratic system is in place simultaneously. Local Bodies need relevant resources. This must come through a Provincial Finance Commission and by delegating some taxing authority to the local level so that they can use their own resources. The Council of Common Interest should provide common guidelines for local government. The LG system can be devolved to the level of union councils. The Election Commission should complete delimitations of constituencies. These Suggestions will require relevant changes in the Constitution and legal frameworks. The Provincial Finance Commission should be mentioned in the constitution, along with the simultaneous elections of Local Bodies. Within Fed¬-Province relations these gaps, that have emerged after the 18th Amendment. For instance, the Federal Government is responsible for making international commitments but most of their implementation will depend on the Provincial Governments. The Interprovincial coordination ministry and Council of Common Interest need to be utilized more effectively
to this end. In terms of our external security and foreign policy, I'd like to first mention that no successful foreign policy can be implemented unless one's domestic house is in order, so we need to prioritize the issue of security and political stability. Pakistan should have broad based relations with Afghanistan, centred on the principles of non-interference and focusing on economic relations to boost trade, through agreements such as the Transit-Trade Agreement and energy cooperation through CASA and TAPI.