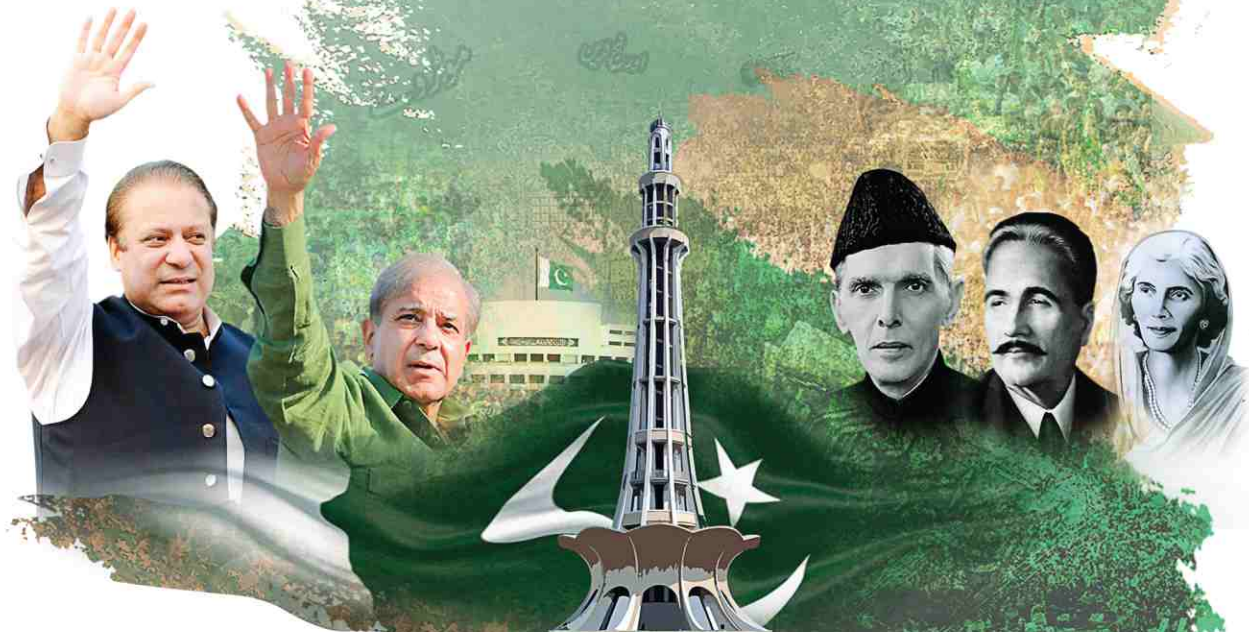


VOTE KO IZZAT DO — KHIDMAT KO VOTE DO



MANIFESTO 2018



Pakistan Muslim League (N)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Our Struggle for Sanctity of the Ballot

*“Democracy is in our blood, indeed, it is in the marrow of our bones”
Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, April 22, 1943.*

As we launch the manifesto of PML(N) for the 2018 elections, my mind goes back 25 years ago to April 1993, when I took a principled position to restore the 1973 constitution so that the supremacy of parliament and sanctity of ballot are upheld. I was advised by some that upholding this principle could be at the cost of my position of prime Minister but I had made a conscious choice that political power should flow from the principles of the Constitution, democracy and the rule of law not just political expediency.

On April 17, 1993 I addressed the nation and took the people of Pakistan into confidence on all the machinations, intrigues and conspiracies of a small coterie, a secretive cabal and a conspiratorial clique in the inner sanctums of power who, violating their oath of office, were acting as puppeteers as for these public servants felt that they alone would decide the peoples destiny rather than the elected public representatives.

Immediately after my speech, which is now part of history where I said “I will not take dictation”, the undemocratic article 58(2)B was invoked and the National Assembly dissolved through presidential diktat. However, the people of Pakistan did not agree with the powers that be and they gave a massive vote of confidence to the PML(N) in the elections.

Regrettably, our democratic journey was again cut short by a return of praetorianism and I was forced into exile from my Motherland. However, like in 1993, we fought back and resisted and then reversed undemocratic forces and their unconstitutional actions. During two successive elections in 2008 and 2013, the people of Pakistan again reposed confidence in PML(N) first bringing us back to power in the Punjab and then later nationally.

However, within a year of our assumption of office, our government was again victim to the politics of conspiracies, confrontation and conflict and, this time, the purpose was to destabilize Pakistan which was on the verge of a takeoff after we had signed the historic CPEC agreement on July 5, 2013 and the President of China, Xi Jinping was scheduled to visit Pakistan during September 14-17, 2014. Thanks to these conspiracies, the President of China could not visit as scheduled proving how detrimental the staged dharnas were to the national interest.

These conspiracies did not stop. Using the pretext of Panama papers in which I was not named, a ‘case’ was concocted, I was first disqualified as Prime Minister, then removed as the elected president of the PML(N) and in a move that has no precedent in Pakistan’s political history, all actions of mine were declared null and void and even members of my party were denied the right to take the election symbol of the PML(N) in the Senate elections held in March 2018.

Like 1993, I made it clear that for me the principles of democracy and upholding the constitution are paramount and the issue is beyond my person or my party, it is about the future of Pakistan as a federal, parliamentary, democratic, Islamic republic, where political power flows from the ballot box.

Given this context, “Vote ko izzat dou” is not just a slogan but is an article of faith for me.

The basis of this belief lies in the foundation of Pakistan and the Founding Fathers of Pakistan. Pakistan itself is a product of the democratic process. It emerged on the map of the world under the leadership of one of the greatest political leaders of the 20th century, the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah who as the head of a popular political party, the All India Muslim League, led the freedom struggle resulting in the Pakistan as a sovereign independent country on August 14, 1947 through the power of ballot. Hence, when we talk of “Vote ko izzat dou”, we are in fact reaffirming the basis of the creation of Pakistan, which came into being through the power of ballot, therefore, the sanctity of ballot has to be preserved, protected and promoted, come what may. The PML(N) is a successor party of the All India Muslim League of the Quaid-e-Azam and we owe it to the founding fathers of Pakistan to take forward this legacy of democracy, rule of law, inclusive politics, harmony, respect for rights of minorities, respect for women, rule of law and the constitution. Let us not forget that it was Madar-e-Millat, Mohtarama Fatima Jinnah the sister of the Quaid-e-Azam who took the cudgels on behalf of the people of Pakistan against the first military dictator,

and had the elections of 1965 not been rigged, Mohtarama Fatima Jinnah would have been the first elected woman President of any country and Pakistan would never have been divided since she enjoyed support both in East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

I would also like to tell my colleagues in the PML(N) and the people of Pakistan that the politics of PML(N) does not just revolve around a slogan but that slogan has substance in the struggle to build a strong Pakistan, for which we have made a solemn commitment to serve selflessly. The credit goes to the PML(N) for taking the historic decision in different areas on national security by making Pakistan a nuclear power resisting and rejecting all the pressures winning the peace in Karachi, which was troubled for decades, launching Operation Zarb-e-Azab which has helped eliminated terrorists who were holed up in FATA, laid the basis of modernization Pakistan through the introduction of Motorways and taking Pakistan forward in the 21st century through CPEC.

The destiny of Pakistan and the PML(N) is inextricably intertwined and I am grateful to my party, its dedicated workers and the people of Pakistan for standing by my through thick and thin. Pakistan is at a crossroads. Will the destiny of Pakistan be decided by a small coterie, a secretive cabal or a conspiratorial clique or the ordinary men and women of Pakistan by exercising their power of the ballot. I have full confidence that with the blessings of Almighty Allah, the people of Pakistan will again for the third time in the last 25 years support the cause which is just and righteous and which is the only way forward to build a better tomorrow for Pakistan and its teeming millions. I have full confidence that we are on the right side of history and truth will prevail and we shall certainly Overcome!

*Quaid-e-Azam Zindabad, Pakistan Zindabad
Mohammad Nawaz Sharif
Quaid, PML(N)*



“Pakistan is the pivot of the world, placed on the frontier on which the future position of the world revolves.”

*Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(Interview to American 'LIFE' Magazine, January 1948)*

Pakistan stands at the cusp of historic transition from one elected civilian government to another within the constitutional framework. The prospect of the people exercising their democratic right to elect a government of their choice can rightly be billed as historic, given the chequered political history of this country marked by many ebbs and flows.

Today, when I look at my 30-year track record of public service, I remember my abruptly terminated first term as your Chief Minister in 1997-1999, followed by over one year in various prisons across Pakistan, until I was ‘forced’ against my will to board an aircraft into exile.

For a man driven at breakneck speed, in the service of his people for two years, these were for me a miserable ordeal as valuable time was wasted.

Two and a half years later in 2003, I was diagnosed with a rare, aggressive cancer and had to be rushed from Saudi Arabia to the United States. It was a close-up encounter of Life with Death.

But even as I was rolled into the operation theater, those present will verify, that I was still only speaking of nation building; a vision that was ruthlessly disrupted.

As soon as the prognosis after surgery confirmed that the cancer had not spread to my lymph nodes, and a complete recovery was possible, I believed beyond doubt that Allah had ONLY bestowed me with a new lease of life to serve His people unto my very last breath. Through a miracle of Almighty Allah, I was returned to serve Punjab in 2008, from where I had left it; but this time, I was a cancer survivor.

People have often called me a man in a hurry. I know serving the people is a race against time, to deliver, to get things done and that has always been my top priority.

However, our effort has not been in vain. Wherever I have traveled as PML(N) President recently in different parts of Pakistan, Karachi, Mardan or Matiari, people have spoken with one voice:

They desire the same quality of honest, efficient governance so that like their fellow citizens in the Punjab, their lives can also be changed for the better.

The PML(N) led government in Punjab focused on the social sector development as a matter of priority through a broad-based reform package. The ongoing efforts for transformation of educational and health fields are aimed at empowering people through meaningful investment in uplifting their standard of living and making them agents of national development.

At the Centre, the performance of the PML(N) led governments is measurable against each target. Even the worst of our critics cannot help acknowledging the progress we have made in the realms of energy, economy and extremism.

On the energy front, the government has added a total of 11,000 MW to the national grid during the last five years, supplementing our generation capacity of 18,000 MW that was developed over the last 66 years. With it, the dark days of load-shedding will be behind us very soon.

In the economic realm, Pakistan has achieved a growth rate of 5.8 percent during the FY 2017-18 - the highest in the last 13 years, plus the lowest inflation in Pakistan’s history – less than 4%. Despite challenges, the economy remains stable, and resilient, poised for an upward growth trajectory in years to come.

What the Quaid-e-Azam envisioned 70 years ago is being realized today in the form of CPEC and Pakistan’s pivotal role in regional connectivity. We launched CPEC in 2013 and, Inshallah, we shall complete CPEC ensuring its fruits benefit all of Pakistan.

All of you know there are some things I never compromised on, since these are sacred to my core values: selfless service to the people, especially caring for the common man, selection on merit, zero tolerance for corruption, and protecting and promoting the interests of Pakistan.

The Manifesto 2018 of Pakistan Muslim League(N) aims to ensure that the voices of people from across the country are heard, their issues highlighted and solutions provided. The consultative process was a bottom up approach, starting at the local level, making this a representative document of what the people of Pakistan expect from the largest national and democratic party of Pakistan.

From the desire for a good life of the people of Matiari district in Sindh, to the aspiring youth of Mardan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and from the spirited residents of Lahore to the hopeful people of Loralai in Balochistan; this document is not just a manifestation of the aspirations of the people of Pakistan but a promise which only the Pakistan Muslim League(N) can deliver on.

If, by the Grace of the Almighty, the PML(N) is victorious, we shall extend our ability and energy to all our provinces equally, so that the country achieves good governance and raising our beloved motherland to the heights of glory as envisaged by our Founding Fathers, Allama Iqbal and the Quaid-e-Azam, as well as the Madar-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah.

As you all have known me since the 1990s, my life is an open book. I have been a fighter all my life: Fighting cancer, fighting corruption, fighting qabza mafias, fighting false allegations, fighting for inter-institutional harmony.

I am now ready for the biggest fight of my life on July 25, the fight for Pakistan and all its people, to build a better tomorrow so that you and your children can live in peace and prosperity, Inshallah, building democracy through the power of the ballot.

*Quaid-e-Azam Zindabad, Pakistan Zindabad
Mohammad Shehbaz Sharif
President, PML(N)*



Preamble

PML(N) Manifesto 2018 encompasses the party's vision to ensure the prosperity of Pakistan.

PML(N) government took the reins of the country at a turbulent time. In 2013, the PML(N) inherited an economy that was in shambles, a security situation that was untenable, and a power shortage that was almost insurmountable. Through visionary ideas translated into bold initiatives and hard work, the PML(N) government has not only steered the ship away from the wreck, but also set a new direction of growth, prosperity, security and strengthened democracy.

Significant steps were taken by the PML(N) leadership to leverage Pakistan's geographic location in the form of CPEC, which has heralded an unprecedented level of investment in Pakistan's economy, and provides the foundation for transforming Pakistan into a pivotal economic player, in fact, the hub of connectivity in Asia. Two of the biggest issues of the 2013 Elections are no longer there. The power shortage has drastically reduced and load shedding is no longer the crisis it once was. Through the brave sacrifices of the valiant armed forces, the paramilitary forces and Police of Pakistan, and the political support of the PML(N), the security situation of Pakistan in 2018 has vastly improved.

While continued growth and infrastructural development are and will remain central tenets of the PML(N)'s mission, the achievements of the previous five years have helped the country come out of a debilitating decline based on an outmoded status quo. This can now allow for similar prioritization to be allocated to the many other pressing emergencies of education/human development, water scarcity/food security, and most importantly, alleviating poverty and improving the lives of the common man.

Pakistan Muslim League (N) wishes to respond to modern challenges by unleashing world class innovative infrastructure capable of bolstering sustainable economic growth, strengthening national security, governance and democratic institutions and putting human development first in order to protect and empower every single citizen of Pakistan.

PML(N) aims to bring about an agro-industrial revolution to transform the economic landscape of Pakistan into one that promises a myriad of employment opportunities and a secure future for the youth of Pakistan, who are the majority of our population.

PML(N) has been successful in laying down the foundations of a prosperous Pakistan. The re-election of the PML(N) government is essential for our efforts to bear fruit. A change in government would mean the loss of continuity in the political will and vision to carry forward the transformative projects geared towards the welfare of the people. As all opinion surveys show, the PML(N) commands the support of the majority of Pakistanis, due to its unwavering commitment to democracy and development. InshaAllah, this reality will find resonance in the sentiments of the people expressed through the power of the ballot on July 25!

Sustainable Economic Growth



Economy: Unleashing Employment through Growth

Sustained and inclusive economic growth provides equal opportunities to citizens and improves their standard of living. In 2013, the PML(N) inherited an economy on the verge of bankruptcy. The economy was crippled with a severe energy crisis, debilitating law and order situation, and major infrastructure bottlenecks. Industrial and agriculture growth was at an all-time low. The already declining services sector was negatively impacted. Unemployment was at an all-time high.

The PML(N) government took these issues head on. In the past five years, economic growth has been maintained at approximately 5%, inflation is lower than 4% and CPEC has set Pakistan on a new economic trajectory by bringing in \$60B worth of investment. Pakistan is being categorized among the fastest

emerging economies and is currently the 25th largest economy of the world in Purchasing Power Parity terms. The PML(N) government has unleashed an unprecedented pro-poor growth supported by a world-class infrastructure.

The continuity of the PML(N) economic agenda is the key to future sustained growth and prosperity for a common man. After successfully turning around Pakistan's economy and providing a foundation of modern infrastructure, we will focus on fostering a culture of innovation, competitive advantage, reducing regulatory burden and providing financial markets a boost to create a world class economy. We shall continue to harness the capacity of citizens and to engage in enterprise formation in order to generate a growth process for the people, and by the people.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Achieved resounding growth without inflation

- Maintained approximately 5% economic growth, reaching 5.79% in 2018
- Expanded the economy by more than 50% from Rs.22,385B to Rs. 34,396B
- Reduced budget deficit from 8.2% of the GDP in 2012-13 to 4.6% in 2015-16
- Reduced average inflation to below 4%

Unleashed development

- Emerged as the 8th fastest growing nation in exports
- Increased industrial growth from 1.2% to 5.13%
- Enhanced development spending from Rs.1.3T to Rs.3T
- Increased BISP funding about threefold from Rs. 40B to Rs. 115B
- Grew large-scale manufacturing sector from 0.32% to 4.2%
- Increased growth in the services sector from 3.6% to 5.1%
- Increased companies incorporated per year from 3,900 to 8,500
- Increased foreign remittances from \$13.9B to approximately \$20B
- Doubled the capital invested in the Pakistan Stock Exchange

Attracted investments for infrastructure

- Initiated power and infrastructure projects with an investment of \$223B in the last five years, as compared to \$140B during 2008-13
- Launched game-changing CPEC projects with an investment of \$60B
- Projects worth \$30B have already been initiated

Improved efficiency of State Owned Enterprises

- Set up 1,000 km of South North pipeline and established two LNG regasification terminals in a record time through public sector gas companies
- Produced record profits in OGDC and PPL from oil exploration
- Liquidated shares of UBL, HBL and PPL to the private sector (with UBL and HBL rated as Best Equity Transactions in Asia for 2014 and 2015 respectively)

Enhanced access to credit

- Enhanced average private sector credit from Rs. 96B to Rs. 457B
- Increased agriculture credit by 200%
- Developed National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) for the poor, and improved access to finance for micro, small and rural enterprises
- Enacted Credit Bureau Act and Secured Transaction Act to provide framework for establishment of a moveable assets collateral registry in order to enable SMEs to obtain credit against their moveable assets

PROMISE 2018-2023

Aspire for economic transformation

- Raise the annual GDP growth rate to an average of over 7%
- Increase investment to GDP ratio to 22 - 25%
- Reduce budget deficit below an average of 4% of the GDP
- Achieve an average industrial growth rate of 8%- 10%
- Reduce input costs & rationalize import tariff of industrial raw materials
- Develop special economic zones to boost industrial production
- Grow exports by over 15% every year
- Rationalize tariff structure to remove anti-export bias
- Improve the infrastructure for domestic commerce in wholesale and retail sectors by developing business centers and markets
- Harness the opportunity of CPEC projects to enhance access to domestic and international markets
- Create jobs for 2M new entrants into the job market every year

Expand scope of investments

- Strengthen public investment management system with the aim of increasing productivity and crowding-in private investments
- Limit public sector investments to nationally important projects
- Reform development budgeting system to make investments effective, improve service delivery, and attract private sector
- Continue economic support packages to boost exports
- Scale-up Prime Minister's interest free loan program
- Strengthen pension and mutual funds markets for investments

Provide universal access to credit

- Develop capital and bond markets to meet business needs
- Strengthen micro-finance and mobile banking to increase access to credit
- Open debt markets for foreign remittances to increase returns on savings for overseas Pakistanis
- Promote financial education to enhance savings, deposits and build avenues for investments
- Develop a secondary market for corporate and government bonds
- Develop mortgage industry to overcome housing shortages
- Design incentives and a regulatory framework enabling global private equity firms to set up in Pakistan

Minimize losses in State Owned Enterprises

- Decrease annual loss of >Rs. 500B incurred by the SOEs to zero
- Redefine a new model for managing SOEs including legal clarification of relationship between Ministries and the SOEs
- Develop an IT based monitoring & evaluation system to provide operational & financial information of SOEs on a real-time basis
- Develop an oversight board of SOEs
- Introduce private equity and private operational management mechanism in a select number of SOEs
- Pursue privatization of DISCOs and other loss making entities where the potential for growth is unlikely
- Complete the process of revival of PIA and Pakistan Railways
- Implement ML-1 corridor for making Pakistan Railways an integral part of the trade corridor



Structure of Economy: Prosperity and Protection of the Poor

It is the fundamental duty of the state to protect the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. PML(N) has assiduously worked towards unconditional and unbiased inclusion of these sections of society in its agenda of social protection and economic empowerment. PML(N)'s initial focus has been to safeguard people against risks associated with poverty, improve their living standards, and bring them on par with other citizens. PML(N) has not only strengthened and improved the existing social safety programs but has also started new sustainable initiatives backed by political and financial support.

PML(N) is committed to a radical agenda of poor-centric economic transformation and social protection in its next tenure. Our government would expand all sustainable welfare programs across the country, and will facilitate economic and financial inclusion of all vulnerable groups.

The cornerstone of PML(N)'s next economic agenda is to create mass employment through active labor policies, and unleash entrepreneurship through microcredit and enterprise programs. Innovation centers, incubators and accelerators will be setup around strong SME clusters. The promising disadvantaged youth will be scouted and groomed into the next generation of entrepreneurs. Poor landless farmers will be given 5-acre land parcels to launch their agriculture ventures. Millions of interest-free loans will be granted to the deserving. Over two million low-medium skilled workers would be placed in the job market by unleashing a housing and construction revolution. An economic framework that transforms the lives of the poor would constitute the structure of economy in PML(N)'s next term.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Protected the Poor:

- Expanded the BISP unconditional cash transfer program for women living under extreme poverty from approximately 3.2 million to 5.5 million households
- Increased the funding for BISP from Rs. 40 billion to Rs. 115 billion
- Provided comprehensive coverage against catastrophic illnesses to more than 3 million people across 44 districts living in abject poverty under the Prime Minister National Health Program
- Granted Rs. 2,000 per month to more than 90,000 people with disabilities under the "Khidmat Card" program

Mainstreamed the Vulnerable:

- Enrolled 2 million BISP beneficiary children in schools through a stipend program across 50 districts
- Provided 500,000 school girls with stipend of Rs.1000 / month in 16 Punjab districts through Khadim-e-Punjab Zavar-e-Taleem Program
- Granted PEEF scholarships to about 350,000 students through an endowment fund of Rs. 17 billion
- Disbursed Rs. 45 billion in small loans to more than 2 million families through Chief Minister of Punjab's Self-Employment Scheme
- Disbursed PKR 10 billion in interest free loans to about 450,000 poor beneficiaries
- Transferred cash stipends to 90,000 children working in brick kilns conditional upon school attendance
- Established "Sheher-e-Khamoshan" graveyards in for major cities of Pakistan

Reformed Service Delivery in Punjab

- Consolidated all welfare programs under 'Punjab Social Protection Authority' created

PROMISE 2018-2023

Leave no one behind:

- Scale universally existing welfare programs for poverty alleviation and provision of education and healthcare
- Eliminate poverty by 2030

Enable enterprise creation and employment

- Distribute millions of acres of state-owned land in 5-acre packages to landless tenants
- Scout for young entrepreneurs in disadvantaged communities through business plan competitions
- Setup incubation centers and accelerator programs
- Establish Common Facilities Centers (CFCs) for start-ups in towns with small-scale manufacturing clusters
- Provide support services through an online platform
- Generate mass employment through housing and construction industry by reforming the mortgage and foreclosure laws

Make risk capital available

- Establish a mutual bank, and use multi-phased Participation Term Certificates (PTCs) to finance a Business Support Fund (BSF)
- Transform existing funds into venture capital funds
- Develop a network of angel investors and provide start-up financing in public-private partnership
- Provide interest free loans to more than 2 million deserving entrepreneurs and small/landless farmers
- Disburse loans and stipends to at least 2 million people with disabilities and special needs

Impart technical training

- Assess demand and skills required by local businesses through private sector led boards of training centers
- Train 2 million people in skills required for entrepreneurship and demanded by industry
- Integrate technical and vocational education into formal education systems
- Establish Technology University in Rasul, District Gujrat
- Upgrade TVET institutes to international standards

Place in local markets

- Establish a job placement and vocational counseling services to link labor to potential employers
- Leverage the online portal for job placement and enrollment in incubators

Taxation: Financing Development

An effective taxation system is the foundation of any booming economy. In order to pursue development projects, the government needs to have the necessary resources to finance them. In 2013, when PML(N) took office, the economy was in shambles. There was a dire need to bolster revenue generation in order to inject money into the economy. PML(N) took the issue head on and, towards the end of its term, both FBR revenue and tax base were doubled.

Building upon the success in the previous tenure, PML(N) wishes to bolster tax revenue by mechanizing and integrating tax collection processes and decreasing tax rates to widen the tax base. PML(N) envisions a Pakistan with the capital necessary to bring the poor out of poverty and improve the standard of living of the common man.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Initiated unprecedented tax reforms

- Doubled revenue collection of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) from Rs. 1.9T to approximately Rs. 3.9T
- Raised tax to GDP ratio from 9% to 13%
- Expanded the tax base from 700,000 to 1.4M filers
- Introduced an asset declaration scheme which led to benefits worth billions of dollar in:
 - Foreign reserves increase
 - Tax revenue generation
 - Documentation of assets (local and foreign)
 - Broadening of the tax base
- Signed multilateral convention to tackle tax evasion
- Eliminated SRO culture by taking away the power from the Federal Government and giving it to the Parliament
- Decreased the maximum individual tax rate from 30% to 15%
- Increased the minimum tax threshold from Rs. 0.4M to Rs. 1.2M per year
- Decreased corporate tax rate from 35% to 30%
- Enacted the Prohibition of Benami Transaction law
- Adopted CNIC number as the NTN number
- Published parliamentarian and tax payer directory
- Enabled payment of taxes online, through the cell phone and ATM, through any bank in the country
- Strengthened the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism by making the decision binding on both parties
- Established Queue Management System for elimination of the discretionary system for sales tax refunds

PROMISE 2018-2023

- Launched IRIS – an integrated, end-to-end system covering all business processes of income tax and sales tax
- Set up WEBOC for simplified customs processes which has 80,000 registered users with 24/7 availability

Continue tax reforms

- Increase the tax to GDP ratio from 13% to 16%
- Lower corporate tax rate to 25% by 2023
- Double the already expanded revenue of FBR from Rs. 3.9T to Rs. 7.8T by 2023
- Operationalize National Single Window, reducing time and trade costs and bringing over 20 government departments under one window
- Establish Directorate for Immovable Property to stop under-declaration of immovable assets
- Establish online connectivity within provinces for automatic business registration for taxpayers
- Introduce electronic real-time data exchange to check mis-declaration and under-invoicing for imports
- Process financial information of taxpayers received from other jurisdictions through OECD
- Develop a Risk Management System for a fair and effective audit selection
- Complete the Integrated Transit Trade Management System (ITTMS) at Torkham, Wagha and Chamman borders with modern trade facilities to reduce dwell times and enhance regional economic integration



Tax

CPEC: The Game Changer

Marred by a dire security and energy situation in the country, foreign investors' confidence in Pakistan was at an all time low in 2013. A massive influx of investment was urgently needed to boost the economy and develop the much needed infrastructure. In this backdrop, China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative provided a game-changing economic opportunity for Pakistan. The PML(N) government made it possible for Pakistan to become a significant part of OBOR through the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which represented a paradigm shift in Pak-China geo-strategic relationship.

CPEC's initial focus has been on cooperation in mega energy, transport infrastructure, and port (Gwadar) projects. The PML(N) government has initiated early harvest projects worth \$30B in collaboration with the Chinese government. Several of these projects have been completed, and many others are set to be commercialized during the next term.

The PML(N) government would leverage the world-class CPEC infrastructure to unleash rapid economic growth, new business creation, and mass employment in its next term. Globally competitive industrial clusters would be seeded along the length of the corridor based upon indigenous resources, next generation technologies, and innovation. Special focus would be afforded to employment-intensive and export-oriented industries.

There are a number of industrial clusters which are not economically viable in China because of high labor and total factor input costs. The PML(N) government would develop a strong incentives package to attract and host these clusters in Pakistan. Our government would actively facilitate business-to-business linkages between the Chinese financial sector, Chinese industries, and Pakistani entrepreneurs. The availability of risk capital for new business creation would be assured in coordination with the Chinese government and banks.

PML(N) will transform Pakistan into a robust export-based industrial and commercial hub. We will revolutionize Pakistan into the world's 20th largest economy by 2030.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Generated employment

- Focused CPEC on labor intensive schemes requiring civil works and construction, such as power projects, ports and highway infrastructure
- Created tens of thousands of medium to low skilled jobs for indigenous labor
- Enhanced labor skills through vocational training

Built development infrastructure

- Implemented a sub-set of 23 projects worth over \$27B in:
 - Energy
 - Infrastructure
 - Communication
- Started 15 projects, worth over \$19B, in the energy sector and road/highway infrastructure scheduled to be completed in 2019
- Completed multibillion dollar power plants such as Port Qasim and Sahiwal coal-fired plants in record time

Refocused economic growth in less developed areas

- Developed CPEC projects in less developed areas, for example, Gwadar East Bay Expressway, New Gwadar Airport, Bostan Industrial Zone, and Gwadar university
- Invested in mining and power projects in Thar
- Inaugurated optical fiber infrastructure project between Khunjerab Pass and Rawalpindi
- Developed a network of highways and motorways along the Eastern and Western alignments
- Kicked off trade activities along the corridor - for example the first trade caravan containing over a 100 Chinese containers transited from Sust port to Gwadar port

PROMISE 2018-2023

Unleash businesses

- Provide technical and vocational training, and create at least 100,000 - 200,000 jobs
- Establish innovation centers and incubators along the corridor
- Launch 9 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to host competitive Industrial base
- Encourage Small-to-Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through collaborations and joint ventures
- Ensure the availability of risk capital
- Create an enabling environment for exits in capital markets

Seed and strengthen new clusters

- Collaborate globally to establish a strong IT cluster along the CPEC corridor, supported by IT parks, and IT focused corporations and SMEs
- Attract innovation and investments in the value added agriculture sector and market agricultural products globally, especially in China
- Develop domestic and cross-border tourism sector, including coastal and mountain tourism
- Establish the value added fisheries and maritime sector on modern lines

Expedite completion of long-term CPEC plan

- Enhance connectivity through an integrated transport corridor comprising a web of highways, air passages, ports and railway infrastructure
- Expedite development and consolidation of Gwadar city and port, in line with the Gwadar City master plan
- Ensure timely completion of all power generation projects
- Incentivize investments in power transmission and distribution systems
- Integrate CPEC infrastructure projects with other regional connectivity initiatives, such as Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC)



Agriculture: Efficiency and Value Addition — the Pathway to Farmers' Prosperity

Since 2010, the agriculture growth rate in Pakistan has faced serious challenges due to a slump in the global commodity prices, which put a strain on the income and the quality of life of farmers. The PML(N) government was successful in arresting the decline in farmers' productivity, primarily by providing a Kissan Package of Rs. 341B. This package included interventions that directly supported farmers at every level and pushed the agriculture growth rate up to a 13-year high of 3.8% during 2017-18. The aforementioned growth and productivity created a far-reaching impact on the lives of 42% Pakistanis directly employed in the agriculture sector. The strengthening of agriculture sector has safeguarded food security, and created a considerable trade surplus of essential food commodities like wheat and sugar.

In the next tenure, PML(N) will continue the transition the agriculture sector towards value-addition and yield productivity. For farmers, this will translate into generating more income from the same area of land and quantum of water. By 2023, we will double the income of farmers, improve their living standards, and guarantee a hunger-free Pakistan.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Revived agriculture sector growth

- Expanded the agriculture economy by 3.8% during 2017-18 (highest in the past 13 years)
- Provided a "Kissan Package" of Rs. 341B including:
 - Direct cash transfers of Rs. 32B to 1.6M farmers
 - Power subsidy of Rs. 12B through tariff reduction
 - Massive subsidies on fertilizers
 - Tax relief on import and sale of farm machinery
 - Increase in agriculture credit to farmers with small landholdings
 - Market access support

Encouraged research based interventions

- Upgraded research institutes, equipped labs and allocated resources for demand-driven research
- Adopted evidence-based initiatives on olive cultivation, water use efficiency, agricultural education and use of ICT to improve food security

Supported small farmers

- Increased yield and productivity by giving 7,000 laser levelers and 110,000 mobile phones to increase effectiveness of agriculture practices through farmer education
- Covered 43,388 acres of land with high efficiency irrigation systems such as drip irrigation and sprinkler systems
- Established 9,000 medical kit mounted motorcycles, 347 mobile veterinary dispensaries, 44 mobile veterinary laboratories and 9 mobile training schools to support the health and wellbeing of subsistence livestock in 26,000 villages of Punjab

Increased access to agriculture credit

- Increased agriculture credit disbursement from Rs. 336B to around Rs. 1,000B
- Created a database of 8M livestock farmers in Punjab and linked them to branchless banking products with regulatory and compliance support from SBP

Strengthened legislative and policy framework

- Amended the Seed Act 1976 and introduced the Plant Breeders Right Act to enhance crop variety
- Developed the first ever National Food Security Policy

PROMISE 2018-2023

Promote value addition in agriculture

- Promote crop diversification that leads to value addition
- Seed value-added clusters in agriculture industrial parks that provide grading, packaging and processing facilities, as well as biotechnology and info-tech support
- Increase support for value-addition in the livestock sector:
- Improve breeds and control diseases
- Give special attention to fodder crops and animal feeds
- Review policy of capping milk and meat prices, while taking steps to protect against price escalations
- Scale-up "Olive Cluster" model across Pakistan and include more commodities such as fruits, nuts, vegetables, spices, medicinal plants, cotton, rice, oilseeds, flowers, milk, beef, mutton, etc.

Increase productivity

- Increase water use efficiency through lining water courses and installing more efficient/productive irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation
- Invest 1% of agriculture sector's GDP in research
- Ensure dissemination of research results and products, such as seeds and newer varieties, to farmers
- Utilize foreign investments to modernize agriculture
- Establish input industries and improve/increase cultivable land

Support farmers

- Provide a farmer support package to assist the sector's transition into value-added crops and industrial footprint
- Reduce cost of inputs by increasing domestic production and improving terms of trade
- Reform market laws to eliminate exploitation of farmers, and ensure a fair and competitive agriculture marketplace
- Expand service delivery setup for subsistence livestock farmers from Punjab to all provinces
- Ensure fair and timely payment to sugarcane farmers
- Ensure farmers have access to quality inputs, by enforcing truth-in-label mechanisms in seeds and chemicals

Increase funding and access to credit

- Offer fiscal incentives, double liquidity flow and increase credit disbursement to farmers
- Maintain equity in financial disbursements across agricultural sub-sectors and farmers (large vs. small)
- Protect against cyclical food price fluctuations by setting up Food Stabilization Funds (FSFs), which would deploy fiscal, financial and market strategies to stabilize food price



Information Technology: Digitizing Pakistan

Since 2013, the PML(N) government has successfully leveraged cutting edge Information Technology (IT) to transform the model of public governance and accelerate economic growth. In the last five years, IT adoption by the government has created tremendous ease for the citizens to interact with public services. Additionally, the IT industry grew by more than three times, and several key functions and processes of the government were digitally transformed.

In the next tenure, the PML(N) aims to make IT a key driver for Pakistan's economic growth. Increasing the use of IT as a tool for governance and citizen services and through support to the industry, the PML(N) aims to improve Pakistan's ranking in The Global Competitiveness Index for technological readiness from 111 to top 50 countries. We will build on six key principles to make Pakistan a leading global IT hub: Education, Engagement, Empowerment, Economy, Entrepreneurship and Employment. In the next five years, PML(N) will prepare Pakistan for the 4th industrial revolution and unleash the potential of the IT industry.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Supported the IT industry

- Launched the National Digital Policy 2018 and the Punjab IT Policy 2018
- Extended IT export tax holiday till 2025
- Gave 5% cash reward on IT exports
- Reduced sales tax on IT-enabled services to 5% within federal areas
- Enabled commercial loans at preferential rates
- Enhanced infrastructure for IT industry by developing technology and knowledge parks

Facilitated citizens e-governance

- Established e-Khidmat Markaz, providing 20 key government services under one roof
- Established Police e-Khidmat Centers in all Punjab districts
- Introduced e-Stamping for payment of stamp duty
- Collected feedback from 23M citizens through Citizen Feedback Monitoring Program (CFMP)
- Digitally transformed land revenue system
- Automated Criminal Record office and computerized all police stations in Punjab
- Verified attendance of doctors & paramedics through biometric attendance system
- Supervised health, education, agriculture, livestock and irrigation field staff using ICT tools
- Improved geographical coverage of vaccinators from 22% to 92% through eVaccs
- Compiled monthly monitoring feedback from over 52,000 schools for evidence based performance management
- Established Citizen Contact Center to run helplines for several government departments

Encouraged IT-based entrepreneurship & research

- Established startup incubators in Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta that have produced over 300 high-tech startups, valued over \$70M
- Established Excellence Centers for IoT, Big Data, Robotics and Cyber Security
- Established world-class IT Universities in Lahore and Rahim Yar Khan

Reduced the digital divide

- Launched China-Pakistan Fibre Optic Project, costing \$44M, to bolster Pakistan's internet connectivity
- Launched 3G and 4G platforms to substantially enhance the penetration of high speed telephony and internet services
- Distributed 425,000 laptops among students on merit
- Established CM's e-Rozgaar centers across Punjab, which enabled recent graduates to freelance
- Formed 21 e-Libraries in Punjab to utilize an online knowledge base comprising of millions of resources
- Installed Wi-Fi hotspots in big cities of Punjab
- Digitized textbooks and provided tablets in schools
- Took lead in withdrawing the broadband tax in Punjab

PROMISE 2018-2023

Unleash the IT industry

- Increase the size of the IT industry from \$3.1B to \$10B
- Increase jobs for IT skilled workers from 300,000 to 1M
- Develop dedicated SEZs and industrial cities for IT, giving tax breaks and exemptions in export duties
- Construct technology parks throughout Pakistan
- Promote e-commerce and m-commerce
- Implement policies to expand mobile and digital payments

Expand e-governance and citizen centric services

- Make all government services "Digital First", making government paperless and enabling digital access of services
- Expand IT-led reforms in land revenue records, police systems and stamp papers across Pakistan
- Enable digital and mobile payments for all government receipts, taxes, fees, levies, salaries and pensions
- Implement e-procurement across government departments
- Introduce Safe City Project in all major cities
- Establish citizen facilitation centers in every tehsil
- Move all citizen credentials and documents to a unified digital platform, backed by blockchain, for ready access and authentication
- Establish a single country-wide digital platform for all citizen related government services

Expand support for IT entrepreneurship

- Increase Venture Capital and Private Equity (VCPE) investments to 1% of GDP, and make Pakistan the regional hub of IT entrepreneurship
- Increase the capitalization of Startup Venture Fund from Rs. 1B to Rs. 5B
- Expand startup incubators via private sector help
- Promote hi-tech startups via legislation and policies

Bridge the digital divide

- Double the access to affordable broadband
- Bridge the gender digital divide with a focus on enhancing participation and inclusion of women in ICT eco-system
- Establish e-Libraries in every Tehsil
- Expand e-Rozgaar centers to all public universities
- Expand the laptop scheme across Pakistan
- Introduce financing scheme to ensure all students in public universities have access to laptops
- Provide tablets and digital learning tools in schools
- Scale up free public Wi-Fi hotspots to all major cities



Youth and Leadership: Jump - Starting Entrepreneurship

With a population of 207.77M (Urban 75.58M and Rural 132.2M), Pakistan is projected to be the 4th most populous country in the world by 2050. 60% of this population is below the age of 35 years. The potential of this demographic dividend – if harnessed effectively – could play a vital role in national progress and development.

In 2013, PML(N) took office while the country was in an economic turmoil. Massive unemployment had plagued the nation. Millions of young men and women entering the labor market were disillusioned due to a dearth of employment opportunities. In these difficult times, PML(N) focused on unleashing entrepreneurship and building technical skills through the PM's Youth Program which provided scholarships, laptops, internships and business start-up loans.

with the job market are the central tenets of harnessing the youth potential. The PML(N) government has invested heavily in the aforementioned three areas. In Punjab alone, Rs. 42B have been disbursed to 2.3M beneficiaries in interest free loans. A wide array of high quality skills training programs have been developed indigenously and with foreign collaborations, and 2M young men and women have been trained. PML(N) has developed an efficient labor market portal to place the graduates of vocational training programs.

PML(N) aspires to create a launch pad for the youth to simultaneously become producers (as entrepreneurs) and consumers (as productive workers) of jobs. PML(N) envisions a youth that would drive Pakistan into new economic and social horizons.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Created employment opportunities

- Disbursed Rs. 42B under Chief Minister Self Employment Scheme to 2.3M beneficiaries; the default rate on loan has been 0.01%
- Created new businesses by disbursing approximately 273,000 business loans through Prime Minister Interest Free Loan Scheme and Prime Minister Youth Business Loan Scheme

Increased supply of skilled labor

- Imparted vocational skills training to 2M young people through TEVTA, PSDF and PVTC, towards increasing their employability
- Set up Punjab Tianjin Technology University, the first ever technology university in the country, geared towards training students for specialized jobs
- Guaranteed 100,000 apprenticeship positions through youth training and skills development program
- Expanded industries registration by 80% and initiated 2,439 apprenticeship programs between 2013-18

Developed labor marketplace

- Established an online job portal to connect people to an updated labor market information system with 373,000 job seekers and 33,300 prospective employers

Fostered team work and leadership through sports

- Inaugurated Pakistan Super League to develop local talent
- Established Endowment Fund worth Rs.1.3B to support and prepare 6,000 high performing athletes
- Set up 280 sports facilities across Pakistan
- Constructed boxing gymnasiums and swimming complex that meets Olympic standards
- Increased Punjab's sports budget by 480%
- Initiated the Punjab Youth Internship Program whose beneficiaries are 10,000
- Initiated 50 stadiums and gymnasiums

PROMISE 2018-2023

Provide sustainable livelihood

- Provide credit to community banks and incentivize them to provide funding to entrepreneurial ventures
- Create youth entrepreneurship ecosystem at provincial and district level under National Youth Council
- Create low-medium skilled jobs in a diversified and value added agriculture sector
- Develop medium-high skilled jobs in the IT sector through national programs such as e-Rozgaar, which promotes software industry and encourages freelancing
- Maximize export of highly skilled workforce
- Generate employment by unleashing the housing sector
- Create jobs by curbing illegal settlements and paying workers to construct their own houses

Develop relevant skills

- Extend technical training opportunities to 3M people
- Create 200,000 apprenticeship positions for skill development in collaboration with 5,000 companies
- Modernize training systems by using technology to ensure a high caliber work force
- Provide stipends to school going kids of workers to ensure greater access to education

Increase youth representation in democratic forums

- Ensure youth representation in National and Provincial Assemblies, and local bodies
- Formation of National and Provincial Youth Commission with its presence at the Provincial, Districts, Tehsil, and Union council (UC) levels

Enhance sports infrastructure

- Establish 250 new stadiums and 50 AstroTurfs
- Build sports academies at all levels
- Introduce sports programs in all educational institutes



New business creation, large scale job creation, and skills aligned

Tourism: Brand Pakistan

PML(N) recognizes the immense untapped economic potential of the tourism and hospitality sector. Tourism plays a key role in socio-economic progress through creation of jobs, enterprise, infrastructure development, and foreign exchange earnings. In the past, one of the major reasons Pakistan has been unable to harness its full potential has been the volatile security situation of the country. Since assuming office in 2013, PML(N)'s counter-terrorism initiatives have stabilized the law and order situation. PML(N) intends to take aggressive steps in marketing Pakistan as a key tourist destination and invest in creating areas of tourist excellence.

By 2023, Pakistan has the potential to become one of the best tourist destinations in Asia and convert its tourism industry into a \$10B one, significantly fueling GDP growth, generating much needed foreign exchange, and creating millions of local jobs.

In the next tenure, PML(N) aspires to create hotspots of tourism that reel in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and stir economic growth. In order to make this dream a reality, PML(N) will focus on marketing Pakistan as an open-for-all tourist getaway.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Increased inflow

- Increased international tourist arrivals to 1.75M
- Expanded domestic tourism to 38.3M tourists

Improved accessibility

- Established motorway networks throughout the country to increase accessibility to tourism destinations
- Improved the modern intercity transport system to better the quality of tourist services
- Introduced Lahore Sightseeing Double Decker Bus Service, Metro Bus (in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) and upcoming Orange Train to broaden the tourist network

Stimulated demand

- Renovated cultural and religious landmarks across Punjab in collaboration with the World Bank Group (WBG) with a total project cost of USD 55M
- Organized Cholistan Jeep Rally, and similar motor sports events to promote sports tourism in the country
- Bolstered religious tourism by developing infrastructural facilities at important Sikh sites
- Rebranded Soon Valley as an eco-friendly tourist destination
- Renovated Pakistan's only chairlift and cable car at Patriata to improve tourist experience
- Launched food streets in various cities to promote culinary tourism

PROMISE 2018-2023

Open Pakistan to the world

- Create a world class National Tourism Digital Directory to increase ease of access to information to tourists
- Establishment of National Tourism Authority with representatives across various ministries
- Expand visa on arrival process for tourists/businessmen from select countries
- Upgrade Skardu Airport to international status

Scale infrastructure

- Maintain and restore all national heritage sites
- Develop tourism resources in both the Northern and coastal regions of Pakistan
- Enable small and medium sized enterprise investment to kick start development in potential tourist centers
- Develop an equitable and transparent process for asset and land leasing
- Development international standard infrastructure at religious tourist sites

Rebrand Pakistan

- Improve Pakistan's ranking to the top 50 on tourism and competitiveness index
- Encourage the world to visit and do business in Pakistan through high profile international campaigns
- Promote a culture of prioritizing visits to local tourist resorts
- Capitalize on the opportunities provided by CPEC to encourage Chinese tourism



World-Class Infrastructure



Electricity: More Power to the Poor!

Power energizes growth and economic transformation. By the middle of 2013, Pakistan presented a picture of gloom and darkness characterized by 12-14 hours of load shedding in the urban areas, and 14-18 hours of power outages in the rural settings. Common citizens faced extreme hardship because of the breakdown of essential services in settings such as hospitals and schools. Amidst power riots, small commercial enterprises went out of business, industrial clusters lost competitiveness and agriculture its productivity, leading to mass unemployment and bankruptcies.

At this juncture, PML(N) committed itself to the vision of a "Roshan Pakistan". By the end of its term (2013-18), PML(N) eradicated the menace of load shedding by adding over 11,000 MW of electricity, and reduced the average cost of power generation by investing in cheaper fuel sources such as LNG, coal and hydro, and shutting down inefficient furnace oil plants. Simultaneously, the transmission and distribution choke points were improved by investing in the infrastructure, and attempts were made to improve system-wide efficiency by linking load-shedding with feeder-level losses and theft. PML(N) embarked on the journey to reduce the carbon footprint by increasing the share of green energy (wind, solar, biogas) from 0.5% to 5%.

In its next term (2018-23), PML(N) would transition Pakistan from sufficiency to breakthrough efficiency, affordability and sustainability. The access to power would be expanded universally through innovative on-grid and off-grid solutions. No poor would be left behind. Targeted subsidies, concessional agricultural tariffs, and creative financing models would be deployed to empower the poor. A balanced portfolio of green energy and indigenous resources would be created to ensure sustainability and decrease the economic burden of illness and environmental degradation. The cost of electricity would be dramatically decreased through retiring and replacing inefficient plants, reverse tariff bidding, smart metering, and devolving accountability in an open access and competitive market place. Common man would sit at the epicenter of this energy revolution enjoying power and prosperity.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

More Power to the Poor:

- Provided Rs. 125 B in power subsidy to the poor in 2018
- Lowered agricultural / tubewell tariff from Rs. 8.35/ unit to Rs. 5.35 / unit and provided a subsidy of greater than Rs. 12 B in / tube wells

Zero Load Shedding:

- Generated and transmitted a historic high of 20,700 MW of power in 2018
- Eradicated load-shedding by adding 11,000 MW: 6800 MW of LNG, 2650 MW of coal, 1500 MW of renewables, >600 MW of nuclear, and large hydro projects (Tarbela 4 & Neelum Jhelum)

Lowest cost power:

- Shut down / replaced ~2100 MW of inefficient oil based plants in order to decrease generation costs
- Transitioned to cheaper fuel sources such as LNG, Coal, and hydro power Linked load shedding with feeder-level losses to reduce theft and power cost

Go Green – First Generation of Renewables:

- Introduced renewables particularly solar and wind to the energy mix (~1500 MW)
- Finished large hydro Tarbela 4 ext. (~1400 MW) and Neelum Jhelum (~900 MW) projects
- Heralded net metering to encourage roof top solar power

Meet Consumer Needs & Enhances Services:

- Printed GPS-tagged pictures of meter readings on electricity bills
- Created call centers to deal with consumer issues

PROMISE 2018-2023

More Power to the Poor:

- Continue subsidy for farmers and the poor
- Promote off-grid solar & cluster-based mini-grid solutions supported by innovative concessional financing in remote areas, especially for tube wells
- Extend the grid through rural electrification plan

Ubiquitous Power:

- Supply power in excess of demand via. integrated planning across value chain, and capacity reserves
- Add 15,000 MWs of power by 2025, including 5,000 – 7,000 MW of power through Thar coal and hydroelectricity
- Build a hub for regional energy trade

Lowest Cost to the End Consumer:

- Rationalize tariff for the end consumer
- Reduce generation cost through lowest cost power source, tariff bidding & replacing inefficient plants
- Eradicate circular debt and reduce losses by enhancing transmission/distribution infrastructure, smart & reverse metering, and prepaid meters

Go Green - Improve Health & Environment

- Decrease the burden of illness and environment by increasing renewable power share to >10%
- Build and connect renewable energy zones to grid nodes and eliminate caps on intermittent energy
- Promote roof-top & distributed solar power plans
- Create a clean energy fund

Meet Consumer Needs & Enhance Services:

- Open distribution market to the private sector to break monopolies and enhance competition
- Enhance quality of service at DISCOs



Petroleum and Natural Resources: Energize Progress

Energy security is the cornerstone of Pakistan's growth and prosperity. Pakistan's descent into the metaphorical black hole had become apparent during Pakistan People's Party's government (2008 – 2013), marred with acute gas shortages, power blackouts, and deep economic stagnation. PML(N) developed an ambitious strategy for petroleum, gas and natural resources to achieve the aspirations set in its election manifesto 2013 by committing itself to meeting and supporting the energy needs of the country.

During PML(N)'s five year term (2013-18), the energy supply and demand gap was remarkably reduced through a number of regasification terminals built in a record time, and a range of medium to long term LNG contracts. The aging transmission and distribution infrastructure was bolstered through the construction of new and augmentation of existing pipelines. PML(N), during its term, established higher environmental standards by introducing low carbon emission Euro II standards, and improving the minimum octane rating to 92 RON.

successful implementation of this agenda will lead to a breakthrough improvement within the energy sector.

By 2023, the supply-demand gap would be completely eradicated, and Pakistan would be transformed from an energy-strapped importer to a regional trader of energy. The energy access would be universally expanded, and the energy price to the end-consumer would be reduced to an affordable level. The efficiency improvements in transmission and distribution would decrease the economic burden of energy, and make Pakistan's industrial and commercial footprint globally competitive leading to mass employment and higher quality jobs.

The market would be deregulated in favor of innovation-driven FDI and investment friendly regimes. A world-class regulator would be established to provide oversight to the separation of discovery, transmission & distribution systems in order to create a competitive retail marketplace with mandatory transmission and distribution tolling regulations. The Sui companies would be restructured, and clean technologies would be incentivized.

In summary, prosperity, economic growth and social development would become a reality in a Roshan and Energized Pakistan.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Energized People out of Poverty:

- Provided gas to 2 million domestic households
- Energized 3000 commercial SMEs with gas, generating mass employment
- Increased competitiveness of ~200 large industrial enterprises through gas connections

Pervasive Relief – Diminished Supply-Demand Gap

- Provided relief to households by reducing supply-demand gap from 2bcdf to < 700mmcdf
- Commissioned 2 LNG regasification terminals (1.2 bcdf) in record time
- Signed medium-long term LNG contracts at globally low prices to ensure uninterrupted gas supply to power plants and industries

Reliable Transmission & Distribution to Consumers:

- Built 1,681 KM of transmission pipeline
- Completed 19,462 KM of distribution pipeline
- Established 6,500 KM of services infrastructure

Go Green – Sustainability:

- Established low carbon-emitting Euro II standards
- Instituted minimum octane rating of 92 RON to improve performance
- Deregulated pricing for petroleum products above 92 RON to encourage quality and performance

Energy Security – Diversified Energy:

- Mix: LNG, well head, coal, hydro, nuclear, RE, etc.
- Geography: Middle East, Central Asia, Asia Pacific
- Economics: Created a balanced portfolio of local and imported resources

PROMISE 2018-2023

No Poor Left Behind: (Affordability/Price Reduction)

- Provide energy coupons to the poor & require other segments to pay commercial rates
- Optimize energy mix toward lowest overall cost
- Reduce Unaccounted For Gas (UFG) through smart metering and improve collection rates to reduce economic cost of energy

Universal Access

- Provide Universal energy access by:
- Expand distribution pipeline in urban/rural areas
- Create distributed environment friendly off-grid solutions for remote areas
- Ensure that Pakistan is poised to meet its energy demand for times to come by expanding local gas and LNG supply to more than 10 bcdf

Seamless Transmission / Distribution:

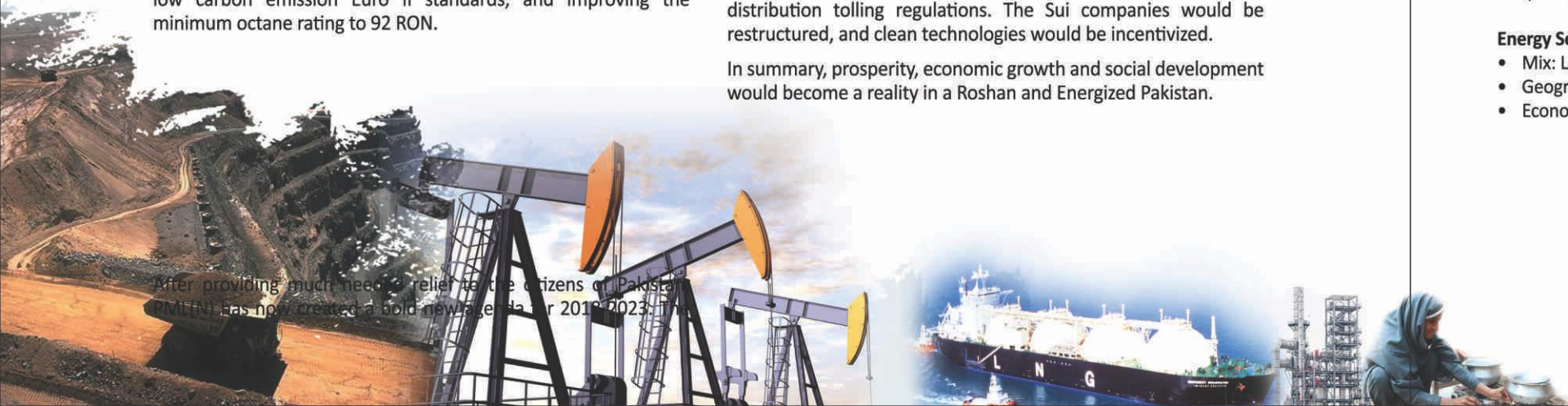
- Double transmission capacity through a South-North and Gwadar-Nawabshah pipelines
- Replace petroleum trucking with pipelines
- Expand the distribution system exponentially

Go Green – Health and Environment First:

- Improve emission standards from Euro II to Euro IV or better to decrease emissions / carbon footprint
- Increase RON standards
- Provide discounted funding for clean technologies through a clean energy fund

Energy Security through Domestic Unleashing:

- Commercialize Thar coal mining & power projects
- Resolve the Rejo Diq dispute, and expedite mining
- Develop Chiniot Iron Reserves
- Expand LNG portfolio & explore Shale potential



After providing much needed relief to the citizens of Pakistan, PML(N) has now created a bold new agenda for 2018-2023.

Water: More for Every Drop

Water is a country's lifeline. In Pakistan, per capita surface water availability has declined from 5,260 cubic meters per year in 1951 to around 1,000 cubic meters in 2016. If this trend continued unchecked, the water availability could potentially drop further, and eventually make Pakistan a water scarce country.

The PML(N) government increased the allocation for water sector from Rs. 35 billion in 2017-18 to Rs. 80 billion for 2018-19 in order to tackle the looming water challenge. The government appropriated Rs 23.6 billion for the initiation of Diamer Bhasha Dam in order to increase water storage.

Water is inextricably inter-linked to food security. Over 90% of the water in Pakistan is used for agricultural purposes. Water scarcity would mean trading food for water. It is therefore important to improve the efficiency of water use in the agricultural sector.

Water management issues have historically remained controversial between the provinces. PML(N) can proudly claim to develop a national consensus on water resource management issue and developed the first National Water Policy. In order to tackle the water crisis head on, PML(N) has developed a three pronged approach centred around improving storage, accessibility and conservation.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Reached a national consensus on the Water Issue

- Formulated the National Water Policy
- Reached an agreement with the provinces through the Water Charter

Improved storage facilities

- Constructed 4 big dams in Satpara, Gomal Zam, Darwat and Shadi Kaur with an accumulative storage capacity of 1.11 million acre feet (MAF)
- Built 20 small dams in Balochistan with an accumulative storage capacity of 0.036 MAF
- Expanded access and reliability of water
- Co-financed the K-4 Water Project in Sindh
- Extended water supply to an additional 7.2 million citizens through new water connections in 1,075 villages
- Provided access to safe drinking water to 15 million additional citizens in 5 cities by:
 - Installing 1,216 km of new water pipelines
 - Replacing 1,625 km of worn out pipeline
- Installed 682 new tube-wells in remote areas
- Revitalized 1,574 dysfunctional rural water schemes
- Constructed the Kachhi Canal and other canals on tributaries

Enhanced water quality

- Installed 2,428 water filtration plants to provide clean drinking water to over 6 million citizens
- Invested Rs. 6 billion in new water treatment plants in Faisalabad, improving water quality for 3 million citizens

Increased water financing

- Encouraged joint investment from federal and provincial governments on water related issues, with the former contributing close to Rs. 200 million
- Increased the allocation for water sector from Rs. 35 billion in 2017-18 to Rs. 80 billion for 2018-19
- Appropriated Rs. 23.6 billion for Diamer Bhasha dam

PROMISE 2018-2023

Integrate water strategy and plans

- Ensure speedy implementation of National Water Policy
- Develop an integrated plan for water storage, flood response, irrigation and tariff rationalization
- Create a comprehensive plan for water storage and run of the river hydro power generation
- Tap into the full potential of the Indus cascade by developing an integrated strategy supported by an innovative financial closure model
- Protect watersheds and catchment areas from mining contamination through a stronger institutional framework
- Regulate domestic and industrial utilization of water and waste water management
- Develop flood protection plans through effective zoning and forecasting

Bolster storage capacity

- Construct the Diamer-Basha Dam (6.4 MAF) and Mohmand Hydropower Project
- Conduct studies on potential existing dam sites for storage expansion, and accelerate their development
- Conduct preliminary studies to assess the technical and financial feasibility of dam sites, specially along the Indus cascade, and jump start feasible projects

Leverage water technology for efficiency

- Implement real-time monitoring of river flows, sea water utilization, by using remoting sensing and GIS technologies
- End flood irrigation by universalizing the use of sprinklers, tunnel farming and drip irrigation

Develop water conservation methods

- Line water canals to save >50% of the irrigation water lost
- Regulate ground water extraction to balance sub-surface water ecology
- Employ technology to recycle municipal and industrial waste water effluent
- Invest in rainwater harvesting and sustainable use of drainage water in agriculture, horticulture and forestry
- Promote "More Crop Per Drop" by banning flood irrigation and developing high yielding crop varieties that consume less water

Supply clean drinking water

- Ensure sustainable water supply by revising tariffs, reducing wastage and theft and establishing standards of drinking water quality
- Ensure supply of clean drinking water to coastal areas and Karachi by setting up desalination/ Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants



Transport: Pakistan on the Move

Pakistan is positioned in a naturally strategic geographic location that connects us with the Asian peninsula. Pakistan has seen a significant opportunity under the PML(N) leadership because investments under the CPEC have strengthened the North-South corridor vertically connecting the country to its two deep sea major ports. The environment is conducive to further develop the invigorating East-West corridor. Connectivity across these corridors would translate into economic growth and income generation. Pakistan is equipped with robust road, railways, airports and sea infrastructure. An efficient integration of this infrastructure would harness investment and growth.

Most of Pakistan's transport infrastructure has been built by PML(N)'s Government because we strongly believe that an efficient, equitable and well-connected transport system stimulates economic growth. We envision to create world class urban cities and connect them with smaller villages and towns through seamless transport systems. The motorways, highways, farm to market roads, metros, railways and airports built during our tenure are part of an integrated master plan of a unified and inclusive Pakistan.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Brought Pakistan Railways back on track

- Implemented strategic reforms that increased revenues from Rs. 18 B to Rs. 50 B
- Increased asset velocity by improving availability of functional locomotives from 42% to 82%
- Improved passenger experience by upgrading passenger services and introducing e-ticketing

Improved road infrastructure

- Launched a Rs. 1,360 B program to construct new highways and motorways across Pakistan including the Karachi-Lahore Motorway and the North-South Motorway
- Constructed 8,044 KMs farm to market roads in Punjab under Khadam-e-Punjab Rural Roads Program (KPRRP)
- Constructed 7,500 KMs, widened 11,000 KMs and rehabilitated 14,000 KMs of roads in Punjab

Created world class urban transport

- Built international standard urban transport systems including Metro Buses in three cities, Orange Line Metro Train and feeder bus systems
- Funded the Green Line project in Karachi
- Computerized route permits and digitized bus terminals in Punjab

Strengthened Aviation and Maritime

- Made Gawadar port a reality by operationalizing phase 1 and started development of the Gawadar city
- Developed first ever dirty bulk cargo terminal at Port Qasim
- Completed Deep Water Container Port at the Karachi Port
- Upgraded all major airports (Rawalpindi, Multan, Faisalabad, Quetta and Peshawar) and built the first green field Islamabad airport
- Started construction of Gawadar International Airport
- Increased aircraft movements on average by 5.2% and passenger traffic by 4.5%
- Liberalized aviation sector and gave operating permits to number of airlines

PROMISE 2018-2023

Create a world-class railway system

- Enhance capacity, increase productivity and improve reliability of railway services
- Restore closed lines and expand the rail network in key locations
- Rationalize fares based on customers' ability to pay
- Improve rail safety systems by implementing global best practices

Connect cities, town and villages seamlessly

- Complete the western & eastern road alignments of CPEC
- Complete the Quetta-Burhan and Lahore-Sialkot motorways
- Build branch roads connecting major towns and cities to CPEC arteries
- Complete CPEC arteries linking Pakistan to China
- Upgrade Pindi Bhattian-Multan, Karachi Northern Bypass and Nowshera-Peshawar motorway to 6-lane

Integrate Urban and Rural Transport System

- Provide finest public transport in 25 major cities and ensure no citizen is 500 meters away from a bus stop and waits for more than 10 minutes
- Start rural transport such that no village in more than 1 KM away from a bus stop
- Subsidize fares and provide special passes to the elderly, women, children and minorities
- Complete urban rail systems in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta
- Introduce electric rickshaws through financing scheme

Seize the full potential of Aviation and Maritime

- Make Gawadar a smart port city by completing its expansion, creating Free Zones and establishing airport, university, water supply and power plant
- Improve capacity and efficiency of Port Qasim and Karachi Port
- Run PIA as a purely commercial entity, segregate core and non-core functions, offset liability and place independent board of directors
- Complete expansion of Lahore and Karachi airports
- Rationalize open sky policy inline with national interest
- Ensure safety of travel through enforcement of laws and strengthening of flight security by Airport Security Force (ASF)
- Simplify aviation processes and procedures

Caring - Human Capital Development



Education: Universal Access and Quality

Education is the bedrock of a nation's prosperity. Historically however, our schools had fallen prey to neglect – a situation that the PML(N) was committed to change after assuming office in 2013. At the time of devolution, more than 2 million children were out of school, teacher attendance in school was below 80%, and performance on basic literacy and numeracy outcomes was modest. Only 69% schools had basic facilities available.

The PML(N) government pitted its will against overwhelming odds to bring about a transformational change in the education landscape. During the last tenure (2013-18), about 5,000 new schools were opened in southern Punjab through the Punjab Education Foundation – an initiative globally recognized as one of the most successful projects of its kind. The provision of basic facilities and infrastructure rose from 70% to 99%, 300,000 new teachers were recruited, state of the art tech-based monitoring systems employed, and vocational track was introduced in selected high schools. Our resolve going into the next tenure is to bring forth quality education and impart higher-order learning skills so that we are able to cultivate a skilled and globally competitive workforce.

PML(N) vision for 2023 is an education system that is capable of producing a citizen grounded in values, driven by ambition and equipped with skills required to compete in the global marketplace through world-class education system.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Ensured access to basic education for all

- Increased Punjab's education participation from 83% to 92% through enrolment of more than 700,000 previously out of school children
- Enrolled 10,000 students in 14 newly established world class schools under the Danish School Authority
- Set up and revamped ~10,000 schools educating over 2.5 M students through public private partnerships
- Introduced early childhood education in selected public schools
- Awarded need based scholarships worth Rs 17 billion through the Punjab Education Endowment Fund (PEEF)
- Introduced free transport in ICT federatl schools

Expanded learning

- Developed interprovincial consensus on curriculum through establishment of National Curriculum Council
- Developed world class textbooks and teaching manuals setting the stage for a pedagogical revolution
- Formulated TVET policy and introduced vocational track in public schools

Implemented an integrated quality strategy

- Developed National Education Standards (NES) setting a minimum common benchmark for the country's schools
- Increased student learning outcomes by 22 percentage points through:
 - Conducting effective assessments
 - Developing quality teaching materials
 - Introducing mandatory teacher training

Closed the HR and infrastructure gap

- Increased provision of basic facilities from 70% to 99%
- Recruited 300,000 new teachers on merit
- Recruited 3,000 young managers as AEOs

Revamped governance and education financing

- Strengthened a digital monitoring system for public schools to drive accountability
- Disbursed 14 billion Rupees to schools for financial and administrative empowerment

PROMISE 2018-2023

Extend access beyond the basics

- Achieve universal primary enrollment by 2023
- Provide universal early childhood education in schools
- Ensure equitable access to education for girls
- Extend access to quality education for children with special needs and marginalized groups
- Introduce comprehensive education reform in the (previously) FATA to bolster literacy
- Develop adult literacy programs with a focus on vocational skills required for industrial growth
- Expand need based scholarship programs to remove economic barriers to education, especially for the poor
- Introduce computer labs in middle level public schools

Cultivate higher order learning

- Introduce a broad-based curriculum fostering critical thought, analytical ability and cultural values
- Provide universal access to vocational training in line with the needs of growing industrial sector
- Align vocational curriculum with job market needs

Bring about a pedagogical revolution

- Ensure compliance with National Education Standards (NES) so that no school in the country is left behind without capping quality
- Introduce modern classroom technology and enhance digital connectivity to improve pedagogy
- Reform assessment models to test higher order skills, encouraging better classroom instruction
- Establish teacher training academies at a national scale augmenting classroom instruction
- Introduce performance / learning outcomes based incentives for teachers' career development

Improve financing and governance

- Extend education monitoring towards standardized measurement of quality in schools
- Regulate private sector to ensure quality
- Encourage private investment in education
- Increase education spending to 4% of the GDP



Higher Education: Bringing a Knowledge Revolution

The wealth and prosperity of nations no longer depends primarily on their physical or natural resource endowments but on the development of their human resources. In recognition of this fact, during 2013-18, the government reoriented its development strategy to focus on the knowledge economy. To this end, the government reversed the previous decline in budgetary allocations to higher education (which reached a peak of 0.3 per cent of GDP in 2016-17), enhanced funding for research, established new state-of-the-art research centers, added new universities in under-served areas and provided additional support to the newer universities, established large scholarship programs for deserving students, distributed laptops among students, established collaborative relationships with advanced countries for the training of graduate students, and helped settle issues of federal versus provincial responsibilities in the wake of the 18th amendment.

PML(N) vision is to make Pakistan a world leader in higher education. We want to establish top quality universities and academic institutions that innovate and carry out cutting-edge research. High quality home grown talent produced by these institutions will propel Pakistan into the league of developed nations.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Improved access

- Increased funding for higher education by 75%
- Provided scholarships to 150,000 students from underprivileged areas through the Prime Minister scholarship scheme
- Introduced the Prime Minister laptop scheme
- Established 200 new colleges and 14 new universities in Punjab since 2008
- Provided 350,000 merit scholarships, worth Rs. 17 B, under the Punjab Education Endowment Fund (PEEF)
- Committed to establish a university in every district of the country
- Increased enrollment by 8% per year, from 1.14 M to 1.7 M
- Improved proportion of female students to 48%

Enhanced quality

- Selected Chairman HEC, VCs, and faculty purely on merit
- Established Quality Enhancement Cells at public universities
- Allocated Rs. 3 B to support 1,000-1,500 Ph.D. students in advanced countries
- Signed agreements with major partner countries, including US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, China, and Turkey, for placement of Ph.D. students and postdoc scholars.
- Established Centers of Advanced Studies (CAS) in water, energy, food security, AI, metadata, and robotics.

Encouraged Quality Research

- Provided research funding to university faculty members to undertake publishable research
- Signed agreements with partner countries to support collaborative research involving both Pakistani and non-Pakistani academics
- Produced more Ph.D.'s in last 5 years than in the previous 65 years
- Improved the number of research journals and research articles published in Pakistan.
- Increased faculty strength by 60 %
- Increased the proportion of faculty members with Ph.D. degrees from 26 to 28 per cent

Improved system's efficiency

- Established Pakistan Education Research Network (PERN) as a dedicated fiber optic network for national and international inter-university connectivity. It connects 56 universities and other academic institutions at speeds of 10 Gbps.

Enhanced relevance of education

- Provided targeted research funding to promote university-industry linkages
- Established Offices of Research Innovation and Commercialization (ORICs) at public universities to promote practical research.
- Established professional bodies in applied domains (nursing, pharmacy, business management) to review and approve curricula and programs in their fields

PROMISE 2018-2023

Higher Education for all

- Increase funding for higher education to 0.5% of the GDP, in order to invest in access as well as quality
- Provide incentives to enable universities to mobilize supplementary funds from alumni, businesses, research grants, royalties, startups, executive training programs, and international collaborations.
- Increase the share of female faculty members
- Increase enrolment growth to 10% per year
- Ensure a public university campus or sub-campus in each district
- Increase up to 15,000 Ph.D.s in science and technology disciplines
- Actively pursue China-Pakistan universities twinning program

Ensure world class quality

- Establish and implement KPIs for all key positions
- Establish National Academy for Higher Education (NAHE) to support faculty members and academic leaders
- Strengthen the incentives and evaluation system of faculty
- Start a competitive program to support the ten best performing universities to raise them to the level of the Top 100 Universities in Asia and Top-500 in the World
- Provide resources to enable other universities to learn from the experience of the top performing universities
- Pursue a US-Pakistan knowledge corridor, UK-Pakistan knowledge gateway and Russia-Pakistan knowledge platform projects

Encourage cutting-edge and innovative research

- Focus on enhancing the quality of research, including journal quality, social relevance of research, mentoring arrangements for researchers, strengthening of peer review systems
- Make investments in academic and professional societies, both to set professional standards for their disciplines and to strengthen the quality of academic journals
- Enhance the range of international collaborative research projects
- Strengthen the mentoring and evaluation systems for Ph.D. candidates

Improve efficiency and incentivize performance

- Extend PERN to additional 59 universities
- Give incentives to universities to enhance resource efficiency through investments in both 'software' and 'hardware' (i.e., infrastructure)
- Develop a comprehensive performance assessment framework for universities as well as for the HEC, and include measures for inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes. Tie future allocations to achieving these objectives

Create linkages

- Mobilize international collaboration to support innovative programs of university industry linkages, ORICs, and BICs.
- Develop a systematic and rigorous process for identifying national Human Resource needs – both graduates and Ph.D.s – for various specialties and disciplines that are critical for our today and tomorrow so that we can spend our resources in the most cost-effective manner possible

Research: An Innovation - Driven Pakistan

The economic growth agenda is incomplete without the capabilities and systems to innovate. Pakistan cannot take the giant leap into accelerated growth until it seriously invests and improves its research and development capacities. The industrial and agricultural sectors in particular are in many ways dependent upon imported technologies, providing solutions that are not only expensive but also not tailored to the country's context. This has far reaching consequences, for example, manufacturing industries that use dated technology are unable to compete internationally, resulting in economic stagnation and a limited demand for new workers.

The current skills programmes are in turn training workers on these dated technologies, leaving them unprepared and unable to compete with the fast paced world of today. PML(N) over the last five years has invested heavily in technology and scientific innovation through establishment of several centers for robotics, artificial intelligence and space research. A continuity of the PML(N) government will ensure that areas such as robotics, artificial intelligence, bio technology, nanotechnology continue to receive public and private sector investment needed for progress.

Knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurship are the key drivers of sustainable economic growth. Therefore, a paradigm shift towards a knowledge-based economy is vital and can only be achieved through active investment in technology, innovation and research. If given the opportunity, the PML(N) Government would steer Pakistan towards becoming a regional leader in tech-based entrepreneurship and innovation. At the same time, we aim to increase the scale and scope of research activity in order to improve public sector service delivery and progress in the various fields of science and technology.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Established new facilities for technology and innovation

- Established Science and Technology Park at NUST through cooperation with China and Turkey
- Established National University of Technology
- Established Advanced Technology Training Center at Knowledge Park, Muridke
- Upgraded COMSATS Institute of Information Technology as COMSATS University
- Passed legislation for Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST) Act 2017

Strengthened existing institutions to drive innovation

- Strengthened National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) for marine research
- Completed building, modernization & rehabilitation of PCSIR/NPSL at a cost of Rs. 700 M
- Established new laboratories under Pakistan Standards & Quality Control Authority

Launched targeted interventions to promote innovation

- Started Science Talent Farming Scheme (STFS) for Young Students at a cost of Rs. 3 B
- Developed bilateral cooperation with China, Sri Lanka, Belarus, Iran, Turkey and Tajikistan for HR development and transfer of technology
- Provided need-based R&D assistance to public and private sectors to encourage innovation
- Upgraded Pilot Plants at major centers and established mechanical workshops under PCSIR in several major cities
- Established water quality testing laboratories in 24 districts and National Capacity Building Institute for water quality management in Islamabad

PROMISE 2018-2023

Establish new centers of excellence dedicated to research and innovation

- Establish hi-tech zones along the CPEC route to support industrial growth
- Launch National Centre of Excellence in the fields of Biotechnology and Nanotechnology
- Inaugurate 2-3 new state of the art engineering universities with international cooperation
- Establish a new National Center of Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Increase scale of technological research & innovation through commercialization

- Double the national spending on R&D by 2023
- Establish Science, Technology and Innovation Parks on the lines of Arfa Karim Tower in major cities to promote tech-based entrepreneurship
- Strengthen the linkages between industry, R&D and academia through provision of grants for applied research
- Review tertiary education curriculum to focus on the existing gaps in R&D, especially in the fields of agriculture and industrial growth

Ensure the proliferation of technology

- Improve penetration of knowledge around technological innovation in the country through exhibitions, seminars, conferences and workshops
- Improve access to IT services such as high speed internet for citizens with the aim of facilitating knowledge acquisition en masse and in turn encouraging innovation
- Ensure access to scholarships and research grants for capable scientists and researchers
- Establish and strengthen institutions for R&D in defense technology
- Launch National Innovation Award, to encourage high quality research



Health: We care

In 2012, Pakistan was underperforming on most health indicators; 8 out of 100 children did not live to see their first birthday; majority of the childbirths were not supervised by skilled birth attendants (SBA); and 4 out of 10 children were not fully vaccinated, leading to high mortality and morbidity. Since assuming office in 2013, the PML(N) government in the Punjab transformed preventive and primary healthcare. Today, nearly 85% of children are completely immunized, and more than 8 out of 10 childbirths are attended by SBAs, which are recognized factors for reducing mother and child mortality and morbidity. This transformation has been hailed as a remarkable success by global health agencies such as GAVI.

healthcare is critical for optimal health outcomes. PML(N) has revitalized BHUs & RHCs and linked them with a revamped secondary healthcare system. The tertiary healthcare has been bolstered by new world-class hospitals such as Nawaz Sharif Kidney Hospital in Swat, Tayyip Erdogan Hospital in Muzaffargarh, Cardiac Center in Bahawalpur, Kidney Hospital in Multan, Children Hospital in Faisalabad, and Pakistan Kidney and Liver Institute (PKLI) in Lahore.

The PM's National Health Program has opened access for the abject poor to elite private hospitals, creating a safety net against life-threatening illnesses. In summary, the government has increased access and expanded coverage to healthcare at all levels

The PML(N) government will now move from access and coverage toward health outcomes and quality of care. PML(N) will make a radical transition toward an evidence based health system. By 2023, we will have a system that would ensure health for all, and assert quality of care as an inalienable stipulation. We can only achieve our vision 2025 and the sustainable development goal commitments if the current trajectory of rapid population growth slows down, which, in turn, would also help in the alleviation of poverty as well as build a better quality for environment for the people of Pakistan



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Safeguarded child's right to life

- Increased the rate of fully immunised children from 49% to 84%, covering 1M additional children
- Improved rate of safe deliveries from 68% to 81%
- Eliminated Neo-Natal & Maternal Tetanus from Punjab
- Reduced Polio cases from 306 in 2014 to 3 in 2018
- Treated 222,525 SAM and 634,602 MAM children
- Enhanced breast feeding rate from 16.8% to 30.7%
- Increased TB detection by 12%, with 93% success rate

Enhanced health access and coverage for the poor

- Opened access to private hospitals for 3M abject poor through PM's National Health Program in 44 districts
- Added over 7,000 hospital beds across Punjab
- Revamped 15 THQ and 25 DHQ hospitals
- Added 800 new 24/7 BHUs, and installed 1,000 ultrasound machines to ensure safe births
- Introduced 933 ambulances in rural and urban areas
- Set up 125 Hepatitis Clinics to contain the epidemic
- Established 4 Burn Centers and 2 Regional Blood Centers

Increased healthcare funding

- Increased healthcare financing from 0.27% of GDP to 0.91%
- Increased Punjab's health budget by 200% since 2012-13

Produced world-class health workforce

- Recruited additional 5,000 doctors, 3,800 Post Graduate Specialist Trainees and 8,000 nurses
- Established 3 medical universities and 4 medical colleges
- Upgraded 7 nursing schools to colleges

Channelized resources for sustainable population growth

- Conducted the long pending population census for effective planning
- Setup a Punjab Population Innovation Fund to generate creative models for family planning and reproductive health
- Ensured over 95% availability of contraceptives at family health clinics and family welfare centers across Punjab

PROMISE 2018-2023

Protect all from preventable diseases

- Eradicate Polio
- Increase Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs) rate to 90%
- Expand immunization coverage to 90%
- Reduce stunting and IMR by 25% each
- Implement a nutrition strategy focused on "first 1000 days" interventions to reduce stunting & malnutrition

Provide universal health access

- Ensure universal access to preventive and primary healthcare, especially for child and maternal care
- Expand the PM's National Health Program to 100% districts, add core elements of primary and secondary care, and enhance financial coverage to Rs. 0.45M/ family/ year
- Ensure that public hospitals are equipped and staffed
- Build/upgrade hospitals to ensure hospital bed-to-population ratio is comparable to regional benchmarks
- Scale-up Punjab's rural ambulance system for pregnant women and rescue services across Pakistan
- Expand PKLI & Hepatitis Filter Clinics across Pakistan
- Establish a nationwide network of Regional Blood Centers
- Create national/provincial Emergency Response Centers

Build evidence and quality

- Establish an evidence based healthcare system by codifying interventions and outcomes (DRGs, ICD)
- Upgrade the Disease Surveillance System
- Set standards grounded in clinical protocols
- Authenticate facility and care standards at all levels through accreditation by regulatory bodies
- Conduct a National Health Survey every 3 years
- Eradicate spurious drugs by legislating, and upgrading monitoring and testing

Enhance health workforce and financing

- Ensure optimal number of doctors, nurses, allied health professionals and specialists
- Create Hospital Management Cadre and provide a career framework for health professionals
- Ensure 20% annual increase in public health expenditure, reaching 2% of GDP by 2023

Ensure sustainable population growth

- Provide an enabling environment to reduce the current unsustainable growth rate of 2.4%, the highest in the region, to 1.6% by 2023
- Increase Contraceptive Prevalence Rate to 55% by promoting birth spacing
- Integrate Family planning services into all levels of healthcare

Environment: Go Green

Nations world-wide are involved in a race against time to manage the fall-out from climate change on the environment and by extension, their long-term economic viability. Studies show that due to rapid industrialization at mass scale, the world's climate has changed markedly for the worse. More alarmingly, despite being one of the lowest per capita CO2 emitters, these studies show Pakistan is among the countries likely to be worst hit by climate change. While our contribution to global warming is minimal, we are likely to be one of its worst sufferers.

The country now needs a rapid and effective response to the dangers posed by climate change and the environmental degradation that has occurred over the last decades. Being more responsive to the needs of environmental conservation is also critical towards ensuring that Pakistani produce is competitive internationally and that our growth is sustainable.

In its previous tenure, PML(N) prepared the first Framework for Implementation of the Climate Change Policy (2014-2030), ratified the Paris Climate Agreement 2015 and became one of the handful of countries of the world to pass a law specifically dedicated to climate change, the Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017. Approval of the first Water Policy was another landmark achievements. Thus, in the last 5-years, the PML(N) government has built a strong foundation to fight the menace of climate change. This sustained effort towards a greener Pakistan, enabled by strict regulatory frameworks, and an eye towards green productivity is PML(N)'s commitment for 2018-2023.

Over the next 5-Years PML(N) promises to enact aggressive reforms under agreements and legal frameworks established during the previous tenure of the party. In 2023, we envision a greener Pakistan protected against adverse effects of global climate change – a promise protecting not only our industry, agriculture and in turn our economy in the short term, but also our generations to come.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

- Established legislative framework for environmental protection
- Passed landmark Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017
- Ratified the Paris Climate Agreement 2015
- Forwarded Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UN, committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Approved first National Water Policy of the country to tackle water shortages and encourage conservation

Strengthened institutions to provide foundation for future reform

- Introduced reforms to strengthen and revitalize Global Climate Impact Studies Centre
- Established an interprovincial body (NCCPIC) to monitor, oversee and coordinate actions by various ministries
- Strengthened Forests Department to enable better implementation of anti deforestation efforts
- Fortified Pakistan Meteorological Department and National Disaster Management Authority by introducing cutting edge technology

Formulated effective policies to guard against environmental degradation

- Developed 1,500 MWs of large-scale renewable energy projects
- Developed a holistic National Forests Policy
- Enforced EURO II standards for fuel in Pakistan
- Halved duty on electric vehicles
- Launched the Green Pakistan Program in 2016 aimed at building resilience against climate change through initiatives like afforestation and conservation of biodiversity
- Established Pakistan's first Marine Protected Area (MPA) at Astola island off the coast of Pasni

PROMISE 2018-2023

Improve legislative frameworks and compliance

- Establish and strengthen working of Pakistan Climate Change Council, Pakistan Climate Change Authority and Pakistan Climate Change Fund as envisaged under the historic Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017
- Implement adaptation and mitigation measures in various sectors as mentioned in National Climate Change Policy

Ensure Effective Enforcement of Climate Change Reform Through Institution Building and Expansion

- Further strengthen and develop institutions and mechanisms for accurate and objective measurement of air quality throughout Pakistan
- Secure funding from foreign and domestic sources for implementation of INDC commitments
- Launch a massive reforestation campaign under Green Pakistan Program
- Promote urban forestry through ensuring provision of state land for plantation
- Ensure data dissemination to promote data-based decision making in the Meteorological, Forestry Departments and the NDMA
- Encourage mass participation in environmental conservation through data based advocacy

Expand the scope of environmental conservation efforts

- Regulate industry to incentivize green growth and dis-incentivize unclean fuel dependent development
- Promote agriculture resilient against climate change
- Move towards green energy production, cutting down carbon emissions by 10% before 2023
- Create global partnerships at a city level (e.g. Beijing) to share knowledge and drive innovation
- Declare at least 10 Marine Protected Areas along the Pakistani coastline
- Enforce ban on non-degradable plastic bags throughout the country
- Enforce stricter, Pakistan specific emissions targets
- Partner with China to build an industrial base in climate-change related technologies
- Introduce wetlands conservation policy



Inclusive Development



Religious Affairs: Peace and Tolerance

PML(N) wants to make Pakistan a peaceful and progressive country wherein people can live their lives in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah; wherein adequate provision shall be made for minorities to freely profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures; wherein citizens shall be guaranteed fundamental rights of freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association; and wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities.

In the next tenure, the PML (N) government aims to create a tolerant and just Pakistan. A Pakistan whose foundations are rooted in Islam and which simultaneously celebrates diversity rather than condemn it.

PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Our performance

- Excellent arrangements were made for Hajj and Umra
- Ziyaraat of various holy places were facilitated
- An Act has been passed by Parliament to provide for compulsory teaching of the Holy Quran in Muslim schools
- A new radio station, FM 93.4 Sautul Quran, was launched that broadcasts Quranic recitation
- The Hindu Marriage Bill was passed to regulate marriages and divorces in Hindu community
- A Bill was prepared for Christian Marriages and extensive consultations were held with various denominations to obtain consensus
- Pakistan Penal Code was amended to curb forced marriages in non-Muslim communities
- Enacted The Punjab Anand Karaj Act 2017, making Pakistan the first country in the world to introduce legislation for registration of Sikh marriages
- Pakistan Penal Code was amended to curb forced marriages in non-Muslim communities
- A National Commission for Minorities was constituted
- The President and Prime Minister attended cultural functions of Christmas and Holi to express solidarity
- National Action Plan for Human Rights was launched for protection of human rights including rights of minorities

PROMISE 2018-2023

Religious Education

- Reaffirm the unwavering and unshakable commitment to preservation, protection, and promotion of the core belief of all Muslims in the Finality of the Prophethood of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) as the Last Messenger
- Proper registration of Maddaris through a system mutually agreed by all stakeholders
- Modern disciplines like Mathematics, Computers, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Psychology etc. need to be made part of curricula of Maddaris in consultation with all Wifaqs of various denominations
- Better arrangements for Hajj and Umrah and Ziyarat
- Well-coordinated steps to be introduced for the wellbeing and protection of Minorities so that they enjoy and play their due role as equal citizens of Pakistan

Interfaith harmony

- Special welfare programs will be launched for the uplift of minorities
- Minorities will be facilitated to celebrate their religious and cultural days.
- Students belonging to Minorities shall be awarded scholarships on merit to enable them to have higher education.
- The term 'Minorities' will be gradually eliminated and the term 'Non-Muslim Pakistani' will be introduced to internalize the concept of inclusive citizenship
- Quota reserved for the Minorities in employment will be further strengthened in accordance with population. The said quota will also be extended to educational facilities

Facilitation and protection of all pilgrims

- Improve security arrangements for the safe travel of pilgrims
- New train and air transportation facilities will be made to facilitate pilgrims
- Better arrangements will be made for pilgrims visiting Pakistan

Women, Minorities and Vulnerable Groups:

Diversity is strength

A sustained growth and development is one that is inclusive. Therefore, any agenda of development must be sensitive to the needs of women, minorities and vulnerable groups. In 2013, when PML(N) came into power, there was a dearth of laws and frameworks that ensured the protection of fundamental rights of vulnerable groups. PML(N) strives to empower disadvantaged groups with economic, social and political agency. PML(N)'s commitment to this cause can be illustrated by the enactment of the Protection against Harassment of Women in Workplace Act and Punjab Sound System Regulation Act.

In its drive for equitable growth, PML (N) aspires to cater to the needs of vulnerable groups by enacting legislation, creating economic empowerment opportunities, ensuring their assimilation in society and granting them equal rights.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Safeguarded Fundamental Rights

- Passed Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016 and Protection against Harassment of Women in Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2014 to guarantee the physical security of women
- Enacted Punjab Sound System Regulation Act, 2015 and Punjab Vigilance Committee Act, 2016 to monitor instances of hate speech for the protection of religious minorities
- Monitored and controlled instances of hate speech to mitigate religious discrimination
- Implemented gender-sensitive curriculum to create awareness regarding gendered issues amongst the youth of Pakistan
- Enacted The Punjab Anand Karaj Act 2017 making us the first country in the world to introduce legislation for registration of Sikh marriages

Improved access to Justice

- Amended the Pakistan Penal Code to clamp down on forced marriages in non-Muslim communities
- Created Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) to rehabilitate survivors of violence under a one window operation
- Formed a national commission for Minorities to protect their rights

Enhanced women's participation

- Initiated the Women-on-Wheels program to increase women's mobility and access to public spaces
- Introduced maternity leaves, day care centers and entrepreneurship financing schemes to create ease of access for women into the workforce
- Passed the Punjab Fair Representation of Women Act by ensuring 33% representation of women in all public sector organizations and committees

PROMISE 2018-2023

Protect Human Rights

- Establish the Anti-Harassment Cell to ensure physical and mental well being of women.
- Expand the scope of VAWCs to allow complaint registration and protection against abusers
- Ensure that anonymity of sexual violence victims is maintained during investigations
- Employ widespread campaigns to educate women about their fundamental rights
- Include awareness in school curricula to eliminate preconceived notions about minority groups
- Take strict punitive actions to clamp down on discrimination against transgender persons
- Enact legislation to provide uniform and inclusive opportunities to people with special needs, particularly wheel chair access in all buildings through special legislation and separate toilets for the disabled, as well as ensuring that the quota for persons with special needs in education and jobs is fully implemented
- End child marriages and launch awareness programs against it
- Ensure all children get access to primary and secondary education

Moving towards inclusivity

- Provide women with access to credit facilities to promote entrepreneurship
- Eradicate gender based wage gaps
- Include more women in Cabinet positions
- Initiate safe public transport schemes for women to increase mobility
- Initiate skill-training program to increase life opportunities of minorities
- Set up interest free loan schemes for minorities

Transform social programs

- Increase maternity leave duration up to six months, with a minimum leave period of 3 months
- Introduce social welfare schemes such as paternal leaves to encourage women to work
- Scale family planning across the country

Governance and National Security



Legal Reforms: Justice at your doorstep

Pakistan's checkered political past and the inability to have sustained democratic governance have historically slowed down the legal reform process, and led to the diminishing of the rule of law. In an effort to revitalize justice, and reform the legal system in the country, the PML(N) government passed 189 Bills through the National Assembly (59% more than the previous Assembly) addressing diverse issues such as access to speedy and quality justice, fundamental rights, democratic reforms, combating terrorism and eradicating corruption. This is the most extensive legal reforms effort by any government in the history of Pakistan.

PML(N)'s agenda for the next term is people-centric. We will bring speedy justice at the doorstep of communities and villages by establishing local "People's Courts/Awami Adalat", especially around service delivery centers, such as the power and gas distribution companies, land registration offices / patwar-khana, etc. Expeditious access to justice would be ensured, and most case-types affecting the life of a common person would be mandated to be adjudicated within a year. Case backlog would be reduced by introducing the three tier legal system, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), establishing new/evening courts and appointing additional judges, and simplifying procedures. PML(N) shall protect the fundamental rights of the people, uphold the sanctity of vote, and assert the sovereignty of Parliament.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Provided speedy and affordable justice

- Enacted Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2017
- Passed Costs of Litigation Act, 2017 to award costs for unjustified adjournments and frivolous litigation
- Passed Evening Courts Bill to help reduce backlog and improve access to justice
- Completed preparatory legal work for 3-tier instead of 4-tier legal system, to reduce litigation time and improve quality of judgments
- Amended Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act
- Updated Pakistan Penal Code, and uploaded it on the Law Ministry's website

Ensured fundamental rights

- Provided fundamental rights to people of (former) FATA
- Extended jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Peshawar High Court to FATA
- Passed legislation against crimes in the name of honor and rape

Promoted democratic agenda

- Carried out electoral reforms (Elections Act, 2017), including consolidation of seven electoral laws
- Empowered the Election Commission of Pakistan and the Chief Election Commissioner to ensure free and fair elections
- Passed Islamabad Capital Territory Local Government Act 2015 to enable the first-ever local body elections in ICT
- Reallocated Province-wise seats in the National Assembly after the Census of 2017

Promoted accountability

- Enacted Public Interest Disclosure Act, 2017 (for whistle-blower protection) to promote accountability
- Passed Right to Access to Information Act, 2017 to enhance transparency
- Constituted Parliamentary Committee to review National Accountability Ordinance 1999 which drafted a bill to reform the legal framework for accountability

Curbed terrorism

- Passed two constitutional amendments related to military courts for speedy trial of terrorism offences

PROMISE 2018-2023

Bring justice to people's doorstep

- Reform the justice system to provide speedy, at your door, and affordable justice to all
- Establish community-level "Awami Adalat", in easily accessible locations to ensure last mile delivery of justice
- Extend the purview of Alternative Dispute Resolution Act, 2017 across Pakistan
- Scale up evening courts to reduce backlog
- Increase the number of judges and set up new courts to improve access to justice and reduce pendency
- Limit adjudication time to one year, especially for cases affecting the life of a common citizen
- Amend and enforce the defamation laws
- Extend out-reach of federal/ provincial Mohtasibs to districts
- Translate laws into Urdu to increase awareness

Assert fundamental rights

- Enforce and bring into effect all provisions of the right to education (Article 25(A))
- Enact legislation to expand PM's Healthcare Program across Pakistan, and assert access to quality healthcare (primary - tertiary) as a right
- Strengthen labor and occupational safety laws
- Protect pensioners & link pensions with inflation

Strengthen Democracy

- Build consensus on constitutional amendments to:
 - Strengthen the role of Parliament for good governance and oversight
 - Establish an Ethics Committee under the parliament pertaining to the role and conduct of the members of parliament
- Ensure a strong and effective Local Government (LG) system across Pakistan:
 - Implement a strong legal framework to ensure continuity and empowerment of LG
 - Devolve functions to give LG a meaningful role in areas such as healthcare, education, policing, etc.
 - Strengthen the LG capacity by introducing specialized sub-cadres, and encourage PAS and PMS officers to work in the LG
 - Provide financial autonomy and allow property tax regime to serve as the primary revenue generator for the LG, amongst other creative fund generation methods
- Introduce legislation to ensure apolitical, fair and transparent accountability
- Establish mechanisms to counter manipulation and horse-trading in electoral politics
- Initiate a political dialogue and launch a political parties development program with the aim of increasing professionalism and democratic traditions within political parties
- Transform Civil Service into a highly capable service provider by promoting a merit based system at all levels through improvements in recruitment, postings, promotion, training and incentives
- Reform the police service through initiatives such as Smart Policing and Community policing in order to make the police force citizen friendly and an efficient crime fighting agent
- Strengthen the role of civil society as an active and important partner in national development

National Security: Your Safety is our Priority

The first and foremost duty of the government is to protect its people. In 2013, when the PML(N) government took office, the security situation of the country was in serious jeopardy, marred with terrorism, sectarian violence and crime. A sharp surge in the number & severity of militant attacks was witnessed, causing loss of more than two thousand precious lives and rendering more than three and a half thousand individuals injured.

Despite a myriad of daunting challenges, PML(N) remained resolute in its objective to preserve and maintain the security of the nation. In the past five years, PML(N) has been successful in steering Pakistan to combat terrorism, weed out militancy, contain the threat of radicalism and ensure border security. Due credit must be given to the Armed Forces, Police and other security forces for their valiant efforts in making this possible.

The internal and external security threats posed to Pakistan are numerous, complex, and often intertwined. For this reason, PML(N) hopes to adopt a multidimensional and holistic approach towards security. To this end, in the next tenure, PML(N) aims to develop mechanisms to defeat extremism, eliminate terrorism, build an impervious defense, and create a shared vision of peace and prosperity across all stakeholders. PML(N) is committed to protecting Pakistan from all possible vagaries of the future.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Delivered resounding results

- Dropped incidents of terrorism by 271% from 1,816 in 2014 to 489 in 2017
- Decreased sectarian attacks by 800% from 180 in 2014 to less than 20 in 2017
- Reduced target killing by 97%, murder rates by 87%, business extortion by 84% and bank robberies by 72% in Karachi

Crushed terrorism

- Initiated the military operation, 'Zarb-e-Azb', in North Waziristan, dropping the rates of terrorist attacks to a six-year low
- Conducted the military operation, 'Radd-ul-Fassad', eliminating terrorist splinter cells

Protected borders

- Set up check posts and fences for border protection
- Merged NARA and NADRA databases to track cross-border movement
- Registered 1.38 million Afghan refugees and deported 4.3 million illegal refugees back to Afghanistan

Prevented violence

- Conducted 229,132 combing operations and arrested 337,297 suspects
- Registered 7,000 cases against hate speech
- Filed 20,000 cases against the illegal use of loudspeakers
- Registered 22,000 madrassahs and geotagged 100% of them in federal territory, Punjab and Sindh

Integrated security policy

- Empowered NACTA and developed a National Internal Security Policy
- Constructed a national anti-terrorism narrative through media and by revising madrassah curricula
- Devised a comprehensive National Action Plan against extremism

PROMISE 2018-2023

Build an impenetrable security

- Reorient Criminal Justice System, human capacities and infrastructure to make them people centric
- Reimagine the national narrative to foster tolerance, dialogue and diversity
- Rehabilitate and mainstream recruits of extremist organizations through social welfare programs
- Research to understand the root causes of terrorism and extremism in order to create solutions
- Regionalize peace and security through a web of agreements with neighboring countries

Build formidable defense and deterrence

- Maintain status as a responsible and credible nuclear power, particularly preservation and protection of Pakistan's nuclear assets and missile capabilities
- Follow the highest international standards of nuclear security and safety
- Express solidarity and support to the oppressed people of Kashmir, Palestine, and the Rohingyas
- Resource fully the military doctrine of full spectrum deterrence against: India's colossal military buildup
- Dialogue with India to reduce tensions on the basis of equality and strict reciprocity for promoting peace in the region

Align institutions

- Strengthen the National Security Committee
- Attend war games and visit troops deployed on the front lines borders, for support and solidarity
- Strengthen inter-institutional dialogue to develop a shared vision and better understanding of strategic issues

Foreign Policy: Strategic geo-positioning

Foreign policy is an instrument used to further a nation's political, cultural, diplomatic and economic interests in the international community. In 2013, when PML(N) took office, the security situation was volatile. The scourge of militancy and terrorism stalked the country for nearly a decade. Massive country-wide terrorist attacks on sensitive installations, as well as against civilians in schools, colleges, mosques and market places, took a heavy toll. The PML(N) had, therefore, taken a policy decision that unlike its predecessor governments, it would accord the highest priority to combatting militancy and terrorism, should it be elected to office. Our success in this endeavor, thanks to the bravery of our security forces and the sacrifice of the people has had a profound impact, both at home and abroad. It has greatly improved the country's image abroad, while spurring economic growth at home and improving the climate for foreign investment.

In 2013, the economy was on the verge of bankruptcy. Thanks to the track record of the earlier PML(N) governments and its pro-growth policies that the China agreed to initiate the globally-acknowledged mega project, known as CPEC. The unprecedented scale of investment is likely to transform Pakistan's landscape. The PML(N) Government has also succeeded in fortifying its relations with traditional friends and allies, such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Iran, while taking meaningful steps to inject greater substance to Pakistan's relations with Russia and the Central Asian States. The core issue of Kashmir that had virtually been ignored for over 10 years by the earlier governments, was resurrected by the PML(N) government, through vigorous lobbying with foreign leaders, as well as in international organizations.

There is visible dynamism in Pakistan's foreign policy. The country is seen as a liberal, progressive Islamic, democratic state. Its voice is respected in major capitals, as evident from the remarkable successes achieved in elections to international organizations.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Fortified the economy

- Propelled relations with China to new heights by executing CPEC projects in energy, power, infrastructure and motorways etc.
- Bolstered relations with Russia by reeling in Russian investment in energy related projects
- Strengthened relations with the States of Central Asia due to meaningful cooperation in political, economic and connectivity sectors
- Finalized the TAPI pipeline project, an economic and assured source of energy from Turkmenistan
- Won major trade concessions, such as the GSP Plus from the European Union, as a result of sustained lobbying efforts
- Established Pakistan as a major regional player with ascension to full membership of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- Entered into significant free trade talks with Turkey to further strengthen our brotherly relationship

Established Pakistan As a Beacon of Security

- Boosted security engagements with Russia by signing the Defense Cooperation agreement, stipulating the inflow of state-of-the-art defensive weapons technology
- Developed an improved intelligence sharing mechanism with Afghanistan, enabling the elimination of major threats to the region
- Worked closely with the Obama and Trump Administrations to remove mutual misunderstandings
- Strengthened Pakistan's existing defense relationship with the United States through joint exercises and hardware acquisition
- Signed the largest ever security contract with Turkey for 30 combat helicopters
- Succeeded in increasing sale of sophisticated weapons systems to friendly countries, including the sale of JF-17 Thunder Fighter Aircraft and Mushaik Trainer Jets

Initiated reforms for Overseas Pakistanis

- Established Overseas Pakistanis Commission (OPC) as a grievance redressal mechanism
- Set up One Window portal under OPC, resulting in resolution of 60% complaints
- Retrieved more than 6,000 canals of land under the OPC
- Returned high value plots / real estate from qabza groups to complainant Pakistanis
- Created separate courts to grant Overseas Pakistanis speedier access to justice

PROMISE 2018-2023

Foreign relations

- Fortify ties with China even further by ensuring the success of the flagship CPEC project
- Develop relations with Russia by building on the successes achieved during 2013-18
- Build relations with the United States on the basis of equality and mutuality of interests, specially in promoting regional peace and security, economy, science, technology and innovation, and exchanges in the fields of education
- Strengthen relations with the Muslim Umma'h, particularly the GCC countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, as well as Iran, Turkey and the Central Asian Republics
- Strengthen relations with the United Kingdom as well as countries of the European Union, particularly in trade, commerce, and education
- Fully support the countries of the third world particularly countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in their quest for a better tomorrow
- Draw the region closer by launching more connectivity projects ranging from oil and gas pipelines, transmission lines, and power projects
- Support an Afghan led and Afghan owned peace process in Afghanistan as peace, security and stability are inextricably intertwined with peace security and stability in Pakistan
- Stabilize relations with India through a sustained dialogue process with the aim of resolving all our differences
- Resolve the Kashmir issue based on Pakistan's principled policy of providing our moral, political and diplomatic support to the people of Indian occupied Kashmir, in their just and heroic struggle for self determination, in accordance with the UN resolutions
- Finalize a free trade agreement with Turkey to enable even faster economic growth and prosperity in Pakistan

Strengthen Peaceful Self Defence Capabilities

- Continue the policy of safeguarding our vital strategic assets against threats and conspiracies
- Leverage our existing defense ties and those freshly cultivated by the PML(N) to maintain Pakistan's robust defense capabilities
- Explore greater technology transfer between Pakistan and friendly countries to enable the manufacture of local, robust defense systems
- Strengthen the narrative that Pakistan believes in compassion and tolerance at home, while seeking the friendship of all countries, on the basis of mutual respect

Opportunities for Overseas Pakistanis

- Equip overseas Pakistanis trapped in jails with free legal aid
- Offer special foreign currency bonds with returns higher than the ones promised by foreign commercial banks
- Curb brain drain by forming Pakistan Talent Bank to create opportunities for overseas Pakistanis in MP-1 scale
- Establish Pakistan Development Fund in which a special quota will be allocated to the Pakistani diaspora, with the condition that investors in the Fund will invest in foreign currency through proper banking channels
- Enable overseas voting in elections
- Reserve seats for Overseas Pakistanis in both houses

Interprovincial Harmony: The gateway to democracy

After the 18th Constitution Amendment, it became essential to resolve inter provincial issues in an ongoing manner. Since 2013, the PML(N) Federal Government not only delivered results on federal subjects, it also supported provinces in forwarding their developmental agendas. PML(N) was able to align provinces around

issues of national importance such as the National Action Plan, the National Water Policy, the National Forests Policy and the historic merger of FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. PML(N) has and would continue to leverage CCI to initiate a dialogue of development and prosperity across all federating units and provinces.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Strengthened Federation and Federating Units

- Integrated FATA and PATA areas into mainstream
- Promulgated Government of Gilgit Baltistan Order 2018

Mobilised CCI and IPC

- Held 16 meetings of CCI, (42% of the total meetings held since 1973)
- Achieved national consensus on National Energy (Power) Policy 2013-18,
- Power (Generation) Policy 2015, National Flood Protection Plan 2015-25,
- National Forests Policy 2015, 6th Population & Housing Census 2017 & National Water Policy 2018
- Ensured uniformity of approach in Census, Higher Education, import of LNG and gas sector reforms etc. through Inter Provincial Coordination (IPC) Committee

Promoted development of Sindh

- Restored peace in Karachi, taking all stakeholders on board
- Announced total funding of about Rs 75B for 7 major projects in Karachi, including the Greenline transportation project, K IV Phase 1 water supply project and Lyari Expressway
- Initiated major projects in interior Sindh such as 3 power projects under CPEC in Thar, gas and electrification schemes, motorways and health schemes

Spent billions on development of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- Undertook multiple development projects in KP, including various highways, completion of Lowari tunnel and Golen Gol Hydro Power Project
- Started the Dasu Hydro Power Project and Diamer Bhasha Dam, which will add more than 8,000 MW upon completion
- Completed Tarbela-4 and started the Tarbela-5 project

Focused on development of Balochistan

- Announced infrastructure development package worth Rs. 18B
- Brought about marked improvement in the law and order situation
- Ensured that the largest number of projects to be implemented under CPEC are in Balochistan

PROMISE 2018-2023

Strengthen the federation

- Ensure just distribution of resources among the provinces in light of census results after removing all reservations of the provinces
- Work with Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to implement the historic FATA merger decision
- Implement legal reforms prepared for Azad Jammu and Kashmir, enhancing legislative powers of the AJK Legislative Assembly and the executive powers of the government
- Ensure that all provinces and territories are adequately represented in the Federal government and all its entities
- Strengthen provincial autonomy and interprovincial coordination through the establishment of a permanent, dedicated Secretariat for the Council of Common Interest (CCI) with full-time staff in Islamabad

Bring all provinces at par in terms of development

- Safeguard the security of the people of Balochistan and implement the special development package in consultation and partnership with the provincial governments
- Implement CPEC projects with the objective of developing less developed areas and ensuring that the fruits of CPEC must reach areas like FATA, GB, and AJK
- Invest and assist the provinces in sectors such as education, infrastructure, health and water supply
- Improve the quality of infrastructure in the industrial zones of Karachi and Hyderabad
- Promote tourism in Malakand and Hazara Divisions
- Exploit hydro-power potential on Rivers Indus, Swat, Dir and Chitral
- Promote mineral industry in KP
- Complete the Hazara Motorway, Swat-Shangla Expressway and dualization of Indus highway

Media and culture: A dialogue of ideas

Democracy and free media are not singular, but symbiotic. PML(N) has a solid track record and an unflinching commitment to an independent fair, and responsible media. The right to information is guaranteed in our constitution but the absence of a legislative framework has made this a cherished but an illusive dream. PML(N) enacted the Right to Access to Information Act 2017 with the aim of providing true meaning to Article 19-A . Media acts as an interface for dialogue between diverse cultures and propagates all forms of visual and performing arts. PML(N) believes that the regulatory controls of expression reside with authors, artists, journalists and performers. It is in this spirit that PML(N) has carried out significant reforms for media freedom, and formulated the first ever Culture, Film and Drama Policy.

The security, safety and wellbeing of journalists is of paramount importance to PML(N). We would discourage visible and invisible censorship through legislative and administrative reforms. We will continue to engage youth in a dialogue of cultural identity and heritage grounded in regional and linguistic diversity. Our policy will initiate a pluralistic discourse that celebrates freedom, creativity, critical engagement with society, informed decision making and socio-political change.



PERFORMANCE 2013-2018

Enacted Legislative Framework

- Passed the Right to Access to Information Act 2017
- Created the Information Commission
- Constituted a wage board, after 16 years, to safeguard rights of working Journalists
- Initiated journalist security and safety legislation

Reformed state media corporations

- Constituted an Independent PTV board, initiated restructuring and optimized HR with a vision to make each PTV channel a standalone and profitable business
- Launched PTV Parliament to raise awareness about the legislature
- Started Radio Pakistan 'Dhanak' Music Channel for talent hunt in order to engage the youth in the music industry
- Launched programs on PTV and radio to promote SDGs
- Integrated diverse sports content including women sports, Hockey, Football etc. into PTV Sports programming
- Developed social media platforms for MOIB , PTV, Radio and PID for broadcasting information

Revitalized the Film Industry

- Devised a comprehensive Film and Drama Policy
- Established the Film Academy to train young artists
- Held first ever Pakistan International Film Festival and Pakistan International Peace Film Festival
- Opened Chinese market for Pakistani films
- Conducted Pakistan's Icon Awards 2018

Developed culture and heritage Infrastructure

- Developed Pakistan Culture Policy 2018
- Promoted Pakistani culture through CPEC Cultural Caravan
- Hosted the National Artists Convention, which generated solutions for issues confronted by artists
- Held National Cultural Travelogue 2017
- Signed Pakistan-China Cultural Exchange Agreement 2018

Showcased positive national image

- Exhibited Pakistani Films in China
- Created Pakistan Web Portal 2018 – a digital gateway to information on Pakistan

PROMISE 2018-2023

Review Legislation

- Make administrative and regulatory changes to ensure freedom of speech and expression
- Revise media laws to provide public access to information, in line with democratic principles
- Provide insurance coverage to artists and journalists for health and accidents
- Enforce Journalists Security and Safety Act

Restructure institutional framework

- Establish a Media Professional Development Institute
- Integrate and restructure PTV, PBC and APP
- Launch PTV Children Entertainment Channel

Develop a policy framework

- Develop Pakistan's Multimedia Advertisement Policy
- Develop Pakistan's Soft Image Diplomacy Policy
- Formulate Pakistan's Anti-Piracy Policy to protect rights of producers/filmmakers
- Create a digital audit bureau of circulation

Initiate reforms for film & cinema industry

- Establish a Film City and Film Institute
- Build a National Media, Culture and Film Museum
- Develop affordable cinemas across the country
- Launch a National Artists Assistance Fund
- Establish a Film Finance Partnership Fund in collaboration with the corporate sector to support film makers

Enhance art, culture and national heritage

- Establish a National Heritage & Culture Fund in cooperation with corporate sector to preserve and rehabilitate national heritage sites and develop culture infrastructure
- Develop a digital National Heritage Archive
- Establish National Children Content Authority

Showcase Pakistan

- Establish a portal to promote tourism destinations
- Establish Pakistan Culture & Tourism Center in major cities across the world
- Launch international film, culture, literary and performing art festivals

Acronyms

ADR	Alternate Dispute Resolution	ITTMS	Integrated Transit Trade Management System	PKLI	Pakistan Kidney and Liver Institute
AEO	Assistant Education Officer	ITTTMS	Integrated Transit Trade Management System	PM	Prime Minister
AI	Artificial Intelligence	KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	PPIF	Punjab Population Innovation Fund
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	KPI	Key Performance Indicators	PPL	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
BCFD	Billion Cubic Feet per Day	KPRRP	Khadam-e-Punjab Rural Roads Program	PPP	Purchasing power Parity
BIC	Business Incubation Centre	LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas	PSDF	Punjab Skills Development Fund
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program	MAF	Million Acre Feet	PTC	Participation Term Certificates
BSF	Business Support Fund	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition	PVTC	Punjab Vocational Training Council
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation	MPA	Marine Protected Area	R&D	Research and Development
CAS	Centers of Advanced Studies	MW	Megawatt	RON	Research Octane Number
CCI	Council of Common Interest	NACTA	National Counter Terrorism Authority	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
CFC	Common Facilities Centers	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority	SBA	Skilled Birth Attendance
CFMP	Citizen Feedback Monitoring Program	NAP	National Action Plan	SEZs	Special Economic Zones
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority	SME	Small-to-Medium Enterprises
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	NES	National Education Standards	SOE	State Owned Enterprises
DISCOs	Distribution Companies	NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy	SRO	Statutory Regulatory Orders
DRG	Diagnosis Related Groups	NIO	National Institute of Oceanology	STFS	Science Talent Farming Scheme
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area	NTN	National Tax Number		TAPI Pipeline
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue	ODF	Open Defecation Free		Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India Pipeline
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	TEVTA	Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority
GIS	Geographic Information System	OGDC	Oil and Gas Development Company	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
GPS	Global Positioning System	OLMT	Orange Line Metro Train		
HBL	Habib Bank Limited	OPC	Overseas Pakistanis Commission	UBL	United Bank Limited
HEC	Higher Education Commission	ORIC	Offices of Research Innovation and Commercialization	UFG	Unaccounted for Gas
ICD	International Classification of Diseases			VAWC	Violence Against Women Center
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	PAS	Pakistan Administrative Services	VC	Vice Chancellor
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory	PCST	Pakistan Council of Science and Technology	VCPE	Venture Capital and Private Equity
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	PEEF	Punjab Education Endowment Fund	WEBOC	Web-Based One Customs
IoT	Internet of Things	PERN	Pakistan Educational Research Network	WMC	Waste Management Companies
IPC	Inter-Provincial Coordination	PIA	Pakistan International Airlines		
IT	Information Technology				

