

PAKISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY 2022–2026

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SECTION VII: ECONOMIC SECURITY

The core of comprehensive national security is economic security. Pakistan's national security rests on a sustainable, vibrant, and resilient economy. The primary objective is to build a geo-economic framework that expands the national resource base, reduces external dependence, and distributes wealth equitably to guarantee human and territorial security.

1. Macroeconomic Stability and Growth

Sustainable Growth: The state will prioritize sustainable, inclusive, and export-led economic growth over short-term consumption-driven consumption cycles.

Fiscal Deficit Reduction: Strict fiscal discipline will be maintained by expanding the tax-to-GDP ratio, documenting the informal economy, and reducing untargeted subsidies.

Investment Promotion: The policy mandates structural reforms to improve the Ease of Doing Business, protect foreign investments, and streamline regulatory frameworks to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

2. Geo-Economics and Connectivity

Regional Hub: Pakistan will leverage its critical geographic location to serve as a trade, transit, and energy corridor connecting Central Asia, South Asia, and Western China.

CPEC Exploitation: The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) will be optimized to transition from an infrastructure-focused phase to an industrialization, agricultural modernization, and science-and-technology partnership phase.

Trade Diversification: The state will actively diversify its export products and geographic markets, moving beyond traditional trading partners into Africa, Central Asia, and Latin America.

3. The Blue Economy (Maritime Framework)

Port Modernization: The infrastructure at Karachi Port, Port Qasim, and Gwadar Port will be modernized and digitized to minimize cargo turnaround times and establish competitive transshipment hubs.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): The policy mandates the exploration and sustainable utilization of marine resources, including deep-sea fishing, coastal tourism, and offshore hydrocarbon exploration within Pakistan's maritime boundaries.

Shipping Sector Revitalization: Financial and regulatory incentives will be provided to enhance the national merchant marine fleet and modernize domestic shipbreaking and ship-repair facilities.

4. Energy Security

Energy Mix Diversification: To ensure an uninterrupted and affordable supply of energy, Pakistan will aggressively transition towards clean, renewable energy sources (hydel, solar, and wind) to reduce reliance on expensive imported fossil fuels.

Infrastructure Upgradation: Structural reforms will target transmission and distribution losses, circular debt containment, and the modernization of the national grid.

5. Food and Water Security

Agricultural Innovation: The policy prioritizes national food security through the adoption of climate-resilient seeds, modernized supply chains, and advanced farming technologies to increase per-acre yield.

Water Resource Management: The state will enforce the National Water Policy to upgrade water storage capacity, improve conservation, and prevent sub-surface water depletion through efficient irrigation systems.