The Vision 2025, unveiled by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on August 11, 2014, the government has placed an plan under Vision 2025 to increase the per capita income from $1,299 to $4,200 by 2025, bring down poverty from 49 percent population to 20 percent and increase the exports up to $150 billion. It intends to bridge the current electricity supply-demand gap by 2018, and cater to growing future demand by addition of 25,000MW by 2025.

The Vision 2025 aims at increasing the water storage capacity to 90 days, improve efficiency of usage in agriculture by 20%, and ensure access to clean drinking water for all Pakistanis and reduce food insecure population from 60% to 30%.

It also envisages increasing primary school enrollment and completion rate to 100% and literacy rate to 90%, increasing higher education coverage from 7% to 12%, and increasing the number of PhDs from 7,000 to 25,000, improving primary and secondary gender parity index to 1, and increasing the female workforce participation rate from 24% to 45%, increasing the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation from 48% to 90%, reducing infant mortality rate from 74 to less than 40 (per 1,000 births) and reducing maternal mortality rate from 276 to less than 140 (per 1,000 births), reducing the incidence/prevalence of hepatitis, diarhoea, diabetes and heart disease by 50% and eyeing world championship in three sports and 30 medals in the Asian games.

The Vision 2025 aims that Pakistan will become one of the 25 largest economies in the world, thus, gaining the upper middle income country status, reducing the poverty level from 49% in 2013 to less than 20% increasing the tax-to-GDP ratio from 8.5% to 18%.

On improved governance, the Vision 2025 envisages that Pakistan will be placed in the top 50th percentile for political stability (from bottom 1 percentile), no violence/terrorism (from bottom 1 percentile), and control of corruption (from bottom 13th percentile) as measured by the World Bank’s Worldwide Governance Indicators.

Based upon seven pillars, the Vision 2025 states that the government will focus on key areas including developing social and human capital, achieving sustained, indigenous and inclusive growth, governance, institutional reforms and modernisation of public sector, energy, water and food security, private sector-led growth, developing a competitive knowledge economy and modernizing transportation infrastructure and greater regional connectivity.

"Pakistan Vision 2025 recognises that without an environment of security, economic development can neither be meaningful nor sustainable. Increased investment, growth and economic revival is impossible without peace and security," it further states.

A peaceful neighborhood is a prerequisite to economic growth. Externally, Pakistan desires "peace with dignity". We pursue a policy of zero conflict. We wish to resolve all disputes with our neighbours peacefully. Pakistan’s ability to bridge regions like South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia and provide an economic corridor will be strengthened by this strategy. The policy of maintaining deterrence for our national security is critical and has to be maintained.

PPP: The public-private partnerships will be promoted through a comprehensive policy regime. A Bureau of Infrastructure Development (BID) will be established to coordinate and oversee private sector’s participation in infrastructure development and provide a one-stop shop facility for project approval, processing and financing.

To allow active engagement, collaboration and even leadership roles, all citizens will be encouraged to become Vision Champions — at district, provincial and federal levels. Vision Champions will be selected on the basis of their contribution to exceptional new ideas, notable accomplishments in line with the Vision 2025 aspirations, and leadership roles in community-based initiatives. Under Vision
2025, the Government of Pakistan is committed to making the government open, transparent, accountable, and responsive to citizens.

Pakistan Vision 2025 seeks to elevate Pakistan’s position from a lower middle income to an upper-middle income country. The economy is targeted to grow by over 8% between 2017 and 2025 with single digit inflation. To accomplish these targets, we need tax-to-GDP ratio of 16-18%, and investment rate in the range of 22-25% of GDP financed through domestic savings of 18-21% of GDP.

A robust inflow of foreign savings is estimated at 3-4% of GDP in the medium-term to long-term, which would enable us to finance additional investment of up to 2.7% of GDP until 2025. To release resources for the private sector, we will bring down fiscal deficit below 4% of GDP in the long run and attain the domestic savings rate of 18-21% of GDP in order to finance investment from domestic resources.

Formalising the Parallel Economy: The Vision 2025 states that the share of Pakistan’s informal economy is estimated to be more than 50% and employment trends also show that informal sector is the largest employer of the workforce. The informal sector provided employment to 73.5% of non-agricultural workforce in 2010-11 and trending upward.

We target that by 2025 at least half of the businesses in the informal economy will have entered the formal economy. Governance, institutional reform & modernisation of the public sector: A responsive, inclusive, transparent and accountable system of governance is envisaged through adoption of a holistic approach — from policy to strategy to implementation and delivery, encompassing all administrative levels — federal, provincial, regional, district and local — in a rule-based, result-oriented perspective.