Meeting Organized by National Network of Economic Think Tanks

Drivers of Future Economic Growth and Job Creation in Sindh
Background

- The National Network of Economic Think Tanks includes *institutions* from all over the country for providing timely and policy-relevant advice to the federal and provincial governments.

- The aim is to solicit views from all provinces and provide the federal government with advice that expedites achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

- Budget proposals have been invited for PTI government’s first federal budget. Planning Commission is formulating the 12th Five Year Plan. Ministry of Commerce formulating Strategic Trade Policy Framework.

- All provincial governments are also gearing up to give first post-election ADP in June 2019. New and revised priorities expected.

Key Discussion Areas

- The means of future economic growth in Sindh
- The growth sectors for job creation in Sindh
- Providing ease and reducing the cost of doing business in Sindh
- The role of government institutions, parliamentary committees, think-tanks, academic institutes, and business associations in economic growth agenda (e.g. 60% parliamentarians did not discuss the money bill)
- The provincial taxation reforms, current and development budget of Sindh.
Sindh: media content analysis

- Economic Zones: Dhabeji, other zones/estates
- Ease of doing business for Sindh
- Power sector promotion e.g. through Thar Coal & Gharo-Jhimpir Wind Power Corridors
- ADP priorities: agriculture, irrigation, transport and mass transit special initiative
- Revenue mobilization reforms at SRB
- Federal government to announce special development package for Sindh
- Issues: Utilities for industries, lack of coordination among departments with regards to investment prospects.
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Centre to cooperate with provinces

KARACHI. The federal government was committed to co-operating with provincial authorities in an effort to facilitate investors and contribute to creating a conducive environment for the business community, said Adviser to Prime Minister on Commerce, Textile and Industry Abdul Razak Dawood. In a meeting with Sindh Chief Secretary Syed Mumtaz Ali Shah, Dawood discussed the measures being taken to promote the ease of doing business in the province. The chief secretary pointed out that efforts on the part of Sindh had raised the country’s ranking by 11 points in the international ease of doing business index and it restored the confidence of international as well as the country’s business community. Measures adopted under the concept included a marked reduction in the time frame for getting commercial water connection from 61 days to 21 days, expediting the registration of property with the Sindh Revenue Board from 208 to 17 days and issuance of the Sindh Building Control Authority’s NOC within 30 days. App
What are the potential growth generating sectors for the future?

What could be the growth levers for Sindh’s economy?
Mapping future pathways - II

- Which of these growth sectors will generate maximum jobs?

- We of course wish to see decent, productive and sustainable jobs.
If private sector has to be the engine of growth;

What reforms are required to bring down the cost of doing business?
Priorities under CPEC and beyond

- What are the goods and services Sindh is likely to export to China?
- What are the goods and services Sindh is likely to import from China?
- In which sectors Sindh should focus to supply future Chinese demand?
- What policy measures would be required to increase competitiveness of Sindh enterprises in these sectors?
- What policies could enhance the commercial advantages of SEZs?
- What are the difficulties which Sindh firms are facing in doing business with China?
5 Key Areas

- High growth sectors
- Revenue Mobilization
- Social Sector Development
- Infrastructure Development
- Job Creation
Thank you!