Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

URAAN PAKISTAN

MONTHLY DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

APRIL 2026

ECONOMIC POLICY WING
(MACROECONOMIC SECTION)

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pakistan's economy maintained relative stability in March 2026, building on earlier gains, though rising external pressures from the Middle East conflict and oil price shock increased risks to inflation and external balances. Inflation edged up, with Jul–Mar FY2025-26 average at 5.7 percent and March inflation rising to 7.3 percent, driven by higher energy, transport, and food costs. GDP growth in H1 FY2025–26 rose to 3.8 percent, compared to 1.9 percent in the corresponding period last year, reflecting broad-based improvement across agriculture, industry, and services. LSM posted growth of 5.9 percent during Jul-Feb FY 2025-26 compared to contraction in the same period last year. On the external side, the trade deficit widened due to declining exports and rising imports, although services exports and remittances provided support. Despite these challenges, strong fiscal performance and prudent macroeconomic management helped sustain overall economic stability.

On the development side, the Government maintained strong momentum in advancing priority projects and improving the efficiency of public investment. During March 2026, the CDWP considered 16 agenda items, including 11 projects and 5 position papers, of which 10 were approved/cleared and 6 were recommended to ECNEC. Cost rationalization efforts continued to strengthen value-for-money in public spending, generating cumulative savings of Rs. 10.5 billion during Jul–Feb FY2025–26, including Rs. 614 million in February alone. Public investment also remains an important source of employment creation, with projects approved and recommended in March expected to generate approximately 2,550 direct jobs and 7,621 indirect jobs over the medium term. Under the PSDP 2025–26, total reported expenditure reached Rs. 414.96 billion by end-March 2026, representing 41 percent utilization of the development allocations.

Institutional oversight and development governance also strengthened during the month through continued monitoring, evaluation, and strategic policy initiatives. Important policy and development initiatives during the month included measures to strengthen faculty incentives in higher education, progress on CPEC Phase II, expansion of Pakistan–China AI and climate cooperation, and continued engagement with international development partners. Looking ahead, Pakistan's development outlook remains cautiously optimistic. While external vulnerabilities particularly geopolitical tensions and oil price uncertainty pose downside risks to inflation and the external account, the economy is expected to remain resilient.

MACROECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

	FY2024-25 (July-Mar)	FY2025-26 (July-Mar)		
GDP- H1 (%) (Jul-Dec)	1.9	3.8	↑	
INFLATION (%)	5.3	5.7	↑	
LSM (%) (Jul-Feb)	-1.7	5.9	↑	
FBR TAX COLLECTION (Rs. Bn)	8,453	9,306	↑	10.1
EXPORTS (GOODS & SERVICES) ($ Bn)	30.9	30.6	↓	-1.2
IMPORTS (GOODS & SERVICES) ($ Bn)	51.9	56.3	↑	8.3
REMITTANCES ($ Bn)	28.0	30.3	↑	8.2

• Pakistan's economy continued to demonstrate relative stabilization in March 2026, building on the gains achieved during the first nine months of the fiscal year. However, the month was marked by emerging external pressures from the evolving Middle East conflict and oil price shock, raising risks to inflation and external balances. Despite this, prudent macroeconomic management helped maintain overall stability.

• The Middle East conflict has emerged as a key external risk to Pakistan's economy, primarily through higher global oil prices, a rising import bill, inflationary pressures, and potential moderation in remittances. These factors have begun to strain inflation and external balances in recent months; however, prudent macroeconomic management has helped contain spillover effects and preserve overall economic stability.

• Inflationary pressures have resurfaced, with average inflation rising to 5.7% during Jul–Mar FY2025-26 and reaching 7.3% in March, compared to 0.7% in the same period last year. The increase is mainly driven by non-food components, particularly higher energy costs due to global oil price shocks amid the Middle East conflict and upward tariff adjustments, while food inflation has remained relatively contained, highlighting the need for close monitoring and a targeted policy response.

• The Government responded proactively by partially passing through a Rs 55 per litre increase in petroleum prices while absorbing a substantial fiscal cost of around Rs 129 billion to shield consumers from further increases. This approach helped contain inflation and safeguard household purchasing power, while the recent easing in global oil prices is expected to provide additional relief and support macroeconomic stability going forward.

• During Jul-Feb FY2026, the QIM is recorded at 122.8, indicating an overall growth of 5.9 percent compared to contraction of 1.7 percent in the corresponding period of last year. During the period, 15 out of 22 sectors of LSM witnessed positive growth, which includes: Food (5.6%), Beverages (6.2%) Textile (1.6%), Tobacco (8.7%), Wearing Apparel (7.2%), Coke & Petroleum products (11.9%), electrical equipment (9.9%), Non-Metallic Mineral Products (10.1%), Automobiles (61.7%), etc. indicating a broad-based recovery in the industrial sector.

• Building on the recovery in the LSM sector, construction-related activities also gained traction. During July–Mar FY2025-26, cement dispatches rose by 38.5 million tonnes to 34.8 million tonnes, indicating strengthening domestic demand. On a monthly basis, dispatches increased by 0.9 percent in March 2026, reaching 3.74 million tonnes, compared to 3.71 million tonnes in the same month last year. Similarly, car production and production of 2/3 wheelers also posted growth of 45.4 percent and 31.4 percent respectively during Jul-Mar FY 2025-26 compared to last year.

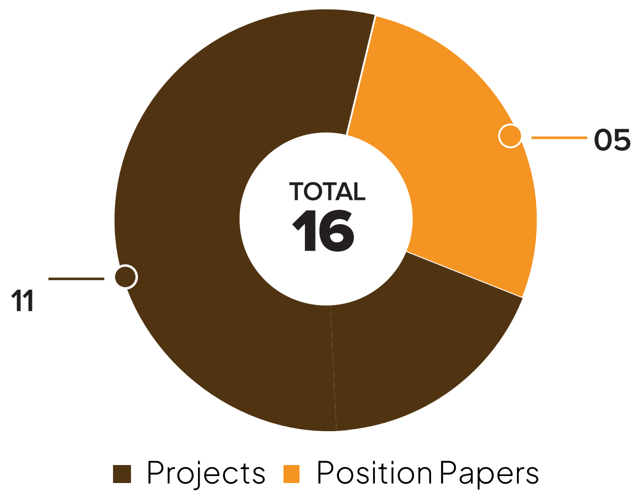
• The goods trade balance worsened during Jul–Mar FY 2025-26, as exports declined by 5.8 percent to US$ 23.3 billion, mainly due to a 31 percent contraction in the food group and 6.0 percent decline in petroleum products. Nevertheless, the textile sector remained resilient, recording 2.3 percent growth, supported by knitwear (6.4 percent), bed wear (3.6 percent), and readymade garments (6.4 percent). Meanwhile, imports increased by 7.8 percent to US$ 46.8 billion, driven by stronger domestic activity and higher demand for capital, intermediate, and consumer goods.

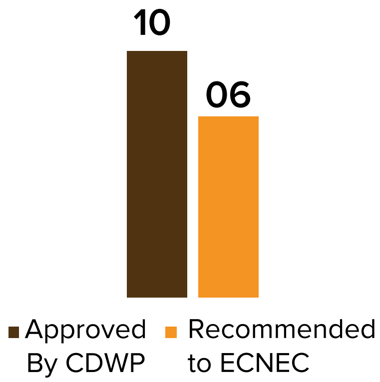
• During July–Mar FY2025-26, services exports recorded strong growth of 17 percent to US$ 7.3 billion, driven by ICT, other business, and travel services, reflecting increased freelance activities and remote digital services, financial, and transport services while services imports rose by 10.7 percent to US$ 9.5 billion. As a result, the services deficit during the period has contracted by 7% reaching $2.1 billion as compared to $2.3 billion last year.

• Fiscal performance remained robust, supported by consistent and broad-based improvement in FBR revenues. Tax collection maintained a steady growth trajectory during July–Mar FY 2024-25, rising to Rs 9.3 trillion compared with Rs 8.4 trillion in the corresponding period last year. This represents a healthy YoY increase of 10.1 percent, reflecting strengthened compliance, effective administrative measures, and expanding economic activity.

• Remittances remained a key support to the external sector, reaching $30.3 bn during Jul–Mar FY2025-26, marking a 8.2 percent increase over last year. The Significant rise in remittances inflow can be attributed to several government measures and other factors like narrowing gap between open market and inter-bank exchange rates, a stable exchange rate, increasing migration of workers abroad, improved sovereign credit ratings and positive economic growth in host countries.

DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS





DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In March 2026, a CDWP meeting was held under the Chairmanship of DCPC to review development proposals submitted by federal ministries and provincial governments. The forum considered sixteen (16) agenda items in total, including eleven (11) projects and five (05) position papers (PPs). Out of these 16 items, ten (10) were approved (07 projects and 03 PPs) and 06 items (04 project and 02 PPs) were recommended to ECNEC. A sector-wise breakdown of the projects is annexed, with key details below:

Education & Training Sector

CDWP approved one (01) project costing Rs 4,687.70 million to provide quality education to residents of deprived sections in order to empower learners, strengthen communities, and contribute to development of a more equitable and inclusive society.

Governance Sector

CDWP approved one (01) position paper with objective to finance assignments approved under the Joint Committee on Consulting Support (JCCS) (a specialized procurement regime established to enable federal ministries/agencies to engage top-tier international consulting firms) without undergoing the conventional PPRA procurement process.

Health Sector

CDWP approved one (01) project costing Rs 1,335.95 million and recommended another for ECNEC's approval costing Rs 7,931.33 million. One (01) position paper was also recommended to ECNEC. The initiatives are aimed to upgrade DHQ hospital in Punjab, strengthen the health system in selected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with World Bank assistance and elimination of Hepatitis C infection in the country.

Higher Education Sector

CDWP approved one (01) project at a cost of Rs 1,846.41 million with objective to ensure availability and utilization of assistive technologies among students with physical challenges in higher education institutions.

Information Technology Sector

CDWP approved one (01) project at a cost of Rs.185.69 million to improve land records management information system in rural areas of Islamabad. The forum also approved/ recommended three (03) position papers in the sector aimed at establishing an IT Park in Karachi, developing an Integrated Command Centre in Islamabad to enhance security operations and smart city governance, and accelerating Pakistan's AI ecosystem through strategic investments.

Physical Planning & Housing Sector

CDWP approved two (02) projects costing Rs 3,337.63 million, with objective to provide special office spaces, support areas, and other allied facilities for judiciary and Auditor General of Pakistan.

Power Sector

CDWP recommended two (02) foreign funded projects to ECNEC costing Rs 49,272.62 million and approved one (01) project at the cost of Rs 3,781.48 million. These initiatives are aimed to improve electricity supply and operational efficiency through improvement in grid reliability by augmentation, extension and conversion of substations in Sindh and KP, while the project of GB aims at construction of 4.5 MW hydel power plant.

Water Resources Sector

One World Bank- funded project costing Rs. 50,956.29 million was recommended to ECNEC for approvall. The project aims to improve irrigated agriculture in KP through better water management, farmer capacity building, and value addition.

COST RATIONALIZATION (Jul – Feb FY2025-26)

Saved
Rs. 10.51 Billion

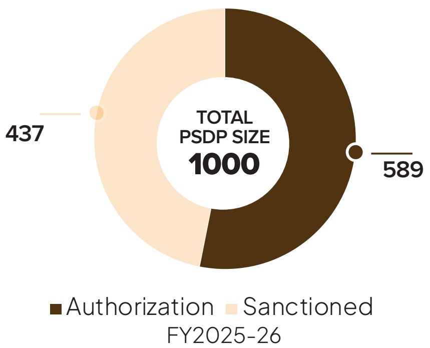
For efficient utilization of public resources, during CDWP meeting, the Ministry undertook a detailed review of development projects submitted by federal ministries/ divisions and provincial governments. To ensure optimal value for public investment, through extensive scrutiny, non-essential components were eliminated. This intervention has strengthened the efficiency in processing allocation of scarce national resources. This arrangement also indicates Government's firm commitment towards results oriented development. As a result of these efforts, savings amounting to Rs 614.00 million were secured during February 2026, bringing cumulative savings to Rs 10.514 billion for the period July-Feb FY 2025-26.

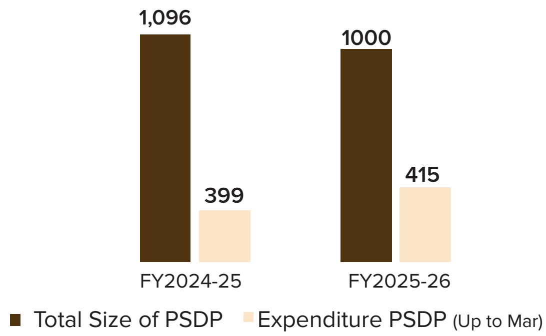
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Public investment is an important priority of the Government because it helps create jobs, improve livelihoods, and promote inclusive economic growth. It ensures that development spending brings real benefits to the people. In March 2026, the development projects that were approved and recommended are expected to contribute significantly to employment generation and economic growth. A detailed review of the PC-I documents was carried out to assess their expected impact over the medium term (i.e. 3 to 5 years). The analysis shows that these projects are likely to create about 2,550 direct jobs and around 7,621 indirect jobs in different sectors of the economy, highlighting the positive employment effects of public investment.

Direct jobs
2,550
Indirect jobs
7,621

DEVELOPMENT SPENDING (Rs. in Billion)





As of 31st March, 2026, Ministries / Divisions have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 437 billion against which Rs. 415 billion (41.5% of allocation) are the reported expenditure as per SAP system. However, the ongoing conflict in the Middle East and prevailing fiscal constraints have necessitated a number of austerity measures including a cut of Rs. 100 billion (10%) in federal PSDP 2025-26. The sectoral adjustments are yet to be made. Sectoral expenditures against orginal allocations are tabulated below:

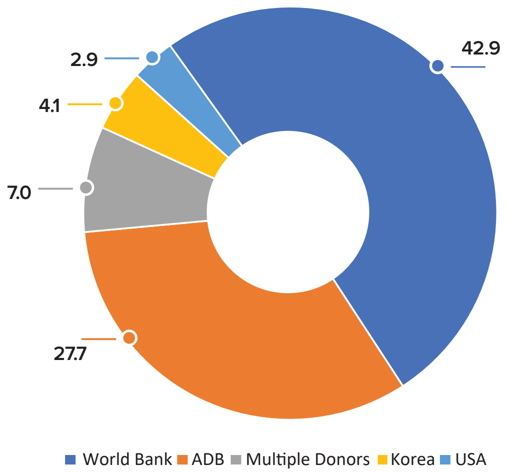
Amount in Rs. Billion

SECTOR	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE/ UTILIZATION	%
Infrastructure	**614.7**	**232.2**	**38%**
Energy	122.7	47.2	38%
Water	97.8	49.8	51%
Transport & Communication	325.6	99.9	31%
Physical Planning & Housing	68.6	35.4	52%

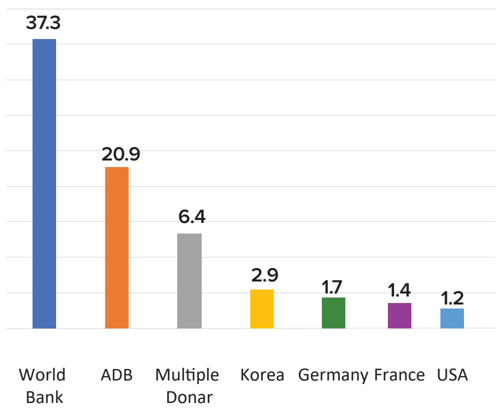
Social	**178.3**	**88.6**	**50%**
Education including HEC	65.3	34.1	52%
Health and Nutrition	16.5	3.98	24%
SDGs Achievement Programme	70.0	43.9	63%
Others	26.4	6.5	25%
Governance	**10.3**	**3.9**	**38%**
Science & I.T	**42.7**	**12.6**	**30%**
Special Areas (AJ&K, GB)	**81.8**	**58.4**	**71%**
Merged Districts	**65.4**	**16.8**	**26%**
Production	**6.8**	**2.1**	**31%**
Food & Agriculture	3.9	1.4	35%
Industries	2.9	0.7	25%
Total	**1000**	**414.9**	**41%**

FOREIGN FUNDED PROJECTS

The PSDP portfolio includes 86 foreign-funded projects with a total foreign cost of Rs. 4.2 trillion, of which 15 projects are fully foreign-funded and the remaining 61 are implemented with local counterpart funding. For FY2025-26, a rupee cover of Rs. 229 billion has been allocated for these projects. The Ministry of Planning authorizes one-line releases to all sponsoring Ministries and Divisions in line with quarterly ceilings set by the Finance Division under the development budget release strategy. PAOs are empowered to release and sanction funds for both foreign aid and local components based on each project's requirements. According to SAP records, Ministries and Divisions have sanctioned Rs. 85.7 billion and recorded an expenditure of Rs. 72.2 billion against the allocated rupee cover.



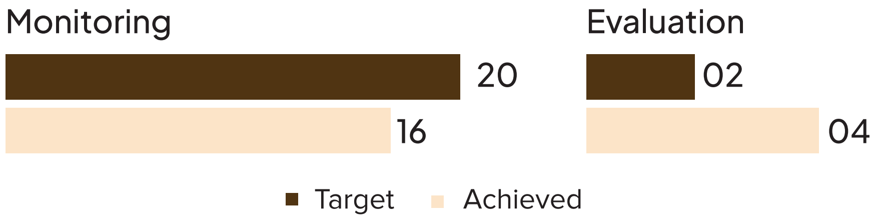
Major Sanctions (Rs. in Billion)
Jul-Mar FY2025-26



Major Expenditures (Rs. in Billion)
Jul-Mar FY2025-26

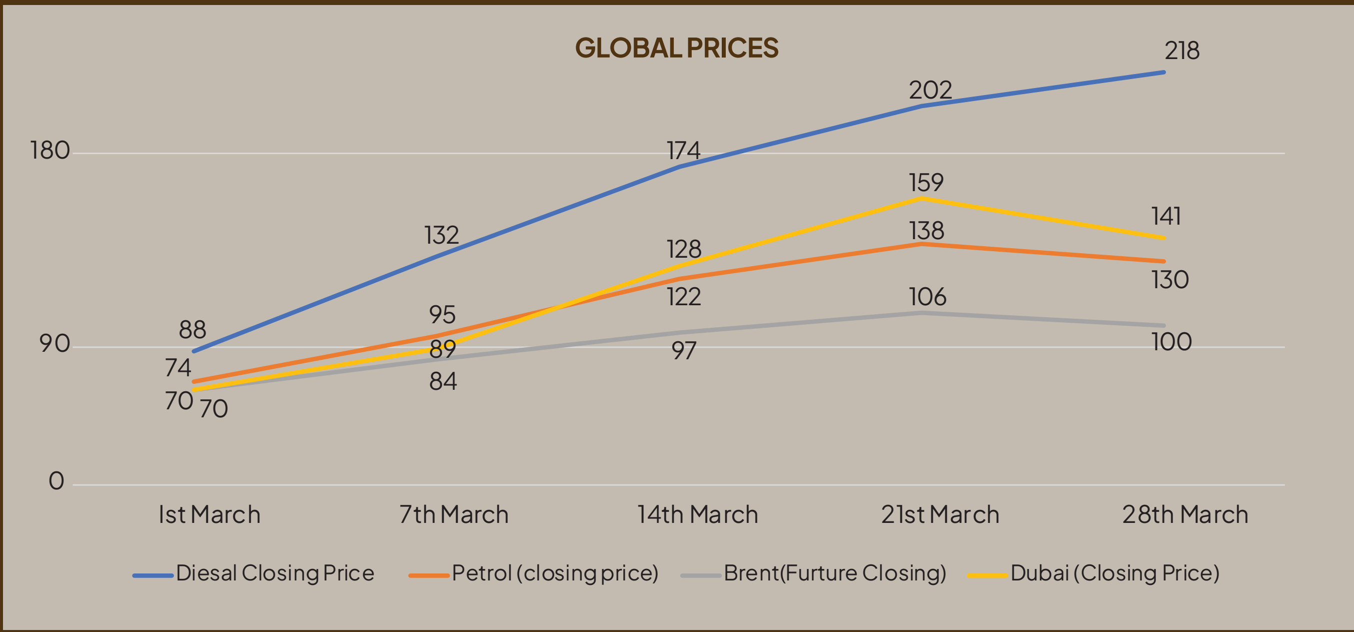
MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) serves as a key instrument to ensure prudent utilization of public resources and improve service delivery. Efficient M&E is done by systematically identifying gaps and initiating corrective measures. A strong M&E framework strengthens institutional oversight and promotes informed, evidence-based decision-making. During March 2026, the Ministry monitored sixteen (16) projects against a target of twenty (20) and conducted evaluations of four (04) projects to ensure effective implementation and the realization of planned development outcomes.



CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST: IMPLICATIONS & POLICY RESPONSE

The 2026 Middle East conflict, marked by strikes on Iranian facilities and disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, triggered a major global energy shock. With nearly one-fifth of global oil and LNG trade passing through this route, oil prices surged sharply by end-March 2026, with diesel, Dubai crude, petrol, and Brent recording significant increases and Brent crossing US$120 per barrel (see Figure). This trend indicates intense mid-month price pressures followed by partial correction in the final week, with diesel and Dubai crude exhibiting the highest volatility.



Globally, the conflict has created three main risks. First, higher oil prices are increasing inflation and raising the risk of slow growth, especially in oil-importing countries. Second, higher freight and insurance costs are disrupting supply chains, including LNG, fertilizer, and food trade. Third, governments face difficult choices between absorbing higher prices through subsidies or allowing price increases and tightening monetary policy.

The issue remained significant for Pakistan because the country highly dependent on imported oil (70-80 percent) linked to Gulf producers and shipping routes affected by tensions around the Strait of Hormuz.Notwithstanding the severity of the external shock, the Government of Pakistan has adopted a balanced approach. Instead of fully freezing prices, it used a rule-based partial pass-through system with limits on subsidies & regular price reviews to control fiscal risks. Following the rise in global oil prices, the government transferred the impact to domestic consumers through a uniform increase of Rs 55 per litre in both diesel and petrol prices. The external oil shock transmitted quickly into domestic prices, transport costs, and broader inflation pressures with March 2026 CPI increased by 1.2% MoM and 7.3 % YoY, with especially strong increases in fuel-related items. The international prices continued to escalate, however, the sub-sequent increase was not passed on to consumers and the government absorbed an estimated fiscal cost of Rs129 billion.

In a prompt response to the shock, the government introduced austerity and fuel conservation measures including work-from-home arrangements, a four-day work-week, salary & board fee deductions, and a foreign travel ban-were to strengthen fiscal discipline & conserve resources. Alongside deferred oil payment facilities, bilateral financing support, and targeted assistance through BISP, these measures aim to protect vulnerable groups, safeguard reserves & maintain macroeconomic stability amid a significant external shock.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH FACULTY INCENTIVES AND THEIR PERFORMANCE

On 5th March 2026, Minister for Planning chaired the 8th meeting of the Task Force on the Faculty Pay Scale System. In the meeting urgent need to strengthen academic talent was underscored in order to protect & enhance the quality and competitiveness of Pakistan's higher education sector. It was noted that without capable and high-performing faculty, the system risks seriously increases. In this context, the Task Force approved recommendations to restore the intended incentive structure by granting TTS faculty 35 percent of the baseline salary. It was stressed that improved compensation must be accompanied by strict enforcement of performance indicators to ensure accountability and academic excellence. He further directed HEC to work closely with provincial governments to secure enhanced budget allocations for universities, and proposed special incentives for PhD graduates from the world's top 50 universities. This initiative reflects the government's commitment to revitalizing higher education through merit, excellence, and global competitiveness.

PAKISTAN-CHINA AI COOPERATION: A NEW ERA FOR HUMAN CAPITAL

In a high-level meeting chaired by the Minister for Planning, held on 26th March 2026, HEC has been tasked with a pivotal role in advancing the nation's human capital through the Pakistan-China AI cooperation framework. This strategic partnership, facilitated by the China-Pakistan Strategic HRD Program, with the aim to align national scholarships with cutting-edge priorities in AI, Robotics, Space Technology, and Industry 4.0. By expanding these educational opportunities, the initiative seeks to equip Pakistani youth with essential future-ready skills, ultimately fostering a robust, innovation-driven economy.

KNOWLEGE SHARING PROGRAM WITH GOVERNMENT OF TURKIYE

The 4th Joint Steering Committee (JSC) meeting on the Pakistan–Türkiye Knowledge Sharing Programme was held virtually on 10th March 2026 to review progress on earlier decisions and discuss upcoming activities. It was noted that three JSC meetings had been held previously, alongside successful experience-sharing sessions in Higher Education, R&D and Innovation, and Population and Health. Türkiye also conducted two short-term trainings in January 2026 on annual and quarterly macroeconomic modelling, which were appreciated by the Pakistan side. Pakistan presented proposed activities for April–September 2026 in Nutrition, Food and Agriculture, Environment and Climate Change, Water, Higher Education, and Science & Technology, which were welcomed by Türkiye and will be implemented subject to mutual approval.

VIRTUAL CONSULTATION WITH ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK ON MCPS 2026-30 AND STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

A virtual meeting of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) mission, chaired by the Joint Chief Economist (Economic Policy), was held on 30th March 2026 to deliberate on Pakistan's development priorities and review projects for the upcoming Member Country Partnership Strategy (MCPS) 2026–30. The discussions focused on aligning the MCPS with Uraan Pakistan and the IsDB's 10 Year Strategic Framework (2026–35), focusing on infrastructure development and export-led growth, supported by climate resilience, youth integration, institutional capacity building, and Islamic finance. During the meeting, Pakistan highlighted critical financing gaps, particularly for mega infrastructure projects including the M-6 Sukkur-Hyderabad Motorway, water and energy expansion, nutrition, and climate adaptation initiatives. The meeting holds strategic significance as it sets the direction for IsDB's medium-term financing support-indicatively US$ 3–5 billion-ensuring alignment with national priorities and reinforcing long-term development partnership between Pakistan & IsDB.

SIGNING OF 14TH JCC MINUTES TO ADVANCE CPEC PHASE II AND BILATERAL COOPERATION

On 31st March 2026, the minutes of the 14th JCC meeting were formally signed during the Annual Awards Ceremony 2026, held in Islamabad. The signing signifies strengthened institutional coordination and outlines the strategic direction for advancing CPEC Phase II, with a particular focus on industrialization, innovation, and inclusive growth. This development marks a significant step toward further consolidating the Pakistan-China All-Weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership and enhancing bilateral economic cooperation.

PAKISTAN AND CHINA BOLSTER CLIMATE RESILIENCE THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

On 31st March 2026, the Ministry of Planning, Pakistan and the Ministry of Ecology & Environment of China signed a landmark Acceptance Certificate to advance climate action and sustainable development. This agreement, established under the China-Pakistan South-South Cooperation for Climate Change Response, focuses on three (03) critical technological pillars: the implementation of Solar Home Systems to boost renewable energy capacity, the deployment of Intelligent Ground Meteorological Observation Stations, and the integration of Cloud-Based Early Warning Systems (EWS). By leveraging these advanced tools, the initiative significantly strengthens Pakistan's disaster preparedness and climate resilience, marking a major milestone in CPEC 2.0 and broader bilateral commitment to people-centered, technological innovation.

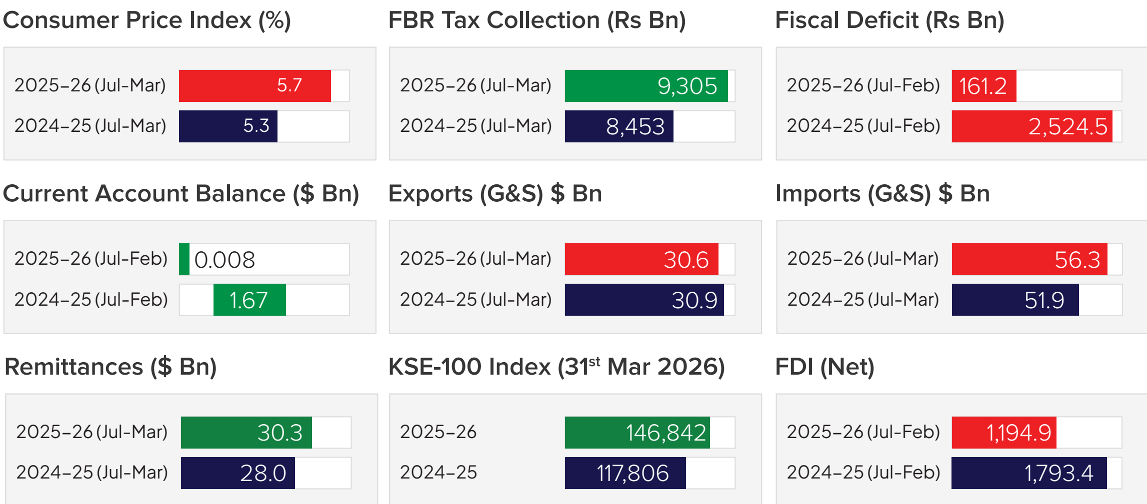
DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK

Pakistan's development outlook remains cautiously optimistic, though increasingly subject to external risks arising from the evolving Middle East conflict and the associated oil price shock. While the domestic economy has continued to stabilize on the back of improving industrial activity, stronger fiscal discipline, easing macroeconomic imbalances, and sustained public investment in priority sectors, a prolonged rise in global oil prices poses significant challenges for Pakistan as a net energy importer. However, the government is fully cognizant of the current situation and taking measures to manage the external shocks. With continued reforms and efficient use of development resources, the economy is positioned to maintain recovery momentum and promote inclusive growth.

> “*Resilience drives sustainable growth*”

ANNEX I: KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS	UNIT	FY2024-25	FY2025-26	%CHANGE
Real Sector / Growth		(Jul-Dec)	(Jul-Dec)	
GDP	%	1.9	3.8	↑
Agriculture	%	1.4	2.3	↑
Industry	%	0.5	8.1	↑
Service	%	2.6	3.1	↑
Inflation		(Jul-Mar)	(Jul-Mar)	
Consumer Price Index	%	5.3	5.7	↑
Consumer Price Index (**Mar**)	%	0.7	7.3	↑
Fiscal Sector				
FBR Tax Collection	Rs. Billion	8,453	9,305	↑ 10.1
FBR Tax Collection **(Mar)**	Rs. Billion	1,109	1,183	↑ 6.7
Fiscal Deficit **(Jul-Feb)**	Rs. Billion	2,524.5	161.2	↑
	As % of GDP	2.2	0.1	↑
External Sector				
Current Account Balance	$ Billion	1.67	0.008	↓
Exports (G&S)	$ Billion	30.9	30.6	↓ -1.2%
Imports (G&S)	$ Billion	51.9	56.3	↑ 8.3%
Remittances	$ Billion	28.0	30.3	↑ 8.2
Investment				
FDI (Net)	$ Million	1,793.4	1,194.9	↓ 33.4
FDI (Inflows)	$ Million	3,088.7	2,409.2	↓ 22.0
FDI (Outflows)	$ Million	1,295.3	1,214.4	↓ 6.3
Financial Sector				
Credit to Private Businesses (Stocks) (**27th Mar 2026**)	Rs Billion	9,644	10,782	↑ 11.8
KSE-100 Index **(31st Mar 2026)**	Index	117,806	146,842	↑



ANNEX II:
PROJECTS APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY CDWP

S#	NAME OF PROJECT	SPONSORING AGENCY	TOTAL COST (RS IN MILLION)	DATE	STATUS
	EDUCATION & TRAINING				
1.	Establishment of Danish School at Azad Jammu & Kashmir (Haveli/Kahuta)	M/o FE&PT	4,687.70	04-03-2026	Approved
	GOVERNANCE				
PP-I	Enhancement of Capacity of Federal Government Entities in Preparation of Policy/ Programmes/ Projects etc. (Umbrella Programme)	M/o PD&SI	5,431.50	04-03-2026	Approved
	HEALTH				
2.	Upgradation of DHQ Hospital District Hafizabad	Govt. of the Punjab	7,931.33	04-03-2026	Recommended to ECNEC
3.	National Health Support Programme (KP Component)	Govt. of KP	1,335.95	04-03-2026	Approved
PP-II	Prime Minister's National Program for Elimination of Hepatitis C Infection in Pakistan	M/o NHSR&C	67,770.00	04-03-2026	Recommended to ECNEC
	HIGHER EDUCATION				
4.	Prime Minister's Scheme for Enabling Youth with Physical Challenges at HEIs through Electric Wheelchairs, Laptops for Blinds, Audio-Visual Aids - HEC	HEC	1,846.41	04-03-2026	Approved
	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY				
5.	Land Records Management Information System in the Rural Areas of ICT, Islamabad (3rd Revision)	M/o Interior	185.69	04-03-2026	Approved
PP-III	Establishment of IT Park Karachi	M/o IT & Telecom	31,199.32	04-03-2026	Recommended to ECNEC
PP-IV	Smart Islamabad Initiative	M/o IT & Telecom	708.38	04-03-2026	Approved
PP-V	National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Advancement Initiative (NAAI)	M/o IT & Telecom	534.64	04-03-2026	Approved
	PHYSICAL PLANNING & HOUSING				
6.	Construction of Admin Block of Supreme Court Branch Registry at Quetta	M/o Law & Justice	231.60	04-03-2026	Approved
7.	Pakistan Audit & Accounts Academy (PAAA) Islamabad (Revised)	M/o Finance	3,106.03	04-03-2026	Approved

S#	NAME OF PROJECT	SPONSORING AGENCY	TOTAL COST (RS IN MILLION)	DATE	STATUS
	POWER				
8.	Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project HESCO (Revised)	Power Division	19,016.81	04-03-2026	Recommended to ECNEC
9.	Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (PESCO) (Revised)	Power Division	30,255.81	04-03-2026	Recommended to ECNEC
10.	Hydropower and Renewable Energy-II, Gilgit-Baltistan (Revised)	Govt. of G-B	3,781.48	04-03-2026	Approved
	WATER				
11.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigated Agriculture Improvement Project (Revised)	Govt. of KP	50,956.29	04-03-2026	Recommended to ECNEC

Government of Pakistan

Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

Economic Policy Wing

Macroeconomic Section

PlanComPakistan