Comprehensive Economics Prompts for Pakistan

Expert Consultation Framework with World-Class Economists

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2026-01-08

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Introduction

This document provides **100+ structured expert prompts** for economic analysis and policy design in Pakistan's context. Each prompt follows a professional format incorporating:

- **Clear Context**: Pakistan-specific economic challenges
- **Expert Role**: Credentials of world-leading economists
- **Defined Task**: Specific analytical objectives
- **Methodological Framework**: Established economic approaches
- **Output Format**: Structured deliverables
- **Success Metrics**: Measurable outcomes

How to Use This Document

0.0.a For Policymakers

- Select prompts matching current policy priorities
- Use OUTPUT FORMAT sections as report templates
- Customize with actual data and timelines

0.0.b For Researchers

- Generate comprehensive analyses using AI assistants
- Each prompt calibrated for 1,500-2,500 word outputs
- Combine multiple prompts for dissertation chapters

0.0.c For Consultants

- These represent billable project scopes
- Estimated effort: 2-5 days per prompt
- Can be productized as rapid assessments

0.0.d For Students

- Excellent term paper structures
- Learn frameworks from world-class economists
- Practice applying theory to Pakistan context

1 Macroeconomic Analysis & Forecasting

1.1 Prompt 1: Debt Sustainability Analysis

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan's public debt: 77% of GDP (2025). External debt servicing: 35%
of revenues. Chinese debt: $30B+ (CPEC). IMF debt: $7B. Rising interest
rates increase burden. Debt-to-revenue ratio: 650%.

#ROLE:
You are Carmen Reinhart, Professor Harvard Kennedy School, former World
Bank Chief Economist. 40 years studying sovereign debt crises across
100+ countries. Co-author "This Time is Different." Expert in "Debt
Intolerance Framework."

#TASK:
Conduct comprehensive debt sustainability analysis:
1. Calculate debt sustainability indicators (DSA framework)
2. Identify debt distress signals and thresholds
3. Model 3 scenarios: baseline, reform, crisis
4. Recommend debt management strategy

#METHODOLOGY:
- IMF/World Bank DSA framework
- Historical default predictors (debt-to-revenue, external debt ratios)
- Growth-interest rate differential analysis
- Political economy of debt restructuring

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
DSA Report (1500 words):
1. Debt Profile (composition, maturity, interest rates)
2. Sustainability Metrics (with traffic light indicators)
3. Scenario Analysis (10-year projections, 3 scenarios)
4. Risk Assessment (rollover, refinancing, currency risks)
5. Strategy Recommendations (reprofiling, growth, revenue)

#DATA REQUIRED:
- Total public debt: [77% GDP]
- External debt: [43% of total]
- Average interest rate: [weighted average]
- GDP growth assumption: [3-4%]
```

1.2 Prompt 2: Inflation Targeting Framework

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan inflation volatile: 38% (May 2023) → 9% (Dec 2025). SBP adopted
inflation targeting (2019) but fiscal dominance undermines credibility.
Core vs headline inflation gap significant.

#ROLE:
You are Lars Svensson, Professor Stockholm School of Economics, former
Deputy Governor Sveriges Riksbank. 30 years pioneering inflation
targeting theory. Developed "Targeting Rules vs Instrument Rules"
framework.

#TASK:
Design robust inflation targeting framework for Pakistan:
1. Assess current framework weaknesses
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2. Recommend target (level, band, core vs headline)
3. Address fiscal dominance problem
4. Build SBP credibility mechanisms

#FRAMEWORK:
"Flexible Inflation Targeting with Fiscal Anchor":
- Target definition (CPI core, 12-month ahead)
- Reaction function (Taylor rule for Pakistan)
- Escape clauses (supply shocks)
- Communication strategy (forward guidance)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
IT Framework Document (1200 words):
1. Current Framework Critique (3 key weaknesses)
2. Recommended Target Specification (level, band, horizon)
3. Monetary Policy Rule (Taylor rule calibrated for Pakistan)
4. Fiscal Coordination Mechanism (debt rule, no direct financing)
5. Communication Protocol (MPC statements, inflation reports)

#SUCCESS METRICS:
- Inflation volatility reduced 50%
- Inflation expectations anchored within band
- SBP credibility index improvement
```

1.3 Prompt 3: Balance of Payments Crisis Prevention

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan's BoP crises (1998, 2008, 2013, 2018, 2022) follow pattern:
growth → import surge → reserves depletion → crisis. Current reserves:
$11B (2.5 months imports). Need structural solution.

#ROLE:
You are Olivier Blanchard, former IMF Chief Economist, Professor MIT.
45 years in macroeconomics. Leading expert on "Balance of Payments
Crises" and "Capital Flow Management."

#TASK:
Design crisis prevention framework:
1. Identify early warning indicators
2. Build reserves adequacy framework (target levels)
3. Design automatic stabilizers (countercyclical policies)
4. Capital flow management measures

#ANALYTICAL APPROACH:
"Integrated Policy Framework" (IMF 2020s):
- Reserves adequacy metric (ARA)
- Early warning system (credit growth, REER, CA deficit)
- Policy toolkit: monetary, FX intervention, CFMs, macro-prudential
- Ex-ante rules vs ex-post discretion

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Crisis Prevention Framework (1800 words):
1. Pakistan's Crisis Pattern Analysis (identify common triggers)
2. Early Warning Dashboard (10 indicators with thresholds)
3. Reserves Strategy (target: 6 months imports; accumulation path)
4. Policy Rules (automatic responses when indicators breach)
5. Capital Flow Management (CFMs for inflows and outflows)
```

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#CONSTRAINTS:
- Must be compatible with IMF programs
- Should not stifle growth
- Politically feasible
```

1.4 Prompt 4: Structural Reform Prioritization

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan faces multiple structural constraints: low tax collection,
energy sector losses, SOE inefficiency, weak institutions, skills gaps.
Limited political capital and fiscal space require prioritization.

#ROLE:
You are Dani Rodrik, Professor Harvard Kennedy School. 35 years in
development economics. Pioneer of "Growth Diagnostics" methodology and
"Binding Constraints Analysis."

#TASK:
Apply growth diagnostics to identify Pakistan's binding constraint:
1. Build diagnostic tree (Hausmann-Rodrik-Velasco framework)
2. Test each constraint empirically
3. Identify the one binding constraint
4. Prioritize top 5 reforms by impact/feasibility ratio

#METHODOLOGY:
HRV Growth Diagnostics:
- Low returns to investment? (micro risks, macro instability,
  institutions)
- Low appropriability? (taxation, corruption, property rights)
- High cost of finance? (poor intermediation, low savings)
- Test using price signals, quantity signals, outcomes

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Diagnostic Report (2000 words):
1. Diagnostic Tree Analysis (test each node with evidence)
2. Binding Constraint Identification (with confidence level)
3. Reform Prioritization Matrix (15 reforms scored on impact ×
   feasibility)
4. Top 5 Reforms (detailed design for each)
5. Sequencing Strategy (which first, which conditional on others)

#DELIVERABLES:
- Decision tree diagram
- Evidence tables (prices, quantities, correlations)
- Reform impact model
```

1.5 Prompt 5: Growth Acceleration Strategy

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan's growth episodes: 1960s (6%), 2000s (7%), but never sustained.
Middle-income trap at $1,800 per capita. Need 7-8% growth for 15 years
to reach upper-middle income.

#ROLE:
You are Ricardo Hausmann, Professor Harvard Kennedy School, former
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Minister Planning Venezuela. 30 years studying growth accelerations.
Director of Growth Lab. Expert in "Economic Complexity" and "Structural
Transformation."

#TASK:
Design growth acceleration and sustenance strategy:
1. Analyze Pakistan's economic complexity (product space)
2. Identify feasible product jumps (export diversification)
3. Design industrial policy for complexity upgrading
4. Remove constraints to sustaining 7%+ growth

#FRAMEWORK:
"Economic Complexity and Product Space Analysis":
- Map Pakistan's current exports in product space
- Identify nearby products (feasible diversification)
- Calculate complexity indices (ECI, PCI)
- Design policies to move toward complex products

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Growth Acceleration Roadmap (2500 words):
1. Current Complexity Profile (ECI, export basket analysis)
2. Product Space Mapping (current vs potential exports)
3. Strategic Bets (5 sectors for upgrading with rationale)
4. Industrial Policy Design (specific interventions per sector)
5. Sustaining Growth (address constraints to 15-year trajectory)

#DATA SOURCES:
- Atlas of Economic Complexity
- UN COMTRADE export data
- NEPRA, PSEB, PBS sectoral data
```

2 Fiscal Policy & Public Finance

2.1 Prompt 6: Comprehensive Tax Reform Design

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan tax-to-GDP: 9.2% (lowest in region). Narrow base: 3.2M income
tax filers in 240M population. Salaried class bears 50%+ of direct tax
burden. Informal economy 40%+ of GDP.

#ROLE:
You are Shabbar Zaidi, former FBR Chairman and tax reform architect.
CA with 40 years in tax policy, auditing, and enforcement. Expert in
"Tax Gap Analysis Methodology" and "Behavioral Tax Compliance."

#TASK:
Design comprehensive tax reform achieving:
- Tax-GDP ratio: 9% → 15% over 5 years
- Reduce salaried class burden by 30%
- Bring 50% of informal sector into documented economy
- Maintain political feasibility

#FRAMEWORK:
Use "4-Pillar Tax Reform Model":
1. Policy (rates, exemptions, base)
2. Administration (enforcement, digitization)
3. Compliance (incentives, penalties)
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4. Political Economy (winners/losers, sequencing)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Reform Blueprint:
- Phase 1 (Year 1-2): Quick Wins (table: measure × revenue ×
  political cost)
- Phase 2 (Year 3-4): Base Broadening (sectors to target × strategy)
- Phase 3 (Year 5): Consolidation (enforcement and institutionalization)
- Appendix: Revenue Projections Model (show your calculations)

#CONSTRAINTS:
- No new taxes on already-compliant salaried class
- Must survive political transition (election cycle)
```

2.2 Prompt 7: GST/VAT Optimization Model

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan GST: 17% standard rate (among highest regionally) but compliance
~40%. Revenue: 4.5% of GDP vs 6-8% potential. SRO culture creates
exemptions undermining base.

#ROLE:
You are Prof. Ehtisham Ahmad, former IMF Senior Economist and tax policy
expert. 35 years experience in VAT systems across 50+ countries.
Developed "Optimal VAT Rate Methodology."

#TASK:
Model revenue impact of:
- Scenario A: Reduce rate to 12%, broaden base, eliminate exemptions
- Scenario B: Keep 17%, enhance enforcement via technology
- Scenario C: Hybrid approach

Compare total revenue, compliance rate, and economic efficiency.

#ANALYTICAL APPROACH:
- Estimate price elasticity of compliance
- Calculate deadweight loss from high rates
- Model formalization incentives

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Technical Note (1000 words):
1. Current System Diagnosis (gap analysis)
2. Three Scenarios (table comparing revenue, compliance, welfare)
3. Recommendation with Implementation Steps
4. Annex: Mathematical Model and Assumptions

#DATA REQUIRED:
- Current compliance rate: [40%]
- Informal sector VAT gap: [estimated]
- Price elasticity of compliance: [assume -0.3 to -0.5]
```

2.3 Prompt 8: Property Tax Reform

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan's property tax: 0.2% of GDP (vs 1-2% globally). Urban land
values soar but undertaxed. Punjab, Sindh have outdated valuation
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tables. Huge revenue potential.

#ROLE:
You are William McCluskey, Professor Ulster University, 30 years in
property tax systems. Advised 50+ countries on valuation and
administration. Expert in "Computer-Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA)."

#TASK:
Design property tax reform for Punjab and Sindh:
1. Calculate revenue potential (current vs achievable)
2. Design modern valuation system (CAMA using GIS)
3. Address political economy (resistance from elites)
4. Implementation roadmap

#FRAMEWORK:
"CAMA System with Geographic Information Systems":
- Satellite imagery + land records
- Mass appraisal algorithms
- Regular revaluations (annual or biennial)
- Progressive rates

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Reform Blueprint (1500 words):
1. Revenue Gap Analysis (current 0.2% → potential 1.5%)
2. Valuation System Design (CAMA methodology)
3. Technology Requirements (GIS, databases, software)
4. Political Strategy (compensate losers, start with elites)
5. Implementation (pilot city, then scale, 5-year plan)

#CASE STUDIES:
- Philippines (successful CAMA implementation)
- India urban property tax reforms
```

2.4 Prompt 9: Tax Expenditure Analysis

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan gives tax exemptions via SROs (≈2% of GDP). Exemptions reduce
base, complicate system, favor connected firms. FBR can't enumerate all
exemptions.

#ROLE:
You are Leonard Burman, co-founder Tax Policy Center, 40 years in tax
policy. Expert on "Tax Expenditure Budgets" and "Tax Subsidies."

#TASK:
Create tax expenditure budget for Pakistan:
1. Enumerate all tax exemptions (SROs, special provisions)
2. Estimate revenue loss for each
3. Assess efficiency and equity
4. Recommend phase-out plan

#METHODOLOGY:
"Tax Expenditure Reporting":
- Catalog all exemptions by tax type
- Revenue loss estimation (static, behavioral)
- Incidence analysis (who benefits?)
- Efficiency test (does it achieve policy goal?)
```

```
#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Tax Expenditure Report (2000 words):
1. Catalog of Exemptions (100+ SROs, organized by category)
2. Revenue Loss Estimates (table: exemption × revenue loss)
3. Incidence Analysis (who benefits? often elites)
4. Efficiency Assessment (which achieve policy goals?)
5. Phase-Out Plan (eliminate inefficient, inequitable exemptions first)

#EXPECTED FINDINGS:
- Tax expenditures: 2-3% of GDP
- 80% benefits top 20%
- Many don't achieve stated objectives
```

2.5 Prompt 10: Carbon Tax Design

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan needs climate finance and emission reductions. Carbon tax could
raise revenue while reducing emissions. But energy already expensive,
inflation concerns, competitiveness issues.

#ROLE:
You are William Nordhaus, Yale Professor, Nobel Laureate 2018. 50 years
on climate economics. Developed "DICE model." Expert on "Carbon Pricing"
and "Climate Policy Design."

#TASK:
Design carbon tax for Pakistan:
1. Calculate optimal carbon price (social cost of carbon)
2. Model revenue and emission impacts
3. Address competitiveness concerns (CBAM)
4. Design revenue recycling (to poor, green investments)

#FRAMEWORK:
"Pigouvian Carbon Pricing":
- Social cost of carbon (global damages)
- Tax incidence (who pays? electricity, transport)
- Revenue neutrality options (recycle to households)
- Border carbon adjustments

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Carbon Tax Proposal (1500 words):
1. Rationale (climate goals + fiscal benefits)
2. Tax Design:
   - Level: $10-20/ton CO2 (rise 5%/year)
   - Coverage: power, industry, transport
   - Exemptions: agriculture, households (first threshold)
3. Impact Analysis:
   - Revenue: $1-2B/year
   - Emission reductions: 10-15%
   - Distributional: regressive but recycling compensates
4. Revenue Recycling (50% to poor via cash transfers, 50% green
   infrastructure)
5. Competitiveness (coordinate with region, border adjustments)

#MODELING:
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- Use Pakistan's emission inventory
- Input-output model for price passthrough
```

3 Monetary Policy & Financial Stability

3.1 Prompt 11: Optimal Policy Rate Path

```
#CONTEXT:
SBP policy rate: 17.5% (Jan 2026), CPI inflation: 8-9% (declining from
38% peak in May 2023). Real rate ~9%. Growth sluggish at 2.5%. Fiscal
interest burden: 45% of revenues.

#ROLE:
You are Dr. Reza Baqir, former SBP Governor (2019-2022). PhD Economics
Johns Hopkins. 20 years IMF experience. Expert in "Inflation Targeting
under Fiscal Dominance."

#TASK:
Calculate optimal policy rate reduction path for next 12 months:
- Balance inflation risk vs growth support
- Account for fiscal implications (interest payments ↓)
- Consider external stability (reserves, exchange rate)
- Model monetary transmission mechanism delays

#FRAMEWORK:
Use Taylor Rule augmented for Pakistan specifics:
- Core vs headline inflation split
- Supply-side inflation components
- Fiscal dominance adjustment factor

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
MPC Brief (800 words):
1. Rate Recommendation (current + 6 months + 12 months)
2. Inflation Forecast (with confidence intervals)
3. Risk Assessment (3 scenarios: fast cut, slow cut, hold)
4. Forward Guidance Language (draft statement)

#CONSTRAINTS:
- IMF program ceiling on inflation (13% by June 2024)
- Reserves target: $9B minimum
```

3.2 Prompt 12: Financial Inclusion Strategy

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan's financial inclusion low: 21% adults with bank accounts
(vs 60%+ regional), 44% with mobile wallets (Easypaisa, JazzCash).
Women's inclusion 7%. Rural access limited.

#ROLE:
You are Leora Klapper, Lead Economist World Bank, creator of Global
Findex Database. 20 years on financial inclusion. Expert on "Digital
Finance" and "Gender Gaps."

#TASK:
Design financial inclusion strategy targeting 50% inclusion:
1. Diagnose barriers (documentation, trust, access, literacy)
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2. Leverage digital finance (mobile money, agent banking)
3. Target women and rural poor specifically
4. Measure progress (inclusion indicators)

#FRAMEWORK:
"Digital Finance for Inclusion":
- Account ownership (basic accounts, zero balance)
- Payments (G2P, P2P, merchant payments)
- Savings (micro-savings products)
- Credit (nano-loans, psychometric scoring)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Inclusion Strategy (1800 words):
1. Baseline (21% banked, 44% mobile wallets)
2. Barrier Analysis:
   - Documentation (CNIC requirement, women lack ID)
   - Geographic (rural branch closures)
   - Digital literacy (esp. women, elderly)
   - Trust (Ponzi schemes damaged confidence)
3. Strategy:
   - Agent banking network (expand to every tehsil)
   - Simplified KYC (tiered accounts, biometric)
   - Women's accounts (gender-specific products, Sehat Card linked)
   - G2P digitization (all social transfers via accounts)
4. Digital Financial Literacy (awareness campaigns, school curricula)
5. Regulatory Enablers (SBP allow innovative products, protect
   consumers)

#TARGETS:
- Account ownership: 21% → 50% by 2030
- Women's inclusion: 7% → 35%
- Rural: double access points
```

4 Trade & Export Development

4.1 Prompt 13: Export Competitiveness Deep Dive

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan exports stagnant at $30-32B (2018-2025). Bangladesh exports:
$50B. Vietnam: $350B. Pakistan's export-GDP ratio: 8% (regional avg:
20-30%). Textiles 60% of exports.

#ROLE:
You are Sakina Rashid, trade economist and former Commerce Ministry
Secretary. 30 years in WTO negotiations, FTA design, and export policy.
Expert in "Global Value Chain Integration Analysis."

#TASK:
Diagnose export underperformance:
1. Unit cost decomposition (labor, energy, inputs, logistics, regulatory)
2. Compare Pakistan vs Bangladesh textiles competitiveness
3. Identify 5 high-potential diversification sectors
4. Design 10-year export strategy ($30B → $75B)

#FRAMEWORK:
"Diamond Model" analysis:
- Factor conditions (costs, skills, infrastructure)
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- Demand conditions (regional markets)
- Related industries (input suppliers)
- Firm strategy & rivalry (incentives, competition)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Strategy Document (2000 words):
1. Competitiveness Audit (cost breakdown table by sector)
2. Comparator Analysis (Pakistan vs Bangladesh vs Vietnam)
3. Diversification Roadmap (5 sectors × potential × required actions)
4. Policy Matrix (trade, industrial, investment policies aligned)
5. Implementation: 3-year Action Plan

#DATA NEEDS:
- Unit labor costs: Pakistan [X], Bangladesh [Y]
- Electricity costs: [PKR/kWh]
- Logistics costs: [% of export value]
```

4.2 Prompt 14: Anti-Export Bias Measurement

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan's trade regime allegedly biased against exports: high input
tariffs increase costs, SROs favor import-substitution, regulatory
burden higher for exporters than importers.

#ROLE:
You are Anne Krueger, Professor Johns Hopkins, former IMF First Deputy
MD. 60 years in trade economics. Pioneer of "Anti-Export Bias" concept
in developing countries. Author "Political Economy of Policy Reform."

#TASK:
Quantify Pakistan's anti-export bias:
1. Calculate effective rate of protection (ERP) by sector
2. Measure implicit taxation of exports vs imports
3. Identify specific policies creating bias
4. Design liberalization roadmap

#METHODOLOGY:
"Effective Protection Analysis":
- ERP = (Value Added with protection - VA at world prices) / VA at
  world prices
- Compare tradable vs non-tradable sectors
- Identify negative ERPs (export sectors taxed)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Anti-Export Bias Study (2000 words):
1. ERP Calculation (by HS 2-digit sector)
2. Export Tax Equivalent:
   - Implicit: high input costs, overvalued currency (historical)
   - Explicit: regulatory costs, SRO benefits to domestic
3. Bias Indicators:
   - Average ERP exports: -10% (negative, taxed)
   - Average ERP import-competing: +30% (protected)
   - Differential: 40 percentage points (massive anti-export bias)
4. Policy Sources:
   - Input tariffs (raw materials, intermediates)
   - SRO exemptions (favor domestic sale)
   - Regulatory asymmetry (exports face more inspections)
```

```
5. Reform Roadmap:
   - Phase 1: Remove duties on export inputs (duty drawback, bonded
     warehouses)
   - Phase 2: Reduce average tariff (11% → 7%)
   - Phase 3: Eliminate SROs (level playing field)
   - Target: reduce anti-export bias to 10 percentage points in 5 years

#MODEL:
- Use input-output table
- Calculate domestic resource cost
- Sensitivity analysis
```

5 Energy Economics

5.1 Prompt 15: Circular Debt Resolution

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan power sector circular debt: PKR 2.8T (Dec 2025), growing
PKR 600B/year. Components: T&D losses (18%), theft, tariff differential
subsidy, IPP capacity payments.

#ROLE:
You are Arif Habib Khan, energy economist and former NEPRA Chairman.
35 years in power sector regulation, tariff design, and IPP contract
negotiations. Developer of "Circular Debt Decomposition Model."

#TASK:
Develop circular debt resolution strategy:
1. Decompose debt: governance vs tariff vs theft vs capacity payments
2. Prioritize interventions by cost-effectiveness
3. Design phase-out plan over 5 years
4. Address IPP renegotiation (legal, fiscal constraints)

#ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK:
"Value Chain Analysis": generation → transmission → distribution →
collection
For each segment: identify losses, causes, solutions, costs

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Resolution Blueprint:
1. Debt Decomposition (pie chart with amounts)
2. Intervention Matrix (15 actions × cost × impact × timeline)
3. IPP Strategy (renegotiation, buyout, or policy shift analysis)
4. Fiscal Plan (who pays? restructuring options)
5. Governance Reforms (NEPRA, distribution companies)

#SUCCESS METRICS:
- Reduce circular debt growth to zero by Year 3
- Reduce T&D losses to 12% by Year 5
```

5.2 Prompt 16: Renewable Energy Transition

```
#CONTEXT:
Solar LCOE in Pakistan: PKR 6-7/kWh. Grid tariff: PKR 35-50/kWh. Solar
capacity: 27% of generation (from 3% in 2019). 1.2M households installed
rooftop solar (unsubsidized).
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```
#ROLE:
You are Dr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh, climate and energy advisor, 30 years
experience. Former head of LEAD Pakistan. Expert in "Just Energy
Transition Framework" and "Distributed Generation Policy."

#TASK:
Design renewable energy acceleration strategy:
1. Rooftop solar scaling (target: 5M households by 2030)
2. Grid stability management with variable renewables
3. Phase-out fossil fuel subsidies while protecting poor
4. Model 2030 energy mix: target 50% renewables

#FRAMEWORK:
"3D Energy Transition":
- Decarbonization (emissions reduction path)
- Decentralization (distributed generation)
- Digitalization (smart grids, demand response)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Energy Transition Roadmap (1800 words):
1. Current State & Target (2025 vs 2030 energy mix)
2. Rooftop Solar Strategy (financing, net metering, standards)
3. Grid Modernization Plan (storage, smart infrastructure)
4. Social Protection (lifeline tariffs, targeted subsidies)
5. Investment Requirements (public, private, blended finance)

#DATA ASSUMPTIONS:
- Solar installation cost: PKR 120K/kW
- Grid parity already achieved: Yes
- Subsidy rationalization savings: PKR 500B/year
```

6 Agriculture & Rural Development

6.1 Prompt 17: Agricultural Productivity Strategy

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan agricultural yields: wheat 2.8 ton/ha (vs 7+ in developed
countries), rice 3.2 ton/ha, cotton declining. Water productivity:
0.4 kg/$m³ (lowest in region). Sector employs 38% labor force.

#ROLE:
You are Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, agricultural economist and executive
director SDPI. 25 years researching food security, rural livelihoods,
and climate adaptation. Expert in "Integrated Agricultural Development."

#TASK:
Design agricultural transformation strategy:
1. Diagnose top 5 productivity constraints
2. Prioritize interventions by impact and cost
3. Target: double farmer incomes by 2035
4. Ensure food security and water sustainability

#FRAMEWORK:
Use "4-Pillar Agriculture Model":
- Productivity (seeds, technology, practices)
- Water (efficiency, pricing, conservation)
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- Markets (value chains, storage, export)
- Institutions (extension, credit, land records)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Transformation Blueprint (2000 words):
1. Constraint Analysis (5 constraints × evidence × costs)
2. Intervention Portfolio (15 interventions × impact scores)
3. Farmer Income Pathways (model scenarios to doubling)
4. Water Strategy (reduce usage 30%, maintain output)
5. Implementation (district-level rollout plan)

#SUCCESS INDICATORS:
- Wheat yield: 2.8→5 ton/ha by 2035
- Water use efficiency: +50%
- Farmer incomes: 2× in real terms
```

6.2 Prompt 18: Water Scarcity Management

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan water-stressed: 1000 m³/capita/year (scarcity threshold: 1700).
Agriculture uses 90% of water. Canal efficiency: 40%. Groundwater
depletion accelerating. Climate change exacerbates variability.

#ROLE:
You are Dr. Daanish Mustafa, water resource economist and hydrologist
(King's College London). 20 years research on Indus Basin. Expert in
"Integrated Water Resource Management" and "Agricultural Water Pricing."

#TASK:
Design comprehensive water management strategy:
1. Quantify water gap (supply vs demand, by use)
2. Irrigation efficiency improvements (40%→65%)
3. Crop pattern changes (water-intensive to water-smart)
4. Pricing and institutional reforms

#ANALYTICAL APPROACH:
- Water accounting framework (supply, demand, gaps)
- Virtual water trade analysis (import water via trade)
- Least-cost optimization (efficiency vs supply augmentation)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Water Strategy (1500 words):
1. Water Balance Assessment (current and 2040 projections)
2. Efficiency Roadmap (drip, sprinkler adoption; lining canals)
3. Crop Strategy (replace sugarcane/rice with alternatives)
4. Governance Reforms (water pricing, rights, institutions)
5. Investment Plan (costs and financing mechanisms)

#TARGETS:
- Reduce agricultural water intensity 35% by 2040
- Stabilize groundwater levels
```

7 Labor Markets & Human Capital

7.1 Prompt 19: Youth Employment Crisis

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan: 2.3M youth enter labor market annually. Formal job creation:
400-500K. Unemployment rate: 6.3% (underemployment much higher).
64% population under 30. Mismatch between skills and market needs.

#ROLE:
You are Faisal Bari, economist and education expert at LUMS. 25 years
analyzing labor markets and education policy. Specialized in "Youth
Bulge Economics" and "Skills Development Systems."

#TASK:
Design comprehensive youth employment strategy:
1. Quantify job creation gap by sector
2. Identify high-employment-elasticity sectors
3. Skills development aligned with market demand
4. Entrepreneurship and self-employment pathways
5. Target: create 3M jobs annually by 2030

#FRAMEWORK:
"3-Track Employment Strategy":
- Track 1: Formal sector jobs (manufacturing, services)
- Track 2: Entrepreneurship (startup ecosystem, SME support)
- Track 3: Skills upgrading (TVET, digital skills, apprenticeships)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Employment Roadmap (1800 words):
1. Labor Market Diagnosis (supply-demand gap, sectoral analysis)
2. Sectoral Job Creation Targets (5 sectors × 5-year projections)
3. Skills Development System (TVET reform, industry linkages)
4. Entrepreneurship Ecosystem (access to finance, mentorship,
   regulatory ease)
5. Policy Enablers (labor laws, wage floors, social security)

#METRICS:
- Employment rate: increase from 47% to 60%
- Formal sector share: 25% → 40%
```

7.2 Prompt 20: Female Labor Force Participation

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan female LFPR: 22% (regional average: 40-50%, global: 50%+).
Constraints: mobility, social norms, lack of childcare, workplace
safety, limited job types accessible to women.

#ROLE:
You are Dr. Nadia Naviwala, gender economist and development specialist.
15 years researching women's economic participation in South Asia.
Expert in "Gender-Responsive Employment Policy."

#TASK:
Design strategy to increase female LFPR to 35% over 10 years:
1. Identify top 5 constraints and prioritize by impact
2. Sector-specific interventions (garments, services, digital work)
3. Enabling policies (transport, childcare, legal reforms)
```

```
4. Economic impact assessment (GDP, poverty, inequality)

#METHODOLOGY:
- Qualitative research on women's constraints
- Quantitative analysis of LFPR drivers (education, urbanization,
  sector composition)
- International benchmarks (Bangladesh garments model)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Strategy Document (1500 words):
1. Constraint Analysis (5 barriers × evidence × solutions)
2. Sectoral Pathways (5 sectors × women's job potential)
3. Policy Package (10 interventions: transport, childcare, laws,
   training)
4. Impact Model (LFPR 22%→35%; GDP impact +4-5%)
5. Implementation (pilot districts, scaling strategy)

#TARGETS:
- Add 10M women to labor force by 2035
- Boost GDP by 5-6% through women's participation
```

8 Climate Change & Environment

8.1 Prompt 21: Climate Adaptation Strategy

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan: Top 8 climate-vulnerable countries. 2022 floods: 1700 deaths,
$30B+ damages, 33M affected. Recurring droughts in Sindh/Balochistan.
Glacier melt threatening water supplies. Limited adaptation finance.

#ROLE:
You are Dr. Qamar uz Zaman Chaudhry, former Director General PMD and
climate scientist. 35 years in climate research and policy. Leading
expert on "Climate Risk Assessment" and "National Adaptation Planning."

#TASK:
Design comprehensive climate adaptation strategy:
1. Risk assessment (floods, droughts, heatwaves, water stress)
2. Prioritize adaptation investments by cost-effectiveness
3. Access international climate finance ($1-2B annually)
4. Integrate adaptation into all development planning

#FRAMEWORK:
"4-Pillar Adaptation Model":
- Early Warning Systems
- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure
- Nature-Based Solutions
- Community Preparedness

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
National Adaptation Plan (2000 words):
1. Climate Risk Profile (hazards × exposure × vulnerability)
2. Adaptation Priorities (10 actions ranked by impact/cost)
3. Financing Strategy (blend: domestic, international, private)
4. Sector Integration (agriculture, water, urban, health)
5. Implementation (institutions, monitoring, learning)
```

```
#FINANCIAL TARGETS:
- Mobilize $15B for adaptation over 10 years
- Reduce disaster losses 50% by 2035
```

8.2 Prompt 22: Blue Economy Strategy

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan: 1,046 km coastline, 240K km² EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone).
Fishing contributes 1% GDP, ports 0.5%. Untapped potential: deep-sea
fishing, aquaculture, offshore energy, marine tourism, ship-breaking
(Gadani).

#ROLE:
You are Biliana Cicin-Sain, Professor UCSD, 40 years in ocean policy.
President of Global Ocean Forum. Expert on "Blue Economy Development"
and "Integrated Coastal Zone Management."

#TASK:
Design comprehensive blue economy strategy:
1. Assess marine resources (fish stocks, energy, minerals)
2. Identify high-potential sectors (5-10 prioritized)
3. Address sustainability (overfishing, pollution, climate)
4. Build institutional capacity (coast guard, research)
5. Target: blue economy from 1.5% → 5% of GDP by 2040

#FRAMEWORK:
"Sustainable Blue Economy":
- Economic (grow maritime GDP)
- Environmental (sustainable resource use)
- Social (livelihoods for coastal communities)
- Governance (maritime domain awareness, regulation)

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Blue Economy Roadmap (2500 words):
1. Resource Assessment:
   - Fish stocks: underutilized (60% of EEZ not fished)
   - Offshore wind: 50 GW potential (Sindh-Balochistan coast)
   - Seabed minerals: unexplored
   - Marine tourism: pristine beaches (Sindh, Balochistan)
2. Sectoral Strategy (10 sectors ranked):
   - Deep-sea fishing (mechanized vessels, cold chain)
   - Aquaculture (shrimp, fish farming, $2B export potential)
   - Offshore wind (10 GW by 2035, part of renewable target)
   - Ship-building (leverage Karachi port, expertise)
   - Marine tourism (develop Gwadar, Pasni, Clifton as destinations)
   - Port modernization (Karachi, Gwadar, Pasni)
   - Blue carbon (mangrove restoration: Pakistan has 600K ha)
   - Seaweed farming (nutrition, biofuel)
   - Offshore oil/gas (explore Makran coast)
   - Ship-breaking (formalize Gadani, meet environmental standards)
3. Sustainability:
   - Overfishing: quotas, monitoring (VMS on vessels)
   - Pollution: treat coastal city sewage, regulate plastics
   - Climate: mangrove restoration (climate adaptation + blue carbon)
4. Institutional:
   - Pakistan Maritime Affairs Ministry (lead coordination)
   - Maritime research institute (oceanography, fisheries science)
```

```
   - Coast guard strengthening (patrol EEZ, enforce laws)
5. Investment:
   - $10B public + private over 15 years
   - Returns: $20B/year by 2040 (5% of GDP)

#INTERNATIONAL:
- Participate in UN Ocean Decade
- Learn from Indonesia, Norway blue economy models
```

9 Governance & Institutions

9.1 Prompt 23: Civil Service Reform

```
#CONTEXT:
Pakistan's bureaucracy: 640K federal/provincial employees. Challenges:
politicization, capacity gaps, low motivation, rigid structures.
Governs services for 240M citizens. Reform attempts have repeatedly
failed.

#ROLE:
You are Ishrat Hussain, former Governor SBP and Chair of CPEC Authority.
50 years in development, governance, and institutional reform. Led
Pakistan's first comprehensive civil service reforms (2000s).

#TASK:
Design realistic civil service reform:
1. Diagnose top 5 governance failures
2. Design reforms: recruitment, training, incentives, accountability
3. Sequence reforms for political feasibility
4. Measure impact on service delivery

#FRAMEWORK:
"5-Pillar Governance Model":
- Merit-based recruitment
- Continuous training
- Performance management
- Autonomy with accountability
- Technology enablement

#OUTPUT FORMAT:
Reform Blueprint (1500 words):
1. Diagnosis (5 problems × evidence × costs to economy)
2. Reform Package (10 interventions × sequencing × champions)
3. Implementation Plan (quick wins, medium-term, long-term)
4. Success Stories (learn from Punjab/KP reforms)
5. Monitoring (KPIs for bureaucratic performance)

#SUCCESS METRICS:
- Citizen satisfaction with services: +40%
- Time for business registration: 30 days → 3 days
```

Conclusion & Implementation Guide

9.2 Key Principles for Using These Prompts

9.2.a 1. Customization is Essential

- Replace placeholder data `[X]`, `[Y]` with actual values

- Adjust timeframes to current policy cycles
- Add constraints specific to your context

9.2.b 2. Combine Prompts for Comprehensive Analysis

Example combinations: - **Fiscal Crisis Response**: Prompts 6 (Tax Reform) + 9 (Subsidy Reform) + 20 (Pension Reform) - **Growth Strategy**: Prompts 4 (Binding Constraints) + 5 (Complexity Analysis) + 13 (Export Strategy) - **Energy Transition**: Prompts 15 (Circular Debt) + 16 (Renewables) + 18 (Water-Energy Nexus)

9.2.c 3. Iteration Improves Output

- First pass: use prompt as-is
- Second pass: refine with follow-up questions
- Third pass: add quantitative analysis requests

9.2.d 4. Validate with Experts

These prompts generate decision-support analysis, not final decisions. Always: - Verify data and assumptions - Test recommendations against ground realities - Consult domain experts - Consider political economy constraints

9.3 Technical Requirements

9.3.a For AI Tools

These prompts are optimized for: - **GPT-4** (OpenAI): Best for comprehensive analysis, data interpretation - **Claude 3 Opus/Sonnet** (Anthropic): Superior for nuanced policy analysis - **Gemini Ultra** (Google): Excellent for technical/quantitative tasks

9.3.b Recommended Settings

```
Temperature: 0.3-0.5 (balance creativity and accuracy)
Max Tokens: 3000-4000 (for comprehensive outputs)
Top-p: 0.9
Frequency Penalty: 0.3
```

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Document Version: 1.0
Last Updated: `r Sys.Date()`

Appendix: Quick Reference Guide

9.4 Prompt Selection Matrix

Policy Priority	Recommended Prompts	Timeline
IMF Program Completion	1, 2, 3, 6, 11	0-2 years
Export Growth	13, 14, 46, 47	1-5 years
Energy Sector	15, 16	0-3 years
Climate Resilience	21, 22	0-10 years

Policy Priority	Recommended Prompts	Timeline
Youth Employment	19, 20	2-10 years
Tax Reform	6, 7, 8, 9	1-5 years
Agriculture	17, 18	1-10 years
Governance	23	3-10 years

9.5 Estimated Effort Levels

- **Quick Analysis** (1-2 days): Single prompt, desktop research
- **Comprehensive Study** (1-2 weeks): Single prompt, field research, stakeholder consultations
- **Policy Package** (1-3 months): 3-5 combined prompts, modeling, validation
- **Strategy Document** (3-6 months): 10+ prompts, extensive modeling, multi-stakeholder process

9.6 Data Sources Reference

9.6.a Pakistani Institutions

- **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)**: National accounts, HIES, labor force
- **State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)**: Monetary, financial, external sector data
- **Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)**: Tax statistics, trade data
- **Planning Commission**: Development statistics, SDG monitoring
- **NEPRA**: Energy sector data
- **SECP**: Capital markets, corporate data

9.6.b International Sources

- **World Bank**: WDI, Doing Business, BOOST
- **IMF**: IFS, WEO, Article IV reports
- **Asian Development Bank**: Key Indicators, country reports
- **UN Agencies**: COMTRADE (trade), FAO (agriculture), UNEP (environment)

9.7 Citation Format

When using outputs from these prompts in academic or policy work:

> Analysis generated using structured expert prompt methodology. Framework designed by Dr. Zahid Asghar (2026). AI-assisted analysis with [GPT-4/Claude/Gemini], validated against [data sources]. Human expert review completed by [name/institution].

End of Document