**Committee: Economic and Social Council**

**Topic : Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Fragile States**

**Country: Pakistan**

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The **economy of Pakistan** is the 23rd largest  in the world in terms of Purchasing Power Parity  (PPP), and 42nd largest  in terms of nominal gross domestic product. Pakistan  has a population of over 220 million  (the world's 5th largest), giving it a nominal GDP per capita of $1,357 in 2019,[[37]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Pakistan#cite_note-:5-37) which ranks 154th in the world  and giving it a PPP GDP per capita  of 5,839 in 2019, which ranks 132nd in the whole world  for 2019. However, Pakistan's undocumented economy is estimated to be 36% of its overall economy, which is not taken into consideration when calculating per capita income Pakistan is a developing country and is one of the Next Eleven countries identified by Jim O Neill in a research paper as having a high potential of becoming, along with the BRICS countries, among the world's largest economies in the 21st century. The economy is semi-industrialized, with centres of growth along the Indus River.  Primary export commodities include textiles, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals and carpets/rugs

Growth poles of Pakistan's economy are situated along the Indus River  the diversified economies of Karachi  and major urban centers in the Punjab, coexisting with lesser developed areas in Other parts of the country

Total debt of Pakistan is $ 38 billion in external debt within the duration of IMF deal

Islamabad owes up to $14.682 billion of this figure to Beijing under the China Pakistan

Economic Corridors (CPEC). One third of Pakistan ‘s population lives under extreme Poverty

That is they earn below $1.90 per day according to the standard set by World Bank

Yet Pakistan is on the way to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal as a Fragile State

As half of the states are containing poor people and in some state of Pakistan

There is not even one poor man from the locality. This is a mismatch in the Pakistan government

If repaired soon then Pakistan may have the possibility of being able to secure its Place in the top

10 Economically developed countries of the world

To recover from this condition we must apply the formula of SDGs

Before going into the SDGs let’s see what is SDG

Sustainable Development is the term in which the use in the present is not compromised

And saved for the future use . The 16 Goals to be achieved are

* No Poverty
* Zero Hunger
* Good Health and Well being
* Quality Education
* Gender Equality
* Clean water and sanitation
* Affordable and Clean Energy
* Decent Work and Economic growth
* Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
* Reduced Equality
* Sustainable Cities and communities
* Responsible Consumption and Production
* Climate Action
* Life Below Water
* Life on land
* Peace and Strong Justice Institutions

Though the Goals are Broad and Independent two years later

6/6/2017 The SDGs made more actionable by a UN resolution

Adopted by The General Assembly The Resolution identifies specific targets for

Each goal along with the indicators that are being used to measure progress

Towards each target The year for which the Target is meant is 2020 to 2030

For some target No end date is given

To facilitate monitoring ,a variety of tools exist to the track and visualize progress towards

The Goals All intend to mean the data more available and more easily understood For example The online publications SDG Tracker, launched in June 2018, presents

All available data across all indicators the SDGs pay attention to multiple cross cutting issues

Like gender equity, education and culture cut across all the SDGs There were serious impacts and implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic on all 16 SDGs in the year 2020