

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

June 2025



Editorial

Pakistan's Electric Leap: Ambitious NEV Policy Faces Hurdles and Hopes

Pakistan's recently unveiled National Electric Vehicle Policy (NEV) 2025-30 signals a bold commitment to cleaner, greener mobility. The policy sets an ambitious target: 30% of all new vehicles sold by 2030 will be electric. This move is expected to not only curb air pollution but also save the country up to \$1 billion in foreign exchange and reduce healthcare costs by \$405 million annually. Among the key features are Rs9 billion in subsidies for the 2025-26 fiscal year, aimed at putting over 116,000 electric bikes and more than 3,000 electric rickshaws on the roads. The government also plans to establish 40 new EV charging stations along the national motorways, each spaced roughly 105 kilometers apart, and to introduce battery swapping and vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technologies. The policy adopts a phased approach: the first five years will focus on infrastructure and awareness, followed by local manufacturing, and culminating in full-scale mass adoption by 2040.

However, significant challenges lie ahead. Pakistan's persistent power outages and grid instability cast doubt on the reliability of the proposed charging infrastructure. High upfront costs for EVs, and limited charging stations could further slow adoption.

Looking to regional neighbors offers valuable lessons. India's FAME scheme provides incentives for a broad range of EVs, including four-wheelers and commercial fleets, and is backed by aggressive expansion of charging networks and renewable energy integration. Nepal, meanwhile, supports EV adoption through substantial loans (up to 80% financing at reduced rates) and lower import duties, leveraging its hydropower resources to address energy needs.

For Pakistan, success will depend on modernizing the grid, expanding incentives to more vehicle categories, encouraging banks to offer affordable EV loans, and developing robust battery recycling policies. By learning from India and Nepal's experiences, Pakistan can turn its ambitious NEV Policy into a transformative reality for its transport sector and environment.

Indus Consortium Engages GGN Members in Lively Webinar on NEV Policy



Indus Consortium hosted a well-attended webinar for members of the Grow Green Network (GGN) to discuss Pakistan's National Electric Vehicle (NEV) Policy 2025-30. The session drew a large number of participants from civil society organizations actively involved in climate advocacy and sustainable development. Following a detailed presentation on the key features of the NEV Policy—including targets for EV adoption, subsidies, and infrastructure plans—the event transitioned into an engaging Q&A session. This interactive segment allowed members to raise critical questions about implementation challenges such as grid reliability, affordability, and policy incentives, fostering a dynamic exchange of ideas.

The webinar underscored the importance of multi-stakeholder dialogue in advancing Pakistan's just energy transition goals. By facilitating such knowledge-sharing platforms, Indus Consortium continues to strengthen collaboration among environmental advocates, policymakers, and development partners to ensure effective and inclusive execution of the NEV Policy and broader climate action efforts in Pakistan.

Global South Protests Demand Finance Justice, Reparations



Ahead of the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4), thousands have mobilised across 41 countries, including Pakistan, to demand finance justice and reparations for the Global South. Organised by movements, civil society groups, and communities in 149 cities, the protests call for urgent reforms to the global financial system, including debt cancellation, wealth taxes, and climate finance. In Sukkur, the Nari Foundation led a public gathering, highlighting Pakistan's vulnerability to climate disasters despite its minimal role in causing them. Anwar Maher of the Nari Foundation criticised global financial institutions for imposing austerity while communities in Sindh and Balochistan suffer from climate-induced crises.