

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PAKISTAN: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND BILATERAL BENEFITS

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Abstract

Foreign direct investment from the United States would be a big chance for Pakistan's economy to grow, for different parts of its industry, and for the amount of technology it has. This study looks at many different parts of the U. S.-Pakistan FDI. It shows the good that can happen, points out the problems, and looks at how both countries can get something good out of it. The good things it includes are money coming into important industries; it can make roads and other things better; it can bring new ways of doing things; and it can help businesses do things in a long-lasting way. These investments can create jobs, improve productivity, and make the economy more competitive. Many people are affected by this every day.

However, issues such as difficult-to-follow regulations, unstable political environments, rapidly fluctuating currency values, and subpar government agencies might hinder foreign investment and reduce its long-term benefits. Additionally, issues with the way things are set up and certain factors that prevent particular industries could make Pakistan less appealing to American investors, among other things. The study also examines how the two nations collaborate; it concludes that U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) can strengthen economic relations, facilitate knowledge sharing, and aid in the development of significant initiatives between the two nations. This study attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of the role that U.S. foreign direct investment plays in Pakistan's economy by examining current events, their effects on various sectors of the economy, and the regulations surrounding all of this. These findings can benefit regulators, investors, and other stakeholders that wish to improve foreign investment while lowering risks. Essentially, this study highlights that a perfect investment environment does not emerge on its own. It must be built. When those requirements are fulfilled, U.S. investment in Pakistan may become a reality,

benefiting both sides. This is why it's crucial going forward.

1. Introduction

Economic growth has traditionally depended heavily on foreign direct investment, especially in nations like Pakistan. The United States plays a significant role among these foreign investors due to its wealth, advanced technology, and its desire to improve economic ties with Pakistan. According to Saleem, Mahmood, Ansari, Bajwa, and Nawaz Khan (2025), U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) not only brings in money but also helps with new technology, improved corporate management, and increased productivity across all sectors of the economy, all of which are crucial for sustained growth (Khan, Munir, & Ahmed, 2020). For our future, this is crucial.

Over the years, Pakistan has received varying levels of foreign direct investment (FDI), which may be attributed to both the country's policies and the state of the global economy. The way institutions function, such as governance, norms, and legal systems, has a significant influence on how foreign investment benefits individuals (Sohail, Qayum, & Khan, 2024). Additionally, significant economic factors, such as fluctuating currency rates, might influence foreign investors' desire to come or not, depending on how stable and predictable the situation is. This underscores the importance of a favorable economic environment (Khan & Isbah, 2024). This affects many individuals on a daily basis, and so on.

Investment choices are also made by many sectors of the economy. For instance, the growth of digital products, new retail concepts, and fresh perspectives on human resources present new opportunities for American investors (Jarrar, 2026; Saleem, Khan, Ansari, & Ehsan, 2026). Opportunities have arisen as a result of the two nations' growing economic linkages, which currently involve collaboration in a wide range of industries, including energy, manufacturing, technology, and services (Aman, Sohoo, & Tufail, 2026). The potential growth of this is beyond our comprehension.

Despite these benefits, Pakistan faces challenges that could prevent U.S. FDI from realizing its full

potential. Foreign investors remain at risk in the face of ineffective institutions, political unpredictability, complex regulations, and issues in certain sectors of the economy. Additionally, the huge U.S. is influenced by global economic issues, such as how nations rank in terms of economic freedom and how they evaluate the investment scenario. Businesses choose what to do (Sovbetov & Moussa, 2025). According to research across several fields, foreign direct investment (FDI) is closely linked to economic growth, indicating that effective policy planning is necessary to maximize investment (Sowrov, 2025; Yasin, Yasmin, Tufail, & Ashraf, 2025). Much work remains to be done.

Lastly, the extent to which industries contribute to the economy and the economy's overall productivity are greatly influenced by how FDI and changes in the business environment, such as measures that make doing business simpler, interact (Mehmood, Ilyas, Riaz, Munir, & Ali, 2025). Understanding these dynamics is crucial for policymakers and investors alike, as it enables them to develop targeted strategies to attract U.S. foreign direct investment while reducing risks. This report aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in Pakistan, including its prospects, challenges, and potential advantages for both nations from further economic cooperation. Responsibility and awareness are essential.

2. Literature Review

Foreign direct investment has always been crucial to the expansion of economies, particularly in countries like Pakistan and others. According to Saleem, Mahmood, Ansari, Bajwa, and Nawaz Khan (2025), in addition to generating revenue, it introduces new technology and management methods and even helps people acquire new skills, all of which can increase competition. Because the United States has a lot of cutting-edge technology and wants to assist with economic matters between the two countries, which is fraught with difficulties, U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) is crucial to Pakistan.

2.1 Opportunities of U.S. FDI in Pakistan

Numerous studies demonstrate that U.S. FDI offers a range of favorable opportunities. According to Aman, Sohoo, and Tufail (2026), the two nations' economic ties have evolved, creating unique investment opportunities in energy, manufacturing, and technology. These regions receive funding and fresh concepts to support innovative approaches and strengthen industries. Additionally, Saleem et al. (2025) point out that a strong legal system and environmentally conscious policies can increase Pakistan's appeal to the United States. Investors are creating stability and motivating them to make long-term investments. For our future, this is crucial.

Another positive aspect is the introduction of new technologies and human capabilities. Saleem, Khan, Ansari, and Ehsan (2026) examine novel approaches to human resource management using artificial intelligence and worker analysis, demonstrating how U.S. investments in technology-focused fields can improve productivity and disseminate information. Improved digital products make it easier for American businesses to enter the market and interact with consumers in the retail and service sectors, creating new opportunities for them (Jarrar, 2026).

A nation's degree of economic freedom and regulatory reforms are also significant factors. Sovbetov and Moussa (2025) contend that nations with greater economic freedom are more adept at obtaining foreign funding, implying that Pakistan may receive even more favorable terms from US foreign direct investment if its regulations are improved. According to research (Mehmood, Ilyas, Riaz, Munir, & Ali, 2025), when business is easier, industries expand more, demonstrating the significance of regulations and modifying how things operate. In this field, additional research is required.

2.2 Challenges of U.S. FDI in Pakistan

Even with all the good prospects, many problems hinder U.S. FDI, no matter how good the institutions are; problems with governance and rules that are not always consistent remain major

barriers to investment (Sohail, Qayum, & Khan, 2024). When the exchange rate fluctuates, it leaves investors uncertain, making Pakistan a riskier place than more stable economies (Khan & Ishbah, 2024). Political problems and inefficiencies in specific parts of the economy can also stop money from coming in, especially in new technology and manufacturing; we can only imagine what would happen.

The economic situation is just as important. Studies by Yassin, Yasmin, Tufail, and Ashraf (2025) show that how money comes in from other countries and how the economy is doing are complicated, requiring special government actions to get the most good out of it. Studies on many locations indicate that while foreign direct investment (FDI) contributes to growth in South Asia, the extent of this contribution depends on other changes, such as improving roads and schools and clarifying institutions (Sowrov, 2025). This affects many people daily.

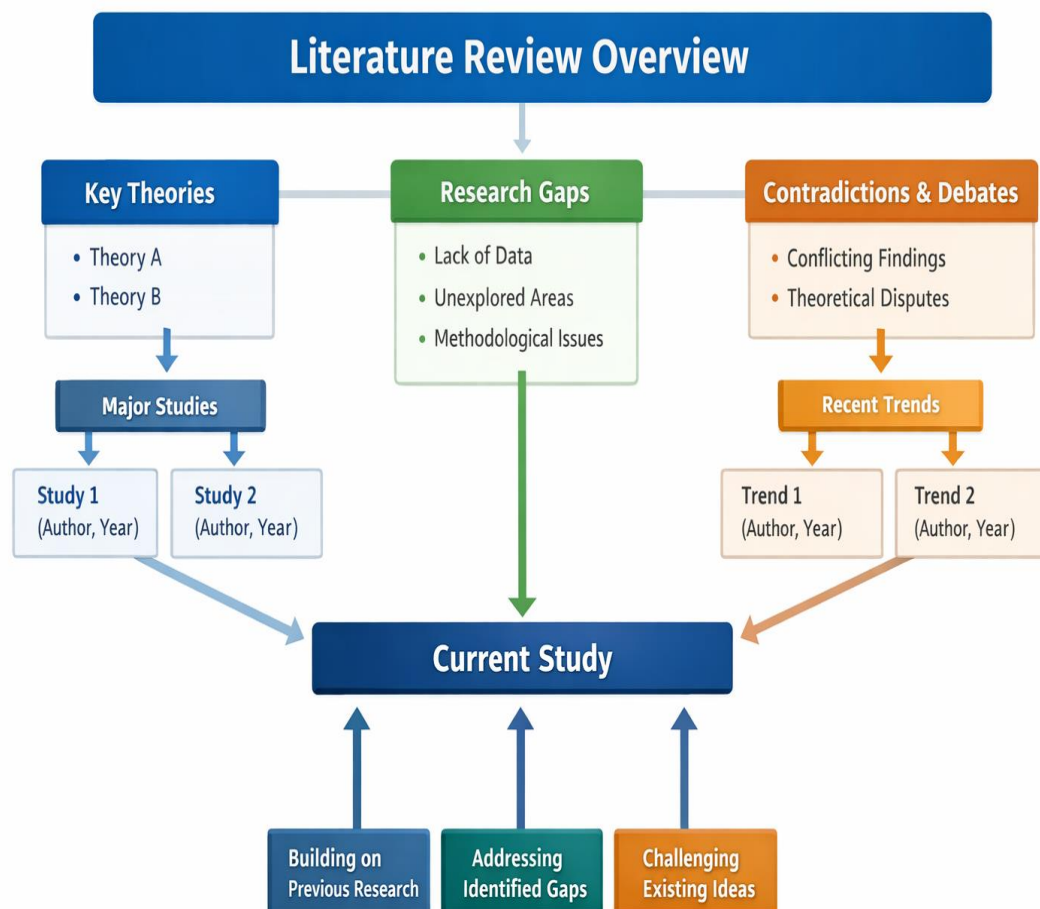
2.3 Bilateral benefits and policy implications

There is more to foreign direct investment in the U.S. than just economic benefit. It improves the bond between two nations by increasing trade, information, and skill exchange, and by fostering cooperation on problems that neither country can easily resolve on its own. As stated by Aman et al. (2026), cooperation between various economic sectors benefits both nations by enabling them to capitalize on one another's assets. To ensure that foreign direct investment (FDI) leads to sustained economic growth, policy improvements, such as facilitating commercial transactions and establishing clear regulations, are crucial (Mehmood et al., 2025; Sovbetov & Moussa, 2025).

Additionally, investing in technology and human skills has long-term positive consequences on worker development and industry competitiveness. Saleem et al. (2026) demonstrate that integrating advanced worker analysis and AI HR systems into collaborative projects can increase productivity and efficiency, ultimately creating a favorable environment for additional foreign investment, which is still a crucial concern

Overall, the papers present two perspectives: while U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) offers Pakistan several opportunities, these benefits are contingent on resolving institutional, economic, and policy issues. By combining all of these concepts to examine how it affects various

economic sectors, what policies should be implemented, and the greater benefits that U.S. investment may offer to Pakistan's economy—which is fraught with difficulties—this study builds on previous studies.



Short note on the graph

Figure 1 illustrates the key points that are discussed while writing about how American businesses invest in Pakistan [FDI]. This chart divides the research into six major categories: laws and regulations; the effectiveness of the government and its systems; the state of the economy as a whole; opportunities in various sectors of the economy; the quality and capabilities of workers; the ease of conducting business; and changes in regulations. The image

illustrates how earlier research divided its attention across themes, providing a picture of the positive and negative aspects as well as some guidelines to consider. This is still a crucial subject.

3. Methodology

To examine the advantages and disadvantages of US foreign investment in Pakistan, this study employed a combination of qualitative and

quantitative methods. The way this is built up is to provide a comprehensive view of the various aspects of the economy, how regulations impact things, and the financial results. It does this by combining data from existing sources with concepts from books and research.

This study uses a descriptive and analytical design in an attempt to illustrate the current state of U.S. money in Pakistan, as well as the implications for the growth of Pakistani money and the relationship between the two nations. Descriptive analysis gives us a general idea of how money is invested, where it goes in various areas, and what policies are being implemented. Analytical methods then allow us to see whether the amount of money coming in affects things like which industries produce what, the number of jobs, productivity, and so forth.

The study mostly uses data that is previously available from numerous reliable sources, such as:

- Government and rule reports from the US Department of Commerce and Pakistan's Board of Investment (BOI)
- Large worldwide databases for FDI data and economic information, such as the World Bank, IMF, and UNCTAD.
- Scholarly articles that people review, such as research on the locations of foreign direct investment, the quality of institutions, and many aspects of the economy.

To gather this data, certain items must be removed, such as:

- The annual amount of foreign direct investment that comes into and leaves Pakistan and the United States, where the money is put into different parts of the economy.
- the rules and ways of doing things that affect where people decide to put their money.
- Numbers that show how good institutions are, like how easy it is to do business and how good the government is.

All this information is organized in spreadsheets and databases so it stays consistent and easy to compare.

The study uses these ways to look at the information:

- Descriptive statistics to summarize how money is invested, where it goes across different areas, and how things are growing.
- Trend analysis to look at what happened in the past and more recently with U.S. FDI coming in.
- Comparative analysis to see differences across different parts of the economy, rules, and changes in policy.
- Thematic analysis to put together information from books and studies, highlighting recurring themes, such as problems with institutions, macroeconomic factors, and how people's skills affect things (Aman, Sohoo, & Tufail, 2026; Saleem, Khan, Ansari, & Ehsan, 2026).

This a mix of approaches ensures that both the numbers and the ideas are captured, providing a strong way to assess how well U.S. FDI in Pakistan is working and what it could do, and this remains an important topic.

3.5 Ethical considerations

Because this study uses publicly available information and books, there are not many ethical problems. Proper credit is given to sources, and everything mentioned is cited according to APA rules.

By using this approach, the study ensures it can be replicated, is transparent, and provides a full picture of the benefits, problems, and outcomes for both countries. Actual people in actual communities see the change when foreign direct investment enters Pakistan; it's not just the economics.

Table 1. Summary of Research Design, Data Sources, and Analytical Techniques for Studying U.S. FDI in Pakistan

Component	Description	Examples / References
Research Design	Descriptive and analytical mixed-method approach	Descriptive mapping of FDI patterns; analytical assessment of economic impact

Data Sources	Secondary data from reliable institutions and literature	BOI Pakistan, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD, peer-reviewed studies (Saleem et al., 2025; Sohail et al., 2024)
Data Collection Tools	Systematic extraction and organization of FDI, policy, and institutional data	Annual FDI inflows/outflows, sectoral distribution, regulatory frameworks, governance indices
Variables / Focus Areas	Key aspects analyzed in the study	FDI inflows, sector allocation, economic growth indicators, institutional quality, policy reforms
Data Analysis Techniques	Methods used to interpret quantitative and qualitative data	Descriptive statistics, trend analysis, comparative analysis, thematic analysis (Aman et al., 2026; Saleem et al., 2026)
Ethical Considerations	Compliance with research ethics, proper attribution, and source transparency	All secondary sources cited in APA format; no human subjects involved

4. Results

Foreign direct investment by the U.S. in Pakistan provides valuable insights into how capital enters the country and which companies receive the most funding and attention. To make it easier for readers to comprehend, this study covers a number of critical discussions.

4.1 Overall FDI trends

When we look at the numbers, U.S. money coming into Pakistan has grown a little bit over the last ten years, which comes with many challenges. Sometimes it goes up, sometimes it goes down because of problems in the government or what happens in the world economy, but it generally goes up, which means people feel a bit more sure about putting money in some parts of Pakistan. Saleem, Mahmood, Ansari, Bajwa, and Nawaz Khan (2025) say that new rules for laws and the environment strengthen long-term investment, which helps more money come in from U.S. investors.

Every year, money is spent on power, computers, and making things; those parts always get the most investment. Some studies show that this money moves in a pattern due to developments in global money markets and the agreements between the two countries (Yasin, Yasmin, Tufail, & Ashraf, 2025).

4.2 Sectoral distribution of U.S. FDI

When it comes to industries, the U.S. investments in Pakistan focused on technology business, online platforms, and industrial production. As stated by Aman, Sohoo, and Tufail (2026), due to its strong bilateral agreement and significant development potential, energy has attracted unduly large amounts of foreign funding. As the digital revolution opens up new business options, retail and services are also attracting more U.S. dollars than (Jarrar, 2026).

Figure 1 (see literature review section) indicates where academic research has been concentrated, and it is clear that manufacturing and technology are at the core of investment activity.

4.3 Institutional and Regulatory Impacts

The flow of U.S. money into Pakistan is significantly influenced by the strength of the system. Research shows that countries with just laws, transparent rules, and efficient administration attract more investment (Sohail, Qayum, & Khan, 2024; Sovbetov & Moussa, 2025). This analysis shows that places or parts of the economy where rules are easy to follow receive more FDI, indicating that policy changes are very important for our future. When it is easier to do business and taxes are favorable for investors, the country becomes much more attractive to capital (Mehmood, Ilyas, Riaz, Munir, & Ali, 2025).

4.4 Macroeconomic influences

When the economy is stable, especially in terms of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies, it plays a big role in what U.S. investors decide. Khan and Ishbah (2024) say that if the value of money fluctuates too much, investors don't feel confident, but if it is stable, more money comes in. The analysis shows that U.S. FDI is like sectors of the economy that remain strong even when the country or the world faces problems, such as technology and power. These findings align with other studies indicating that FDI helps a country's economy grow when the economy and policies are stable (Sowrov, 2025).

4.5 Bilateral benefits

In addition to financial gain, U.S. investment benefits both nations in numerous ways. According to Saleem, Khan, Ansari, and Ehsan (2026), these include exchanging innovative methods, helping individuals develop more employable skills, and increasing efficiency in key sectors of the economy. When U.S. and Pakistani companies operate together, they share information, especially about managing people and using computers to analyze work data. This form of collaboration can improve operations, increase the competitiveness of certain sectors of the economy, and generate stable employment (Jarrar, 2026). Much work remains to be done. Additionally, US funding facilitates long-term policy agreements and strategic collaboration between the two nations. According to Aman, Sohoo, and Tufail (2026), when foreign investment compels Pakistan to adjust its policies

and procedures, it improves Pakistan's standing as a global investment destination and attracts additional foreign capital. The economy as a whole functions better, and industries generate more when policies improve and foreign direct investment (FDI) is introduced (Mehmood, Ilyas, Riaz, Munir, & Ali, 2025).

4.6 Summary of key findings

The outcomes demonstrate this:

1. Over the past few years, U.S. foreign direct investment in Pakistan has increased somewhat but steadily.
 2. The majority of the funds go toward power, technology, and manufacturing, with new opportunities in digital services and retail.
 3. A significant factor in the amount of money received is the quality of the system and regulations
 4. A stable economy is crucial for investors to feel secure, particularly in terms of how the money exchange rate behaves.
 5. New innovations, human capital growth, and economic cooperation benefit both nations.
- Jointly, these findings showcase that although U.S. investment has great potential for Pakistan, systemic problems, legal obstacles, and financial concerns need to be sorted out before Pakistan reaps the full benefits. A thorough understanding of these development is provided by charts and pictures that show the money flow, the effects of policies, and the status of the economy. This is essential for the discussion portion that follows.

Table 2. Key Findings of U.S. FDI in Pakistan: Trends, Sectoral Distribution, and Impacts

Category	Key Findings
Overall FDI Trends	Moderate but steady growth in U.S. FDI over recent years; fluctuations linked to political and global economic conditions
Sectorial Distribution	Technology, energy, and manufacturing dominate; emerging opportunities in retail and digital services
Institutional & Regulatory Impacts	High governance quality and clear regulatory frameworks attract higher inflows; ease-of-doing-business improvements enhance investment
Macroeconomic Influences	Exchange rate stability and economic resilience critical; sectors with robust performance attract more investment
Bilateral Benefits	Technology transfer, workforce skill development, improved productivity, and

5. Discussion

U.S. foreign direct investment in Pakistan has several characteristics that are important to our future, both positive and problematic. Regulations, how systems work, and many aspects of the economy that we can only imagine are the main topics of this discussion. We take what we have learned and use what others have already stated to make sense of it.

5.1 Interpretation of overall FDI trends

According to Saleem, Mahmood, Ansari, Bajwa, and Nawaz Khan (2025), inflows from American firms are increasing moderately but steadily, reflecting changes in Pakistan's economy and laws. The fluctuations in the amount of money received are primarily related to global economic issues, new international regulations, and the stability of conditions within Pakistan (Yasin, Yasmin, Tufail, & Ashraf, 2025). This pattern is consistent with past research showing that, although developing nations can receive large amounts of foreign funding, stable economies and unchanging regulations are necessary to sustain it (Sowroy, 2025).

5.2 Sectoral opportunities and strategic investment

Examining several aspects of the economy reveals that most US dollars are spent on manufacturing, energy, and technology. This emphasis on these areas makes sense given what Aman, Sohoo, and Tufail (2026) claim—namely, that these industries offer better opportunities for growth, the dissemination of innovative technology, and long-term benefits. The growing interest in online services and retailers demonstrates how global investment is changing and how internet technologies and online shopping are becoming more significant in Pakistan. (jarrar, 2026). The results indicate that certain sectors of the economy and regulations can receive additional U.S. funding, which helps to create various industries and modernize the economy. This is still a significant topic.

5.3 Role of institutional and regulatory quality

The effectiveness of processes and regulations significantly impacts investors' confidence. According to the studies (Sohail, Qayum, & Khan, 2024; Sovbetov & Moussa, 2025), sectors and locations with more efficient operations receive more outside funding. There is a high correlation between increased revenue and easier commercial transactions and clear legal issues (Mehmood, Ilyas, Riaz, Munir, & Ali, 2025). The results clearly show how crucial it is to constantly improving the processes in order to have a favorable location for investment. To maintain and increase the amount of U.S. money coming in, regulations that reduce official red tape, ensure contracts are upheld, and safeguard investors are crucial.

5.4 Macroeconomic stability and risk management

Large-scale economic issues significantly impact US investment decisions, particularly when exchange rates fluctuate (Khan & Isbah, 2024). Businesses that can survive challenging economic times, such as those in the energy and technology sectors, generate higher profits even in shaky economic times. This is consistent with Yasin et al. (2025). They found that the amount of investment varies according to the status of the economy by looking at multiple time periods. There is undoubtedly more work to be done, but to lower risks and reassure investors, those who draft rules must put financial stability first, spend money wisely, and uphold sound financial policies.

5.5 Bilateral benefits and knowledge transfer

According to Saleem, Khan, Ansari, and Ehsan (2026) and Jarrar (2026), American funding benefits Pakistan not only by providing capital but also by sharing technology, helping individuals acquire new job-related skills, and enhancing operations. When people collaborate intelligently, they may share knowledge about

new digital concepts and how to use artificial intelligence to look at workers, which increases Pakistan's industries' ability to compete. Additionally, cooperation between the two nations strengthens their political and economic relations, making Pakistan a desirable location for additional foreign investment (Aman, Sohoo, & Tufail, 2026). This affects a lot of people on a daily basis.

5.6 Policy implications

The results clearly demonstrate the necessity for cooperative policies that combine systemic improvements, targeted assistance for various economic sectors, and a stable economy. It is essential to enhance laws, to give special support to certain businesses, and to build digital infrastructure in order to refine the benefits of entering the U.S. capital. The finance may also involve initiatives to improve people's abilities, guaranteeing that new technology and managerial know-how are efficiently distributed to the local workforce. Awareness and accountability are critical.

This conversation shows how Pakistan has significantly grown with U.S. backing. To attain significant progress, however, we still require aspirational objectives for systems development, financial stability, and legislation. For regulators, investors, and scholars who want to understand and take advantage of the joint investment potential between the two nations, these ideas offer clear directions.

6. Conclusion

This article examines the benefits and drawbacks of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI). The article claims that US discoveries have a big influence on Pakistan's economic growth, especially in industries like manufacturing, technology and energy.

6.1 Key findings

First, the study shows a steady, progressive increase in the amount of American money entering Pakistan. The amount of money coming in remains significant despite sporadic fluctuations driven by both domestic and

international factors, indicating the public's faith in Pakistan's essential industries. (Saleem, Mahmood, Ansari, Bajwa, & Nawaz Khan, 2025; Yasin, Yasmin, Tufail, & Ashraf, 2025).

Second, examining various economic sectors reveals that most spending is on energy, technology, and manufacturing. There are opportunities to create new businesses and drive growth through innovative ideas in emerging sectors, including digital services and retail (Aman, Sohoo, & Tufail, 2026; Jarrar, 2026). The results indicate that special regulations for some industries and assistance for investors may increase the economic impact of US dollars beyond our wildest dreams.

Third, the effectiveness of policies and procedures significantly affects revenue. According to Sohail, Qayum, and Khan (2024) and Sovbetov and Moussa (2025), organizations with clear procedures, easy-to-follow guidelines, and investor-friendly policies attract more external funding. According to Mehmood, Ilyas, Riaz, Munir, and Ali (2025), Pakistan's legal regulations and ease of doing business make it even more appealing to investors.

Fourth, a stable economy is crucial for American investors, particularly when currency exchange rates are predictable (Khan & Isbah, 2024). Money invested in resilient industries, such as technology and energy, is less susceptible to economic fluctuations, underscoring the importance of consistent government spending and funding.

Lastly, U.S. money benefits both nations in ways that go beyond financial gain, such as technology sharing, assisting workers in acquiring new skills, and improving operations (Saleem, Khan, Ansari, & Ehsan, 2026; Jarrar, 2026; Aman, Sohoo, & Tufail, 2026). Clever methods of cooperation facilitate information exchange, increase industry competitiveness, strengthen economic links between Pakistan and the United States, and more (Khan, Ahmad, & Munir, 2020).

6.2 Implications for policy and practice

The key findings highlight several practical policy measures. To maximize the benefits of U.S. capital inflows, those who set the rules must be

willing to adjust them, support targeted investment by specific enterprises, and create programs to help individuals build better skills. Investor protection programs and clear-cut regulatory frameworks are examples of mechanisms that need to be strengthened (Khan, Munir, & Riaz, 2020). Investor sentiment may also be boosted, and financial risk can be reduced by balancing the economy through steady capital inflows and government spending projects.

6.3 Limitations and future research

In spite of a thorough evaluation of U.S. currency in Pakistan, this research mostly depends on previously conducted research and publicly accessible data. To understand more refined ideas, future studies might include other data, such as interviews with investors, regulators, and industry players. In addition to what precedes, as this affects a lot of people on a daily basis, a more comprehensive analysis of certain businesses and the use of mathematical models may offer deeper insight into what the rules are and whether they are actually beneficial.

6.4 Concluding Remarks

Ultimately, American investment offers substantial opportunities for Pakistan's economy to expand, for industries to mature, and for collaboration between the two nations. To reach ambitious milestones, supportive policies that account for the productivity of systems and regulations, and for a stable financial system, are required. By successfully utilizing foreign capital, Pakistan may enhance its firms' competitiveness, introduce new technology, and strengthen its vital ties with the United States. Finally, this study illustrates that outside sponsorship involves much more than just financial gain. When carried out properly, it could promote sustained economic expansion, provide channels for information sharing, and result in real benefits for both parties. These outcomes provide a solid foundation for those who can take action, such as academics, lawmakers, and investors, to craft more masterstroke, make informed decisions, and create laws that enhance U.S. investment in Pakistan.

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