

ENERGY BULLETIN



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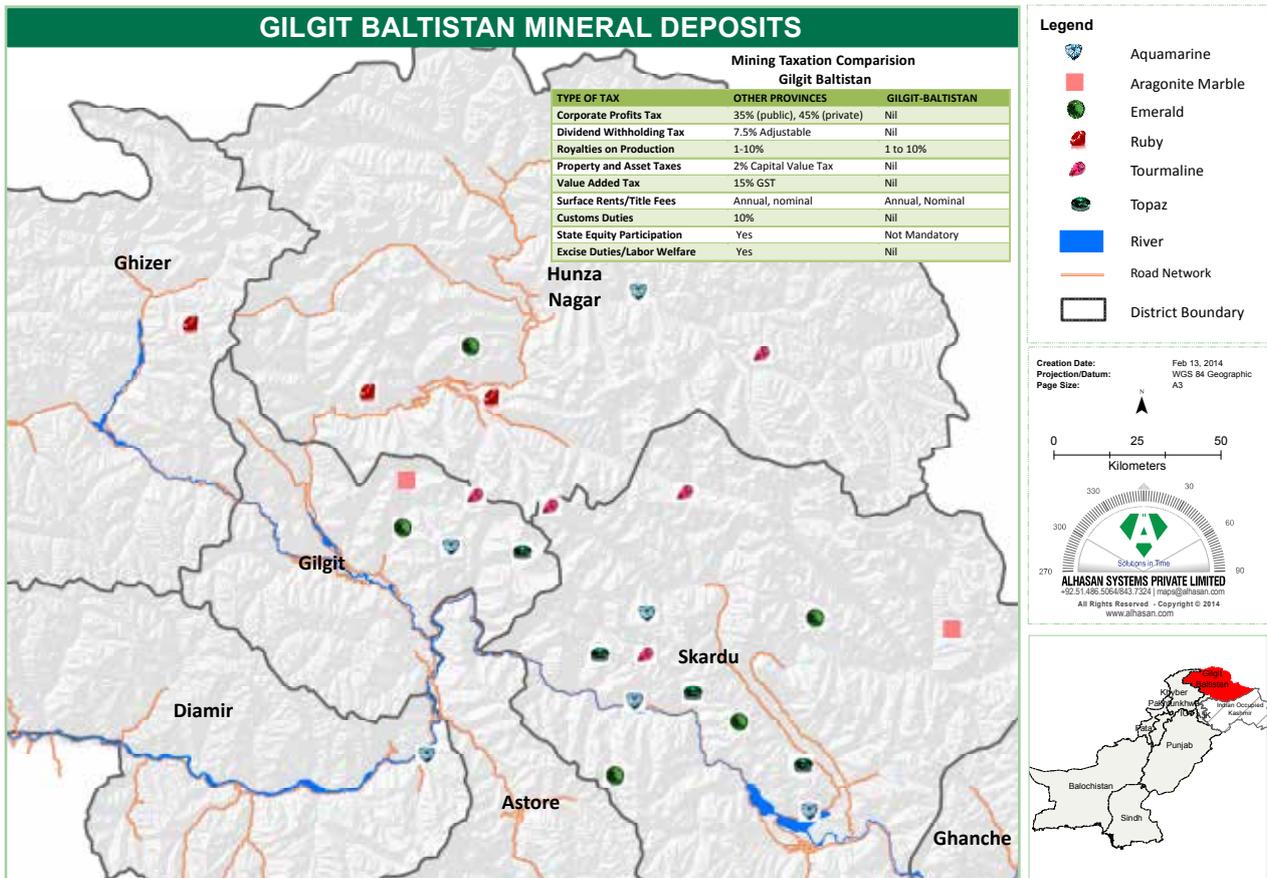
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NEWS HEADLINES

World's leading investors assure of investment in energy sector

The Nation
February 28, 2014

US opposes gas import to keep Pakistan 'weak'

The Express Tribune
February 28, 2014

LPG prices likely to go up

The Express Tribune
February 28, 2014

DETAILS

RAWALPINDI: A delegation of world leading investors visited RCCI and ensured investment in coal, minerals and energy sectors of Pakistan. The team, led by Special Envoy to the PM for Overseas Trade and Investment Javed Malik was included Chairman Colt Resources Inc Richard Quessnal, CIO Alun Richards, Executive of Royal Partners Energy and Colt Resources Inc Shahal Khan, Director Calvalley Petroleum Nicolas, MD Banco Espirito Santo Pedro Costa, Head of Capital Markets RHB Islamic Bank Yazit Yusuff, representative of Colt Resources Haji Malik and representative of Pakistan International Business and Investment Council Waleed, expressed willingness to set up businesses. This expression was given by the delegation during a meeting with RCCI delegation led by its President Dr Shimail Daud who welcomed the gestures given by the visiting delegation and said their decision would prove to be a milestone in the foreign investment sector of the country.

Earlier, talking to media-men Alun Richards said that Pakistan was a country of peace-loving nation and its image was being wrongly projected in world by media. Answering a question, he said that this was not his first visit to Pakistan as he visited this country for the first time at the age of six months along with his father who established Telephone Industry of Pakistan (TIP) in Haripur district. Since then, he paid a number of visits to this country and its image was not that which was being portrayed abroad and "I am hopeful that this nation will overcome the economic challenges by exercising its traditional valor." He expressed the hope that seeing the investment potential in Pakistan, a number of investors would soon be attracted to fetch their due share in the progressing market. He said that his company would invest \$4 billion in natural resources and minerals sector.

On the occasion, Shahal Khan said that Royal Partners Energy would invest \$800 million by setting up 660 megawatt power plant in Punjab and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to this effect had already been signed. Javed Malik said that he would leave no stone unturned in accomplishment of the assignments given by PM Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and would bring huge foreign investments in various sectors of trade and industry. He said the government was attaching top priority to the safety and security of the foreign investors to provide them level playing fields in Pakistan. He said the visiting delegation also included professional bankers, who would provide guidance in exploring vistas for foreign investment in the country.

ISLAMABAD: The United States followed the same stance to block Iran-Pakistan (IP) gas pipeline which it once took to derail the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) project with a "strategic objective to keep Pakistan economically weak".

Speaking at the 6th Pakistan Energy Forum 2014 here on Thursday, former petroleum secretary Dr Gulfranz, who had been part of negotiations on the two gas pipelines in 1997, said Afghan warlords had given assurances of security for the construction and operation of TAPI pipeline. However, consortium leader Unicol pulled out of the project following directives of the US State Department, leaving Pakistan in a critical situation. Pakistan had secured gas supply from Turkmenistan at a cheaper rate with the signing of a pricing framework at the time, but the project was delayed due to the change in US stance, he said. Similarly, "we were close to sealing the IP pipeline deal, but the US offered civil nuclear technology to India (leading to Delhi's withdrawal from the project) and Pakistan was left alone again," he said, suggesting the government should not compromise on national security.

According to Gulfranz, Pakistan is facing the same situation in case of IP pipeline which it faced in 1997 while working on the TAPI project because of the change in US priorities. "After withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan, I fear Washington will again be opposing TAPI pipeline following a shift in its policies." In recent years, the US has been actively promoting the TAPI project in an effort to drive Pakistan away from IP pipeline.

Qatar gas

Gulfranz disclosed that Qatar was also going to export gas to Pakistan through an offshore pipeline, but Iran wanted 50% share in it. Later, the project was shelved as Qatar felt that it would not be possible to lay the pipeline through Iranian waters. He suggested that Pakistan should not strike a long-term LNG import deal with Qatar and work out economics of higher gas prices. Japan was importing LNG at \$11-13 per million British thermal units (mmbtu) and was working on additional supplies. The price offered by Qatar was high, he said.

Talking to the media, he was of the view that Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia should agree on one point for their national interests. "We will continue facing problems because of opposite policies of Saudi Arabia and Iran." He believed that Nawaz Sharif should have visited Iran after becoming prime minister as Tehran could meet Pakistan's energy needs. Speaking on the occasion, State Minister for Petroleum Jam Kamal said Pakistan was facing problems in implementing the IP project due to risk of US sanctions. Pakistan would even find it difficult to purchase compressors and generators for the project.

According to Kamal, the government is seriously working on LNG import and a terminal services contract will be approved by the Economic Coordination Committee. It will also go for spot LNG purchases. "We have implemented a new petroleum policy which promises better incentives and many foreign companies have expressed interest in investing in the oil and gas sector," he said, adding foreign direct investment in the sector had improved. Many companies were keen to explore shale gas in the country. Citing an example, he said the ENI chief, who arrived earlier this year, had shown interest in pumping money into shale gas exploration. In an attempt to improve efficiency and performance, he said different options were being considered to privatise energy companies.

ISLAMABAD: The price of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is likely to go up by Rs18 per kilogramme (kg) following a plan by producers to match the international price. Local LPG producer prices currently stand at Rs75,000 per ton (exclusive of taxes), which may increase following the

Hub Lake drops to dead level

Pakistan Today
 February 28, 2014

32 nuclear plants to produce 40,000MW: PAEC

The News International
 February 27, 2014

Byco commissions new refinery

Business Recorder
 February 27, 2014

announcement of the new Saudi Aramco CP for the month of March. "The local LPG producer price is currently Rs15,000 per MT below the March Saudi Aramco CP. However, we fear that producers may now increase their prices to match the CP," said Belal Jabbar, the spokesman for the LPG Association of Pakistan. The Ministry of Petroleum is keen to reduce LPG producer prices and has been instrumental in keeping them below Saudi Aramco CP. In the event the producer price is increased by Rs15,000 per ton, the net impact including tax will increase the retail price by Rs18 per kg to Rs130 per kg in Sindh and Balochistan, Rs140 per kilo in Punjab, Rs150 per kilo in AJK and GB areas. Similarly, prices of the domestic and commercial cylinder may increase from Rs1,416 to Rs1,628 and from Rs5,448 to Rs6,263 respectively. "The country's LPG production is on track to increase by some 300 tons per day next month and additional supplies of 500 tons per day are expected by the end of the year," said Jabbar. "These supplies will add some 50% to existing local production, thereby making the country self-sufficient in LPG. In these circumstances there is no justification to link local producer prices with higher import prices."

KARACHI: The water level in Hub Dam Lake has dropped to dead level due to scarce rainfall in the command area of Hub River. The water in Hub Dam Lake, one of the two sources of water supply to Karachi, has dropped to dead level due to scarce or no rainfall in the command area of the river. The water supply from reservoir to the city will be halted after Friday (today). Karachi water board was supplying 100 MGD water to central and west districts of the metropolis from Hub reservoir. The water supply has presently reduced to 40 MGD due the crisis situation, which will be completely halted with the water level in the dam dropping to the dead level. The water board authorities have yet to announce alternate water supply arrangements for the city. The board had earlier announced a system of supply rotation to overcome the water crisis but the concerned authorities have yet to made announcement of the steps to overcome the water shortage. However, the water thieves are doing roaring business in the city through illegal hydrants.

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan is in the process of selecting eight sites for the installation of 32 nuclear power plants, which will generate a total of 40,000 MW electricity, said Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) chairman Dr Ansar Parvez on Wednesday. He did not specify a time frame. In an exclusive interview with The News, Parvez spoke of the need to change the energy mix and overcome the issue of circular debt. "Our future plans are to have nuclear power plants supply one-fourth of our total required capacity." "On the directives of the prime minister, we are selecting eight sites for installing more nuclear power plants. Each site will feature a total of four plants – having a capacity of producing 1,100 MW each – which will be built in two phases," explained Parvez.

According to the PAEC chairman, China has agreed to finance 82 percent of the total cost for two Karachi Nuclear Power Plants (KANUPP-2 and KANUPP-3) and will be providing a loan of \$6.5 billion for the same. The deal is going through despite objections from the Nuclear Supplier Group – the international body that regulates nuclear power trade. China has rebuffed call from the body saying that its nuclear exchange with Pakistan predates the group's charter and is thus exempt from it. The remaining 18 percent of cost will be borne by Islamabad. "Since the government will be providing its share in rupees, it won't need to arrange foreign exchange for the K-2 and K-3 plants," he added. According to Parvez, the government has also selected a site at Muzaffargarh for installing a 1,100 MW plant. Despite a roiling energy crisis that has been building up over the last few years, Pakistan's civil nuclear ambitions have always been stymied by the nexus of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the US government. Since Pakistan has not signed on to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the supply of uranium, the basic fuel for generating electricity, is subject to severe global restrictions, historically, Islamabad has had no option but to comply. However, the intercession by the US to grant a civil nuclear cooperation deal to India in 2005 rankled Islamabad, which put in a similar request. This too, was shot down on the basis of fears regarding the security of the country's nuclear assets at a time Islamabad is grappling with Islamic militancy. (While the US government has offered to help Pakistan meet its energy needs through hydel power and thermal projects, energy experts in Pakistan dismiss as these as an inadequate sop.) However, no such worries are weighing down the PAEC chairman, who sounds remarkably optimistic about the future of these plants. "There is no moral justification for depriving Islamabad of uranium at a time when many other countries, including India, are getting uranium from Australia," says Parvez. "Since we cannot trust others for availability of basic fuel for running nuclear power plants, Pakistan has always inserted a clause in its agreement with China for ensuring lifetime fuel supply for nuclear power plants." According to Parvez, while 'lifetime' in the context of Chashma-1 and 2 was 40 years, the definition would be changed to 60 years for the K-2 and K-3 plants. (Since Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (Kanupp) has already outlived its 'lifetime', the PAEC is carefully reviewing its operation). Parvez is also very upbeat about his organisation's ability to ensure safety and security measures to avert terrorist attacks. At the time the government had announced its initial plans regarding nuclear plants for Karachi, civil society – led by nuclear physicist Pervez Hoodbhoy – had erupted in protests about the associated risks. However, Parvez insists that people are exaggerating concerns regarding radioactivity near nuclear power plants. "There is more radioactivity in air flight from Islamabad to Karachi than in living next to a nuclear site," claims Parvez. "In fact, in the case of Islamabad-Washington flights, it caused radioactivity for more than 20 years." The PAEC chairman also maintains the K-2 and K-3 will pose no threat to marine life including fishes and other species. "There will be a limited effect on fish; we've already conducted different studies to ensure minimum threat to the marine life."

KARACHI: Pakistan's largest oil refinery, the 120,000 barrels per day Byco Oil Pakistan Limited (BOPL) has been working smoothly since being commissioned late last week. The refinery is currently operating at an initial capacity of 50,000 barrels a day. BOPL CEO Derek Alan Lawler said that after the successful start-up of the first phase, the company is now preparing for the next stage of the commissioning. "We are now targeting and continue to work on the 2nd phase of the commissioning. This will be to increase the refining schedule of the plant to 90,000 barrels per day and onwards to 120,000 barrels per day." As a result of the commissioning, the new refinery has

China ready to help Pakistan double power sector installed capacity

The Nation
February 26, 2014

started to make products on specification. These include the LPG, Naphta, Motor Spirit, High Speed Diesel and Fuel Oil. "In the coming 12 months we will be able to produce Euro II standard motor spirit and high speed diesels. Our products will be of international standard and will be second to none, as we had promised."

ISLAMABAD - Minister for Planning Commission Ahsan Iqbal Tuesday said Pakistan had become an energy deficient country in last 14 years because the previous governments paid no attention to the sector. He was addressing the convocation of Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences. On the occasion, he said China had agreed to make investment of multi-billion dollars in the power sector of Pakistan that would help double the installed capacity of the country, adding that around 23,000MW energy will be added to the national grid in the next 5 to 7 years. "Pakistan will have to respond positively to Chinese commitment and will have to provide security to the foreign investors," he said at the occasion of convocation where he earlier distributed degrees among 300 students. The minister also praised the efforts of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission and said that nuclear energy was compulsory for Pakistan to overcome energy crisis. The minister said that Pakistan's power sector installed capacity stood at 21,000MW from 1947 to 2014. But now, he said, the Chinese government has showed confidence on the present government by agreeing to assist Islamabad for doubling capacity by adding up 23,000MW in next five to seven years period. He said that Muslims were lagging behind in the world mainly because of our failure in area of education. "This is a question whether Muslims want to rise or not and if the answer is yes then the only way left was to focus on human resource development." He also said that he was amazed that there were certain areas in which the whole world wanted to help Pakistan but the targets are not achieved such as eradicating polio, spreading education and in some other sectors. But on the other side in nuclear field the whole world was opposing Pakistan and it has achieved excellence in the field. He said that it just meant that everything was possible with commitment. "There were some common reasons behind this achievement in the nuclear field and those were commitment, passion, merit and taking care of human resource and this passion is needed in all sectors," he added. He said, "We are not in a position to conduct research just for the purpose of research but it should be linked with the economic needs of the country". Earlier, Chairman Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) Dr Ansar Parvez said that Pakistan's nuclear power plants at Chashma-1 and Chashma-2 were running at 80 per cent capacity and their generation cost stood at Rs 7 per unit. "If all power plants having installed capacity of 21,000MW were run at the same capacity of 80 per cent and their generation cost was reduced up to similar level of nuclear power plants then the existing loadshedding as well as monster of circular debt could be overcome on permanent basis."

Iran urges Pakistan to honour gas pipeline commitment

Daily Dawn
February 26, 2014

TEHRAN: Iran's oil ministry said Wednesday that Pakistan is contractually obliged to complete a major pipeline project which would allow Tehran to export gas to its southeastern neighbour. The warning came a day after Pakistan's oil minister, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, said work on the pipeline was not possible because of sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Union on Tehran over its controversial nuclear drive. "Iran has carried out its commitments ... and expects the Pakistani side to honour its own," the deputy oil minister, Ali Majedi, said in a statement seen by AFP. "They should even pick up the pace of work and make up for falling behind schedule" in constructing Pakistan's 780-kilometre (485-mile) side of the pipeline, he said. Iran, which has the world's second largest gas reserves, says work on its side in the \$7.5-billion project launched in 2010 is almost finished. But the project's fate has faced uncertainty, with Pakistan repeatedly running into problems, including major financing issues, while being pressured by the US. On Tuesday, Abbasi told AFP that the work on the pipeline "is affected by the sanctions imposed" on Tehran. He did not elaborate on how the sanctions could derail the project. In Tehran, Majedi rejected the argument, saying the issue of sanctions was not a new development. "Pakistan faced pressure at the time of signing the deal," he said. "But fully aware of the situation and the issue of sanctions, it still signed the contract." Majedi added that the option of "bringing in a third party to finish the pipeline" had been raised in recent negotiations with Pakistani officials. He did not elaborate. Iran's Oil Minister Bijan Zanganeh said in late October he had "no hope" for the project, after Islamabad asked Tehran for \$2 billion in financing to build its side of the pipeline. That request was denied by Iran. Iran currently produces nearly 600 million cubic metres (21.2 billion cubic feet) of gas per day, almost all of which is consumed domestically. Its only foreign client is Turkey, which buys about 30 million cubic metres of gas per day. Pakistan is struggling with a severe gas crisis, with natural gas supplies running out in winters, forcing consumers to rely on liquid gas cylinders.

IP pipeline not possible due to US sanctions

The Nation
February 26, 2014

ISLAMABAD - Pakistan on Tuesday said that work on a pipeline to import gas from Iran cannot proceed because of sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Union on Tehran. The Iranian side of the \$7.5-billion project is almost complete, but Pakistan has run into repeated problems paying for the 780 kilometre section to be built on its side of the border. Last year, Pakistan had asked Iran for \$2 billion in financing to build its side of the controversial gas pipeline. Iran has the second largest gas reserves in the world but has been strangled by a Western embargo that has seen its crude exports halved in the past year. US officials had earlier warned that the Iran-Pakistan pipeline project would risk triggering sanctions aimed at Iran. Petroleum Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi told AFP on Tuesday that the work on the pipeline was not possible because it falls under the sanctions imposed by the US and EU. "The work on the Pakistan Iran gas pipeline project is not possible because of the sanctions imposed by the US and EU," Abbasi said. "This project is affected by the sanctions imposed," he told AFP without elaborating on how the sanctions could derail the project. Iranian Oil Minister Bijan Zanganeh said that his country was ready to go ahead with the pipeline agreement. "Iran is committed to this gas agreement but until Pakistan has not officially relayed its stance, we cannot react and make a decision," he was quoted as saying Tuesday by the Mehr news agency:

In late October Zanganeh had said he had "no hope" for the project, citing financial problems. The long-delayed pipeline that would link the two neighbours was planned to ease Pakistan's chronic

Energy, water security top priority of government: Nadeem Javed
Associated Press of Pakistan
 February 26, 2014

gas shortages. Iran currently produces around 600 million cubic metres of gas per day, almost all of which is consumed domestically due to lack of exports. Its only foreign client is Turkey, which buys about 30 million cubic metres of gas per day. The Karachi stock exchange took fright when the countries' then-presidents Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Asif Ali Zardari inaugurated the much-delayed section of pipeline in March last year.

Spooked by fears of US sanctions, the main index slumped almost 2.5 percent. Pakistan has severe gas crisis as natural gas supply to homes and factories almost hit the dead end in winters and the consumers have to rely on the Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders. The compressed natural gas (CNG), used as fuel in cars to improve environment and reduce cost also shuts down for three days a week during the tight supply months in the most-populated Punjab province. Many Pakistanis have converted their cars to run on CNG, depending on it as a cheaper alternative to petrol and diesel.

ISLAMABAD : Advisor to the Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms Nadeem Javaid Wednesday said that while energy and water security are top priorities of the government, human capital formation is also an urgent need, particularly given the country's demographic structure with over 30 percent of the population under the age of 30. He said this at a special meeting of experts on the "Economy of Tomorrow (EoT)" here on Wednesday. The meeting was jointly organized by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Pakistan. Former Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs, Hafiz Pasha speaking on the occasion observed that tax reforms have become extremely crucial for Pakistan and that there is need for a more redistributive fiscal policy. The government should also be focusing more on short and medium term policies aside from the Vision 2025. He added that there is a need for further strengthening the network of institutions within the South Asian region. The media should be engaged more proactively to promote the discourse of inclusive growth.

Speaking at the occasion, Abid Suleri, Executive Director SDPI said that there has been increased willingness of the political parties in Pakistan to listen to and deliberate over issues of development. Waqar Ahmed, Deputy Executive Director SDPI, while summarizing the proceedings of the three-day meeting, said that there is a need for greater dialogue at the sub-national levels for setting an economic growth and development agenda. Marc Sexer Resident Representative, FES Thailand said that economic reform and development requires political will. This can happen with collaboration between institutions and by establishing a platform which facilitates transition towards more inclusive economic regimes. Philipp Kauppert, Resident Representative, FES Pakistan remarked that the political economic context should be closely considered in the debate for economic growth and reform. He further observed that it is encouraging to note that there is a momentum to build an integrated regional model amongst South Asian countries. Muhammad Ziauddin, eminent journalist reiterated that the media can also play an important role in creating awareness for development reforms. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Economist from India highlighted that change process in favor of development has to be led from within the country. However, successful models from the developed countries can be considered as guiding case studies instead of developing new frameworks altogether.

PEL discovers oil & gas in Badin South
Pakistan Today
 February 25, 2014

Petroleum Exploration (Pvt) Ltd (PEL), a private sector Pakistani company, has made a significant discovery of oil and gas in its Badin South IV Concession Block. The well named as Ayasha-1 was spud-in on December 31, 2013, and completed on February 14, 2014, after achieving the target depth of 2400 meters. The well flowed 11.32 MMCFD of good quality natural gas with a heating value of 967 BTU. Well also flowed 115 barrels of 57o API condensate per day with a well head pressure of 2000 PSI. In Badin South IV Block alone PEL had acquired 150 line km 2D seismic data and acquired 3075 Line km 2D seismic data and 630 km² 3D seismic data from Directorate General of Petroleum Concessions. The well is being put into production and being connected with the main gas distribution system without any loss of time. The discovery augurs well for the energy starved nation and will act as stimulant for further exploration in the region. PEL is the operator and holds 47.5 interest while other working interest owners in the Block are Frontier Holdings, a subsidiary of Jura Energy (Canada) 27.5pc and Gulf Petroleum International (Kuwait) 25 percent.

Shale Gas/Oil reserves: MP&NR works on plan to begin exploration activities
Business Recorder
 February 25, 2014

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (MP&NR) has started working on a plan to fix the exact estimates of Shale Gas/Oil reserves so that exploration activities could be started. "The Ministry has started working on a plan to explore the reserves of Shale gas/oil in the country. The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) has estimated total shale gas reserves in Pakistan at 586 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) and over 9 billion barrels of shale oil in Pakistan," an official, who has been given the task to complete the plan in this regard within nine months, told Business Recorder here on Monday. The official said: "as far as Pakistan's recoverable oil/gas reserves are concerned almost 90 percent of the country's total reserves are still barren. We have not worked on exploring offshore oil and gas reserves, while India is producing some 0.7 million barrels of crude oil from Bombay High region." Pakistan's low BTU gas reserves are estimated at 2 TCF and that of tight gas at around 40 TCF, which makes them larger than the existing natural gas reserves of over 24 TCF. The EIA has estimated of 105 TCF recoverable shale gas reserves and over nine billion barrels of oil in Pakistan. They said that the Petroleum Ministry high-ups had directed the Director General (DG) Petroleum Concessions (PC) to work out a viable plan so that the country could explore natural reserves. These estimates of recoverable hydrocarbon reserves are many times higher than so far proven reserves of 24 TCF for gas and about 300 million barrels for oil. Pakistan currently produces about 4.25 Billion Cubic Feet per Day (BCFD) of gas and about 84,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The EIA report released in June 2013 estimates Pakistan's total shale oil reserves at 227 billion barrels, of which 9.1 billion barrels are technically recoverable with current technology. EIA puts Pakistan among the top 10 countries where recoverable shale oil reserves exist. These include Russia (75 billion barrels), United States (58 billion barrels), China (32 billion barrels), Argentina (27

Makhori field operationalised: LPG output to rise to 620,500 tons annually

*Business Recorder
February 23, 2014*

billion barrels), Libya (26 billion barrels), Venezuela (13 billion barrels), Mexico (13 billion barrels), Pakistan (9.1 billion barrels), Canada (8.8 billion barrels) and Indonesia (7.9 billion barrels). The officials of the Petroleum Ministry said that the government in 2012 approved a new exploration policy with increased incentives, as compared to the 2009 Policy. Even with the offer of higher prices for shale and tight gas to exploration companies, it is estimated that Pakistan would pay a maximum of \$6.50/Btu for gas as compared to \$13/MMBtu for imported gas from Iran and \$11/MMBtu from Turkmenistan and \$17-19/MMBTU for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). The official said the new estimates appeared to be very encouraging for Pakistan' but extraction of shale gas/oil is four times costly and technology extensive as compared to conventional natural resources. He said that the shale gas had seen tremendous developments in the United States (US) and a couple of other countries were trying to use the latest technology. Pakistan, he said, was also encouraging exploration and production companies to venture the fresh horizon. Pakistan is particularly heavily dependent on natural gas for its energy needs. At present, actual demand for gas is around 8 Billion Cubic Feet (BCFD) per day, while managed demand is hovering around 6 BCFD against total supply of 4.3 BCFD.

The country's Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) production is to reach 620,500 tons per annum with additional production of 109,500 tons per annum from Makhori East-III by next month. According to Petroleum Ministry officials Pakistan's current LPG production stands at 511,000 tons per annum and 300 tons per day or 109,500 tons per annum LGP production would start from March 10, 2014 from Makhori East-III gas/oil field, which became operational on February 10, 2014. Makhori East-III field located in Tal Block is jointly explored by Hungarian Oil and Gas Company MOL, Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL); Oil and Gas Development Company (OGDCL); Government Holdings Private Limited (GHPL) and Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL). On February 10, the field started production of 28 Million Cubic Feet per Day (MMCFD) of gas and 7,600 barrels per day of crude oil. Sources told Business Recorder that MOL is the operator of the Tal Block located in the Kohat Plateau, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The country will have 300 tons of LPG per day from March 10. This additional production of crude oil, gas and LPG will help save an estimated \$800 million per annum spending on the import of oil and LPG. So far, six discoveries have been made in the block, the first in 2002 and the most recent in 2011. Commercial production has commenced from Manzalai, Makhori and Makhori East fields. Mamikhel and Maramzai discoveries are currently being evaluated through Extended Well Testing (EWT). Officials said this year, local LPG production is expected to increase by 255,500 tons per annum or 700 tons per day, crude oil production is likely to cross 100,000 barrels per day from current production of around 84,000 barrels per day and natural gas production by 700 MMCFD. The total capacity of the field is to produce 30,000 barrels of crude oil/condensate, 450 tons of LPG per day and 150 MMCFD of gas. About 22,000 barrels per day of crude oil is expected to come into the system from Makhori and another 21,000 barrels per day from Nashpa field being operated by OGDCL. The MOL has installed Gas Processing Facilities (GPF) in TAL block, with a capacity to process 30,000 bbl/d of oil/condensate and 150 MMCFD of gas. After the installation of the gas processing facilities, the company will be producing up to 300-350 tons of LPG per day. Total production of LPG stands at roughly 511,000 tons per year of which refineries accounted for 55 percent, while gas fields contribute about 45 percent. "Up to 80,000 tons of LPG is imported, while another 25,000 tons is smuggled into the country from Turkmenistan and Iran," sources said.

Japan to quit energy reliance on Qatari LNG

*The News
February 23, 2014*

ISLAMABAD: Japan's impending decision to quit the usage of the costly liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Qatar will cause a severe downturn in global demand, which will result in massive reduction in price and provide Pakistan the best opportunity to negotiate the best affordable deal with the Qatari authorities, says a monthly journal of Argus, Global LNG. Japan became the main importer of LNG in the world as it currently imports 4.193 trillion per annum. The country known as the Land of the Rising Sun started importing LNG to cater to its energy needs after the Fukushima nuclear disaster in March 2011. In the wake of the ballooning fuel cost because of costly import of LNG from Qatar at around \$16 to \$17 per MMBTU after abandoning the nuclear energy, Japan has decided to reverse its energy policy and decided to use the nuclear power again to run the wheels of its export-oriented economy but after ensuring safety measures, according to the journal. The post-Fukushima shutdown of nuclear reactors has added fuel costs of \$35 billion for the year 2013-14, ending March 31, with utilities forced to maintain their increased use of replacement thermal fuels such as LNG, oil and coal to make up for the lost nuclear output, it said. Arshad H Abbasi, an energy expert, currently associated with a local-think tank, SDPI, said the landed cost of LNG from Qatar to Japan hovers around \$16 to \$17 per MMBTU, given that the distance by sea between Qatar and Japan is over 6,000km. However, in an interview published earlier in The News, Board of Investment Chairman Dr Miftah Ismail said that Pakistan may import LNG at a cost of \$17 per MMBTU, keeping in view prevalent market prices. Abbasi said that the distance between Qatar and Karachi Port is not more than 400km and so, the price of LNG should not go beyond \$10 per MMBTU. He referred to the Indian LNG deal with Qatar, saying that the LNG price stands at \$10 \$12 per MMBTU, and in the current financial year, the LNG price for India did not exceed the figure of \$11 per MMBTU. Abbasi said that the Karachi Port is nearer to the Qatar Port than India's, so the CIF (Cost Insurance Freight) should be less, adding that there are reports that powerful politicians in the government want to import liquefied natural gas at \$17 \$18 per MMBTU in Pakistan for the next 15 years so that they can earn commission between \$6 and \$7 per MMBTU.

Referring to the rebuttal of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources to the story carried in The News, Abbasi said that it is surprising that the ministry has made a sweeping statement against the contents of the report, calling them "incorrect and misleading". The ministry had defended the process of ongoing LNG procurement from Qatar, saying that the parties have executed a confidentiality agreement after initial meetings. Abbasi, however, said that from a number of authenticated news reports that have appeared in the media, the price has been quoted to be around \$17 per MMBTU (FOB, excluding the price of re-gasification, levies, etc), a quote at parity

On the fence: 'If everyone agrees, nuclear power is the best option'

*The Express Tribune
February 21, 2014*

Minister assures gas supply to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa power projects

*Business Recorder
February 21, 2014*

with the rates for Brent crude oil. The ministry had said that the price of Qatari LNG will be worked out through a transparent process and in line with international practices but, according to Abbasi, the question that arises is how the ministry can claim that no price offer for LNG has been received from Qatar when it has said itself that a heads of agreement has, in fact, been received from Qatar. Abbasi has also raised the question as to why the petroleum minister gave a statement mentioning the price in the Senate and other forum. "Why did the ministry not refute or issue the rebuttal regarding the statement of its own minister," he asked. Referring to the ministry's statement that there is no market data of any liquefied natural gas contract below the \$15 level in the last five years, Abbasi said that this is completely baseless. In fact, he said, India's state-owned gas utility GAIL contracted to buy LNG from Cheniere Energy Partners for \$10.5 per MMBTU. This was linked to the Henry Hub and included a premium. The details of the prices of various countries has also been mentioned in a market overview of liquefied natural gas prices from August, top provider of natural gas price assessments, in the issue of December 2013 of Argus Monthly Global LNG that shows prices have indeed been below the \$15 level. In fact, Abbasi said, the credibility of Argus is underscored by the fact that the government of Pakistan's confidential Iran-Pakistan pipeline agreement stated that price revision will only be based on sources that are "independently established and published by a well-known energy news network, such as Platts, Argus". The Inter State Gas Systems (ISGS) signed the document, mandated by the government of Pakistan to develop natural gas import projects (through pipeline or LNG), and to serve as an interface between the government of Pakistan and other national and international agencies for the import and storage of natural gas in Pakistan. In fact, the Argus LNG Global Price Bulletin and other reputable sources have always been taken as a benchmark in the energy sector and various other reports also show the liquefied natural gas buying price of India and they will only be shared in the presence of credible top experts and media, on an official request. Moreover, the International Energy Agency (IEA) established in 1974 is another solid source of information on these statistics. Currently, he said, there are 19 leading LNG export countries and there are numerous examples where liquefied natural gas prices have been considerably low, eg, China imported LNG from Australia at a rate between \$3.22 per MMBTU to \$3.95 per MMBTU from October 2012-13. Abbasi suggested that Pakistan should import LNG from multiple sources and it must push for fairer price.

KARACHI: If all stakeholders are on board, nuclear power is the cheapest, most doable and climate-friendly option for Pakistan, claimed experts on Thursday. A group of scientists, nuclear physicists and politicians were speaking at a seminar on the 'Benefits, Safety and Security of Nuclear Power Plants in Karachi' at Marriott hotel. The Centre for International Strategic Studies (Ciss) organised the seminar to create awareness about nuclear power and civil society concerns on the country's largest nuclear power plants — K-2 and K-3 — that are under construction along the Karachi coast with the help of China. In the opening remarks, former ambassador and Ciss executive director Ali Sarwar Naqvi said that Pakistan needs to revive its economy but the energy crises it faces is the gridlock on its path. "Hydel power has become a political controversy while nuclear power is a cheap, safe and reliable option for Pakistan," he claimed.

The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) is contributing 4.9 per cent of the country's energy and the plan for 2030 is to get 8,000 megawatts from nuclear power, he added. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, who is the chairperson of the Senate's defence committee, said the issue of the nuclear power plants needs to be discussed because it is linked with the energy security of the country. On the criticisms over the construction of K-2 and K-3, Sayed recalled how some groups criticised Chashma nuclear plants when they were launched and mentioned the debates on whether or not the plants will sink or explode in an earthquake. "In our country, not taking decisions has become a national habit," he smiled. He recalled the debate on Thar coal is nearly 25 years old now and the Pak-Iran gas pipeline has yet to start. Sayed emphasised how the nuclear power plants are the most feasible, economical and eco-friendly option with Pakistan to secure itself from the looming energy crises. All technically advanced countries are increasingly relying on nuclear power, he pointed out, adding that Japan's new government is restarting its nuclear power plants that were closed after the Fukushima incident. According to Sayed, Rs1 billion have been spent on generating 1000MW of electricity in thermal sector. But a specific lobby in Islamabad still says the government should focus on thermal power, he said.

Meanwhile, PAEC chairperson Dr Ansar Pervez mentioned they have been running the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (Kanupp) for the last 40 years without the assistance of a vendor and the commission produced its own fuel bundles for it. "Kanupp has never taken any subsidies from the government and is meeting its expenses," he pointed out, adding that they are running the plant with the money it gets from K-Electric. A few members raised concerns about the Chinese involvement in the plants, to which Pervez pointed out that China is running 21 nuclear power plants and its goals for 2050 are to achieve 400,000MW from nuclear power. "We are installing ACP-1000 reactors for K-2 and K-3 that will protect them from a missile attack or a airplane crash," he said. Pervez clarified that the power plants will not damage climate and the total radiation that the general public receives from it will be 0.3mSv per year, which is less than the radiation from other natural sources. After him, nuclear physicist Dr Shaukat Hameed Khan spoke on Pakistan's energy needs and the importance of nuclear energy. By 2030, Pakistan's energy requirements will reach 160,000MW and the exaggerated coal reservoirs will last only 14 years, he said. Meanwhile, former senator Javed Jabbar stressed on creating awareness among the people about nuclear power.

Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi while recognising the constitutional right of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on its natural resources assured provision of gas to all power projects in the province. He gave this assurance during a high-level meeting presided over by Chief Minister Pervez Khattak here on Thursday in Chief Minister's Secretariat. Besides, MNA Imran Khattak, parliamentary secretary, Mian Khaleeq-ur-Rehman, Advisor to CM on Economic Affairs, Razaqatullah Babar, Vice Chairman, BoIT, Mohsin Aziz, Additional Chief Secretary, Khalid Pervez, Federal Secretary Petroleum, Chairman Ogra, MD

Eight oil, gas exploration licenses signed

Associate Press of Pakistan
February 21, 2014

OGDCL, CEO PPL, MD SNGPL, CEO KP OGDCL and other federal and provincial authorities were also present on the occasion.

During the meeting, the chief minister stressed the longstanding demand of the people of KP in general and business community in particular, declaring ban on new gas connections and increase in load as unconstitutional and demanded immediate abolition of the restrictions. Federal Minister pledged the taking up of the matter in Economic Co-ordination Council (ECC) and assured support for the case of the province. Similarly, he also assured the long standing problem such as problem of low pressure in some areas of the province particularly southern districts on priority basis. On this occasion, Managing Director (MD), Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited (SNGPL) assured an investment of Rs 5 billion for extension in network and provision of legal connections to prevent growing gas theft in districts Kohat and Karak. In this connection, they also agreed on provision of more funds by gas companies and from production bonus.

The meeting also decided further progress on increase in LPG quota, establishment of more LPG companies in the province and royalty on it and announced granting free basin study on reserves of oil and gas in the province whose value is 1,00,000 US dollars. On another demand of Pervez Khattak, federal government pledged full support to provincial government on provision of 1 to 2 percent shares of OGDCL and EPL on pure commercial rate to KP OGDCL and decided in principle that the demand of the provincial government will be extended full support in the Board of Directors (BoD) meeting of these companies. The provincial government also assured all stakeholders on security and law and order situation.

ISLAMABAD : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources on Friday signed Exploration Licenses (ELs) and Petroleum Concession Agreements (PCAs) in eight blocks with the Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) and Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) and Mari Petroleum Company Limited (MPCL) for exploring oil and gas resources in the country. The total area of aforesaid blocks is 16,117.09 Sq. Km and minimum firm work commitment is US \$ 49.58. Million. Apart from minimum work commitment, companies are obligated to spend a minimum of US \$ 30,000/year in each block on social welfare schemes.

The Ministry has already signed 12 exploration license (EL)/ Petroleum Concession Agreement (PCA) to explore hydrocarbon resources. On the occasion, Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi said these license were awarded for four blocks including Block No. 2562-1 (Pasni West), 3070-16 (Pezu) , 2970-6 (Alipur), and 2870-7 (Khanpur) with OGDCL, three for block No. 2566-4 (Hab), 2467-13 (Malir) and 2467-16 (Shah Bandar) with PPL and one for block No. 3371-16 (Peshawar East) with MPCL. He said government is giving high priority to exploration and production sector to exploit and develop indigenous hydrocarbon resources to abridge the oil and gas demand supply gap. Due to the untiring efforts of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources and especially by the DGPC and his team and keen interest generated by the investment friendly and attractive policies, since taking over by the current government, he said, 73 numbers of wells have been spudded and 17 discoveries have been made so far. He said these discoveries will add 130 MMCFD of gas and 3553 bbl oil per day. So far 45 MMCFD of gas and 1924 bbl oil per day has already been added to the network through these discoveries. Moreover, 184 MMCFD and 5,962 bbl per day has also been added to the gas & oil network from existing fields.

During last week, the oil production in the country has achieved 84,374 bbl per day of oil, which is the highest oil production level achieved so far. The minister also appreciated the hard work of DGPC and his team for preparing and finalizing further 08 exploration Licenses and 08 Petroleum Concessions Agreements within ten days. He further added that these efforts will bear fruit for the country in the form of additional hydrocarbon reserves during next few years. The Minister is of the firm opinion that execution of the ELs/PCAs will not only attract new investment in the petroleum sector but also abridge the gap between energy demand and supply. Pasni West block is located in Pasni, Gawadar and Kech districts of Balochistan, Pezu block located in Laki Marwat, Tank, D. i. Khan and D. G.Khan districts of KPK province, Alipur block is located in Multan, Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Muzaffargarh districts of Punjab. Khanpur block is located in Rahimyar Khan district of Punjab province, Hab block is located in Jamshoro and Karachi districts of Sindh and Khuzdar and Lasbela districts of Balochistan, Malir block is located in Jamshoro and Karachi districts of Sindh, Shah Bandar block is located in Thatta district of Sindh and Peshawar East block located in Swabi, Mardan, Kohat, and Nowshera districts of KPK and Attock district of Punjab . OGDCL is a Public Limited Company engaged in Exploration & Production activities in the country for the last four decades. OGDCL holds the largest share of Oil (58%) & Gas (42%) of the total reserves in the country. Its percentage share of total Oil. Gas production in Pakistan is 52% and 27%, respectively. In addition, OGDCL is the Operator in forty one (41) exploration licenses and working interest owner in 6 other exploration blocks operated by various E & P companies. OGDCL is currently producing 43,807 barrels of Oil, 1145 MMCF of gas, 85 M. Tonnes of LPG and 96 M. Tonnes of Sulphur per day. PPL is Pakistan's oldest Exploration & Production company, which was incorporated during 1950. Presently, PPL is the operator of 21 different exploration blocks and working interest owner in 16 other exploration blocks operated by various E & P companies. PPL is operator of six producing fields namely Sui, Kandhkhot, Mazarani, Adam, Adhi and Chachar with the total daily production of 684 MMCF of gas, 7100 barrels oil and 157 metric tons of LPG. Mari Petroleum Company Ltd is a major Pakistani Petroleum Exploration & Production Company quoted on all the stock exchanges of Pakistan, with equity interest held by Fauji Foundation (40%), General Public (21.61%), OGDCL. (20%) and the Government of Pakistan (18.39%). The Company owns and operates the Country's second largest natural gas field viz., the Mari Gas Field in district Ghotki, Sindh. The Company is also the operator of Zarghun South Development & Production Lease in Balochistan. The ceremony was attended by besides Minister, secretary petroleum and respective heads of three entities were also present on the occasion.

Solution to energy crisis: Pakistan sets sights on coal

The Express Tribune
February 19, 2014

GADANI: After years of rolling blackouts that have wreaked havoc on industry and fuelled political unrest, energy-starved Pakistan has set its sights on a coal-fired future. Regarded as the dirtiest of all fossil fuels, recent discoveries of untapped coal fields in the south of Pakistan have convinced the government they could be on the cusp of a solution to their energy woes. Late last month, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his former rival, ex-president Asif Ali Zardari jointly inaugurated the construction of a \$1.6 billion coal plant the southern town of Thar, hailing their shared goal of ending the nation's power crisis. The government has also green-lighted the construction of a pilot 660 megawatt coal-fired plant in Gadani, a small, serene town on the Arabian Sea known as the country's ship-breaking hub. A 600 megawatt plant has also been given the go-ahead in the city of Jamshoro. The construction of these plants is one plank in an ambitious plan to convert many of the country's existing oil-based thermal plants and upgrade its ports as they begin swapping one black gold for another. "This is a major and historic fuel switching plan as we generate zero from coal compared to India which generates 69 percent of its electricity from coal-fired power plants," Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Asif told AFP. Pakistan has struggled with scheduled power cuts for decades. But the problems have been particularly acute since 2008, with regular outages of up to 22 hours a day for many domestic users and even longer for industries – costing about two percent of GDP per year. In the hot summer, when temperatures soar to 50C in the country's centre, the country produces around 18,000 MW of power, with an average deficit of 4,000 MW. A lack of capacity together with huge debt cycles exacerbated by poor rates of tax collection are seen as some of the major factors contributing to the country's dismal power shortages. The issue was also a central campaign theme in last year's general elections, which saw Nawaz Sharif elected to the top post. Faced with a growing bill for imported oil that currently stands at \$14 billion and a rapidly depleting supply of natural gas, the country's private and public plants are switching their oil-plants over to coal. "Pakistan has been facing rising oil prices and declining gas reserves as well as tight foreign account situation, rendering the reliance on the import of oil to fuel power plants increasingly unaffordable," the Asian Development Bank said in a statement.

Pakistan's largest private sector power utility Karachi Electric Supply Company (KESC), which provides electricity to the country's biggest city, has taken the lead in plans for the coal switch. The company has recently granted engineering, procurement and construction contracts to Chinese company Harbin Electric International to convert two units of the Bin Qasim thermal power stations with 420 megawatt capacity. The \$400 million project is expected to be completed by 2016. Alongside the conversions, Pakistan is also upgrading its port facilities to increase its ability to import coal. "Ports are the lifeline of the country," says Haleem Siddiqui, a veteran seaman who pioneered the first state-of-the art container terminal at Karachi Port and whose company is building a "dirty cargo terminal" at Port Qasim along Arabian Sea. The fully-mechanised terminal would be able to handle four to eight million tons of coal in the first phase to be completed by 2015, growing to 20 million tons in the extended phase in 2020, at a cost of \$200 million. But merely raising the amount of imported coal would strain the country's already dwindling foreign exchange reserves and adverse balance of payment, which fell to 13-year low of \$2.8 billion in February. Which is why Pakistan is determined to find some of its energy needs under its own soil.

Some experts have pointed to the Thar Desert in Sindh, which sits on top a vast potential source of 175 billion tons of coal. "It is very huge reserve and is equivalent to combined oil reserves of Iran and Saudi Arab in terms of heating value," Agha Wasif, chief of the provincial energy department told AFP. Engro Powergen Limited, a joint venture of public and private sectors, is developing a block of the Thar coal field with \$800 million dollars investment which is set to open by 2016. But not everyone is pleased. Some residents inside the Gadani Energy Park have been forced to leave their homes. "We are living here for seven generations and we have the graves of our ancestors here, how could we leave our place?" said 25-year-old Umaid Ali from the village of Qadir Goth. The power minister said no widespread displacements would take place, saying the land purchased for the Energy Park had been purchased long ago "and if there is any (residential) disturbance that would be duly taken care of". Pervez Hoodbhoy, a nuclear scientist and energy commentator, said that despite its dirty reputation – coal produced 44 percent of global CO2 emissions in 2011 – Pakistan has few other options to keep the lights on. "I'm aware of the fact that there are serious CO2 issues but the amount Pakistan is producing would be insignificant on the global scale. "The alternative is nuclear power plants being imported from China and those have the potential for disaster given Pakistan's safety record. Given the choice this seems to be the lesser of two evils," he said.

Pakistan Looks to China for Big Energy and Infrastructure Projects

The Wall Street Journal
February 18, 2014

BEIJING: Pakistan's president is looking to strike agreements with China for joint energy and infrastructure projects valued at an estimated \$20 billion as part of a strategy to build a trade and transport corridor between the countries. Mamnoon Hussain, who began a visit to Beijing on Tuesday, was expected to oversee the signing of memorandums of understanding on projects to be completed by 2018, including upgrades of road and rail links and construction of an airport in the Chinese-built Arabian Sea port of Gwadar, in southwest Pakistan, said Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reform. Chinese and Pakistani authorities selected these as the first so-called early-harvest projects of a longer-term plan to enhance economic ties and transport links between Pakistan and China, which share a border and have had close diplomatic and defense ties for decades, largely because of their mutual distrust of India. Indian security officials view the plan with suspicion, fearing China wants to increase its economic influence in South Asia and use Gwadar as one of a string of Chinese-financed ports in the region, where its navy could seek shelter and supplies as it expands operations in the Indian Ocean. The long-term plan to build a China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, including an oil and gas pipeline from Gwadar to China's northwestern border, has been discussed for years, but has been delayed by corruption, economic instability and security issues in Pakistan, analysts and diplomats say. "In the past, the economic relationship could not match the political one. Now the leadership on both sides has realized that we have to bridge that gap," Mr. Iqbal said in a telephone interview. "The main idea is

not just a bilateral corridor. We're seeking a much broader integration of the region. Essentially, this economic corridor will integrate a region with a population of some three billion people—about half the world." In recent months, China has renewed its commitment to the corridor. Beijing hopes the project will establish a new route for energy imports from the Middle East and help to promote economic growth in China's northwestern region of Xinjiang, home to a separatist movement among members of the mostly Muslim Uighur minority. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said Tuesday the planned corridor would have a "model effect" on the region. "This project is also important for strengthening the entire communication between South Asia and East Asia, bringing economic development and improving the quality of life in the peripheries [of China and Pakistan]," she said. "As for India's concerns and understanding of this issue, China has been very clear: We think this is a historical issue between Pakistan and India, and we hope the two sides can peacefully solve their differences," she added.

Mr. Iqbal said the Pakistani government was hoping most of the early harvest projects would be funded through private investment from Chinese companies on a build-operate-transfer basis as well as through concessional loans from China. "They're saying they'll decide what to fund on a project by project basis," he said of the Chinese authorities. "We'll complete the projects tomorrow." He added that the two sides would discuss a Pakistani proposal that China establish two \$10 billion funds for investment in Pakistan—one for infrastructure and one for energy—for the early projects. The early harvest projects included construction of a motorway from the eastern Pakistani city of Lahore to the southern port of Karachi, and upgrading a stretch of road from China's border to the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, he said. Also included were plans to build an airport, a power plant and new roads in Gwadar and to upgrade rail infrastructure between Lahore and the northwestern city of Peshawar, he said. The initial list also included investment in ongoing projects to develop the Thar coalfield and construct power plants in Gadani, in the southern province of Baluchistan, and Sahiwal, in the southern province of Sindh, he said. He said Chinese and Pakistani authorities planned to draw up a timetable by August this year for longer term projects, which included the pipeline from Gwadar to China and a new rail link across the border. Last year, China agreed to build two large 1,100 megawatt nuclear power plants for Pakistan in Karachi under a \$9 billion deal, financed largely through a concessional loan from China. Mr. Iqbal said Pakistan's government was taking steps to improve security in areas where it was seeking Chinese investment and was cooperating closely with Chinese authorities on counter-terrorism. "We've always cooperated with them on security," he said. "The success of the economic corridor depends on stability."

Energy mix: Pakistan to increase generation capacity, says Dar

*The Express Tribune
February 16, 2014*

ISLAMABAD: Finance Minister Mohammad Ishaq Dar said on Saturday that the government is fully geared towards increasing the country's existing 19,000 megawatt (MW) power potential to 24,000 MW over the next four years in order to address the country's growing commercial and industrial sectors energy needs.

Talking to European Investment Bank (EIB) Vice President Magdalena Alvarez Arza, the minister said that Pakistan actually has inherited the wrong energy mix which is heavily tilted in favour of expensive thermal power generation that needs to be reversed. He said that in the short to medium term, the government believes in increasing the country's power generation potential up to 24,000 MW. Dar said that Pakistan has a generation capacity 19,000 MW on the Indus River cascading down to the plains of the country from its place of origin and this power generation potential can attract overseas investment. The minister took this opportunity to explain to the vice president of EIB the salient features of the proposed Dasu Hydropower Project which has a predesigned feature of building a water reservoir that can support Pakistan's power and water related needs if overseas investment also is packaged in it. He explained that the global commercial market and multilateral donors have expressed interest in offering structured investments in Pakistan. Dar said that the present government in Pakistan has developed a policy whereby local and overseas investors are fully protected. He further said that sovereign guarantees through well designed financial instruments are available and offer attractive returns to the overseas energy sector investors that can secure their investment-related economic interests. He further briefed the vice president on Pakistan's recently successful review with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by completing all significant procedures, entitling release of the third tranche to Pakistan under Extended Fund Facility. Speaking on the occasion, Arza said that her bank would support renewable energy projects in Pakistan since the country has been blessed with tremendous opportunities in renewable power generation sector which need to be fully tapped as it remains unexplored and under-utilised. She said that the EIB is looking forward to Pakistan's work on wind power projects to meet its enhanced energy needs, adding that the EIB has a structured mandate to support power projects through capacity building of Pakistan's relevant stakeholders. Arza shared her bank's views as to whether Pakistan would prefer to use the same mode of financing as EIB currently is engaged in offering during the course of its energy related investment in Central Asian Republics. She assured that her bank would analyse Pakistan's overall renewable and hydro energy generation potential for possible future investment in the country. Secretaries Finance Division, Economic Affairs Division and Water and Power Division were also present in the meeting.

Gwadar Port: Pakistan, China all set to develop master plan

*The Express Tribune
February 15, 2014*

ISLAMABAD: In a strategic move, Pakistan and China are set to make headway towards developing a master plan for Gwadar Port as part of an economic corridor that envisages investment of \$12 billion by Beijing.

Officials of the two countries will take up the matter during talks in Beijing on February 17, where Pakistan's team will be led by Planning and Development Minister Ahsan Iqbal, officials say. As part of the economic corridor that will turn Pakistan into a hub of regional cooperation, Gwadar Port will be connected through road, rail and fibre links to China to help enhance trade between the two countries. Oil and gas pipelines are also part of the economic corridor over the long run, which is expected to provide a much-needed boost to economic activities in insurgency-hit Balochistan,

India is not providing flow data of Siachen waters

The News International
February 13, 2014

Pakistan to import 1,000MW from Iran to overcome energy crisis

The Nation
February 12, 2014

according to the officials. Under the short-term plan, Islamabad and Beijing want to develop Gwadar Port, whose control had already been given to China, in a bid to attract investment in different sectors to make it a hub of economic activities. Under this plan, an oil city will be set up at the port to meet fuel needs. However, the United States and India are not pleased with the handing over of Gwadar Port to China, which will enhance its presence in the sea. The government is also looking to revive the abandoned Coastal Oil Refinery at Gwadar, a project that had been shelved by China in 2009-10 after operations of the port were handed over to the Singapore Port Authority. A global recession compounded the problems, providing another reason to shelve the project. The refinery, designed to have a maximum output of 60,000 barrels of oil per day, is part of China's plan to invest \$12 billion in multiple projects in Pakistan.

Oil pipeline

Officials pointed out that the oil and gas pipelines depended on normalisation of relations between the US and Iran. Though Iran supplies oil and gas to Turkey, China and India, the US is piling on the pressure on Pakistan to stop it from importing energy from Tehran. Experts describe it an attempt to push Pakistan towards economic collapse due to acute energy shortages. The PML-N government, which took over in June last year, has already offered Beijing to lay an oil pipeline from Gwadar to western China – a move that will allow the latter to diversify and safeguard crude oil import routes. Officials suggested that the oil pipeline could later be linked with Iran, which had already offered to build a pipeline from its territory to Gwadar for the transport of crude oil. During the previous government's tenure, Iran had also expressed its willingness to set up an oil refinery at Gwadar Port with a production capacity of 400,000 barrels per day. Officials pointed out that Gwadar Port was quite close to the Persian Gulf through which nearly 40% of world's oil supply flows. China meets 50% of oil demand through imports from the Middle East. The supply line to China runs over the 10,000km Dubai-Shanghai-Urumqi ocean route. "The crude oil processed and refined at the Gwadar oil refinery can be exported to Urumqi through the shortest possible route, which is Dubai-Gwadar-Urumqi spanning over 3,600 km. For this, an oil pipeline will be laid through the energy corridor up to western China via Karakoram Highway/Khunjab Bypass," an official said.

ISLAMABAD: India is not providing to Pakistan the daily water flow data of Nubara River that originates from Siachen glacier and meets the Shyok River at Lunghzhung, which is main tributary of Indus River. Pakistan badly needs this data to gauge the rate of melting of glaciers which is the water tank for 200 million Pakistanis.

Under the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, India is bound to provide to Pakistan the water flows data of every tributary and in the case Nubara River, Pakistan is not being provided the data, a senior official of Pakistan Commission of Indus water told The News. "We think that India is not giving the required data to keep Pakistan in the dark about the health of Siachen glacier which guarantees the water security to 200 million Pakistanis," the official opined. Meanwhile, an eminent water expert Arshad H Abbasi affiliated with research and studies on Pakistan's water resources, and particularly the Siachen glacier for more than a decade, wrote a letter to secretary water and power Saifullah Chattha asking to raise the issue of water flows data of Nubara River with government of India.

India has established a network of five manned snow-meteorological observatories (four on the glacier and one at the base station). This was set up primarily for the purpose of avalanche forecasting at the locations in 1986 by the Indian Meteorological Department. Later another fifteen state-of-art meteorological stations were set up by India's Space Application Centre (SAC) with high-tech instrument with several sensors to continuously track of various parameters such as snowfall, rainfall, wind-speed, atmospheric temperature, soil temperature, solar radiation, humidity and sunshine, this has been revealed in the letter of Abbasi to secretary of Ministry of Water and Power. The letter says that keeping in mind the afore-mentioned data availability through Indian gauge stations, and noting Article VI of the Indus Water Treaty 1960 which emphasized the Exchange of Data on flow in and utilization of waters, India is bound to provide data of the Nubra River, including all historical meteorological data of Siachen glacier since 1980. India needs to give to Pakistan a) —daily gauge and discharge data relating to flow of the Nubra River; b)—Hourly flow data of snowfall, rainfall at Siachen glacier and Nubra Valley; c)—Monthly data since 1980 on the river flow, and any other relevant material such as wind-speed, atmospheric temperature, soil temperature, solar radiation, humidity and sunshine. "If the said data gets available, then Pakistan can easily evaluate the health of Siachen glacier," Abbasi said in his letter.

ISLAMABAD - Energy-starved Pakistan is to import 1000MW from Iran to meet its pressing national needs whereas Tehran has offered 3000MW. Well-informed sources privy to the development told The Nation that federal government has decided to import electricity from Iran to overcome incessant energy crisis of the country and work on binging imported electricity has also been expedited to meet the widening demand and supply gap. They also informed that water & power ministry has dispatched a summary to the federal cabinet and sought approval for the import of 1000megawatt of electricity from Iran. A senior official at power ministry said that the ministry, after getting the necessary approval from the federal cabinet, would be able to start negotiations, sign memorandum of understanding, set conditions, fix power tariff etc with neighbouring Iran to meet the burgeoning energy needs of the country. He also told that Iran has already offered 3000mw to Pakistan to control the crisis crippling Pakistan economy for years. Pakistan is already importing 60mw of electricity from neighbouring Iran.

Earlier, water & power ministry called for the assessment of a draft memorandum of understanding with Iran for electricity import. According to that proposed project, Iran would build a power station in its southeastern province of Sistan and Baluchestan near the border with Pakistan to generate electricity for export. Similarly, a 500-kilovolt-power transmission line, stretching for 700 kilometers (about 435 miles), would be also set up from the Iran-Pakistan border to the southwestern Pakistani city of Quetta. "A new transmission line would be constructed in Balochistan for the import of Iranian

Turkish company keen to invest in Pakistan

*Business Recorder
 February 11, 2014*

electricity to the country, he said, adding, that Irani electricity could be imported at Rs9/unit, which, however, would be cheaper in terms of cost being spent over the generation of power within the country.

Officials at power ministry are of the view that the sanctions, which were already imposed on Iran by US and world powers, did not applicable on power import from Iran. Increased power import from Iran would also leave positive impact on Iran-Pakistan (IP) gas pipeline project. Earlier, federal cabinet had approved to sign MoU with neighbouring India for the import of 500mw Indian power to the country.

ISLAMABAD: Turkish company, LIMAK Group has shown great interest in investing in various sectors of Pakistan's economy. "M/s LIMAK Group is keenly interested in Pakistan in energy, manufacturing, highways, bridges, seaport, airport construction, and cement sectors," Chief Executive Officer of the Group, Birol Erguven said here Tuesday during a meeting with Special Assistant to the Prime Minister and Chairman, Board of Investment, Dr Miftah Ismail. Birol Erguven was accompanied by Deputy General Manger of LIMAK Energy, Serhat Dinc and International Projects Manger, LIMAK Construction, A.Koray Ergun. The LIMAK Group delegation is in Pakistan to explore the investment opportunities available in various sectors particularly energy, infrastructure, cement, airport and seaport constructions and management projects.

Ergun informed that presently LIMAK Group has been involved in four roads projects in Pakistan including Muslim Bagh-Qila Saifullah 50 KM section (N-50) Highway, Expansion of Sukker-Shikarpur-Jacobabad (ICB-5) N-65 Highway, 84.5 km of Hub-Uthal Section of National Highway, Qila-Saifullah-Zhob section of Highway (N-50). The Group has also been short-listed together with Frontier Works Organization in pre-qualification of Kuramm Tangi Dam. Speaking on the occasion, the Chairman, BOI said that the Pakistan and Turkey enjoy a robust relationship in multiple fields. "However, it is important to enhance volume of investment and trade between the two friendly countries," he said and assured the Turkis delegation of his full support.

On the occasion, N.A Zubari, Senior Executive Director, Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB) gave a very detailed presentation on Energy Policy and investment opportunities available in different power sector like power transmission lines, hydro, wind, coal, solar and thermal power projects. Syed Aqeel Hussain Jaffery, Director, Alternate Energy Development Board, also gave a detail presentation about the opportunities available in different alternative and renewable energy in Pakistan. Acting Secretary, Board of Investment, Imran Afzal Cheema on the occasion apprised the delegation that the government plans to construct highway from Karachi to Multan which is one of the big infrastructure projects and advised the delegation to look into this project for investment point of view.

ISLAMABAD: Petroleum Ministry has signed Exploration Licences (ELs) and Petroleum Concession Agreements (PCAs) with the Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) and Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) for exploring oil and gas resources in the country.

Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources while talking to the media persons on Monday said that signing on the agreement of seven blocks has been made with OGDCL while signing on five agreements with PPL has also been made earlier. He said signing on the agreements and licences of more 38 blocks would be made during this month while some firms would invest 17 crore and 60lakh dollar as a result to the signing of three more agreements in future with these firms. Similarly, more investment would come with effect to discoveries of new oil and gas resources. He also said that 3 crore cubic feet of gas would be produce during current month from the field of MOL and around 7500 barrel oil and 200 tons of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) would also be produced from this field. Over a question pertain to Iran-Pakistan gasline project, the minister reiterated determination to complete the gas pipeline project. He said Pakistan has handed over her plan to brother Iran for consideration and asked Iran to extend the deadline in the wake of sanctions on Iran.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources on Monday signed agreements with OGDCL and PPL for the award of 12 blocks. These agreements were signed over Block No. 2970-7 (Ladhana), Block No. 3071-4 (Fatehpur), Block No. 2768-11 (Ranipur), Block No. 2469-9 (Armala), Block No. 3371-17 (Baratai), Block No. 2564-4 (Rasmalan), Block No. 2564-3 and Parkini Block-B with OGDCL and Block No.2864-2 (Nausherwani), 2566-6 (Bela West), 3272-18 (Karsal), 3372-23 (Hisal) and 2870-5 (Sadiqabad) with the PPL.

The Minister who was present on the occasion said that execution of the ELs/ PCAs would not only attract new investment in the petroleum sector but also abridge the gap between energy demand and supply. He said the total area of aforesaid blocks is 22619.3 Sq. Km and minimum firm work commitment is \$176m. Apart from minimum work commitment, companies are obligated to spend a minimum of \$30,000/year in each block on social welfare schemes. Ladhana block located in Leiah, Muzaffargarh and Multan districts of Punjab, Fatehpur block is located in Leiah, Muzaffargarh, Khanewal and Multan districts of Punjab, Ranipur block is located in Khairpur, Larkana and Nausharo Firoz districts of Sindh province, Armala block is located in Thar Parker district of Sindh province, Baratai block is located in Kohat district of KPK province, Rasmalan block is located in Pasni, Awaran and Lasbela districts of Balochistan province, Parkini block-B is located in Awaran and Pasni districts of Balochistan province, Nausherwani block is located in Kharan districts of Balochistan, Bela West block is located in Khuzdar, Awaran and Lasbela districts of Balochistan, Karsal block is located in Chakwal district of Punjab Province, Hisal block is located in Attock, Chakwal and Rawalpindi districts of Punjab Province, Sadiqabad block is located in Rahim Yar Khan district of Punjab Province. It is worth mentioning here that federal petroleum minister Shahid Khqan Abbasi and State Minister Jam Kamal Khan, State Minister for Petroleum & NR and Zahid Muzaffar, Advisor to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources also graced the execution ceremony with their presence. The respective ELs and PCAs were signed by Abid Saeed, Secretary

Ministry signs pacts with OGDCL for gas, oil exploration

*The Nation
 February 11, 2014*

Line extension: Pakistan looks for \$10 billion oil credit facility

The Express Tribune
February 11, 2014

Water dues to be recovered come hell or high water

Pakistan Today
February 9, 2014

Oil output crosses 85,000 barrels

The News
February 5, 2014

Petroleum and Natural Resources, Saeedullah Shah, Director General Petroleum Concessions, Riaz Khan, Managing Director, OGDCL, Asim Murtaza, Managing Director, PPL and Directors from concerned Provinces.

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan is seeking a long-term oil credit facility valuing about \$10 billion from major oil suppliers Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, a move that comes in the backdrop of weakening foreign currency reserves and rising circular debt in the energy chain.

According to sources, the government has approached Saudi Arabia through diplomatic channels, asking it to extend the credit facility for oil supply from the existing 30 days to one year. The matter was taken up during the visit of Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal to Pakistan in the first week of January. At present, Saudi Arabia provides over 10,000 barrels of crude oil per day to Pakistan's refineries. Annual crude import bill is around \$7.5 billion. Apart from Riyadh, the government has asked Kuwait to allow it to defer payments for oil purchase from the current 60 days to six months in an attempt to build the country's foreign currency reserves.

All-out efforts should be made to collect 'Abiana dues' so that sufficient local finances be made available for the improvement of irrigation infrastructure in Punjab, said Punjab Secretary Irrigation and PIDA Managing Director Malik Hassan Iqbal in a departmental circular issued to the chief executives of all five Area Water Boards in Punjab on Sunday. He said that all the stakeholders including the farming community will be taken on board for the collection of 100 percent Abiana in Punjab. He said that this would help in providing sufficient funds for the rehabilitation and improvement of water channels and other developmental works. He maintained that the rationale of giving participation to the farmers in canal management is to reduce the non-developmental cost on the governmental kitty as well as to give a sense of participation to the farming community. He asked that all the tiers including farmer organisations, PIDA and Irrigation Department officials should work jointly so that collective objectives could be achieved. He directed that the PIDA general manager (Operations) will overall supervise the Abiana recovery campaign, while field officials will present their performance reports on monthly basis. The secretary irrigation further directed that complete lists of Abiana defaulters should be prepared on priority basis so that government dues could be recovered from them under Land and Revenue Act. He further told that a sum of Rs 1063.693 million is pending as Abiana dues and added that special committees should be constituted in every Area Water Board under the convenership of Chairmen of AWBs so that prompt progress could be made in this regard.

PIDA MD Malik Hassan Iqbal also directed to all the executive engineers, SDOs, farmer organisations as well as chief executive of Area Water Boards to speed up their actions to minimise the water theft in their respective areas. This would help to make water available at the tail-ends. He further directed that field officials should keep close liaison with the police so that legal action could be taken against the delinquents well in time.

KARACHI: Pakistan's oil production, which ranged between 62,000 barrels to 76,000 barrels of oil per day (kbopd) in the last decade has now crossed 85,000 barrels of oil per day. Recent data suggests that oil production in Pakistan rose by 11.3 percent to an average 81,000 barrels of oil per day in seven months of the current fiscal year (July-January) against 73,000 barrels of oil per day in the corresponding period last year.

On the contrary, gas production dropped by 2.9 percent on year-on-year basis to an average 4,009mmcf. Resultantly, combined oil and gas production in the country dropped by 1.6 percent to 796,000 barrels of oil per day as compared to 809,000 barrels of oil per day in the seven months of FY13, it said. For the listed E&P firms, higher revenues from oil production growth have outweighed the decline from lower gas production since realised prices on oil sales are 5.5x higher as compared to gas. Average oil production increased by 11.3 percent to 81,000 barrels of oil per day in the period under review, largely deriving from Tal Bloc and Nashpa, the data revealed. Cumulative production from these two blocs averaged 33,000 barrels of oil per day, adding 11,000 barrels to daily production, or 40 percent, of Pakistan's total production, Vahaj Ahmed at Topline Securities said. Volumes from Tal Bloc grew by 75 percent to 15.2kbopd against 8.7kbopd in the period under review. At Nashpa, volumes rose by 36 percent to 17.7kbopd against 13kbopd in the same period last year. "Despite this double-digit growth, we expect oil production to rise further with the tie-in of Makori GPF (earlier expected to come online in December 2013) and completion of key development projects in Sinjhor / KPD-TAY (April 2014)," Ahmed said. "Upon completion, we believe these projects will add another 16-18kbopd, taking oil production past a record 100kbopd by the end of FY14." Gas production dropped to 4,009mmcf during 7MFY13 against 4,131mmcf in similar period last year; down 2.9percent. Major decline came from Sui and Qadirpur, while Mari's production led volumetric leaders. "We expect gas production to average 4.3bcfd in FY14 for which key development projects are essential to materialize. These include additional 450mmcf from Uch, Tal Bloc and KPD-TAY/Sinjhor. At current levels, there seems no respite in gas shortfall as managed demand continues to hover around 6bcfd; actual demand stands even higher," Vahaj said.

ENERGY & POWER REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS NEWS**Gas Curtailment, Low Gas Pressure Adversely Impact KE's Generation Capability**

*K-Electric
February 20, 2014*

EUR 100 million loan for renewable energy in Pakistan

www.eib.org
February 17, 2014

KARACHI, Feb 20: According to a notification released by K- Electric (Formerly KESC), SSGC has come down to supply only 70 MMCFD gas to KE, which is very low against KE's summer requirement. This curtailment of gas that has adversely impacted power generation is in complete violation of the Government's Gas Allocation Policy under which power sector comes on second highest priority after residential consumers

Furthermore, pressure of the gas supplied to K-Electric power generation plants is low due to which various gas-fired plants at Korangi, SITE and Bin Qasim are not able to operate at their optimum capacity. Due to the prevalent dismal gas supply situation, KE's generation capability is severely and adversely impacted. The electricity demand for Karachi is now increasing in view of the changing weather conditions and to meet this high demand KE requires stable and adequate supply of gas. KE has expressed concerns that the continuing gas curtailment may lead to increase in load shedding hours across all consumer segments including industrial zones. KE said that SSGC had been supplying to fertilizer sector instead of the Government's clear policy to first fulfill power sector requirements. KE has demanded the government to immediately intervene and increase gas supply so that the gas-fired generation capacity of the power utility could be fully utilized for the benefit of 20 million people of Karachi.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has granted a EUR 100 million long-term loan to the Government of Pakistan for the construction of the Keyal Khwar Hydropower project. A Declaratory Statement was signed by EIB Vice-President Magdalena Álvarez Arza and Ms Nargis Sethi, Secretary of Pakistan's Economic Affairs Division, at a ceremony in Islamabad on 17 February 2014.

EIB Vice President Magdalena Alvarez, who is in charge of the EIB's operations in Asia, highlighted that "the European Investment Bank is committed to supporting investment in renewable energy and helping countries around the world reduce carbon emissions. At the same time the EIB is pleased to be able to support Pakistan in this important sector, addressing the increased demand of energy in the country. The investment will provide a clean and reliable supply of electric power contributing to climate change mitigation, which is a fundamental goal of the European Union."

Ms Nargis Sethi, Secretary of Pakistan's Economic Affairs Division, in her remarks appreciated EIB's financial assistance for the energy sector project, which will not only help in tackling the energy crisis but will prove to be a source of clean renewable energy. The Secretary invited EIB for participation in financing of energy efficient projects in future as well.

Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan, Mr. Lars-Gunnar Wigemark said, "Coming shortly after the granting of GSP+ trade preferences, the visit by the EIB, which is the Investment bank of the EU, shows how the EU is committed to expand its investments in Pakistan, especially in the energy sector."

The Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), which will construct the plant, has considerable experience with similar hydropower plants. It is estimated that the construction period will be four years starting from January 2013. The project consists of a 128 MW run-of-river hydropower plant with a small 1.5 ha reservoir for daily regulation. The aim of the scheme is to provide a clean and reliable supply of energy, thus avoiding significant volumes of CO2 emissions. The project will feed the renewable energy into Pakistan's national power grid, generating significant economic benefits. The project is also receiving financial support from KfW and has been structured under the mutual reliance initiative. This collaborative approach will make it possible to exploit synergies between the two financial institutions.

The EIB is providing this loan under the current lending mandate for Asia and Latin America (2007-2013). The project will contribute to climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability in Pakistan, which are key priorities of the European Union and also key operational priorities of the EIB. This is the fifth project supported by the EIB in Pakistan. Since it began lending in Asia in 1993, the EIB has provided more than EUR 5.1 billion for long-term investment projects, including EUR 2.4 billion in the energy sector.

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS

Lecture by IPS Guest Scholar at the University of Punjab, Lahore

www.ips.org.pk
February 7, 2014

Describing the ups and downs of 63 years of Sino-Indian relations, Prof. Xiao lamented that both countries have not been able to resolve their long standing boundary conflict. However he was optimistic that despite of having economic and strategic competition, military concerns and problems in Indian Ocean and South-China Sea, both states realize that they cannot ignore each other while striving to develop their economies.

Explaining the model of cooperation between the two countries, Prof. Xiao said that it began with economic cooperation, but later incorporated the areas of Climate Change, Terrorism and Piracy in the scope. Thus despite of serious conflicts, China and India became strategic partners in 2010 and their trade, which was \$2 billion in 2000-2002, crossed \$73.90 billion in 2011 and exceeded \$80 billion in 2013.

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Prof. Xiao regarded bilateral trade as the most important factor in improving Indo-Pak relations. Given the huge border between India and Pakistan, many fruitful opportunities for beneficial trade were being missed out. He stressed that there were various areas at the regional level where India and Pakistan can cooperate. Energy can be the key to regional equation, whereas the initiatives like Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI), Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI), and the members of the South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) can play a significant role in the economic progress and cooperation of the two countries. The IPS guest scholar hoped that the cooperation in Afghanistan can also provide an opportunity for India and Pakistan to improve ties.

The lecture was attended by a large number of students who participated actively in question answer session at the end of the event.

GILGIT DISTRICT ENERGY PROFILE

Gilgit-Baltistan, formerly known as Northern Areas, is an autonomous area in northernmost territory of Pakistan. The territory is mostly high altitude mountainous region and is home to some of the World's highest mountain ranges. This territory has five of the fourteen peaks which are more than 8000 meters high above sea level. Three of the world's longest glaciers outside the polar region are in Gilgit-Baltistan area.¹

Gilgit-Baltistan area is approximately 72,496 sq kilometers while its population density is 25 persons per square kilometers with an estimated population of 1.8 million (2008 estimate). Gilgit City is the Capital of Gilgit-Baltistan territory.²

The major sources of energy to cater the energy requirements of the Gilgit-Baltistan territory include electricity, fire-wood, biomass, and LPG/LNG. Majority of the energy demand for transport sector is met by petrol and diesel supplied through the Karakoram high way and shipped from lower part of Pakistan.

Gilgit-Baltistan territory is blessed with enormous Hydro Power generation potential. The large catchment area of Gilgit-Baltistan territory, gather water from melting glaciers and snow deposits in the mountains, provide huge flow of water in Indus River and its main tributaries. It is estimated that Hydro Power potential through generating units installed on Indus River and its main tributaries would be approximately 40,000 MW. In addition the Hydro Power potential on sub tributaries is estimated to be 1,200 MW.³

Water and Power (W&P) Department, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, is the responsible entity for Planning, Execution and Operation of Power Projects in Gilgit-Baltistan territory. Since NEPRA's jurisdiction is not extended to Gilgit-Baltistan, therefore, W&P Department is also responsible for devising the electricity tariff with the approval of GB Government.

There are approximately 250,000 electricity consumers in Gilgit-Baltistan Area which are predominantly domestic customers. The projected electricity demand for 2013-2014 is estimated to be in the range of 465-485 MW for the whole region, whereas the electricity generation is in the range of 130 MW. There is no interconnected grid system in GB as whole, however, there are some isolated interconnections of 33KV and 66 KV lines in Gilgit and Skardu Cities. Electricity generation is available through mini, micro, and small hydel power generating units ranging from 35 kW to 20 MW units. Presently Gilgit-Baltistan area is supplied power by approximately 98 sparsely dispersed hydel generating units, some of which only generate and supply power to the scale of small villages.⁴

At W&P Department level there are 29 projects which are in construction stage and they would add a total of 40 MW of capacity after commissioning to cater electricity customers in GB Area. In addition, there are 13 projects with a total generating capacity of over 180 MW which are currently in various project planning to execution stages.

As a result of the recent energy crisis in Pakistan, WAPDA and Government of Pakistan is putting emphasis on exploring and developing hydro power generating in northern areas of Pakistan i.e. Khyber Pukhtunkhawa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In this regard, work on Diamer-Basha dam is being expedited which has total generation capacity of 4500 MW. At present the land acquisition process is underway.

There are some pilot implementations of power generation through solar panels in Ali Abad Hunza area. These generating units are at small scale and only intended to server small community or specific buildings.

In Gilgit-Baltistan area there is no supply of natural gas and the main source of house hold heating and cooking is fire-wood, biomass, and LPG/LNG cylinders. An average household in Gilgit-Baltistan burn 60, 000 Kg of wood each year and 0.50 Kg of Solid Waste is being generated per capita per day.⁵ The LPG/LNG is supplied from Punjab and KP to the area. There are close to 18 LPG/LNG marketers/ suppliers in Gilgit-Baltistan Area.

The fuel requirement of transport sector is being met by corporate/ private owned Petrol filling stations. As per the available data, there are 60 Petrol/Diesel Stations in GB area, where PSO appears to be major player by having 27 filling stations thus grabbing 54% of the Petrol/ Diesel supply to the District. Shell, Admore, Askar, Total-Parco, Chevron, Hascol all have 3 filling stations each in the area, while the remain 2 are operated by Overseas.

References:

All References are provided in the data sheet and as footnotes

¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit%E2%80%93Baltistan>

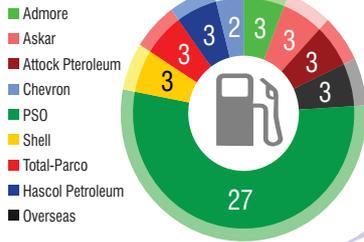
² <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit%E2%80%93Baltistan>

³ http://www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk/images/stories/bus-pot_pdf/Hydro%20Energy.pdf

⁴ <http://drshabirchoudhry.blogspot.com/2011/01/energising-gilgit-baltistan.html>

⁵ <http://projectseed.net/wp-content/uploads/22.-Khadim-Hussain-Saleem.pdf>

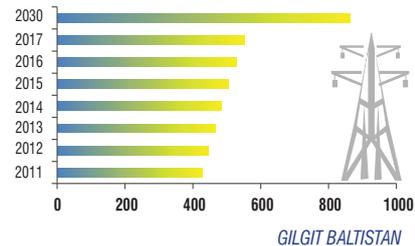
Number of Petrol Stations GB



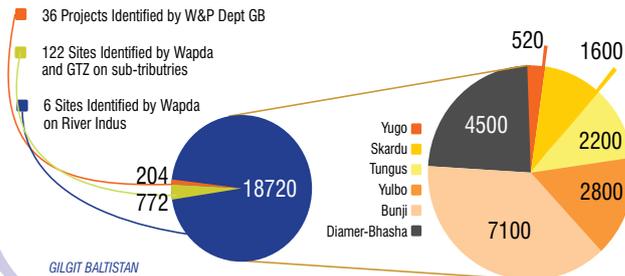
Present Demand GB



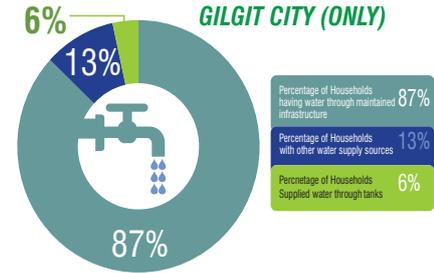
Future Electricity Demand for GB



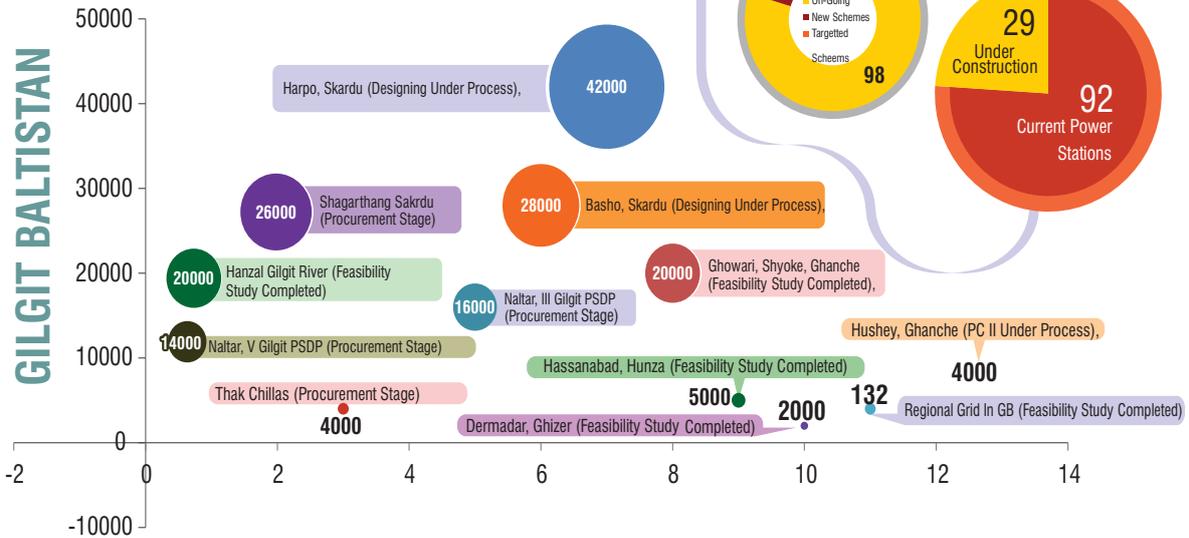
Number of Sites Identified by Different Entities and Production Capacity (MW) GILGIT BALTISTAN



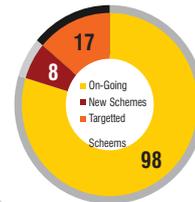
Drinking Water Distribution GILGIT CITY (ONLY)



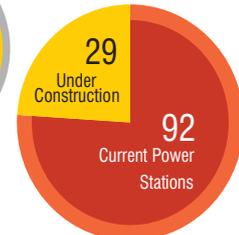
Capacity of Projects in Active Planning by GB Water and Power Authority (KW)



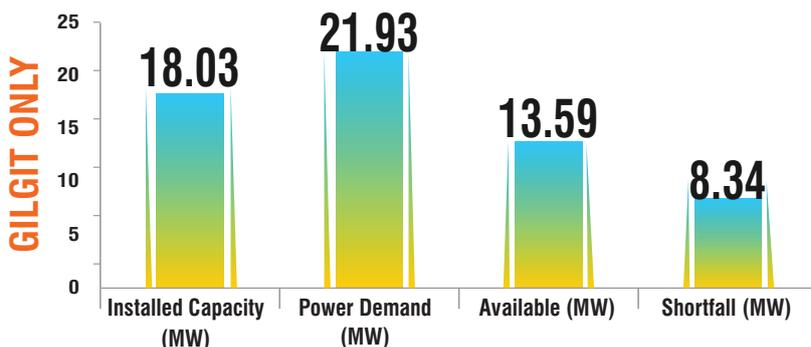
ADP Power Projects GB



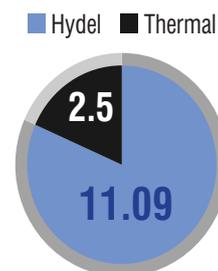
Power Stations GB

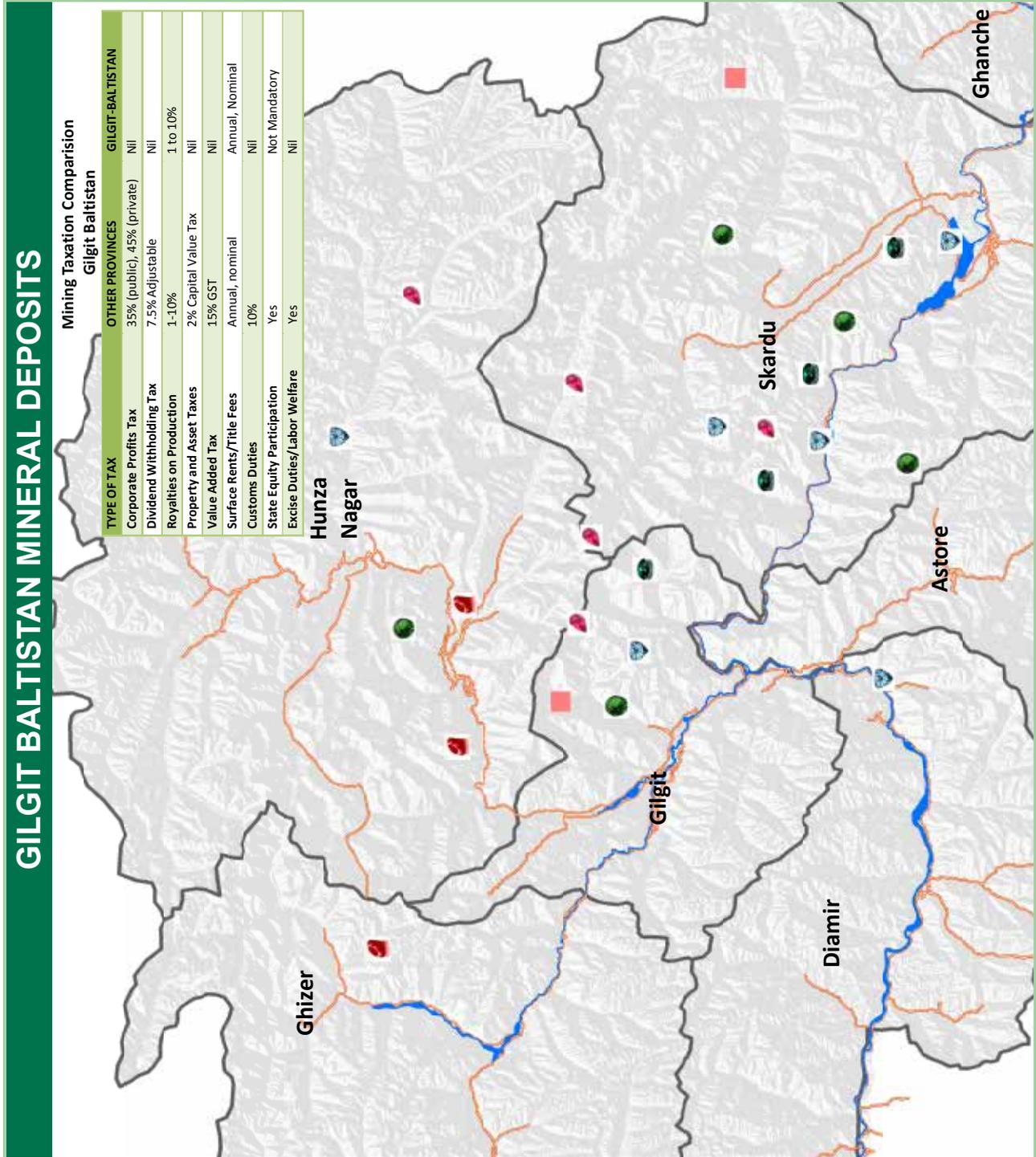


Electricity Demand & Supply in Gilgit Area only



Available (MW)



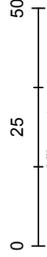
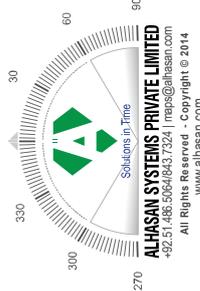


Legend

-  Aquamarine
-  Aragonite Marble
-  Emerald
-  Ruby
-  Tourmaline
-  Topaz
-  River
-  Road Network
-  District Boundary

Creation Date: Feb 13, 2014
 Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic A3
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The water-energy-food nexus of Pakistan

By Dr. Afreen Siddiqi

The Express Tribune February 12, 2014

The federal government has put energy security at the top of its development agenda in its Vision 2025. While energy certainly needs prioritised attention, it should be integrated with water and food security of the country. Over the last few decades, modern technologies in water, energy and agriculture have created dependencies such that the three sectors have become intimately connected. Water generates electricity in hydropower plants, cools thermal power and nuclear power plants, and is used to mine coal and extract oil and gas. Energy is increasingly being used to desalinate saline water and to distribute water in urban piped networks. Food production also increasingly requires energy to pump groundwater and process agricultural produce. Natural gas is consumed in manufacturing nitrogen fertilisers that are used for boosting crop production. These interconnections, often called the 'water-energy-food nexus', are increasing in significance as demands grow with an exponentially increasing population while resources remain constrained.

Failure to recognise and incorporate these issues in infrastructure development decisions can lead to adverse outcomes. Recent events are sounding alarm bells for decision-makers to take heed. In 2009, France had to shut down one-third of its nuclear power capacity located on inland rivers due to a heat wave that caused disruptions in cooling. In China, the water shortage in its north has slowed development of coal-to-liquid projects that are needed to meet the country's energy demands.

A number of corporations, international agencies and governments are now engaged in a scenario planning to consider the impacts of this water-energy-food nexus on future operations and economic implications. While recognition of the interconnections is important at a global level, information about local resources and established infrastructure is needed for informing national policies. In Pakistan, water and energy have traditionally been interlinked through hydropower plants and large multipurpose dams. However, new interactions have emerged between water, energy and agriculture sectors that are poorly understood.

Crop production in the heartlands of Pakistan — served by a massive network of canals — now increasingly relies on energy

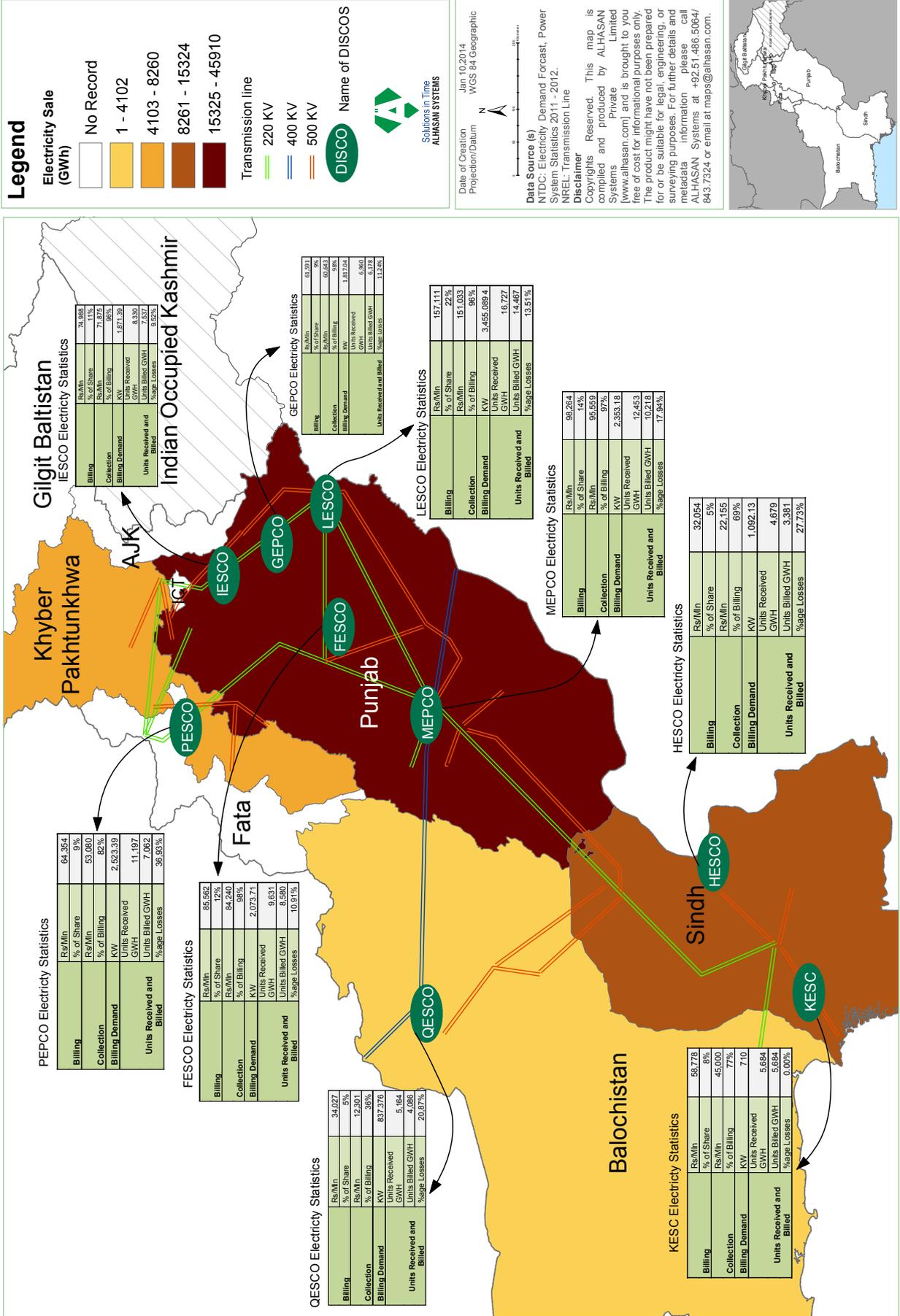
consuming groundwater pumps to meet irrigation needs. A million tube wells are reportedly installed in Punjab alone, and energy use in pumping and farm operations may account for up to one-fifth of the province's energy consumption. This link between energy, irrigation water and agriculture needs to be investigated with improved data collection and policy action.

The coal deposits of Thar in Sindh promise energy supply on one hand, but will place demands on water resources in the arid region on the other. The new hydropower plants, currently under development in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, will further enmesh energy and water. For systems that are expected to function for decades to come, the implications of water and of energy must be evaluated if future water supplies in the Indus and its tributaries get affected due to climate change or face disruptions in flow across national boundaries. The use of multipurpose dams should be assessed for the economic tradeoffs that result between ensuring food security (by prioritising supply for irrigation demands) versus cheap hydroelectric power that is desperately needed in the industrial and domestic sectors.

Managing each resource separately can lead to decisions that seemingly improve supply in one sector, but in reality, create problems in others. If the linkages are incorporated in policy evaluation, then unintended consequences may be avoided while multiple problems may simultaneously get addressed. Such integrated decision-making will require a combination of three factors: 1) highest level of sustained political commitment of providing long-term energy, water and food security for the nation; 2) cross-sector organisational linkages for information and knowledge exchange, and for joint identification of synergistic policies and plans; 3) collection of accurate and comprehensive information

Equitable and sustainable access to water, food and energy forms the basis of a high quality of life for the citizens of a new and prosperous Pakistan. It is time to put new ways of thinking in place.

ELECTRICITY SALE - PAKISTAN



Country has huge reserves of oil, gas and coal to meet long-term energy needs

By Naveed Butt

Business Recorder, February 24, 2014

Pakistan's remaining recoverable gas and oil reserves stand at 26 trillion cubic feet and 342 million barrels, respectively while total coal reserves stand at 186 billion tons. According to documents available with Business Recorder, Pakistan's domestic production of oil and gas averages 65,000 barrels per day and 4 billion cubic feet per day, respectively.

The total coal reserves stand at 186 billion tons including proven coal reserves of 3.4 billion tons. Pakistan's sedimentary basins, stretching over 827,000 square kilometers, including 300,000 square kilometers offshore, provide enormous and exciting opportunities for oil and gas exploration to national and international entrepreneurs prepared to take up the challenge. Pakistan has a drilling density of less than one exploratory well per 1400 square kilometers. In spite of very low drilling density, the overall success rate is very encouraging ie 1:3.3 as compared to the world average of 1:7.

The current indigenous gas production is around 4 Billion Cubic Feet per Day (BCFD) against the demand of about 6 BCFD, envisaging a gap of 2 BCFD which is expected to increase manifold in the next 5-10 years. This situation warrants boosting the pace of indigenous oil and gas exploration as well as finalisation of the import options of Gas/LNG on fast track basis.

Official sources said that a comprehensive gas sector reform programme, including restructuring of gas sector companies, rationalisation of tariff regime and judicious/economic gas allocation among the competing sectors is required. They said that the restructuring of the sector and establishment of a gas market has assumed immense and immediate importance as the LNG and the pipeline imports cannot be managed in the current regulatory environment.

The overall law and order situation in the oil and gas promising areas in the country is not conducive. With particular reference to Balochistan, which has a good track record of gas discoveries and holds promise for future discoveries, it is very difficult not only to operate existing producing fields but also carry out exploration activities for new prospects.

They said that the measures to develop expertise and capacity building regarding large-scale mining for coal for power generation both in public and private sectors needs to be undertaken. They said as coal is a provincial subject under the constitution, the proactive and constructive role of all the provincial governments for the exploration, production and utilisation of the coal resources in their jurisdiction is very essential.

It is necessary to construct a mega, state-of-the-art export-oriented refinery of about 10-15 million tons /annum capacity to capture the fast growing Asian market at Gwadar Deep Sea Port. They said that the crude for the refinery could be sourced from nearby Middle East countries. The private investment regarding setting up pipelines, refineries, storages and terminal facilities are being envisaged, they said.

They said that the key driver of sustainable development and investments in the energy sector is the availability of proactive and coherent energy policies. The existing fuel sector policies presently under implementation ie E & P Petroleum policy, 2012, LNG policy 2011, LPG policy 2012, Tight gas policy, Low BTU gas policy and Gas load Management and Allocation Policy, 2005 need critical review.

The private sector must be allowed to play its role and the Government must ensure effective and independent regulatory functions by the regulators so that interest of both the investors and consumers are protected, they urged. They said

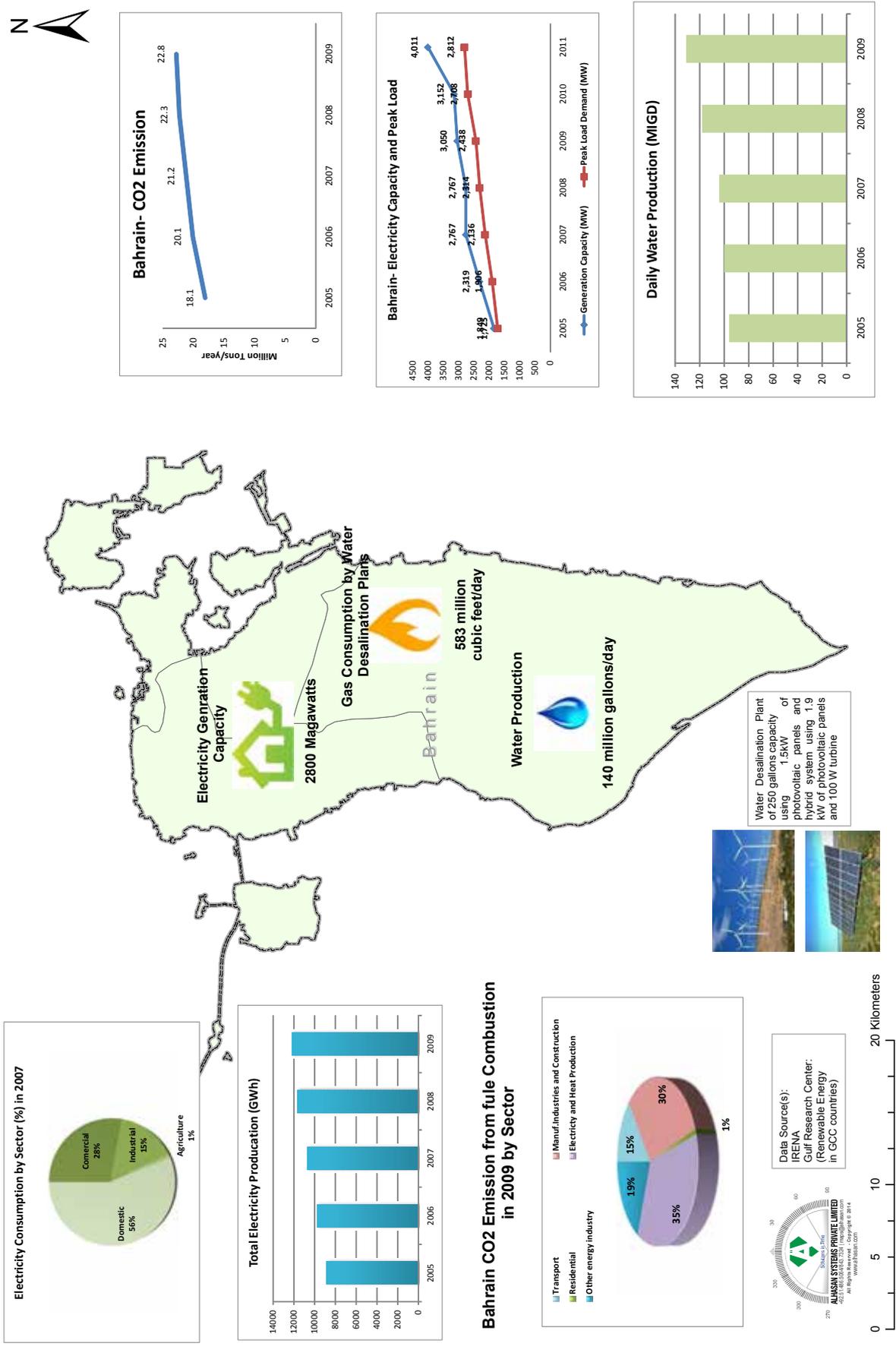
that the existing Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority's (Ogra) role and functions under the Ogra Ordinance 2002 needs review and expansion of its scope in order to cover the upstream stream Oil and Gas activities also.

The sources said that the provinces should use equal ownership rights in respect of oil and gas resources granted under the 18th Constitutional Amendment as an opportunity for growing the energy sector in their respective jurisdiction and not just rely on receipt of revenues from the Federal government.

They said that the position is now changing as most fuel sector projects need to be implemented by the private sector, while government has to play a critical policy making role in order to create an enabling environment for the efficient induction of the private sector investment.

The sources said that the balance between thermal and hydro-electricity has shifted steadily against hydro-electricity which now accounts for only 33 percent of total power generation whereas an ideal level would be much higher. They said that special efforts need to be made to restore the balance. They said that construction of Diamer Bhasha Dam may be carried out on fast track basis so that the ratio of thermal and Hydel will be more balanced. Coal is a primary energy source which is plentifully available in the country and is also the cheapest fuel for power generation but unfortunately it has not yet been utilized, they said.

BAHRAIN ENERGY STATISTICS



سرخیاں

تفصیلات

بجلی کا بحران: چار کے بجائے دو موسم رہ گئے...

خصوصی مراسلہ۔۔۔۔۔ فیاض احمد وڑائچ

روزنامہ جنگ

28 فروری 2014

ہم پاکستانیوں کو اب موسموں سے آشنائی نہیں رہی۔ خزاں اور بہار کے احساسات ہمارے مزاج سے کوسوں دور ہو گئے ہیں، کبھی چار موسم ہوتے تھے جن کے اپنے رنگ اور اپنی لذتیں تھیں لیکن اب ہمارے ہاں صرف دو ہی موسم ہیں۔ ایک وہ موسم جب بجلی آتی ہے اور دوسرا وہ جس میں بجلی نہیں آتی۔ گھر کے بلب روشن ہوں تو اس سے زیادہ ہمارے لئے خوشی اور مسرت کی کوئی بات نہیں۔ لوڈ شیڈنگ ہو تو اداسیاں اور پریشانیاں ہمارے آگن میں بسیر اڈال لیتی ہیں۔ بے زبان عوام تو پچھلے کئی سالوں سے ایک ہی بات پر چیخ و پکار کر رہے ہیں۔ کہ ”ہمیں بجلی چاہئے“ خاص طور پر گر میوں کے دن اور لوڈ شیڈنگ کا سوچ کر ہی عوام کی نیندریں اڑ جاتی ہیں۔ اس حوالے سے ہمارے لیڈروں نے دوران انتخاب بڑے بڑے دعوے کئے کوئی دو سال میں کوئی ایک سال میں کوئی چھ مہینے میں لوڈ شیڈنگ ختم کر رہا تھا۔ ہونا کیا ہے بس وہ ہی جو ماضی میں ہوتا رہا ہے اقتدار میں آئے،،، پھلے گئے!! لیکن بجلی کا مسئلہ حل نہ ہو سکا۔ جوں جوں سرد موسم رخصت ہو رہا ہے لوگ خوف زدہ ہو رہے ہیں۔ گرمی سے نہیں، گرمیوں کے دوران لوڈ شیڈنگ سے... ہمارا مزاج بن گیا ہے کہ جب ہم ایک دوسرے سے ملتے ہیں تو سلام دعا اور خیریت دریافت کرنے کی بجائے بجلی اور گیس کے آنے جانے کے اوقات پوچھتے ہیں۔ گھریلو تبدیلی یہ آئی ہے کہ خواتین جب ایک دوسرے سے ملتی ہیں تو بجلی اور گیس کے نہ ہونے کی شکایات میں مصروف رہتی ہیں۔ ویسے بھی ہمارے ایک دوست کا کہنا ہے کہ واہ! اور گیس کے ٹھکنوں کی غیبت کرنے میں کوئی مضائقہ بھی نہیں۔ معاشرتی تبدیلی یہ آئی ہے کہ لوگ شادی کی تاریخ کے حوالے سے ایسے موسم کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں جس میں بجلی کی زیادہ ضرورت نہ ہو۔ حد تو یہ ہے کہ ہمارے جاننے والوں کے ایک بزرگ بیمار ہیں اور وہ اکثر خواہش کرتے ہیں کہ جب وہ دنیا سے رخصت ہوں تو گرمیوں کا موسم نہ ہو۔ سرکاری ملازمین کو تو کام ناکارنے کی عادت ہے اور وہ کام نہ کرنے کے لئے مختلف بہانے تراشتے ہیں اب انہیں نئے بہانے تراشنے کی ضرورت نہیں رہی۔ ادھر بجلی گئی اور ادھر انہوں نے کام چھوڑا اور دفتر بند کر کے بجلی نہیں ہے کا بہانا بنا کر گھر چلے گئے انہیں تو بجلی کے جانے سے خوش ہونا چاہئے، کام کرنے سے ان کی جان چھوٹ جاتی ہے اس کے باوجود وہ بجلی اور گیس کاررواوتے ہیں۔ توانائی کے بحران نے تجارتی سرگرمیوں پر برا اثر ڈالا ہے۔ بجلی کے بحران سے صرف یو پی ایس اور گیس کے سٹنڈرٹ کارڈ کاررواوتے والوں کی چاندنی ہوئی ہے اور حال یہ ہے کہ اب لاکھوں روپے کے امپورٹڈ یو پی ایس اسٹینڈرٹ سہیل بنتے جا رہے ہیں۔ اب تو امیر طبقے سے تعلق رکھنے والے افراد اپنی بیٹی کو بھیڑ میں قیدی یو پی ایس اور گیس کا جہیز دینے لگے ہیں۔ حکومت بجلی اور گیس کے بحران پر قابو پانے میں سنجیدہ نہیں جبکہ اپوزیشن توانائی کے مسئلے پر سیاست کرتی ہے۔ ملک کو جن بحرانوں کا سامنا ہے ان کی وجہ سے اکثر حکمرانوں کے چہرے افسردہ نظر آتے ہیں۔ ہمارے حکمران صرف انہی تقریبات میں خوش نظر آتے ہیں جن میں توانائی کے حوالے سے کسی معاہدے پر دستخط ہو رہے ہوں۔

18 اچھ قطر گیس پائپ لائن دھماکے سے تباہ،
شکار پور، جبکہ آباد کو سپلائی معطل

روزنامہ دنیا

28 فروری 2014

سب سے زیادہ بجلی چوری سندھ میں ہو رہی ہے،
قومی اسمبلی میں انکشاف

روزنامہ جنگ

27 فروری 2014

مشورہ ڈیرہ گبئی (ناٹینگ ڈیک) گوٹھ عبد الرحیم بیمارانی کے قریب 18 اچھ قطر کی گیس پائپ لائن دھماکے سے تباہ ہو گئی جس سے شکار پور، جبکہ آباد اور ملحقہ علاقوں کو گیس کی سپلائی معطل ہو گئی۔ پائپ لائن کے ذریعے سوئی سے شکار پور گیس فراہم کی جا رہی تھی۔ ادھر سوئی میں کنواں نمبر 45 سے پلانٹ کو گیس سپلائی کرنے والی 8 اچھ قطر کی پائپ لائن دھماکے سے تباہ ہو گئی، پائپ لائن تباہ ہونے کے باعث سوئی پلانٹ کو گیس کی فراہمی معطل ہو گئی۔

اسلام آباد (نمائندہ جنگ، آئی این پی) وزیر مملکت برائے پانی و بجلی عابد شیر علی نے قومی اسمبلی کو بتایا کہ ملک میں سب سے زیادہ بجلی چوری سندھ میں ہو رہی ہے، سکھر، لاڑکانہ اور شکار پور کے علاقوں میں بجلی چوری کی شرح 100 فیصد ہے، بجلی چورواپڈ کے عمل کو انوکھ لیتے ہیں، پنجاب میں تمام بجلی چور جیلوں میں ہیں، ارکان پارلیمنٹ بجلی چوری روکنے میں معاونت کریں، جہاں بجلی زیادہ چوری ہوتی ہے وہاں لوڈ شیڈنگ زیادہ کی جا رہی ہے۔ وہ بدھ کو قومی اسمبلی میں وقفہ سوالات کے دوران سید آصف حسین کے سوال کا جواب دے رہے تھے۔ جبکہ وزیر مملکت برائے قومی صحت خدمات سائرہ افضل تارڑ نے ایوان کو بتایا کہ حکومت ہومیو پیٹھک دوواؤں کی رجسٹریشن کا آغاز بھی کر رہی ہے۔ وفاقی وزیر برائے پیٹنٹل فوڈ سکیورٹی اینڈ ریسرچ سکندر حیات بون نے خبری جواب میں بتایا کہ آلوی اقسام متعارف کرانی گئی ہیں اور اقسام کی ترقی کیلئے تحقیق جاری ہے۔ رکن قومی اسمبلی صاحبزادہ یعقوب نے مطالبہ کیا کہ مارکیٹ سے دو نمبر دوواؤں کا خاتمہ کیا جائے۔ اسپیکر سردار ایاز صادق نے اجلاس کی صدارت کی۔ وزیر مملکت برائے پانی و بجلی عابد شیر علی نے کہا ہے کہ اندرون سندھ کے بعض علاقوں میں 100 فیصد بجلی چوری ہو رہی ہے اور 74 فیڈر ایسے ہیں جہاں 90 فیصد چوری ہوتی ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ کل رقم 173 ارب روپے ہے جبکہ پاور سیکٹر کی قابل ادائیگی رقم 246 ارب روپے ہے۔ عابد شیر علی نے بتایا کہ وفاقی اور صوبائی حکومتوں کے ذمہ 125 بلین روپے اور کے ای ایس سی سے 41 بلین روپے حاصل کرنے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ عدالتوں کے حکم امتناعی کی وجہ سے 36 ارب روپے کی ریکوری چھٹی ہوئی ہے۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ پشاور ہائیکورٹ کے فیصلہ کی وجہ سے قوم تقسیم ہو گئی ہے۔ اس وقت خیبر پختونخوا میں انڈسٹری کیلئے ٹیرف کم ہے، دوسرے صوبوں میں زیادہ ہے۔ 10 روپے سے 12 کا فرق ہے۔ مسلم لیگ کے ممبران اسمبلی میاں عبدالمنان اور پرویز ملک نے کہا سب کو مساوی موقع ملنے چاہئیں۔ عابد شیر علی نے کہا حکومت نے پشاور ہائیکورٹ کے فیصلے کی بجائے سپریم کورٹ میں اپیل دائر کر دی ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ آئی پی بیٹیز کو شفاف انداز میں ادائیگی کی گئی اور ویب سائٹ پر تفصیل دیدی گئی ہے۔ آزاد ڈسٹ کمپنیوں سے آڈٹ کر لیا گیا ہے، آڈیٹر جنرل آفس کی آڈٹ رپورٹ اگلے ماہ سامنے آجائے گی۔ ڈاکٹر مہرین رزاق بھٹو کے سوال پر وزیر مملکت برائے قومی صحت سائرہ افضل تارڑ نے ایوان کو بتایا کہ گزشتہ دو سال کے دوران ڈرگ ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی آف پاکستان نے دوا ساز کمپنیوں کی جانب سے قیوتوں میں خیر حجاز اضافہ کرنے کے 105 کیسز کا نوٹس لیا۔ اتھارٹی کی کارروائی پر 10 کمپنیوں نے سندھ ہائیکورٹ، لاہور ہائیکورٹ اور سول جج لاہور کے پاس مقدمات دائر کر کے حکم امتناعی حاصل کر لیا۔ مہرین رزاق بھٹو

نے کہا کہ دو اٹوں کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کا وزیراعظم نے نوٹس لیا یہ حکم کاغذوں میں واپس لے لیا گیا لیکن عملاً صارفین کو منگنے والوں کو دو اٹوں مل رہی ہیں۔

وزیر مملکت سائزہ افضل تارڑ نے وضاحت کی کہ پاکستان فارماسیٹیکل مینوفیکچرنگ ایسوسی ایشن نے وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے قیمتوں میں 15 فیصد اضافہ واپس لینے کیخلاف سندھ ہائیکورٹ میں آئینی پیشینہ دائر کردی اور سندھ ہائیکورٹ نے اضافہ لینے کا نوٹیفیکیشن معطل کر دیا۔ وزیر مملکت برائے پانی و بجلی عابد شیر نے شہریار آفریدی کی سوال کے جواب میں ایوان کو بتایا کہ بنیادی طور پر پاور جنریز کے واجبات کی ادائیگی کیلئے مطلوبہ فنڈز کی عدم ادائیگی کے باعث گرجی قرضہ میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ گلاڈیم ارب ریزنگ پراجیکٹ کی تکمیل سے موجودہ گنجائش میں 2.88 ملین ایکڑ فٹ اضافہ ہوا ہے، گول زام ڈیم اور دروات ڈیم کے منصوبوں سے ذخیرہ کی صلاحیت میں مزید ایک ملین ایکڑ فٹ کا اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ انہوں نے بتایا نیپرا ہر کارپوریٹ ادارہ کی سپلائی لاگت پر مبنی ٹیرف کا تعین کرتی ہے، حکومت نیپرا کے متعین کردہ ٹیرف سے کم ٹیرف کا اعلان کرتی ہے اور دونوں کے فرق کو حکومت سبسڈی سے دور کرتی ہے۔ یہ فرق یکم جولائی 2012 کو 5.38 روپے فی کلو واٹ تھا جو یکم اکتوبر 2013 کو 2099 روپے فی کلو واٹ رہ گیا۔ حکومت نے اپریل 2013 سے نومبر 2013 تک 221,362 ملین روپے کی سبسڈی دی۔ لال چند کے سوال پر انہوں نے بتایا کہ گزشتہ پانچ سالوں میں کوٹری پیراج سے بالترتیب 5.82 ملین ایکڑ فٹ، 4.06 ملین ایکڑ فٹ، 54051 ملین ایکڑ فٹ، 14.24 ملین ایکڑ فٹ اور 6.01 ملین ایکڑ فٹ پانی سمندر میں چھوڑا گیا۔ اسٹڈی رپورٹ کے مطابق پانچ سال کے اندر مجموعی طور پر 25 ملین ایکڑ فٹ پانی چھوڑا جانا ضروری ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ گڈائی میں 6600 میگا واٹ پیداواری صلاحیت کے 10 بجلی گھر لگائے جائیں گے۔ یہ کمپلیکس چالو کیے جانے کے بعد سالانہ تقریباً 20 ملین ٹن کوئلہ درآمد کیا جائے گا۔ وفاقی وزیر برائے نیشنل فوڈ سیکوریٹی اینڈ ریسرچ سکندر حیات بوسن نے تحریری جواب میں بتایا کہ آلو کی اقسام متعارف کرائی گئی ہیں۔ اور اقسام کی ترقی تحقیق جاری ہے۔ پی اے آر سی نے ٹماٹروں کے زیادہ پیداوار کے حامل بیج تیار کئے ہیں۔ وزیر مملکت برائے پانی و بجلی عابد شیر علی نے بتایا کہ خیبر پختونخوا میں نو مقامات پر 3978 میگا واٹ کی پیداواری صلاحیت ہے لیکن 16 جنوری 2014ء کو پیداوار صرف 4.447 میگا واٹ تھی۔ صوبہ خیبر پختونخوا میں بجلی کی طلب 57.17 میگا واٹ ہے۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ ملک میں 12 مقامات پر جموٹے اور درمیانے درجے کے ڈیم تعمیر کئے جائیں گے جن سے 7.2 ملین ایکڑ فٹ پانی ذخیرہ ہو گا اور تین لاکھ 70 ہزار ایکڑ اراضی کاشت ہوگی۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ دریائے کنہار پر بجلی پیدا کرنے کا منصوبہ زیر غور ہے۔ وزیر مملکت برائے قومی صحت خدمات سائزہ افضل تارڑ نے بتایا کہ وفاقی حکومت کے زیر انتظام اسپتال وزارت کی تھمیل کے بعد صوبوں کے حوالے کر دیئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ 76 ہزار دو اٹیں رجسٹر ڈی گئی ہیں، 248 طبی آلات کی رجسٹریشن زیر عمل ہے۔ حکومت ہومیوپیتھک دوائوں کی رجسٹریشن کا آغاز بھی کر رہی ہے۔ صاحبزادہ یعقوب نے مطالبہ کیا کہ مارکیٹ سے دو نمبر دوائوں کا خاتمہ کیا جائے۔ وزیر مملکت برائے پانی و بجلی عابد شیر علی نے کہا کہ 14-2013ء کے دوران نیشنل گرڈ میں 4090 میگا واٹ بجلی کا اضافہ کی توقع ہے۔

تیل و گیس کی تلاش: 3 کمپنیوں کو 8 بلاکس کیلئے لائسنس جاری

روزنامہ جنگ

22 فروری 2014

اسلام آباد (اے پی پی) حکومت نے ملک میں تیل و گیس کی تلاش کے لئے تین کمپنیوں کو آٹھ بلاکس کے لئے لائسنس جاری کر دیئے ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں دستخطوں کی تقریب جمعہ کو وزارت پٹرولیم و قدرتی وسائل میں ہوئی۔ وفاقی سیکرٹری پٹرولیم عابد سعید اور ماڈرن پٹرولیم کمپنی لمیٹڈ، پاکستان پٹرولیم لمیٹڈ اور اوجی ڈی سی ایل کے چیفنگ ڈائریکٹر زاور ڈائریکٹر جنرل پٹرولیم کنسٹیشن سعید اللہ شاہ نے معاہدے پر دستخط کئے۔ دستخطوں کی تقریب میں وفاقی وزیر پٹرولیم و قدرتی وسائل شاہد خاقان عباسی بھی موجود تھے۔ ماڈرن پٹرولیم کمپنی لمیٹڈ کو ایک، اوجی ڈی سی ایل کو چار اور پی پی ایل کو آٹھ بلاکس کے لئے لائسنس جاری کئے گئے ان میں سے خیبر پختونخوا، بلوچستان، پنجاب اور سندھ میں دو دو بلاکس ہیں جو 16 ہزار مربع کلو میٹر کے رقبے پر پھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔ ماڈرن پٹرولیم کمپنی لمیٹڈ کی طرف سے لیفٹیننٹ جنرل (ر) ندیم احمد جبکہ پی پی ایل کی طرف سے محمد عاصم نے معاہدے پر دستخط کئے۔ معاہدے کے تحت تینوں کمپنیاں آئندہ تین سال میں 50 ملین ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری کریں گی۔ موجودہ حکومت کے دور میں اس سے پہلے 12 لائسنس جاری کئے گئے تھے اور اب مزید آٹھ لائسنسوں کے اجراء کے بعد ان کی مجموعی تعداد 20 ہو گئی ہے۔

تیل و گیس ذخائر کے 6 علاقے وفاقی حکومت کے حوالے

روزنامہ جنگ

22 فروری 2014

کراچی (ایچ نیوز) سندھ حکومت نے تیل اور گیس ذخائر کے 6 علاقے وفاق کے حوالے کر دیئے ہیں جبکہ تمام علاقوں میں مقامی افراد کو روزگار فراہم کرنے کی درخواست کی گئی ہے۔ سیکرٹری توانائی آغا واصف کے مطابق وفاقی حکومت نے تیل اور گیس کے ذخائر کی تلاش کے منصوبے پر کام شروع کرنے کیلئے کمپنیوں کو این اوسی جاری کر دیا ہے۔ سندھ حکومت نے وفاق کو مر اسلہ لکھا ہے جس کے مطابق لاڑکانہ، خیرپور، شکارپور، نوشہرہ فیروز، تھرپارکر اور دادو میں گیس اور تیل کے ذخائر موجود ہیں۔ سندھ نے وفاق سے درخواست کی ہے کہ ان تمام سائٹس پر روزگار کیلئے مقامی افراد کو ترجیح دی جائے۔

اسلام آباد (طاہر ظلیل) سینیٹ کی داخلہ کمیٹی کو بتایا گیا ہے کہ گیس اور بجلی چوری کیخلاف ملک گیر مہم میں 1712 افراد گرفتار اور 5 ارب 60 کروڑ روپے کے بجلی و گیس چوری پکڑی گئی۔ سب سے زیادہ 5 ارب 10 کروڑ کی چوری پنجاب سے پکڑی گئی، شیخوپورہ کی دو فیوٹریوں میں 3 ارب روپے کی گیس و بجلی چوری پکڑنے کا انکشاف ہوا ہے۔ ایف آئی اے نے پارلیمانی کمیٹی کو آگاہ کیا کہ بجلی چوری میں ملوث 149 ایس ڈی او بھی گرفتار کئے گئے اور ساڑھے چار ہزار ایف آئی آرزدرج کی گئیں۔ وفاقی تحقیقاتی ادارے اور بلوچستان میں ایرانی تیل کی اسمگلنگ روکنے کا مینڈیٹ نہیں، مزید بتایا گیا کہ ملک میں 10 فیصد گیس اور 20 فیصد بجلی چوری ہو رہی ہے اور حالیہ لوڈ شیڈنگ کا سبب بھی بجلی چوری ہے۔ جماعت کو سینیٹ کی داخلہ کمیٹی کا اجلاس چیئرمین سینیٹر طلحہ محمود کی زیر صدارت ہوا۔ اجلاس میں بجلی اور گیس چوری روکنے کیلئے حکومت کے اقدامات پر وزارت داخلہ، وزارت پانی و بجلی، وزارت پٹرولیم و قدرتی وسائل اور ایف آئی اے کی طرف سے تفصیلی رپورٹنگ دی گئی۔ پارلیمانی کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں ممتاز احمد دھامہ اور کرمل (ر) طاہر مشہدی نے وزیر داخلہ کی عدم موجودگی پر اعتراضات اٹھائے اور کہا کہ وزیر داخلہ کی عدم موجودگی میں یہاں متعلقہ امور پر بحث بے کار ہے۔ داخلہ کمیٹی کی طرف سے انہیں خط لکھا جائے، مختار احمد دھامہ نے کہا کہ اگر کسی جواز کے بغیر وزیر داخلہ نہ

آئے تو وہ کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں بطور احتجاج شریک نہیں ہو گئے۔ ڈی جی ایف آئی اے غالب بنڈینہ نے گیس اور بجلی چوری روکنے کیلئے ایف آئی اے کی کارکردگی سے آگاہ کیا اور بتایا کہ گیس اور بجلی چوری میں ملوث 712 افراد گرفتار کئے گئے۔ ان کیخلاف 756 مقدمات درج کئے گئے۔ ایف آئی اے کی طرف سے کمیٹی کو بتایا گیا کہ حال میں نافذ ہونے والے گیس چوری آرڈیننس پر ایف آئی اے کو تحفظات ہیں کیونکہ آرڈیننس ایف آئی اے کے تقاضے پورا نہیں کرتا۔ علاوہ ازیں داخلہ کمیٹی میں ایف آئی اے نے بتایا کہ بلوچستان میں ایرانی تیل کی سہولتوں کو روکنے کیلئے ایف آئی اے کے پاس مینڈیٹ نہیں ہے۔ ایف آئی اے کی طرف سے اس کا دلچسپ جواب بتایا گیا ہے کہ ایرانی تیل کی سہولتوں پر ایسی سٹپ ہو رہی ہے۔ کوئی سرکاری ادارہ ملوث نہیں ہے۔ ایف آئی اے صرف سرکاری اداروں میں کرپشن کیخلاف کارروائی کرنے کا مجاز ہے۔

کراچی (طاہر عزیز / اسٹاف رپورٹر) حکومت بلوچستان نے حب ڈیم کا تمام پانی صوبے کو دینے کے لیے وفاقی حکومت سے رابطہ کر لیا، بھد کو حب ڈیم کے دورے کے موقع پر واپڈا کے ایڈیشنل سپرٹنڈنٹ محمد احتشام الحق نے بریفنگ کے دوران صحافیوں کو بتایا کہ آج صبح سیکرٹری محکمہ آبپاشی نے بھی حب ڈیم کا دورہ کیا اور انہوں نے بتایا کہ ہم نے وفاقی حکومت سے رابطہ کر لیا ہے اس سے کہا ہے کہ ہمارے پاس حب ڈیم کے علاوہ پانی کو کوئی دوسرا ذریعہ نہیں ہے، اس کا تمام پانی صوبہ بلوچستان کو دیا جائے یا پھر تناسب بڑھا دیا جائے، ڈیم اور اس کا کچھ منٹ ایریا بلوچستان میں ہے اس کا پورا شیئر ہمیں ملنا چاہیے، ویسے بھی حکومت سندھ کی نسبت واپڈا کو آپریشن اینڈ مینٹیننس کی مد میں زیادہ ادائیگی کی ہے۔ قبل ازیں واپڈا احکام نے اس بات پر احتجاج کیا کہ ڈیم کی تعمیر کے بعد آپریشن اینڈ مینٹیننس کی مد میں کراچی واٹر اینڈ سیوریج بورڈ نے ہمیں 70 کروڑ روپے دینا تھے پھر 2008 میں ہر ماہ 20 لاکھ روپے دینے کا فیصلہ ہوا لیکن واٹر بورڈ نے صرف 3 کروڑ 75 لاکھ روپے دیے ہیں جبکہ صوبہ بلوچستان نے 300 ملین میں سے 167 ملین ادا کر دیے ہیں، واٹر بورڈ اپنے صارفین سے مسلسل بل وصول کر رہا ہے لیکن واپڈا کو بالکل ادائیگی نہیں کی جارہی۔ 22 جنوری 2014 میں ایڈیشنل چیف سیکرٹری پلاننگ اینڈ ڈویلپمنٹ حکومت سندھ کی زیر صدارت اجلاس میں واٹر بورڈ کو ہر ماہ 20 لاکھ کے بجائے 30 لاکھ روپے ادا کرنے کی ہدایت کی گئی تھی لیکن واٹر بورڈ نے تاحال اس پر عملدرآمد نہیں کیا ہے، ہم نے ایم ڈی واٹر بورڈ کو خط بھی لکھا ہے واپڈا کے پاس پیسے نہ ہونے کے باعث ڈیم کی مرمت نہیں ہو رہی ہے ڈیم کے اسپل وے کی ڈائون اسٹریم مکمل تباہ ہو گئی ہے اگر اس کی فوری مرمت نہ کی گئی تو ڈیم کو نقصان پہنچے گا۔

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) رواں مالی سال 2013-14 کے پہلے سات ماہ کے دوران غیر ملکی براہ راست سرمایہ کاری میں ہونے والے اضافے کا 50 فیصد حصہ تیل و گیس کے شعبے کا ہے۔ مرکزی بینک کے مطابق رواں مالی سال جولائی سے جنوری کے دوران سب سے زیادہ تقریباً 26 کروڑ ڈالر کی براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری تیل و گیس کے شعبے میں کی گئی جبکہ اسٹاک مارکیٹ کے تجزیہ کاروں کے مطابق غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاروں نے اس مدت کے دوران 80 فیصد سرمایہ کاری کی۔ حکومت کی جانب سے رواں ماہ تیل و گیس کی تلاش کیلئے 50 مزید لائسنس جاری کئے گئے ہیں جس سے 37 کروڑ ڈالر کی آمدن متوقع ہے۔ معاشی ماہرین کا کہنا ہے کہ ملک میں تیل و گیس کے وسیع ذخائر موجود ہیں اور اگر امرن و امان کی صورت حال بہتر ہو جائے تو اس شعبے کی سرمایہ کاری میں مزید کئی گنا اضافہ ممکن ہے۔

اسلام آباد (خالد مصطفیٰ) پاکستان کمیشن انڈس واٹر نے بھارت سے بجلی درآمد کرنے سے متعلق مسودے (ڈرافٹ) کی منظوری دیدی ہے جس کے تحت دونوں ملکوں کے درمیان ہم آہنگی کی ایک یادداشت پر دستخط کئے جائیں گے پاکستان کمیشن انڈس واٹر کا کہنا ہے کہ 1960 کے سندھ طاس معاہدے کے تحت پاکستان اور (کے کشر مرزا آصف نے ”دی نیوز“ کو بتایا کہ وزارت بجلی کی طرف سے بھیجے گئے مسودے کو پی سی وی اور PCIW بھارت بجلی درآمد کر سکتے ہیں پاکستان کمیشن انڈس واٹر) سی آئی ڈی بولونے کلیر کر دیا ہے مسودے کی کاپی کے مطابق پاکستان اور بھارت کے تمام سٹیک ہولڈرز نے بھی اس کی منظوری دیدی ہے جس کے مطابق پاکستان اور بھارت لاہور اور امرتسر میں گریڈ سٹیشن تعمیر کریں گے۔ وزارت بجلی کے ایک عہدیدار نے بتایا کہ پاکستان کو بجلی کی درآمد کرنے سے مسودہ بھارت کے ساتھ باہمی مشاورت سے تیار کیا گیا ایک اور اعلیٰ عہدیدار کا کہنا ہے کہ وزارت بجلی و پانی نے مذکورہ مسودے کو لاؤڈیشن، پی سی آئی ڈی بولونے، ڈی ڈی، وزارت خارجہ اور وفاقی کابینہ کو منظوری کے لئے بھیج رہا ہے یہاں سے منظوری کے بعد ڈرافٹ پر بھارت کے دستخط کے لئے وزارت خارجہ کو بھیجا جائے گا۔ ڈرافٹ کے تحت ایکٹرک سٹی فریڈ کے لئے دونوں ملکوں کو جس انفراسٹرکچر کی ضرورت ہوگی وہ دونوں ملکوں کی حکومتیں فراہم کریں گی۔ ماہرین کا کہنا ہے کہ بھارت سے بجلی درآمد کرنے کا مطلب پاکستان کے پانیوں پر بھارت کو برابری کا حق دینے کے مترادف ہو گا رپورٹ کے مطابق گریڈ کارپوریشن آف انڈیا اپنے علاقے میں گریڈ سٹیشن (پاکستان میں رہ کر کام کرے گی۔ ایک اعلیٰ عہدیدار نے ”دی نیوز“ کو بتایا کہ بھارت پاکستان کو NTDC تعمیر کرے گی جبکہ نیشنل ٹرانسمیشن ڈسٹریبیوٹن کمپنی) 500 میگا واٹ کے بجائے 200 میگا واٹ بجلی درآمد کرے گا بھارت کو ان دونوں بجلی بحران کا سامنا ہے جس کی وجہ سے وہ پاکستان کو 500 میگا واٹ بجلی فراہم کرنے کی پوزیشن میں نہیں ہے ذرا لے کر بتایا کہ دونوں ملکوں کے ماہرین جب بھارت سے بجلی کی پاکستان سپلائی کے معاملات طے کر آئیں گے تو فوری بلٹی سٹڈی کو حتمی شکل دی جائے گی۔ ماہرین کہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان نے بھارت سے بجلی خریدنا شروع کر دی تو پاکستان کے دریاؤں پر ڈیمز کی تعمیر اور ان پانیوں کے استعمال سے متعلق مستقبل کے تمام منصوبوں پر اپنی گرفت کمزور کر لے گا اور بھارت مزید اس قابل ہو جائے گا کہ وہ پاکستان پہنچنے والے 20 ملین ایکڑ فٹ پانی کو بھی اپنے قبضے میں کر لے۔

پاکستان کے منتخب وزیراعظم نے پچھلے یوم تکبیر 28 مئی 1998ء کے دوران کالا باغ ڈیم کو اولین ترجیح قرار دیا لیکن کالا ڈیم کی تعمیر کو ایک سیاسی مسئلہ بنا دیا گیا چنانچہ واپڈا کے سابق چیئرمین کی کالا باغ ڈیم سے متعلق خالصتاً تکنیکی بنیادوں پر تیار کردہ فوڈ بلٹی رپورٹیں گرد آلود فائلوں میں دب کر رہ گئیں۔ جب حکومت پاکستان نے دیامر بھاشا ڈیم بنانے کا ارادہ کیا تو عالمی پالیسی سازوں نے بھارتی آشریا بادرند کو رو ڈیم کی تعمیر کو مسئلہ کشمیر کے حتمی حل سے نھنی کر دیا اور مسئلہ کشمیر کے حل ہونے تک اس تعمیر کو نقش پر آب بنا دیا۔ ایسی توانائی سے بجلی کے حصول کی کوشش کی گئی تو عالمی پالیسی کے غشکیداروں نے اطلاع دی کہ پاکستان کا ایسی عدم پھیلاؤ کا

حب ڈیم کا پورا پانی لینے کے لیے بلوچستان نے

وفاق سے رابطہ کر لیا

روزنامہ جنگ

20 فروری 2014

براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری میں اضافہ،

50 فیصد حصہ تیل اور گیس کے شعبے کا ہے

روزنامہ جنگ

19 فروری 2014

پاکستان کمیشن انڈس واٹر نے بھارت سے بجلی

درآمد کرنے کا مسودہ منظور کر لیا

روزنامہ جنگ

17 فروری 2014

کوئلے سے بجلی پیدا کرنے پر اعتراض کیوں؟...

خصوصی مراسلہ

روزنامہ جنگ

17 فروری 2014

ریکارڈ صاف نہیں چنانچہ اسٹی بجلی کا حصول پاکستان جیسے ترقی پذیر ملک کے بس کی بات نہیں مگر بھارت جیسے ترقی یافتہ ملک سے سول نیوکلیر ٹیکنالوجی کا معاہدہ کر لیا گیا یہ کیونکر ہوا یہ باعث حیرت ہے۔ ایران، پاکستان اور بھارت گیس پائپ لائن معاہدہ کرنے کی جسارت کی گئی تو عالمی پالیسی کی پھیلائی گئی کہ ایران پر اسٹی توانائی کے ناجائز حصول کی کوشش کی بنا پر عالمی اقتصادی پابندیاں ہیں اور ایسے ملک کے ساتھ کسی قسم کا معاشرتی معاہدہ کرنے والا ملک بھی پابند یوں کا سامنا کر سکتا ہے۔ یہ معاہدہ ہنوز نہیں ہو پایا۔ اس طرح خود مختار بجلی پیدا کنندگان کو قابل ادراگ دشمنی قرضوں کا بوجھ اور بجلی کی کئی کئی گھنٹوں پر محیط لوڈ شیڈنگ عالمی پالیسی کے مطابق پاکستانی عوام کا مقدر ہے۔ اندریں حالات سابق صدر پاکستان اور موجودہ وزیر اعظم پاکستان کے تھر کول توانائی منصوبے کا افتتاح کرتے ہی پاکستان میں تعینات امریکی سفیر نے پاکستان کے اندرونی معاملات میں مداخلت کرتے ہوئے بیان داغ دیا کہ کول سے بجلی پیدا کرنا عالمی پالیسی کے منافی ہے۔ بین الاقوامی توانائی ایسوسی ایشن کی رپورٹ کے مطابق سال 2009ء میں دنیا بھر میں کول سے 41 فیصد، تیل سے 5 فیصد، گیس سے 21 فیصد، اسٹی توانائی سے 13 فیصد، پانی سے 16 فیصد اور دیگر ذرائع مثلاً ہوا، شمسی توانائی وغیرہ سے 3 فیصد بجلی حاصل کی گئی۔ دنیا کے مختلف ممالک میں کول سے بجلی کی پیداوار دیگر ذرائع کے مقابلے میں کچھ یوں تھی، منگولیا 98 فیصد، جنوبی افریقہ 94 فیصد، پولینڈ 86 فیصد، عوامی جمہوریہ چین 81 فیصد، آسٹریلیا 69 فیصد، بھارت 6868 فیصد، اسرائیل 59 فیصد، انڈونیشیا 44 فیصد، ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکہ 43 فیصد، جرمنی 43 فیصد، برطانیہ 29 فیصد اور جاپان 27 فیصد۔ معروف اسٹی سائنسداد ڈاکٹر شرمہارک مندر کے مطابق سوہ سندھ میں تھر کے مقام پر کول کے وسیع ذخائر موجود ہیں جن سے اگلی دو صدیوں تک ہزاروں میگا واٹ بجلی پیدا کی جاسکتی ہے۔ توانائی کے شدید بحران سے نمٹنے کے لئے پاکستان کو اپنے قدرتی وسائل سے استفادے کا پورا حق حاصل ہے۔ پاکستانی قوم اور حکومت کو مل کر اس دباؤ کا مقابلہ کرنا ہوگا تاکہ تھر کول توانائی منصوبہ کامیابی سے ہمکنار ہو سکے۔ ہمیں اس حقیقت کو تسلیم کر لینا چاہیے کہ ہم اپنے مسائل چاہئے ان کا تعلق تعلیمی سہولتوں سے ہو، روزگار کی فراہمی سے ہو، بجلی کی پیداوار میں اضافے سے ہو غرض کسی بھی شعبے سے ہو ہمیں اپنے وسائل پر انحصار کرنا ہوگا اور کسی کو بھی اپنے معاملات میں مداخلت سے روکنا ہوگا۔

کراچی (رپورٹ: راشد قرار) کراچی سمیت کئی شہروں میں اسمگلنگ کی روک تھام اور اسمگلروں کے خلاف ایکشن کے لئے بنائے والے کسٹم کے مختلف انٹیلی جنس اداروں کی جانب سے اسمگلنگ کی سرپرستی کے جانے کا انکشاف ہوا ہے، کراچی اور حیدرآباد کے کسٹم انٹیلی جنس کے افسران ڈی جی انٹیلی جنس کسٹم کا نام استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اس حوالے سے وفاقی وزیر خزانہ، وفاقی وزیر داخلہ، چیف مین ایف بی آر کو تمام تہذیبوں کے ساتھ تعصبات مہیا کر دی گئی ہیں جس میں انکشاف کیا گیا ہے کہ کراچی تاملتان ایرانی پٹرول اور ڈیزل کی اسمگلنگ کی سرپرستی کئی اہم افراد کر رہے ہیں۔ قانون نافذ کرنے والے ادارے کے ایک اہم ذمہ دار کے مطابق صرف پٹرول اور ڈیزل کی اسمگلنگ اور فروخت سے ماہانہ 8 سے 10 کروڑ روپے مبینہ رشوت لی جاتی ہے جس سے قومی خزانے کو دو ارب روپے تک کا نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ ذرائع اور روزنامہ "دنیا" کو ملنے والی رپورٹ کے مطابق پٹرول اور ڈیزل کی اسمگلنگ کے نیٹ ورک پر کام کرنے والی ٹیم نے تمام تر معاملات پر دو ماہ تک محنت کی جس میں اے ایس او ونگ پر ویٹو کر لیا گیا، کسٹم انٹیلی جنس اے ایس او، کسٹم کلکٹریٹ حیدرآباد، اے ایس او ونگ، کسٹم انٹیلی جنس حیدرآباد اے ایس او ونگ کے افسران کو اس کا ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا گیا ہے۔ رپورٹ میں اس بات کا بھی انکشاف کیا گیا ہے کہ اسمگلنگ میں بی بی ایس او، شیل، ٹول، بانکو، باکری اور دیگر کمپنیوں کے مونیو گرام بھی استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں۔

اسلام آباد (رپورٹ: خالد مصطفیٰ) ایران نے پاکستان کو سستے داموں تین ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی برآمد کرنے پر آمادگی ظاہر کر دی ہے۔ وزارت پانی و بجلی ایک ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی کی درآمد کے لئے منظوری حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے پاکستان 60 میگا واٹ بجلی پہلے ہی ایران سے درآمد کر رہا ہے۔ پاکستان 9 روپے فی یونٹ کے حساب سے بجلی درآمد کر سکتا ہے جو مقامی طور پر فرانس آئل اور ڈیزل سے چلنے والے تھرمل پاور پلانٹس سے پیدا ہونے والی 18 سے 25 روپے فی یونٹ بجلی کے مقابلے میں خاصی سستی ہے۔ وزارت کے اعلیٰ حکام کے مطابق حکومت نے ایران سے ایک ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی کی درآمد کے لئے کوششیں تیز کر دی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ بھارت سے بھی 200 سے 500 میگا واٹ بجلی کی درآمد کے لئے کوششیں پہلے ہی شروع کر دی گئی ہیں۔ حکام کا کہنا ہے کہ توانائی کے بحران پر قابو پانے کے لئے پڑوسی ممالک سے بجلی درآمد کی پالیسی پر تندی سے عمل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ وفاقی کابینہ سے منظوری کے بعد دونوں ممالک کے حکام کے درمیان قیمت کے تعین کے لئے مذاکرات ہوں گے اس کے علاوہ ٹرانسمیشن لائنوں کی تنصیب کے لئے مالی امور، دیگر شرائط و پابندیوں کے بارے میں ایک سوال کے جواب میں حکام نے بتایا کہ ایران سے پاکستان کو بجلی کی درآمد پر امریکی پابندیاں لاگو نہیں ہوں گی کیونکہ 60 میگا واٹ بجلی پہلے ہی سے درآمد ہو رہی ہے تاہم امریکی پابندیوں کی موجودگی میں ایران کے لئے بینکوں سے ترسیل نہیں ہو سکتی لہذا پاکستان درآمد شدہ بجلی کی قیمت کے عوض ایران کو گندم اور دیگر اجناس برآمد کرے گا۔

اسلام آباد (خالد مصطفیٰ) نواز حکومت نے بین الاقوامی مالیاتی فنڈ (آئی ایم ایف) کو دعویٰ اجلاس میں بتایا ہے کہ بجلی کے 200 پونٹس سے زیادہ استعمال کرنے والوں کیلئے سبڈی ختم کر کے آئندہ بجٹ میں 300 ارب روپے کا بھاری بوجھ عوام کو منتقل کر دیا جائے گا۔ وزارت خزانہ کے ایک سینئر افسر نے بتایا کہ خسارہ کم کرنے کیلئے اب بجلی چوری کرنے والوں کیلئے نواز صرافین زیادہ ادائیگی کریں گے۔ آئی ایم ایف کو بتایا گیا کہ ریونیو کی بنیاد پر ملک میں لوڈ شیڈنگ شروع کی گئی کہ جن علاقوں میں بلوں کی وصولی کم ہے وہاں لوڈ شیڈنگ زیادہ اور جہاں ریونیو زیادہ ہے وہاں لوڈ شیڈنگ کم کی جائے گی۔ یہ اقدام سسٹم میں لمبج کم کرنے کیلئے کیا گیا۔ رابطہ کرنے پر سیکریٹری خزانہ ڈاکٹر و قار مسعود، جو اس وقت دہلی میں تھے، نے بتایا کہ سبڈی ختم کرنے پر عملدرآمد رواں مالی سال سے نہیں آئندہ مالی سال سے ہو گا تاہم انہوں نے مزید تبصرے سے انکار کر دیا۔ سرکاری افسر کے مطابق آئی ایم ایف کے ساتھ دعویٰ مذاکرات سے قبل اقتصادی رابطہ کمیٹی نے 28 جنوری کو وزارت پانی و بجلی کی سفارش کردہ نیشنل ٹیرف اینڈ سبڈی پالیسی کا نڈلا سز 2014 کی خفیہ منظوری دی تھی جس میں دو سو پونٹس بجلی استعمال کرنے والوں کیلئے سبڈی ختم اور 4 روپے فی یونٹ اضافہ ہوا تھا۔

ایرانی پٹرول و ڈیزل کی اسمگلنگ، قومی خزانے کو اربوں کا نقصان اسمگلروں کو کراچی، حیدرآباد کے کسٹم انٹیلی جنس افسران کی سرپرستی حاصل ہے،

رپورٹ روزنامہ دنیا 14 فروری 2014

پاکستان کا ایران سے سستے داموں بجلی درآمد کرنے کا منصوبہ روزنامہ جنگ 13 فروری 2014

آئی ایم ایف سے آئندہ بجٹ میں بجلی پر سبڈی ختم کرنے کا وعدہ روزنامہ جنگ 11 فروری 2014

سندھ کا بجلی کی تقسیم کار کمپنیوں کا کنٹرول

سنجھانے سے انکار

روزنامہ جنگ

11 فروری 2014

بجلی سستی نہیں ہوگی تو عوام چوری ہی

کریگے، چیف جسٹس لاہور ہائیکورٹ

روزنامہ جنگ

08 فروری 2014

ہو اسے بجلی پیدا کر کے پاکستان کے توانائی کے

مسائل ہمیشہ کیلئے حل ہو سکتے ہیں، سفیر

ڈنمارک

روزنامہ جنگ

06 فروری 2014

کراچی (رپورٹ / شاہد جتوئی) سندھ نے بجلی کی تقسیم کار کمپنیوں کا کنٹرول سنبھالنے سے انکار کر دیا ہے تاہم ان کمپنیوں کی جنکاری کی سخت مخالفت کی ہے جبکہ اسلام آباد کو اپنے حصے کا پانی دینے سے بھی معذرت کر لی ہے اور کہا ہے کہ کراچی سمیت سندھ کے کئی شہروں میں پہلے ہی پانی کی قلت ہے۔ باخبر ذرائع سے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ سید قائم علی شاہ نے پیر کو اسلام آباد میں وزیر اعظم میاں محمد نواز شریف کی زیر صدارت مشترکہ مفادات کونسل (سی سی آئی) کے اجلاس کو سندھ کے موقف سے آگاہ کیا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ پیر کو صبح ہی عمرے کی ادائیگی کے بعد سعودی عرب سے کراچی پہنچے تھے اور سی سی آئی کے اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے کے لیے فوراً ہی اسلام آباد روانہ ہو گئے۔ ذرائع کے مطابق وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ نے اجلاس میں وفاقی حکومت کی جنکاری پالیسی کی مخالفت کی اور کہا کہ اس حوالے سے پیپلز پارٹی اور اپنی حکومت کے موقف کی بھرپور وکالت کی۔ ذرائع کے مطابق وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ نے کہا کہ سندھ میں وفاقی اداروں کی جنکاری سے بیروزگاری میں اضافہ ہو گا اور اس سے سندھ حکومت کے لیے مسائل پیدا ہوں گے، بیروزگاری سے سندھ میں امن و امان اور مجموعی سیاسی صورتحال پر بھی اثر پڑے گا۔

لاہور (نمائندہ جنگ) لاہور ہائیکورٹ نے قرار دیا ہے کہ بجلی کی چوری نہ روک پانے کی وجہ سے عوام کو مہنگی بجلی خریدنے پر مجبور کیا جا رہا ہے، بجلی سستی نہیں ہوگی تو عوام چوری تو کریں گے یہی وجہ ہے کہ بجلی چوری پر قابو نہیں پایا جا رہا بجلی چوری کی روک تھام کے لیے کیے گئے اقدامات سے آئندہ ساعت پر عدالت کو آگاہ کیا جائے۔ کیس کی مزید سماعت 21 فروری کو ہوگی۔ لاہور ہائیکورٹ کے چیف جسٹس عمر عطاء بندیال نے غیر اعلیٰ لوڈ شیڈنگ کیس کی سماعت کی۔ عدالتی سماعت کے دوران درخواست گزار محمد انظر صدیق ایڈووکیٹ نے عدالت کو بتایا کہ حکومت نے من پسند آئی پی پیٹر کو نوازنے کے لیے 480 ارب روپے ادا کیے جس کی وجہ سے لوڈ شیڈنگ پر قابو نہیں پایا جا سکا۔ عدالت نے 480 ارب روپے کی آئی پی بیز کو کی گئی ادائیگی کے حوالے سے آڈٹ رپورٹ پیش کرنے کا حکم دے دیا۔ عدالت نے بجلی چوری کی روک تھام کے حوالے سے کیے گئے اقدامات کے حوالے سے بھی رپورٹ طلب کر لی۔ عدالت نے اسی ای ایس سی 650 میگا واٹ زائد بجلی فراہم کرنے سے متعلق بھی تفصیلی ریکارڈ طلب کرتے ہوئے کیس کی مزید سماعت 21 فروری تک ملتوی کر دی۔

اسلام آباد (ایم این آئی) پاکستان میں ڈنمارک کے سفیر مسٹر جیسیپر مولر سورستین نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان میں ہوا کے ذریعے بجلی پیدا کرنے کے وسیع مواقع موجود ہیں، پاکستانی برنس کمیونٹی کو فوری ویزے کے اجراء کے لیے کمرشل سیکشن کھول دیا گیا ہے اور ریڈ کارپٹ پروگرام کے ذریعے مسلسل سفر کرنے والوں کو چار سال کا ملٹی پل ویزہ جاری کیا جائیگا، ڈینٹس کمپنیوں میں پاکستان کے اندر سرمایہ کاری کرنے کی خواہش موجود ہے مگر سیکورٹی مسائل، قانونی تنازعات اور کرپشن اس کی راہ میں بڑی رکاوٹ ہیں، ایئر لائن گاہ پرویزہ سیکشن کے سربراہ مسٹر بیٹر نیبھر اور کمرشل ایڈوائزر اسلم پرویز کے ہمراہ میڈیا سے بات چیت کرتے ہوئے ڈینٹس سفیر نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں ہوا کے ذریعے بجلی پیدا کرنے کے وسیع مواقع موجود ہیں جس سے پاکستان کے انرجی کے مسائل ہمیشہ کے لیے حل ہو سکتے ہیں اس حوالے سے پاکستان ہماری ٹیکنالوجی سے استفادہ حاصل کر سکتا ہے، ڈینٹس سفیر نے کہا کہ دسمبر 2013 میں ڈنمارک میں 54 فیصد انرجی ہوا کے ذریعے حاصل کی گئی جو کہ ایک عالمی ریکارڈ ہے دنیا کی پچاس فیصد منڈی ڈنمارک میں تیار کی جاتی ہیں انہوں نے کہا کہ صرف پاکستان کے صوبہ سندھ میں ہوا کے ذریعے 55 ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی پیدا کی جاسکتی ہے، جبکہ پاکستان کی ضرورت صرف پندرہ ہزار میگا واٹ ہے انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں سولر انرجی کے ذریعے بھی توانائی پر بھی قابو پایا جاسکتا ہے، ڈنمارک سولر واٹر پمپ تیار کرنے والا دنیا کا سب سے بڑا ملک ہے، انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان اور ڈنمارک کے درمیان کاروباری سرگرمیاں بڑھانے کے بہت سے مواقع ہیں ہم پاکستان میں سرمایہ کاری میں اضافہ چاہتے ہیں لیکن پاکستان میں سیکورٹی مسائل سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ ہیں ڈینٹس سفیر نے کہا کہ ڈنمارک آئندہ تین سال میں پاکستان میں اپنی برآمدات میں چالیس فیصد اضافہ کرنا چاہتا ہے جبکہ پاکستان کو بھی اپنی برآمدات میں اضافے کے لیے حکمت عملی تیار کرنی چاہیے، انہوں نے کہا کہ اس وقت ڈنمارک میں 25 ہزار پاکستانی موجود ہیں جو ڈنمارک کی ترقی و خوش حالی میں اہم کردار ادا کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ دونوں ممالک کے درمیان رابطے کا مضبوط ذریعہ بنے ہوئے ہیں انہوں نے کہا کہ ڈینٹس کمپنیوں میں پاکستان کے اندر سرمایہ کاری کرنے کی خواہش موجود ہے مگر سیکورٹی مسائل، قانونی تنازعات اور کرپشن اس کی راہ میں حاصل ہیں، انہوں نے بتایا کہ اسلام آباد میں ڈنمارک کے سفارتخانے میں دسمبر 2013 میں کمرشل سیکشن کھولا گیا ہے تاکہ کاروباری شخصیات کو ویزے کے اجراء بارے میں مشکلات کا خاتمہ کیا جاسکے۔ اب ریڈ کارپٹ پروگرام کے تحت پاکستان کی کاروباری شخصیات کو بھی ویزے دیئے جا رہے ہیں۔ اس پروگرام کے تحت کاروباری شخصیات کو خود سفارتخانے آکر درخواست جمع کرانے کی ضرورت نہیں وہ اپنے ڈرائیور یا کسی بھی دیگر فرد کے ہاتھ اپنی درخواست بھیج سکتے ہیں۔ ان درخواستوں پر فیصلہ دس سے بارہ روز میں ہو گا، اور کاروباری شخصیات تسلسل کے ساتھ ڈنمارک کا سفر کرتی ہیں انہیں پانچ سال کے پاکستانی پاسپورٹ پر چار سال اور دس سال کی مدت کے پاکستانی پاسپورٹ پر پانچ سال کی مدت کا ملٹی پل ویزہ جاری کیا جائیگا، انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان دودھ پیدا کرنے والا بڑا ملک ہے لیکن اس دودھ کو محفوظ بنانے کا کوئی خاطر خواہ انتظام نہیں، ڈینٹس سرمایہ کاروں کو اس شعبے میں سرمایہ کاری کے لیے ترغیب دیں گے اور رواں سال کے آخر میں ڈینٹس سرمایہ کاروں پر مشتمل وفد کو پاکستان کا دورے پر لاؤں گا۔

اسلام آباد (خبر نگار خصوصی) حکومت نے پچاس میگا واٹ سے کم صلاحیت کے پن بجلی گھروں کے ٹیرف کے تعین میں مشکلات دور کرنے کیلئے اجلاس بارہ فروری کو طلب کر لیا ہے اس وقت چھوٹے پن بجلی گھروں سے بجلی حاصل کرنے کیلئے کوئی پالیسی نہیں، وزارت پانی و بجلی چھوٹے منصوبوں سے تیز رفتار بنیادوں پر بجلی حاصل کرنے کی پالیسی پر غور کرے گی، آزاد جموں کشمیر میں بیس میگا واٹ کے چھوٹے پن بجلی گھروں سے بجلی حاصل کرنے کے ضوابط نہ ہونے کے باعث بجلی حاصل کرنے میں دشواریاں ہیں۔

چھوٹے پن بجلی گھروں کے ٹیرف کے تعین کیلئے

اجلاس طلب

روزنامہ دنیا

05 فروری 2014

لوڈ شیڈنگ سے کاروبار زندگی مفلوج ہو چکا، اقدام کا عدم قرار دیں، درخواست میں موقف

لاہور (خبر نگار خصوصی) لاہور ہائیکورٹ نے بجلی کی غیر علانیہ لوڈ شیڈنگ کیخلاف دائر درخواست سماعت کے لئے منظور کرتے ہوئے وفاقی حکومت اور لیسکو سے جواب طلب کر لیا ہے۔ درخواست گزار کے وکیل نے موقف اختیار کیا کہ ایک مرتبہ پر پھر بجلی کی غیر علانیہ لوڈ شیڈنگ شروع ہو چکی ہے جس سے گھر بیلو اور کاروبار زندگی مفلوج ہو چکا ہے اور شہریوں کو شدید مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے لہذا عدالت سے استدعا ہے کہ غیر علانیہ لوڈ شیڈنگ کا اقدام کا عدم قرار دیا جائے۔ عدالت نے درخواست سماعت کے لئے منظور کرتے ہوئے وفاقی حکومت اور لیسکو سے سات فروری کو تحریری جواب طلب کر لیا۔

غیر علانیہ لوڈ شیڈنگ، وفاقی حکومت، لیسکو سے جواب طلب

روزنامہ دنیا

04 فروری 2014

دنیا کوئلے کی بجلی سے گریز اور پاکستان بنانے

جا رہا ہے

روزنامہ جنگ

03 فروری 2014

اسلام آباد (فرخ سلیم) وزیر اعظم نواز شریف کی حلف برداری کے ایک روز بعد 6 جون 2013 کو نیشنل الیکٹریک پاور ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (نہرا) نے کوئلے کے بڑے بجلی گھروں کیلئے 9.65 سینٹ فی یونٹ کے ٹیرف کا اعلان کیا۔ 16 جولائی 2013 کو عالمی بینک کے بورڈ نے ماحولیاتی تبدیلی کے تمام اہم مسائل سے نمٹنے کیلئے ایک نئی توانائی حکمت عملی (انرجی اسٹریٹجی) کا اعلان کیا اور غیر معمولی حالات کے سبب کوئلے سے چلنے والے بجلی گھروں (پاور پلانٹس) کیلئے سرمایہ کاری محدود کر دی۔ 20 نومبر 2013 کو برطانیہ نے گرین ہاؤس گیس کے اخراج کو دگننا کرنے والے فیول کا استعمال روکنے کیلئے کوئلے کے بجلی گھروں کیلئے فنڈنگ کم سے کم کرنے کا فیصلہ کر لیا۔ 10 دسمبر 2013 کو یورپی بینک برائے تعمیر نو و ترقیات نے کوئلے سے بجلی پیدا کرنے والے پلانٹس کیلئے بیشتر امداد ختم کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ 12 دسمبر 2013 کو امریکا کے ایکسپورٹ ایمپورٹ بینک کے بورڈ نے کوئلے کے بجلی گھروں کیلئے فنڈنگ کو منسوخ کرنے کیلئے ووٹ دیئے۔ دنیا کوئلے کی بجلی سے دور ہو رہی ہے جبکہ پاکستان اس کو بنانے جا رہا ہے۔ جبکہ چین نے پاکستان میں کوئلے کی کان کنی اور بجلی گھر لگانے کیلئے 900 ملین ڈالر فراہم کرنے کی پیشکش کی ہے۔ آخر دنیا کوئلے سے دور کیوں جا رہی ہے؟ نیویارک ایڈیٹیو آف سائنسز کے مطابق کوئلے کے نکالنے، منتقلی، پراسیسنگ اور جلنے کے مراحل کے تباہ کن نتائج ہوتے ہیں جو صحت اور ماحول کیلئے انتہائی نقصان دہ ہوں گے۔ اس کی "قیمت" کوئلے کی صنعت سے باہر ہو گی جو "بیرونی" تصور کی جاتی ہے۔ ہارورڈ میڈیکل اسکول سینئر فار ہیلتھ اینڈ گلوبل انوائزمنٹ کے ڈائریکٹر ڈاکٹر پال ایمپسٹین نے 11 شریک ماہرین کے ساتھ ملکر "فل کاسٹ اکاؤنٹنگ فار دی لائف سائیکل آف کول" پر اپنی نوعیت کی پہلی رپورٹ مرتب کی ہے جس میں کوئلے کی کان کنی، ٹرانسپورٹیشن، جلنے (بجلی گھروں میں) کے نقصانات اور نتائج کی نشاندہی کی ہے

وزیر اعظم اور سابق صدر کا افتتاح یک شگون ہے، 660 میگا واٹ بجلی پیدا ہو گی، یاسین صدیق

کراچی (آن لائن) آل پاکستان ٹیکسٹائل ایسوسی ایشن اپنا کہ چیز یاسین صدیق نے کہا ہے کہ تھر کول پاور پراجیکٹ پاکستان کو توانائی بحران نکالنے میں مددگار ثابت ہو گا۔ چیز یاسین صدیق نے کہا ہے کہ تھر کول پراجیکٹ سے 660 میگا واٹ بجلی پیدا ہو گی وزیر اعظم پاکستان محمد نواز شریف اور سابق صدر آصف علی زرداری نے منصوبے کا افتتاح کیا ملک کی دو بڑی سیاسی قوتوں کا ملک کی ترقی کے لئے اکٹھا ہونا ایک شگون ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان کی تاجر برادری سیاسی جماعتوں کے اس اقدام کی بھرپور حمایت کرتی ہے یا یاسین صدیق نے اس امید کا اظہار کیا ہے کہ تھر کول منصوبہ پر ہنگامی بنیادوں پر کام کیا جائے انہوں نے کہا کہ توانائی بحران کے حل کے لئے تین بڑے ڈیمز جھم جیر اور گڈانی پاور پراجیکٹ کے آغاز سے ملک میں توانائی بحران کم ہو سکے گا انہوں نے مزید کہا کہ بجلی کی پیداوار بڑھنے سے پاکستان جی ایس پی پلس کی سہولت سے بھی بھرپور فائدہ اٹھا سکے گا یا یاسین صدیق نے کہا کہ تھر کول پراجیکٹ سے 2017 تک 660 میگا واٹ بجلی کی پیداوار شروع ہو جائے گی انہوں نے حکومت سے مطالبہ کیا توانائی کے منصوبے فوری طور پر شروع کیے جائیں تاکہ ملک کو سستی بجلی حاصل ہو سکے انہوں نے کہا تھرمل پاور پلانٹ کوئلے پر منتقل کیا جائے اس ملک سے ذر مبادلہ بچانے میں مدد ملے گی اور بجلی کا ضیاع بھی کم ہو سکے گا۔

تھر کول پاور پراجیکٹ توانائی بحران سے

نکالنے میں مدد دے گا، اپنا

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

02 فروری 2014

200 سے زائد بجلی پلانٹس پر سبسڈی ختم،

پٹرول، ڈیزل کی قیمتیں برقرار

روزنامہ جنگ

01 فروری 2014

اسلام آباد (نمائندہ جنگ، آن لائن) اقتصادی رابطہ کمیٹی نے خاموشی سے عوام پر بجلی گراوی، 200 سے زائد بجلی پلانٹس پر سبسڈی ختم کر کے صارفین پر 300 ارب کا بوجھ ڈالنے کی منظوری دیدی گئی، جس سے بجلی تقریباً 4 روپے فی یونٹ مہنگی ہو جائے گی، حکومت نے پٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں سبھی ردوبدل کر دیا ہے جس کے تحت مٹی کا تیل ایک روپے چوبیس پیسے اور لائٹ ڈیزل ایک روپے دو پیسے فی لیٹر سستا ہو گیا ہے جبکہ پٹرول، ہائی سپیڈ ڈیزل اور ایچ او بی سی کی قیمتیں برقرار رکھی گئی ہیں۔ اوگرانے نئی قیمتوں کا نوٹیفیکیشن جاری کر دیا، پٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں ردوبدل پر اطلاق رات بارہ بجے سے ہو گیا ہے۔ آج سے پٹرول کی قیمت 112 روپے 76 پیسے، ایچ او بی سی 141 روپے 23 پیسے، مٹی کا تیل 106 روپے 76 پیسے، ہائی سپیڈ ڈیزل 116 روپے 75 پیسے اور لائٹ ڈیزل 100 روپے 22 پیسے فی لیٹر ہو گئی ہے۔

بجلی کا شارٹ فال 2300 میگا واٹ رہ گیا

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

01 فروری 2014

اسلام آباد (اے پی پی) ملک میں بجلی کی طلب درسد میں فرق 2300 میگا واٹ رہ گیا۔ جمعہ کو این ٹی ڈی سی کے جاری کردہ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق بجلی کی پیداوار 8 ہزار 900 میگا واٹ جبکہ طلب 11 ہزار 200 میگا واٹ ریکارڈ کی گئی، ہائیڈرو پاور کے شعبوں سے 2350 میگا واٹ، تھرمل ذرائع سے 1180 میگا واٹ، آئی پی بی سے 5 ہزار 370 میگا واٹ بجلی حاصل ہو رہی ہے، ہائیڈرو پاور کے شعبے سے بجلی کی پیداوار میں اضافہ کا امکان ہے کیونکہ ارسانے تربیلا اور منگلا ڈیم سے پانی کا اخراج بڑھا دیا ہے۔

ENERGY DIRECTORY

COMPANIES WORKING IN ENERGY SECTOR	
<p>AB Gas Company LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Bashir Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5894057, 5865271 0092-3004353595 0092-42 -5884450 78 HH -DHA, Cantt. , Lahore.</p>	<p>Abdullah Oil Industries Oil Private Company 0092-21-35055057 Plot 15, Sector 25, ST-2/1, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi</p>
<p>Adeel Oil Traders Oil private Company Mr.Malik Nadeem & Malik Ikram 0092-333-6560759 Basement Shop No.4,Near Nadir Cinema Plaza, Madina Center, Faisalabad</p>	<p>Admore Gas Private Limited, Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Razi A. Hanafi,Managing Director agplkhi@admore.com.pk - agplisb@admore.com.pk 111-ADMORE (236673) – 0092-21 5303191-92, 5364168-69, 5364171-72 0092-21 5364170 & 5864562 316,3rd Floor, Continental Center, Sharah-E-Iqbal, Clifton Karachi-75600 www.admore.com.pk</p>
<p>Aftab Traders (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Abdul Hadi Khan Chief Exclusive premiargas@hotmail.com 0092-21-4389244-6 0092-21 -4521361 Office No. 603, P. No. 30-A Progressive Center, 6th Floor, Block-6, Shara-e-Faisal, PECHS Karachi www.premiargas.com.pk</p>	<p>Agha Gas Company (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Agha Syed Liaqat Ali Chief Exclusive 0092-81-2844058 0092-81 -2835144 S. Salahuddin Building, M.A. Jinnah Road, Quetta</p>
<p>AHMAD GEOMEMBRANE INDUSTRIES Geosynthetic Private Company sales@geomembrane-geotextile.com 0092-42-352-60305 0092-42-352-60307 22 KM OFF FEROPUR ROAD LAHORE, 53100 PAKISTAN www.geomembrane-geotextile.com</p>	<p>Akbar Associates (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Jamal Akbar Ansari Chief Exclusive info@akbarassociates.com 0092-51-2264308 0092-51 -2281678 No. 88, Khayaban-e-Iqbal, F-8/2, P.O. Box 1416,Islamabad www.akbarassociates.com</p>
<p>Al Hamra Handicrafts Marble Handicrafts Private Company Rao Iftikhar, alhamra@cyber.net.pk 0092- 300-5001231/+92- 021-5380539 0092 21 5380543 3rd floor 92-C 11th Commercial Street, Phase-2, Extension DHA, Karachi www.al-hamra.com.pk</p>	<p>Ali Brothers. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Sardar Ali Khan Chief Exclusive 0092-91-5830855, 2650114 03334256623, 03005903242 0321 -9159442 0092-91-5830855 H. No. 223-A, St. No. 6, Sector K -1, Phase III, Hayatabad, Peshawar.</p>
<p>All Pakistan Marble Industries Association Marble Industries Private Company Mr.Farrukh Majeed Chairman apmia@hotmail.com 0092-51 4433508, 4432774 0092-51 4432774 Bhatti, Plaza I-9 Markaz, Islamabad</p>	<p>Anoud Gas Limited formerly Eirad Co mpany Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Syed Amjed Husain Chief Exclusive info@anoudgroup.com.pk 0092-21-5681084 (5 lines), 0092-51-2850486 0092-21 -5682967, 0092-51-2256074 N o-G -5, Al-Mustafa Apartment Markaz G -8, Islamabad. www.anoudgroup.com.pk</p>

<p>Asia Geophysical Services (Private) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Javed Ahmed (Chief Executive Officer) ags@isb.comsats.net.pk 0092(42)5167820/92(42)2100945/92(300)8562301 0092(42)5167830 172-M Commercial Area, Model Town Extension, Lahore.</p>	<p>Attock Petroleum Limited Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Shuaib A. Malik, Chief Executive Officer contact@apl.com.pk 0092-51-5127250-54 0092-51-5127255 Attock House, Morgah, Rawalpindi. www.apl.com.pk</p>
<p>Awami Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mrs. Maryam Ahsan Maqbool Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5380236 & 38 0092-42-5380237 17-C -2, Gulberg III, Lahore.</p>	<p>B.B.N Energy (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Farrukh Mahmood Bukhari hief Exclusive 0092-42-5123597, 5122189 0092-42 -5115295 140 Main Industrial Area, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore.</p>
<p>Balochistan Gas Co. (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mohammad Sarwar Khan Chief Exclusive 0092-51-4862386-7 0092-51 - 4862388 Anique Arcade, First Floor, Office # 14 & 16, I/8 Markaz Islamabad.</p>	<p>Balochistan Minerals & Oils Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Sardar Muhammad Anwar Khan Jaffar Chief Exclusive 0092-81-2892233, 2447460,081-2832779 0092-81 -2828178 BMO International, Jaffar House, Spiny Road, Quetta.</p>
<p>BBN Energy (Pvt.) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company ahsan@bbnenergy.com - bukhari@bbnenergy.com 0092-42-35118512 / 92-42-35117859 / 92-42-35122189 0092-42-35115295 140-Main Industrial Area, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estates Kot Lakhpat, Lahore 54760, Pakistan. www.bbnenergy.com</p>	<p>Best Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ashar Shahab Mirza Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2851064 0092-51 -2255164 House # 7/B, St. 70, F -8/3, Islamabad.</p>
<p>Bolan Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company A.A.Aref Gilani 0092-42-6666475 0092-42 -6360792 13-A, Bolan House, St. No. 15, Cavalry Ground (Ext.),Lahore</p>	<p>Bosicor Pakistan Limited, Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Amir Abbasciy,Chairman / CEO 0092-21-111-222-081,021-2410099 & 021-4210909 0092-21-2410722 & 2420722 2nd Floor, Business Plaza,Mumtaz Hassan Road, Karachi www.bosicor.com.pk</p>
<p>BP Pakistan Exploration & Production Inc. Oil & Gas Private Company Mr. Ferhat A. Sheikh (Country Representative) 0092-21) 35829000 0092-21) 35297601 5th Floor, Dolmen Executive Tower Scheme No 5, Clifton Block 4, Karachi</p>	<p>Brothers Engineering (Pvt.) Ltd Oil & Gas Private Company Mian Muhammad Umar Idrees (Director) bsml_lhr@yahoo.com 0092-42)5757013-16, 0092-42)5710417 135,Upper Mall Lahore.</p>
<p>Cap Gas (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Badar-e-Alam Chief Exclusive 0092-51-5487586, 5487589-97 0092-51 -5487599, 5450564 POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi</p>	<p>Chevron Pakistan Limited formerly Caltex Oil (Pakistan) L td LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Nadeem N. Jafarey Chief Exclusive nasghar@chevron.com 0092- 021 - 111-666-111 - 021-5681371 051-2277580 0092-21 -5685014,021-5218412 State Life Building 11 Abdullah Haroon Road Karachi 74400. www.caltex.com/pk</p>
<p>China National Logging Corporation Oil & Gas Private Company Li Wanjun (Country Manager) Pakistan@cnlc.cn /liwenjun@cnlc.cn 92(51)2105901-2, 92(300)5019695 0092-51)2105903</p>	<p>Commerce International Energy Private Company info@comintl.com 0092-21-3530.9601-3 0092-21- 3530.9604 Suite #208, Marine Point Block 9, Clifton Karachi -</p>

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Dewan Petroleum (Pvt.) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Dewan Zia-ur-Rehman Farooqui (Chairman & Chief Executive) an.sectt@dewanpetroleum.com 0092-51)111-313-786, 92(51)2277648 0092-51) 2276535 46 Nazimuddin Road, F-7/4, Islamabad 44000	Energy & Power Department Energy Govt Of KPK Secretary. E&P@kpk.gov.pk/ 0092-91-9212686 0092-91-9212657 PESHAWAR
Energy Department, Energy Govt of Punjab Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Secretary, ed.contact@energy.punjab.gov.pk 0092-42-99213974-5 0092-42-99213906 Library Road, Old Anar Kali, Lahore, Pakistan.	Energy Department, Energy Govt Of Sindh Plot No ST/2/1, Sector 23, Korangi Industrial Area Karachi
ENGRO Fertilizer Private Company eel_hiring@engro.com 0092-21 111 211 211 Engro Chemical Pakistan Ltd. 7th & 8th Floors, The Harbor Front Building HC # 3, Marine Drive, Block 4, Clifton - Karachi www.engro.com	ENI PAKISTAN LIMITED Oil & Gas Private Company hro.recruitment@enipakistan.com.pk 5th Floor, The Forum, G-20, Block-9, Khayaban-e- Jami, Clifton, Karachi
Exploration and Production Companies Association (PPEPCA). Oil & Gas Private Company mail@ppepca.com 0092-51-2112015-16 0092-51-2112108 House No. 119-A, Street No. 37 F-10/1, Islamabad, www.ppepca.com/communitydevelopment/Polish_ Oil_and_Gas_Company.html	FATIMA GROUP Fertilizer Private Company mail@fatima-group.com 0092-61)4512031-2 0092-61)4511677 2nd Floor Trust Plaza, L.M.Q Road, Multan www.fatima-group.com
Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Ltd Fertilizer Private Company Lt Gen Muhammad Zaki, HI, HI (M), (Retd) is	Fauji Fertilizer Company Fertilizer Private Company Lt Gen Naeem Khalid Lodhi, HI(M) (Retired)

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<p>Foundation Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Brig (R) Hassan Shah (General Manager) 0092-51-5584936 0092-51 -5568577 Shahrahe Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.Box No. 422, Rawalpindi.</p>	<p>Frontier Holding Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Khalid Shoaib (Senior Staff Geophysicist) fhlsid@comsats.net.pk, / 0092-51)2654471-73, 0092-51)2653807 House# 149, Street 15, Sector E-7 Islamabad www.Juraenergy.com</p>
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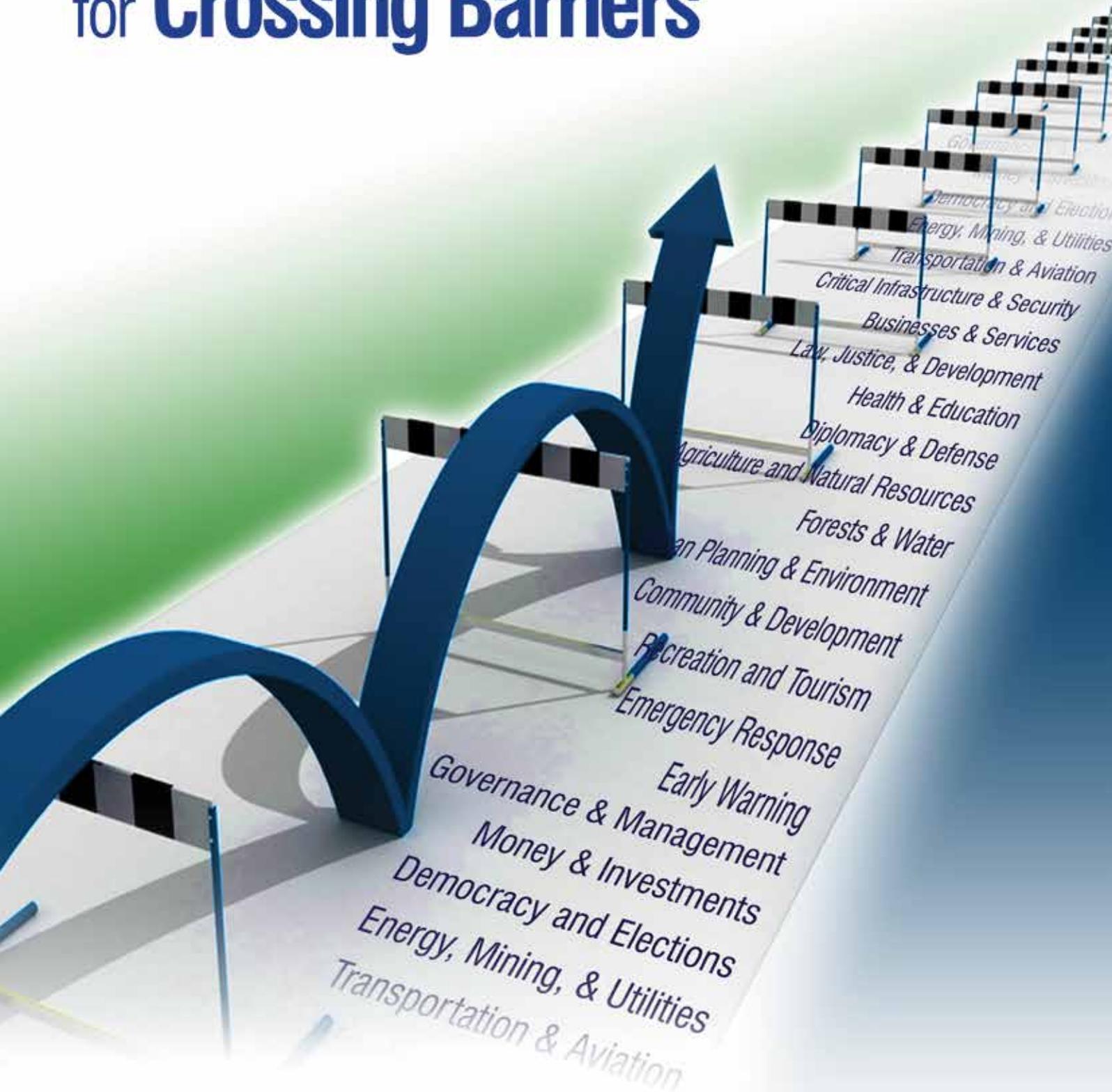
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