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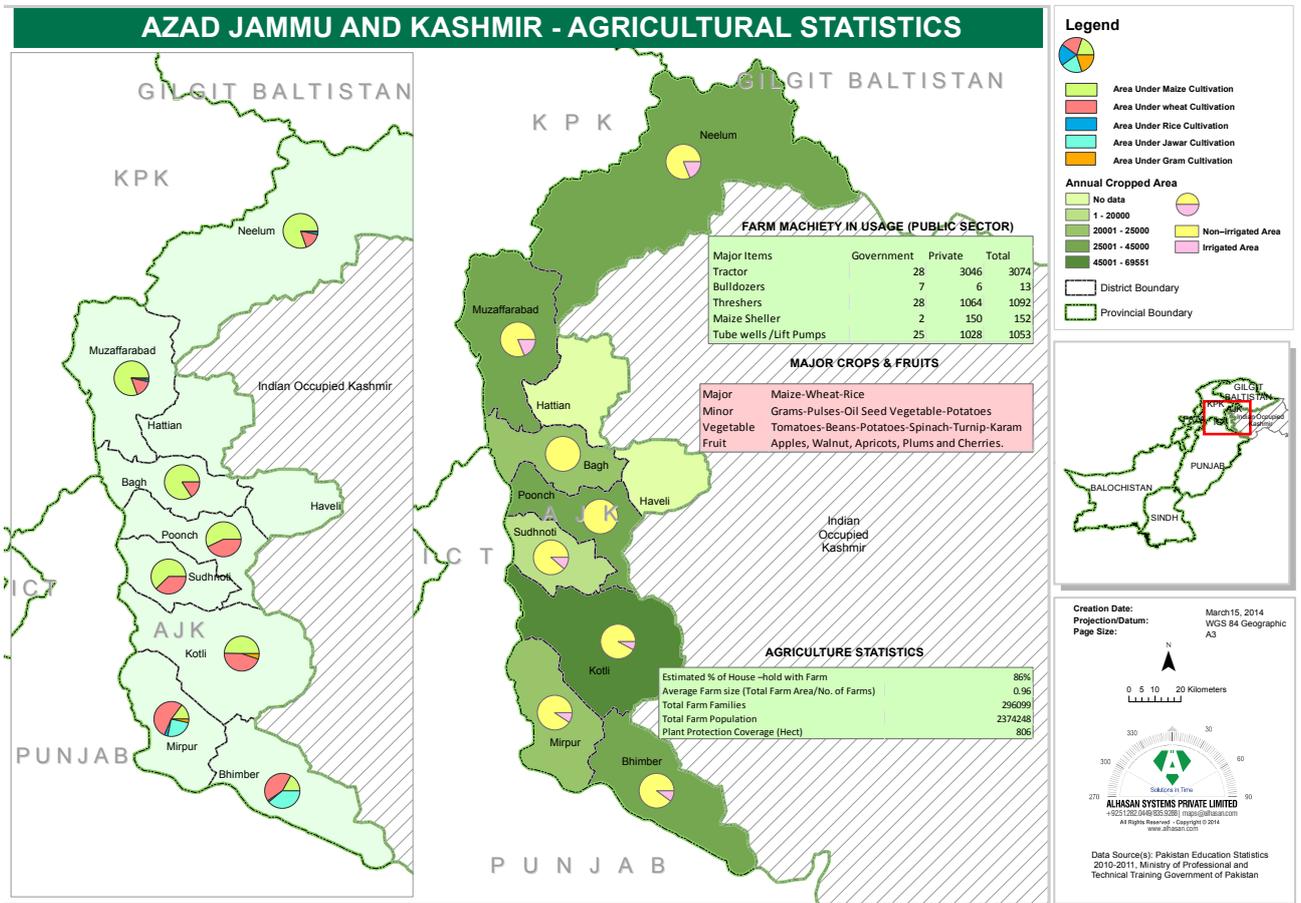
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NEWS HEADLINES

LNG import still hangs in balance

The Nation, March 31, 2014

Export of 500 megawatts power: decision subject to clearance by India's Cabinet

Business Recorder, March 30, 2014

DETAILS

ISLAMABAD: Contrary to the government's claim of LNG import by November, sole bidder has yet to obtain prerequisites to the construction of LNG terminal that alone takes, at least, 11 months. Background interviews have revealed that the Elengy Terminal Private Limited (ETPL), a subsidiary of Engro Corporation Pakistan has not obtained two major prerequisites to applying for terminal construction licences namely the approval of the port concerned that is Port Qasim in this case and an NOC of the Ministry of Defense. ETPL has yet to obtain commencement of business certificate from Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. According to well-placed sources in the Petroleum Ministry, the SECP's commencement of business certificate is required to get an LNG terminal construction licence from the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA). According to insiders another hurdle which can result in more delays is from Port Qasim authorities over location. Port Qasim authorities believe that ETPL should move to place designated for LNG instead of proposed place which is already crowded with chemicals and other high explosive materials. It was learnt that studies submitted by ETPL to Ogra were done in 2011. As per law, company needs fresh studies, this could result in more delays. Ogra is processing the application by ETPL for the grant of licence to undertake regulated activities related to liquefied natural gas (LNG) at Port Qasim. In this regard Ogra held a public hearing this week in Karachi. The regulatory body has yet to announce the result of that hearing. Interveners believe Ogra is processing ETPL incomplete application on political pressure. They have gone even further for the want of greater transparency in objecting the OGRA accepting the application in the first place as in complete. "OGRA is violating laws by processing ETPL application on incomplete documents", says Yasir Masood Dogar, one of the six opponents who attended both public hearings meeting. It was pre-decided by government that project will be awarded to ETPL and OGRA is doing all these violations of law and LNG Policy 2011 under government pressure, he accused. Yasir is set to move contempt of court application as Supreme Court has already directed concerned departments to observe transparency in the whole LNG import process. Yasir demand that Ogra should return ETPL incomplete application and should start the whole process afresh. Ex-Engro Corporation chief Asad Umar is of the same opinion. He said government haste in importing LNG is understandable in present energy crisis but it should not be on cost of transparency. Referring to recent statement of Petroleum minister that LNG prices have to be decided Asad said that without fixing prices government gave this long term project to a foreign company, now government have no bargaining power over prices and importing costly LNG will not do any good to energy crisis or country. OGRA plainly rejected all allegations. "Entire process is as per law, impression of any pressure on OGRA is untrue, OGRA is carrying out legal process transparent and it conducted a public hearing in Karachi recently, Spokesperson OGRA told TheNation. Answering a question about the fate of recent hearing he said that decision will be announced in due course of time.

India has agreed to export 500 MW electricity to Pakistan provided Indian cabinet clears this commercial deal, official sources told Business Recorder. "We have discussed all the pros and cons of the electricity deal with the Indian authorities. Some of the issues are yet to be resolved to finalise the agreement. Four groups have been formed to finalise technical, commercial, tariff and implementation issues," the sources added. The four groups comprising engineers of NTDC and PGCIL are working together to finalise the following matters on an urgent basis: (i) addressing System compatibility issues and deciding on voltage level and best nodes on both sides of interconnection; (ii) engineering and design of interconnection; (iii) working out bill of quantities and drawings for bidding; (iv) since PGCIL has sufficient experience and expertise in Engineering and Construction of D.C. networks PGCIL will extensively share the expertise and literature with NTDC counterparts for successfully completing the project; and (v) PGCIL will construct the part of interconnection falling in the Indian territory and NTDC will construct the part of interconnection falling in the territory of Pakistan. The project components on each side will be financed by the respective governments. A couple of days ago, Commerce Minister Engineer Khurram Dastgir told media in Lahore that an electricity purchase agreement has been signed with India. However, his claim has been negated by officials in the Ministry of Water and Power. "No final agreement is reached with India on electricity so far. India has just given an indication in principle that it is ready to sell 500 MW," the sources added. Power sector experts of Pakistan and India have discussed different options of interconnection between Pakistan and India at the following locations: (i) Batapur at Lahore; (ii) Ghazi road Lahore at 132 KV; (iii) Ghazi road Lahore at 220 KV; (iv) Sarfaraz Nagar at 132 KV; (v) Sarfaraz Nagar at 220 KV; and (vi) Kasur at 132 KV. "We have discussed issues like frequency synchronisation, quantity of power flowing through the system, and issues of short circuiting, distance/fault in one area having an impact on other areas," the sources continued. The issue of installation of DC to AC converter system at the interconnection point is one of the key hurdles in finalisation of deal, said an official on condition of anonymity. India has proposed Power Trading Company (PTC) of India as trading agent of NTDC as it has vast experience of power import/export and is a Public Sector Company. The World Bank had conducted a pre-feasibility study in this regard which will set the stage for the required detailed studies. The recommendations amongst others made in the pre-feasibility study are as under: (i) a detailed feasibility study of the interconnection options should be conducted to establish tradable electricity volumes between the two countries based on configuration and design of the interconnection arrangements and on a detailed analysis of power systems in India and Pakistan; (ii) based on the interconnection point, infrastructure cost estimates and power flows, a detailed economic and financial analysis should be carried out to establish a tariff regime and a sensitivity analysis for full cost recovery; (iii) a final ranking exercise of available options should be completed; (iv) Pakistan and India must hold open discussions on trade arrangements, import/export tariffs, and the resolution of technical, regulatory and national policy issues. The

Lessons to learn in sustainable energy

The Express Tribune, March 30, 2014

Energy vows: ECNEC clears 2,160MW Dasu hydropower project

The Express Tribune, March 29, 2014

consultants recommend that the power purchase price be decided by market dynamics; (v) private sector involvement should be promoted in the development of interconnection and electricity trading facilitated; (vi) instead of sourcing power under a fixed volume contract, sourcing variable power according to the supply availability of the demand load profile can reduce costs significantly; and (vii) minimum standards will need to be established on balancing and settlement process, payment security mechanisms and grid codes as energy trade expands.

KARACHI: The gap between demand and supply of gas is increasing in Pakistan and its production is expected to fall further in the coming years if additional supplies aren't injected. The government is banking on import projects to mitigate the energy crisis but a strategy needs to be put into place beforehand. Pakistan can learn from India, which has developed its energy policies to account for future gas needs in the country. India is working towards increasing LNG imports to meet its increasing gas needs and is also revising the prices of domestic gas in the country to make imported gas competitive in the market. India is the sixth largest importer of LNG globally and in 2012-2013, India's LNG imports were approximately 11 million tons per annum with the country slowly moving to increase the amount of liquid fuel being substituted with gas. It is expected that by 2020, India will be the third largest importer of LNG. Indian analysts and energy specialists understood and acted on the knowledge that imported LNG is a cheaper alternate to oil, which in turn can lead to greater efficiency and economic development. For the future, India is aiming for energy security, which will ensure and lead to economic growth. India imports majority of its gas from Qatar (85.6 percent), with the second largest amount coming from Nigeria (5.6 percent) and imports approximately 7.5 MPTA of its LNG through its various long term contracts but recent speeding up in signing long-term contracts has led to a total capacity of approximately 29.90 MMPTA when these contracts come online starting in 2015. As these are all long term contracts lasting 20 to 25 years, India has a guaranteed influx of gas and can develop its economic strategies accordingly. Like Pakistan, domestic gas in India ranges from \$4.2 to \$5.75 per mmbtu but LNG is not competitive for India in the price band below \$8 per mmbtu which means it is not economical to use LNG for the power and fertiliser sector under the above mentioned band. The new Pricing Formula is expected to be effective from April 1, 2014 and if the Rangarajan Committee's suggestion of uniform gas pricing prevails then gas price is expected to be \$8.00-\$8.50 per mmbtu. As per the Rangarajan Committee formula, the gas price will be based on the trailing 12 months average of volume-weighted net-back pricing at well head for gas producers and volume-weighted price of HH, NBP & JCC (Japan Crude Cocktail) linked price. At this price range, term LNG can become competitive with domestic gas and even for the power and fertiliser sector. The Gas to Power Journal, in its issue of March 14, 2014 states that "New gas pricing policy in India that is due to come into force in April will affect an estimated 19 gigawatts of power generating capacity from gas-fired plants. The price of gas is expected to almost double from the current rate of \$4.2 per mmbtu when the new regime starts next month, leading to a power price hike of as much as \$10/Kwh for end users." The market linked pricing is expected to spur 26 percent gas production growth. This is because low domestic gas prices have meant that upstream gas producers have been slow to extract reserves. It is hoped that the price hike in April will drive a new wave of gas production and prices will adjust downwards as economies of scale make India a major gas producer. Additionally, India is building new terminals and increasing capacity of existing terminals to cater for the import of LNG. Currently, the terminals have a capacity of 17.3 mtpa. In 2017 it is expected to rise to 55.5 mtpa and reach 83 mtpa in 2023.

India: the way ahead for LNG.

Gas is expected to play a significantly larger role in the future in India; Hydrocarbon Vision 2025 envisages gas share to reach 20 percent by 2025 with imported LNG playing an important role. Indian analysts have come up with a three prong effort to achieve energy security: first is sourcing and smart contracting, second is infrastructure development and linking chain, third is based on policies and regulations. For sourcing there is a need of constant LNG supplies to ensure LNG availability in India which will be achieved through building up the country's portfolio to ensure energy security with countries such as Algeria, Australia, Indonesia and Malaysia. Additionally, there is no long term contract with African countries but there is prospect of Mozambique and Tanzania as LNG exporting nations. To maintain adequate sourcing, supplier and gas marketers will need to construct and optimize their LNG contract portfolio, so as to provide the LNG price which can easily be absorbed in the market. Additionally, marketing companies would need to be smart to react to price change and lastly, Central and State bodies needs to identify potential LNG markets. Read competitive market needs to evolve. In order to meet its increasing demand, India needs to build up its overall infrastructure. The need for re-gasification plants, ports with gas handling capacity has been realised and these need to be built up in the near future and the pipeline network in the country has to be increased. For linking chain, the country's supply chain needs to be more smooth and efficient. It has been realized that the supplier's bargaining power is high as supplier market is consolidated with few players whereas buyer market is fragmented and policies have to be developed to incorporate this. Additionally, future policies and regulations need to account for pricing of gas, policies to attract new investment need to be developed and account for uncertainty over designated status of re-gasification terminals. Pakistan is starting to import LNG over a decade after India, when the gas crisis in the country is hindering economic and socio development. Now is the time to take heed and implement those policies which ensure that Pakistan won't have to face this crisis in the future.

ISLAMABAD: The Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) on Friday approved the first stage of Dasu dam but linked the second phase with the completion of Diامر Basha dam. In a meeting chaired by Finance Minister Ishaq Dar, ECNEC gave its nod to stage-I of Dasu Hydropower Project at a rationalised cost of Rs486.1 billion, including foreign loan equivalent to Rs218.6 billion, according to a handout issued by the finance ministry. It is expected

Sanctions on Iran: 'Pakistan can't get gas even after pipeline completion'

The Express Tribune, March 29, 2014

Rs 7.7bn gas stolen during last year

Daily Times, March 29, 2014

Hashoo Group to invest billions in oil, gas exploration

The Express Tribune, March 29,

to generate 2,160 megawatts of electricity. Marred by deferrals, the project's approval by ECNEC is said to pave way for the World Bank to sanction a \$700 million loan in May this year. Initially, the government had planned to construct Dasu Hydropower Project to generate 4,320MW of electricity. However, after advice by consultants who said that Dasu was not viable without the construction of Diamer Basha dam, the PML-N government decided to divide the main project into two phases. For stage-II, a new summary will be presented to ECNEC but it will require a minimum of 10 years provided the government arranges finances for \$12-13 billion Diamer Basha dam. Subsequently, the ministry of water and power told ECNEC that work on stage-II can be started only after availability of water from Diamer Basha dam. According to the ministry of water and power, the first stage of Dasu project will require five years to complete, whereas Diamer Basha dam will need another five years after completion of the first phase. Stage I of the project also includes acquisition of land, including resettlement, construction of offices, colonies, project access roads and pre-construction activities. Once completed, Dasu project will generate electricity at Rs.2.14 per unit. Project documents reveal, that the cost of land acquisition has been reduced from Rs17 billion to Rs12 billion. However the cost of other components has gone up. The cost of relocation has been increased to Rs13.5 billion from Rs12 billion. The internal roads will be completed at an inflated cost of Rs10.5 billion. The cost of main dam is approved at Rs101 billion while an underground powerhouse will cost Rs60 billion. Similarly, ECNEC has decided to separate transmission lines from the main Dasu dam project and asked the ministry of water and power to table a separate proposal. The cost of transmission lines has been assessed at Rs48 billion. The original proposed cost of stage-I was Rs514 billion including transmission cost. The revised cost of Rs486 billion excluding transmission lines suggest that the stage-I cost has actually increased by another Rs20 billion. ECNEC also constituted a committee to monitor issues relating to land acquisition, ensuring propriety of the land cost.

ISLAMABAD: Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi informed the National Assembly on Friday that the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project has been hurt by international sanctions, which is why Pakistan cannot receive gas from Iran even after the pipeline is complete. The minister stated that Pakistan has completed phase one of the project by finalising the Front End Engineering and Design (FEED), Detailed Route Survey (DRS), Social and Environment Impact Assessment Study (SEIA), and the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). In addition, the concrete markers have been installed along the whole route. Land acquisition has also begun, he added. In phase II, the land acquisition process will be completed and construction of the pipeline will begin once the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contract is finalised and financial close is achieved. Conventional approaches of financial close as well as appointment of the EPC contractor could not be materialised mainly because transactions with Iran are difficult due to the geo-political situation of the region, explained Abbasi. Nevertheless, the government is making all efforts to ensure the timely completion of the project. Furthermore, the minister said that Iran and Pakistan are both contractually obliged to fulfil the Gas Sales Purchase Agreement (GSPA). Under the 'take or pay' obligation of the GSPA, if Pakistan does not take the contractual volumes by January 1, 2015, it will still have to pay the amount for the volume of gas not taken, which will be approximately \$3 million a day.

Importing LNG from Qatar

The National Assembly was also told that LNG will be imported from Qatar at the lowest possible price. The government is currently negotiating the procurement of LNG and the import is likely to commence towards the end of current year, Abbasi informed the house. However, he said, the negotiation of the deal will begin once the modalities for LNG procurement are settled. The price of LNG in the country will be kept 30% below petroleum. Abbas also informed the house that there are potential shale gas reserves in Pakistan and the ministry has recently launched a study with the assistance of USAID for its assessment through which shale gas reserves will be estimated and policy framework will be developed.

ISLAMABAD: The National Assembly was informed on Friday that the total value of the estimated gas stolen between January and December 2013 is Rs 7.708 billion. In a written reply to the National Assembly, Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi said that the gas theft has been carried out in different parts of the country. Through a supplementary question, the minister also said that Pakistan cannot import gas under the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project unless the international sanctions on Iran are lifted completely. "Even if the gas pipeline which is to be laid in Pakistan is completed, Pakistan can still not get gas due to the sanctions," Abbasu said. The minister informed the Lower House of parliament that as per the estimates provided by the consultants the cost of Pakistan's part of the project is \$1.8 billion. He said ideally the project should be implemented with use of indigenous resources as far as possible. The project could not be started due to various factors, including procurement issues, geopolitical/international restrictions and implications. Abbasi said, "Pipeline imports are being pursued for medium term-relief, Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project has currently implementation constraints due to international sanctions. "We are hopeful that Pakistan will be able to achieve a surplus gas situation during the tenure of the present government," the minister claimed. To another query, the minister said there are potential shale gas reserves in Pakistan and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources has recently launched a study with the assistance of USAID for their assessment. Under this study, shale gas reserves will be estimated and framework for shale gas policy will be developed.

ISLAMABAD: The Hashoo Group has made a comeback after a gap of five years as it is expected to pump billions of rupees into the upstream petroleum sector that will give a significant boost to the country's economy. Zaver Petroleum Corporation, an oil and gas exploration firm and a part of the Hashoo Group, signed a long-term Musharika facility worth Rs3.2 billion with Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) on Friday. Musharika is a partnership structure with profit and loss sharing

2014

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implications that is used in Islamic finance instead of interest-bearing loans. The group has also committed to making investment in offshore and shale gas exploration to overcome the energy crisis in the country. During the previous government of Pakistan Peoples Party, Orient Petroleum Limited of the Hashoo Group had backed out of investment in the oil and gas sector by selling some exploration blocks to a foreign firm. However, Group Chairman Sadruddin Hashwani called it a joint venture with the foreign company. After the Musharika agreement, Hashwani said they were the largest investor in the sector after Oil and Gas Development Company (OGDC). The group has drilled 65 wells with a massive investment so far. He said Al Baraka Bank and Zaver Petroleum had a history of relations, which they renewed by agreeing on the Islamic mode of financing for the oil and gas sector. He insisted that the group was making collective efforts to contribute to the economy and invest hundreds of millions of dollars. "We are all partners who will bring prosperity and growth to Pakistan," he said, adding they would drill two wells this year. Zaver Petroleum Chief Executive Officer Anwar Moeen told media that the group would invest in shale gas exploration if the government offered them a good price. There was potential in some of the fields and the group would explore if the government promised good incentives, he said. At present, Zaver Petroleum is producing 18 million cubic feet of gas per day (mmcf), 9,000 barrels of crude oil per day and 49 tons of liquefied petroleum gas.

ISLAMABAD—The three international financial institutions (IFIs)—World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have extended \$ 950 million as soft loan to Pakistan under the head of energy sector reforms and development policy. The loan has been given to Pakistan at the interest rate of just 2 percent for 25 years which is also extendable for five more years. The WB has given to Pakistan \$500 million, ADB \$400 million and JICA \$50 million. "We have signed the documents with the said three donor agencies along with the terms and conditions under which the whole power and oil and gas sector will be made efficient by introducing reforms," a senior official at Ministry of Water and Power told Pakistan Observer. Pakistan has already cleared the huge circular debt of Rs480 billion and will have to take measures to slow down or erase the emergence of new circular debt and for this the government will initiate some concrete measures under the loan agreement. Under the loan terms, the authorities concerned will be bound to outsource the loss making feeders of five electric power distribution companies (PSECO, MEPCO, HESCO and SEPCO). The feeders which are showing over 50 percent losses will be outsourced to private sector. Under the loan Central Power Purchase Agency (CPPA) will be detached from the National Transmission Dispatch Company (NTDC). All the discos will be bound to show on their websites the operational information showing how much electricity the said Disco is getting from Gencos (electric generation companies). They will also be bound to show on the websites the daily payments to Gencos. The distribution companies will also be showing in their respective websites the details about the subsidy the government is extending, with data showing the recovery against the electricity bills in their respective jurisdiction. This whole exercise will expose how much the discos are efficient or inefficient and the consumers will also be able to know about the efficiency level of their discos. Apart from it, the monitoring units will be established both in Ministry of Water and Power (MoWP) and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (MoPNR) and the said units will be assigned to provide the quarterly report to the economic coordination committee (ECC) where in the progress on energy sector reforms will be examined. Under the loan covenants, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources will be bound to display the model petroleum concession agreements and Ogra will come up with notification of three prices to enable producers to start developing new incremental gas production under the petroleum policy.

ISLAMABAD: The World Bank on Thursday approved \$526.5 million in grant and credit financing for the Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade project (CASA-1000) for four countries: Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Afghanistan. Of the total project financing approved by the World Bank's board of directors, Afghanistan will receive \$316.5m in the form of an IDA grant; Pakistan will receive \$120m in IDA credit; Kyrgyz Republic \$45m in IDA grant and credit; and Tajikistan \$45m in grant financing. The total project cost is estimated at \$ 1.17bn, and several other development partners will provide financing for CASA-1000, including the IDB and USAID. CASA-1000 will build more than 1,200km of electricity transmission lines and associated sub-stations to transmit excess summer hydropower energy from existing power generation stations in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic to Pakistan and Afghanistan. The project will finance the engineering design, construction, and commissioning of transmission lines and three new converter stations. The power generation stations that provide the energy to be traded over CASA-1000, including Toktogul in Kyrgyz Republic and Nurek in Tajikistan, are already in place and in Tajikistan currently "spill" or waste the hydropower energy during summer months. This transmission infrastructure project will put in place the commercial and institutional arrangements as well as the infrastructure required for 1,300MW of sustainable electricity trade. In addition to the infrastructure investments, the World Bank group will also provide country-specific community support programmes through a Multi-Donor Trust Fund and the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund. These programmes will help improve livelihoods in communities living along the project corridor and facilitate revenue-sharing. An inter-governmental council has been established to supervise the design and implementation of these programmes. Nearly 400m people in South Asia lack reliable access to electricity. Businesses cite energy shortages as one of the most binding constraints to their operation, expansion, and job creation. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan rely heavily on oil for power generation.

ISLAMABAD: Prime minister Nawaz Sharif on Saturday said that Pakistan sought good ties with Afghanistan and India, regardless of who came to power with elections scheduled for April in the eastern and western neighbours of Pakistan. During a meeting with the Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of World Bank Sri Mulyani Indrawati in Islamabad on Saturday, Nawaz

The Express Tribune, March 28, 2014

OGRA recommends cut in petroleum prices

Pakistan Today, March 28, 2014

Kishanganga project: government likely to seek review of ICJ decision

Business Recorder, March 27, 2014

Pakistan, EU to enhance cooperation in energy

Daily Dawn, March 27, 2014

said that Pakistan believes in good relations with Afghanistan and India. "I believed in this policy in past and I am pursuing it in my present government," he said. World Bank support appreciated. Pointing out that World Bank can play a major role in supporting the efforts of the government to address the energy crisis, Nawaz highlighted on going projects and policies. Highlighting the energy initiatives of the government, the premier said that the Pakistan Energy Park in Gadani includes ten 660 mega watt (MW) coal based power generation plants which aim to add 6,600 MW to the energy grid. Development of Thar coal and its utilisation for power generation is also a priority area. On measures to stabilise the economy of Pakistan, the premier highlighted that they expect the foreign exchange reserves of Pakistan to swell to \$16 billion by end of 2014. Country Director World Bank Rachid Benmessaoud, Minister for Finance Ishaq Dar and Nasir Mahmood Khosa attended the meeting.

ISLAMABAD - The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) has recommended cut in petroleum prices from April 1. According to reports, a summary in this regard has been forwarded to the Petroleum Ministry. OGRA recommended cut of Rs 1.72 per litre in petrol and will be sold at Rs 108.31 per litre. High octane prices will be decreased by Rs 4.64 per litre, kerosene oil Rs 5.61 per litre, high speed diesel Rs 2.90 per litre and light diesel Rs 5.16. The ministry will forward the summary to Finance Ministry which will give the approval after consultation with the prime minister. The recent depreciation of dollar by Rs 7.22 has resulted in the decrease of petroleum prices. The new prices are likely to be announced on March 31st.

Pakistan has reportedly termed the decision of the Hague-based International Court of Justice (ICA) on 330 MW Kishanganga hydroelectric project being built by India in the Held Kashmir as flawed and internal consultation is in progress to seek a review/clarification on some points, well informed sources told Business Recorder. "There are flaws in the decision of ICA and Pakistan is considering challenging the decision," the sources added. Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz), in its party manifesto, had vowed that the issue of "water management" in the context of relations with neighbouring countries and the proper utilisation of river resources by the countries through which these rivers flow, will be accorded the urgency and importance that it deserves. However, there is an impression that issues related to water disputes with neighbouring countries particularly with India are not being taken up with the required enthusiasm. "I have not seen any inter-ministerial meeting convened to evolve a joint policy to deal with water issues with neighbouring countries," a senior official continued. The government's seriousness can be gauged from the fact that the office of Pakistan Indus Water Commissioner lacks relevant expertise on water issues. And the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for taking up such issues bilaterally and at international fora does not appear to be proactively engaged in water issues with neighbouring countries. In addition to Kishanganga hydroelectric project, Pakistan and India have disputes over quite a few small dams which, according to sources, would have a negative impact on Pakistan's inflows from the Indian Held Kashmir and in violation of the World Bank-brokered Indus Water Treaty. Pakistan's dispute with Afghanistan over diversion of the Kabul river remains unresolved; sources allege that this diversion is through criminal connivance with India and further state that Pakistan has taken up the issue of Kabul river with Afghanistan at the highest level; however, no tangible outcome of these interactions has been witnessed. Recent reports suggest that China has also started working on a 130-140 MW hydroelectric projects in Tibet to supply electricity to its troops. This project could have a negative impact on water inflows to Pakistan. Last week, while addressing Water Summit, Minister for Planning, Development and Reform, Ahsan Iqbal expressed serious concern over water issues. "In 1947, the water availability in Pakistan was 5,650 cubic meter per person which kept on decreasing firstly due to the Indus Water Treaty 1960, giving away 33 MAF water of three eastern rivers to India; secondly, a gradual decline in trans-boundary flows into Pakistan which has been alarmingly up to the tune of 10.25 MAF, and thirdly exceptional growth in population of Pakistan, all making per capita water availability in Pakistan to as low as 964 cubic meters per year which makes us a water deficit country and can hamper our well-being and at the same time severely impact future economic development. "Trans-boundary water issues with India and Afghanistan have to be resolved in a win-win mode to ensure regional stability and prosperity," he said. The sources said Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his Indian counterpart, Dr Manmohan Singh at a meeting in New York last year had discussed water issues. The Indian Prime Minister had suggested that both the countries should resolve water disputes bilaterally instead of taking them up at international fora. A couple of months ago, Khawaja Muhamamd Asif, Minister for Water and Power, had announced at a press conference that he would initiate the process towards reviewing the Indus Water Treaty but no concrete steps in this regard have been suggested so far by him or his ministry.

BRUSSELS: Pakistan and the European Union have agreed to deepen cooperation in areas such as energy, climate change and higher education. The understanding was reached during second round of the Pakistan-EU Strategic Dialogue held here on Wednesday. During the talks, the Pakistani side was led by Adviser to the Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs Sartaj Aziz and the EU delegation by High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton.

At the meeting, the two sides agreed to enhance cooperation under their Engagement Plan, which would include "a strengthened dialogue" in areas like energy, climate change and higher education. Both the sides also welcomed the progress made in the EU-Pakistan partnership under the Five-Year Engagement Plan adopted in 2012. Mr Aziz underlined the importance of assistance in sectors such as poverty alleviation, access to drinking water and irrigation of remote and arid areas. The next meeting of the Joint Commission to be held in June would elaborate on these matters. Ms Ashton praised Pakistan for a democratic change in government, through general elections of May 2013. She highlighted the positive role played by an EU election observation mission during the voting exercise. She assured the Pakistani delegation of the EU's continued

Pakistan will have 108 MAF of water in its rivers during Kharif season

Pakistan Observer, March 26, 2014

Why Pakistan needs LNG now

Daily Time, March 26, 2014

support for democratic institutions in Pakistan and rule of law in the country. Mr Aziz lauded the EU for including Pakistan in its GSP+ scheme. Both sides agreed that Pakistan's inclusion in the scheme would serve to promote growth and employment in the country and enable it to bring about sustainable development and good governance. He highlighted what he called the steps taken by the government for the promotion and protection of human rights. The two sides agreed that cooperation should be enhanced for the effective implementation of the UN conventions regarding the GSP+ scheme. The Pakistani delegation also discussed the security situation and the newly formulated National Internal Security Policy. Ms Ashton praised Pakistan's efforts to promote peace and stability and assured the Pakistani side of the EU's continued support and cooperation in this regard. Ms Ashton and Mr Aziz also discussed matters relating to energy, trade and migration and shared their perspectives on regional and global issues, including Afghanistan, India, the Middle East and the situation in Ukraine. The two sides decided that third round of the Pakistan-EU Strategic Dialogue would be held next year in Islamabad.

ISLAMABAD—The country would experience the water deficit of 30 percent on Indus river and 20 percent in Jehlum system during the Kharif season that starts from April 1 and ends at September 30. This has been worked out by Technical Committee of Indus River System Authority (Irsa) that met here on Tuesday, a senior official told Pakistan Observer. The technical committee attended by Directors Regulations of Punjab, Sindh, KPK, chief engineer, hydrology and water management from Wapda worked out the probabilities with regard to water availability according to which country will have 108 million acre feet of water in its rivers in the Kharif season. The working paper will, he said, be presented in the meeting of Advisory Committee of Irsa that is scheduled on March 31. The Advisory committee will finalize the anticipated water availability and the shortages of water the country will face keeping in view the probabilities worked out by technical committee. It has been informed that country would also have the carry over of water of 1.5 million acre feet (1 million acre feet (MAF) of water in Mangla dam and 0.50 million acre feet in Tarbela dam). The system has managed to gather the carry over because of better inflows in rivers and recent rain falls. About the water losses, Technical committee has anticipated that in early Kharif season (April 1-June 10), Indus river will experience 30 percent water losses and in Jehlum system, the water losses will stand at 20 percent. However, in later kharif period (June 11-Sept 30), there will be water shortage of 20 percent in Indus river whereas the water deficit will be at 5 percent in Jehlum river. This time, we will easily be able to fill the dams up to the optimum level meaning by that the water will be stored in Mangla dam by up to maximum level 1242 feet and in Tarbela reservoir by up to 1550 feet. The farmers of the Punjab and Sindh, the official said, will face no huge death of water in sowing Kharif crops including cotton, rice and sugarcane. In the Rabi season, Irsa has anticipated 15 percent water deficit which got reduced to 7 percent and ultimately, this time country have carry over of 1.5 MAF water in its dams.

KARACHI: Pakistan is currently passing through the most difficult phase of its economic history. The country's acute energy crisis is posing a serious predicament for its feeble economy and volatile national security. Our energy requirements are outstripping supply. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import is the fastest short-term solution to Pakistan's crippling economic needs. The IP gas pipeline (\$7.5 billion) will take approximately four years to complete after FID which itself is in doldrums. The project, is estimated to cost \$7.5 billion and its financing is a huge challenge. The hydel expansions (at Tarbela) are expected to cost \$840 million are not expected to be completed before mid to late 2018 complete in 2018 and will then generate 1410 MW. Similarly the nuclear expansion project at Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (Kanupp) II is to be completed in 2019 (\$4.8 billion and 1,100 MW). This means Pakistan has no solution to the ongoing problem at least for the next four years except for LNG import which could come in as early as end of 2014.

International LNG Pricing

It is being said India has struck a deal with Qatar for LNG ranging between \$10 and \$12 per mmbtu. However, Platts McGraw Hill Financial revealed the average price of LNG imported by India in the last five trades was between \$17.30-\$17.50 per mmbtu. Additionally, it was said at the 3rd Asia Energy Security Summit 2013 in Bangkok that India imports LNG from Qatar at \$16.19 per mmbtu (not including the additional terminal price) under deals signed much earlier-when LNG prices were lower. The claim \$9/MMBTU LNG is a possibility for Pakistan at the current time, in a globally competitive LNG market, is invalid. Whilst there are numerous exporting nations around the globe (17 currently), only a handful are within economic shipping distance of Pakistan and of those, only Qatar has LNG left to sell. Oman, Yemen and the UAE are all sold out. The vast majority of global LNG is already sold on long term contracts and there is simply very little volume left to compete for at this point in time; certainly no tranches of 2-3 MTPA. There are future volumes expected from Australia and the USA but these can do little to satisfy Pakistan's immediate need for gas. The US gas is unlikely to be as cheap as indicated given the shipping distance and potential upside in Henry Hub. These exports are not expected to start until at least late 2016 and the volumes from the first four trains at Sabine Pass are already sold. Due to power shortfall, urban centres are witnessing power outages for 10 to 12 hours and rural areas face up to 18 to 20 hours of power outages every day. As the situation stands today, the energy shortfall has reached the height of 9,000 megawatts (MW) almost 50 percent of the national demand. With increase in urbanisation of the population and successive rise of new industries and other corporate energy customers, the energy situation will continue to worsen. Pakistan's demand for gas was expected to double in the next 10 years and current gas production at 4 billion cubic feet a day (BCFD) was less than the required 6 BCFD. At the current rate of growth, by 2020, the demand could touch 13 BCFD. If, this happens then the energy conundrum in the country could well become an energy catastrophe. Towns and rural areas will be in perpetual darkness, and majority of the industrial units will be forced to shut down or remain uncompetitive. Consequently, unemployment will sky rocket, a greater majority of Pakistanis will be below the poverty line, food

Hague summit: Nawaz makes case for civil nuclear energy

The Express Tribune, March 25, 2014

Pakistan, Poland sign MoU in energy and mineral sectors

The Nation, March 25, 2014

inflation will be rampant and social indicators will be well below that of sub-Saharan countries. By this time, Pakistan will only be able to meet 41 percent of its energy requirements and will have an energy import bill of \$52 billion. With no end in sight, the repercussions of Pakistan's ongoing energy crisis are severe and go well beyond threats to the country's economic well-being and stability.

Failing industry, increasing unemployment

Suhail Bin Rashid President Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry said Pakistan was facing an energy crisis with the main reason for short supply of electricity being the gas shortage. He said efforts were being made to add maximum electricity to the national grid within the current year but, until now no practical steps have been taken to meet the shortfall of gas in the beginning of the winter season. Rashid said due to the shortfall, value-added textile units were either shut down or forced to reduce their production. This situation could force textile exporters to lose business, as they would be unable to fulfil Christmas-related demand and create a negative image internationally.

THE HAGUE: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif appealed on Monday for international cooperation and assistance that will give his country access to nuclear technology for a civilian energy programme the lynchpin of its strategy to overcome chronic energy shortages. "Energy deficit is one of the most serious crises facing Pakistan," PM Nawaz told delegates at the third Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague. "As we revive our economy, we look forward to international cooperation and assistance for nuclear energy under IAEA safeguards," he said. Leaders from 53 countries, US, EU, International Atomic Energy Agency and Interpol are attending the nuclear summit. The prime minister also called for Pakistan's inclusion in all international export control regimes, especially the Nuclear Suppliers Group. International treaties and forums, according to him, should supplement national actions to fortify nuclear security. At the same time he reiterated "the highest importance" that his country attached to nuclear security. because it was directly linked to the country's national security. "Pakistan is a responsible nuclear weapons state and pursues a policy of nuclear restraint, as well as credible minimum deterrence," he said. "Our region needs peace and stability for economic development that benefits its people. That is why, I strongly advocate nuclear restraint, balance in conventional forces and ways to resolve conflicts," the prime minister said. The prime minister paid tribute to US President Barack Obama for launching the nuclear security summit process four years ago. Pakistan has been running a safe, secure and safeguarded civil nuclear programme for more than 40 years and the country has the expertise, manpower and infrastructure to produce civil nuclear energy. Eminently qualified. Pakistan's nuclear security is supported by five pillars – a strong command and control system led by the National Command Authority; an integrated intelligence system; a rigorous regulatory regime; a comprehensive export control regime; and active international cooperation. Pakistan's security regime covers physical protection, material control and accounting, border controls and radiological emergencies.

Pakistan is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and worked closely with the IAEA to deal with safety and security of radioactive sources and illicit trafficking of nuclear materials. The prime minister said Pakistan regularly submitted reports to the UN Security Council 1540 Committee on the measures the country has taken to exercise control over transfer of sensitive materials and technologies. "Looking back, we can say with confidence that our decisions and commitments have spurred national action, promoted international cooperation and fostered nuclear security culture," the prime minister said, adding that Pakistan has constructively contributed to this process. He said Pakistan's nuclear materials, facilities and assets were safe and secure and the country's nuclear security regime was anchored in the principle of multi-layered defence for the entire spectrum – insider, outsider or cyber threat. Islamabad has established a centre of excellence that conducts intense specialised courses in nuclear security, physical protection and personnel reliability, he said, adding that Pakistan was ready to share its best practices and training facilities with other interested states in the region and beyond. Dealing with radiological threats. He said his country had also deployed radiation detection mechanisms at several exit and entry points to prevent illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials.

Similarly, he said, all countries should continue to take measures to secure their nuclear facilities and materials and prevent any perceived nuclear terrorist threat. "We all need radioactive sources for hospitals, industry and research; but should be vigilant about radiological threats," he added.

ISLAMABAD - Pakistan on Monday signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Poland in energy and mineral resources sectors. Under the memorandum of understanding (MoU), the Poland and Pakistan will cooperate and encourage investment in energy and mineral sectors fostering development of technological research. Poland will work on the projects related to the power and energy in Pakistan, promoting best standards and practices, according to memorandum of understanding (MoU). Poland will extend its cooperation in energy academics and scientific education fields.

Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Mir Jam Kamal said on the occasion that government was making serious efforts for the implementation of power projects so that energy crises could be resolved in the country. He said that various agreements have been signed with several foreign companies for overcoming load-shedding and their implementation would substantially reduce energy shortage in the country. "Special incentives and facilities are being offered for investment in energy sector" the minister added. The minister said that efforts would be made for production of the equipment of the solar power plant in Pakistan which would result in transfer of Polish technology to the country. The memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed in the presence of secretary for Petroleum and Natural resources, Abid Saeed and Deputy Economy minister of Poland Tomasz Tomzyklewicz. Various projects were discussed during the

Portugal offers help in renewable energy

The Nation, March 25, 2014

meetings held between the officials of the two countries.

ISLAMABAD - Portugal is one of the leading wind energy producers and generating 61.7 per cent electricity through renewable energy sources while Pakistan should focus on enhancing cooperation with Portugal in energy sector to overcome its energy problems. This was said by M/s. Iftikhar Feroz, Honorary Consul of Portugal and Dr. Mario Cabral, an economist of Portugal and expert in international trade, investment and business relationships while addressing the business community at Islamabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry. They visited ICCI to discuss the possibilities for enhancing bilateral trade and economic relations between Pakistan and Portugal. They said both countries have good relations in textiles sector, but they should focus on diversifying their cooperation to achieve mutually beneficial results. He said Portugal is quite strong in high technology and exporting high value technology products. They said Pakistan should also enhance collaboration with Portugal to manufacture and export value added technological products. They said Portugal is a famous tourism destination and Pakistan should benefit from its experience to promote its tourism industry.

In his welcome address, Khalid Chaudhry, Acting President, Islamabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry said that Pakistan and Portugal need to take new initiatives to improve bilateral trade as the current volume of two-way trade is far below their true potential. He said to tap all untapped areas of cooperation, both countries should encourage frequent exchange of trade delegations and facilitate private sectors in making direct contacts. He said Pakistan offers great incentives to foreign investors with profitable returns on investments in different sectors of its economy including energy, infrastructure development and many other areas. The present government is determined to initiate many developmental projects and time is ripe for the investors of Portugal to come to Pakistan in maximum number and explore business and investment opportunities. He said after grant of GSP Plus status to Pakistan by the EU, Portugal should focus on enhancing import of Pakistani textiles, garments and leather products and help Pakistan in getting easy market access to EU markets.

Pakistan to use nuclear technology for energy needs: Prime Minister

Business Recorder, March 12, 2014

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif Tuesday said Pakistan was actively expanding its power production potential by utilising nuclear technology to address country's severe energy crisis. Talking to Director General International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Yukiyo Amano here at the PM House the Prime Minister said Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) was helping the country to meet its power requirements. He said Pakistan with the help of IAEA was making use of nuclear technology in several areas including power production, medicine, agriculture, food preservation and water management for the benefit of its people. Prime Minister said Pakistan has very close co-operation with IAEA since 1957, under the 'Atoms for Peace' initiative and said the country values this cooperation for peaceful uses of nuclear technology. Nawaz said Pakistan was a committed nuclear non-proliferation state and added "all our current nuclear power plants as well as research reactors are under IAEA safeguards and all obligations are being fulfilled adequately." Prime Minister appreciated the positive role played by the Agency in the development of peaceful use of nuclear technology in Pakistan for human resource development in various scientific disciplines and establishment of R&D facilities at different centres in the country. He said PAEC has benefited significantly from IAEA's program on Cancer Therapy and Control in member states. Every year a large number of its scientists and engineers benefit from IAEA sponsored activities and share their knowledge and experience in specific fields while Pakistani experts render valuable services to other IAEA Member States. He said the government of Pakistan values its relationship with IAEA and said this co-operation shall be strengthened in the time ahead. DG IAEA appreciated Pakistan's commitment to use of nuclear energy for benefit of its people and extended his support for the cause.

Cost of energy most important concern for Pakistanis: survey

Pakistan Today, March 6, 2014

ISLAMABAD: In a survey commissioned by Shell Pakistan, 9 out of 10 Pakistanis surveyed ranked the cost of energy as the most important issue for them while 8 out of 10 consider having access to adequate energy supplies in the future is critical. The complete survey results were officially launched for the first time to a group of Pakistani energy and business journalists at a press briefing in Islamabad with Wim Thomas, the Chief Energy Advisor for Royal Dutch Shell and Omar Sheikh, Managing Director of Shell Pakistan.

"Energy is Pakistan's primary issue today, and at Shell it was important for us to understand what the average Pakistani thinks about our current energy challenge and future energy solutions – this is why we were so keen to commission this research," said Omar Sheikh. A total of 2020 Pakistanis were surveyed across six major cities in Pakistan and five regional rural areas to assess their views on Pakistan's energy future and what their priorities are when it comes to energy. The survey was designed and conducted by Ipsos between September and October 2013. Another highlight from the survey was that in the context of an energy constrained world, 9 of 10 Pakistanis ranked higher unemployment and higher energy prices as two factors that would have the largest impact on Pakistan, followed closely by energy and food shortages. At the same event, Wim Thomas also presented a recent research publication from Shell, the New Lens Scenarios. Shell has been developing scenarios to explore the future and deepen its strategic thinking for 40 years, in an effort to help people and policy makers anticipate the future to make better decisions. The Scenarios go beyond traditional energy outlooks by covering a broader set of drivers and trends in economics, geopolitics, social change, and environmental stresses on water and climate, and look further ahead than comparable analyses – mainly to 2060 for the energy system but also out to 2100 for climate implications and renewable energy developments. Shell Pakistan Limited is the largest international oil marketing company in Pakistan, with a network of over 780 fuel stations across the country. It has a 15% share in the white oils market in Pakistan, and remains at the helm of industry-wide efforts to advocate for world-class technical standards for the oil marketing sector in Pakistan and to assist the Government in deregulating the sector. Shell released new scenarios that explore two possible ways the 21st century could unfold, with

Pakistan makes strong push for energy access

Pakistan Today, March 5, 2014

Byco commissions Pakistan's largest refinery

Oil & Gas Journal, March 5, 2014

ANC Dubai, Pakistan sign MoU for power generation plant

The Frontier Post, March 5, 2014

Trans Asia Refinery to produce 410m tons of petroleum products every year

Pakistan Observer, March 4, 2014

dramatically different implications for society and the world's energy system. One scenario sees cleaner-burning natural gas becoming the most important energy source globally by the 2030s and early action to limit carbon dioxide emissions. The other sees solar becoming the top source by about 2070, but with slower action to address the threat of climate change.

Pakistan has called upon the international community to establish a new international goal on providing universal access to energy for all. Addressing a meeting convened by Pakistan Permanent Mission to the UN here, Ambassador Masood Khan said that there is near consensus on establishing a three-pronged international goal aimed at providing international support in promoting access to modern energy services, enhancing efficiency and doubling the share of renewable energy sources in the global energy mix. Around forty senior diplomats, from developed and developing countries including Brazil, India, China, Norway, Denmark, South Africa, Japan, South Korea, Switzerland, France and office of the UN Secretary General attended the meeting.

Pakistan, Denmark and Norway have been leading an effort at the United Nations to push for establishing an international framework as part of the post-2015 Development Agenda and associated goals on access to energy for all. Ambassador Masood Khan, while appreciating the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon for his initiative on Sustainable Energy for All, called upon international community to ensure establishing a robust global partnership for cooperation and development to succeed in this important objective. Ambassador Khan also termed the lack of energy for poor in South Asia as one of the foremost challenges facing humanity. He said that out of 1.6 billion people living in South Asia today, nearly 800 million people lack access to electricity.

The UN Secretary General's Advisor on Energy, Ms. Elizabeth Thompson underlined that need for ensuring that an international framework should not work in silos but rather forge key linkages with other sectors such as health, water, food and women empowerment.

HOUSTON - Byco Oil Petroleum Ltd. (BOPL), a subsidiary of Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd., has commissioned its long-awaited 120,000-b/d refinery in Baluchistan Province, Pakistan (OGJ Online, Mar. 18, 2010). The refinery, now Pakistan's largest, began operations in mid-February and currently is operating at its initial capacity of 50,000 b/d, according to a recent company release. With start-up of the first phase now completed, the company is preparing for the next stage of the commissioning, which will increase the plant's processing capacity to 90,000 b/d and onwards to 120,000 b/d, said Derek Lawler, BOPL chief executive. The refinery already has started to produce on-specification products, including gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, LPG, and naphtha. Within the next 12 months, the refinery will be able to produce Euro 2-standard gasoline as well as high-speed diesels meeting international standards, Lawler added. No timetable was disclosed for when the refinery would reach its full 120,000-b/d processing capacity.

ISLAMABAD: A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between the PPIB (Ministry of Water and Power) and the Arab National Construction (ANC) Holding LLC Dubai for construction of two 660 megawatt (1320 MW) coal based power generation plants at Pakistan Power Park in Gaddani.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif termed the Coal-Based Power Project MoU between ANC Dubai and Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB), Pakistan another milestone in the path towards energy self-reliance. Appreciating the power sector investment by the company in Pakistan, the Prime Minister said it would help the country overcome the energy shortages. "Today we have achieved another milestone in our urge towards energy self-reliance," he said after the signing ceremony. The company will also construct a jetty along with the construction of the power projects. The project will bring in approximately \$ 2.5 billion investment in Pakistan and will be completed in three years. The MoU was signed by Faris Tayeb Abdul Rahim Al-Baker, Vice Chairman and CEO of ANC, and N. A. Zuberi, MD PPIB. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and ANC Chairman Tayeb Abdul Rahim Ahmed Al-Baker witnessed the signing ceremony.

KARACHI —Trans Asia Refinery, poised to be come the largest oil producing factory of Pakistan will produce four million tons of petroleum products every year – all in high demand in Pakistan. Its output will include 80,000 tons of LPG, 455,000 tons of Naphtha, 410,000 tons of Motor Gasoline, 422,000 tons of Jet Fuel and 1,000,000 tons of Gas Oil – of which 630,000 tons will be treated Diesel. It will also produce 1,050,000 tons of Fuel Oil and 200,000 tons of Bitumen. More than one hundred million rupees have been spent on the refinery since last year when TRL signaled to end the project delays with an announcement that investors had decided "to push the project forward in the interests of all parties and the people of Pakistan". Installation and start-up of the Pakistan refinery project has come a step closer with the issue of tenders for engineering and construction by the operators, Trans Asia Refinery (TRL) Ltd – and the successful completion of a health check on all critical equipment. At least four international firms of consultants from Pakistan, India, the U.K and U.S were hired by TRL to study the engineering of different sections of the refinery, develop 'basis of design' plans and, ultimately, prepare Invitation to Bid proposals for various parts of the development. Trans Asia Refinery floated the revised tenders on February 1st 2014, reflecting certain upgrades required to meet the new products specification – and the project has stimulated interest from around the globe. A number of companies are currently preparing their proposals for engineering, procurement and construction contracts. The announcement of "total commitment" to the Refinery gave the project fresh impetus and began a flurry of activity, starting with an essential check of major critical equipment such as reactors, pressure vessels, columns, towers, heat exchangers and coolers – all now given a 'clean bill of health'. A spokesman for TRL said "All major critical equipment was inspected thoroughly by a world-class third party inspection company and found to be in good condition, as we were confident it would be. This is another significant step forward and, as far as we are concerned, it is now full steam ahead". The Trans Asia Refinery is a direct investment of Al Ghurair Investment LLC, a UAE-based family

Up to 400mmcf gas production likely by year-end

Business Recorder, March 4, 2014

conglomerate and one of the most diverse industrial groups in the Middle East. TRL's CEO, Sultan Al Ghurair, said: "We promised last year that we were fully committed to this project and I think the progress we have made since then has borne that out". "We have a thriving, long-term relationship with the Government and people of Pakistan and are delighted to be able to contribute to the economy of the country and the future prosperity of its people". The TRL refinery will create at least 350 direct jobs and several thousand indirect jobs for Pakistani workers. Government officials have welcomed the project which will reduce dependence on petroleum imports and also the burden of additional foreign currency expenses. It will also boost technology development in Pakistan.

Local gas production is likely to go up by up to 400mmcf by the end of December 2014, which would enable the government to reduce gas load-shedding for industry and CNG outlets, Petroleum Ministry officials claimed. Talking to Business Recorder an official of the Petroleum Ministry said that gas/oil has already been discovered at a number of blocks and now the gas companies are working to connect these oil/gas fields with the gas distribution system. He added that besides increase in the local gas production, the government is committed to bringing 200 Million Cubic Feet per Day of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and this combined addition of up to 600mmcf of gas will significantly reduce gas shortage. "During the past one year exploration and production companies, working in the upstream oil/gas sector, drilled 73 oil/gas wells and 17 discoveries have been made so far. We already have added 230 mmcf of gas and over 9,500 barrels of crude oil to the system since coming into power," the official maintained. The additional gas will be added to the system from the following gas fields: up to 120 mmcf additional gas would be added to the system from Makhori Gas Field and up to 25 mmcf from Zarghum Gas field by March 25, 2014. Oil and Gas Development Company (OGDCL) is also to add 230-150 mmcf of gas to the system in June 2014 from Och and Kunar Pasaki gas fields, while Pakistan Petroleum Limited, MOL Pakistan and OMV are also set to add up to 100 mmcf gas to the system. As per officials, the additional gas will be added to the system from the following reservoirs: (i) up to 100 mmcf additional gas is expected from Latif Gas Field, (ii) 18 mmcf Mehar Gas Field, (iii) 25 mmcf Zarghoon Gas Field, (iv) 150 mmcf OGDCL, and (v) 120 mmcf MOL from Tal Block.

Besides addition in local gas production, crude oil production is also likely to soar from current level of 84,000 barrels per day to 100,000 barrels per day by the end of 2014. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) production is also likely to increase from current level of 1,400 tons per day to 2,100 tons per day by the end of 2014. They said, "On one hand we are increasing our local gas/oil production, but on the other local oil and gas production is depleting by 10 percent per annum. In the coming months we are going to focus on the utilisation of standard gas, wherein the country would have about 300 to 450 mmcf additional gas." As per officials, the concerned authorities must check the increasing ratio of Unaccounted for Gas (UfG) losses in the gas distribution companies, which at present stand at 11 percent or 470 mmcf of the total gas production of 4.3 Billion Cubic Feet per Day (BCFD). On UfG losses, a Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority official said both the gas utilities - Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) and Sui Southern Gas Company Limited are trying their best to reduce line losses and so far a significant decrease has been witnessed in this regard. At present, the 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. After the addition of new LPG to the system, local production would mount to 700,000 tons per year. "Up to 80,000 tons of LPG is imported, while another 25,000 tons are smuggled into the country from Turkmenistan and Iran," sources said.

One day a week: Gas supply to industry, CNG sectors

The Express Tribune, March 4, 2014

LAHORE: Sui Northern Gas Pipe Lines Limited (SNGPL) Managing Director Arif Hamid said on Monday that gas supply to the industry and CNG sector will be restored for one day a week. While he did not finalise the day, he said the restoration will start in the first week of the current month as he addressed the media at the SNGPL headquarters. The current shortfall is 1,250 mmcf, but the company will restore gas supply to both sectors to meet the need. Import of LNG schedules in November this year will help improve the shortfall situation during the next winter season, Hamid said. The SNGPL official added that the finance committee of the company's board of directors has conceptually approved projects, comprising of laying 1,294-kilometer high pressure transmission pipelines for the upcoming LNG, Iran gas and anticipated indigenous gas supplies in SNGPL pipeline network.

Huge FDI potential exists in energy sector: Dar

The Nation, March 4, 2014

ISLAMABAD - Finance Minister Senator Mohammad Ishaq Dar on Monday said that there is huge potential of foreign investment exists in Pakistan particularly in energy and infrastructure sectors. He said this while talking to Pakistan's Ambassador designate to Qatar, Shehzad Ahmad who called on him. Finance Minister said that we have introduced a very robust economic revival programme which includes public private partnership on the basis of Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model. The Finance Minister said that the new initiatives will be instrumental for economic rebuilding. Important initiatives include deregulation, undertaking structural reforms to improve management of public finances and making Pakistan an attractive investment destination. He said that Qatar has expertise in energy sector and the Ambassador should encourage the potential investors from Qatar on opportunities available in the country. The Finance Minister emphasised that it is now for the Pakistani missions abroad to draw attention of the investors to Pakistan where huge potential is available for foreign investment. The Ambassador designate briefed the Minister on his plans to represent Pakistan effectively in Qatar. The Ambassador designate assured the Finance Minister that he will work hard to enhance existing cooperation between the two countries. He also thanked the Finance Minister for his Ministry's commitment and support to provide assistance in attracting foreign investment in the country.

Meanwhile, special envoy to PM for Overseas Investment, Ambassador Javed Malik called on the Finance Minister Senator Mohammad Ishaq Dar. Ambassador Javed Malik informed the Finance

Azerbaijan to invest in Pakistan's energy sector

Trend, March 3, 2014

Govt sets up infrastructure to add 2,000 MW more electricity in system

Associated Press Pakistan, March 2, 2014

Minister that the international investors group led by him had very useful meetings with the government officials during his visit. He said that the group has decided to set up an office in Islamabad for coordination between the investors and the Board of Investment. He informed that the investment group has promised to deliver and translate into action their plans to build on partnership with Pakistan. The Ambassador hoped that there will be one window facility for overseas investors in order to attract them for investment in energy and infrastructure development sectors. He also informed the Minister that the Pakistani Diaspora is eager to invest in their homeland. The Finance Minister appreciated his efforts and assured him of his support and assistance in attracting overseas Pakistanis and international investors to invest in the country where huge potential is available in telecom, energy and infrastructure development. He said that the remittances from overseas Pakistanis have grown by 10pc in the last seven months which is a positive sign for their confidence in economic policies. He said that the energy sector and hydro carbon exploration are the priority areas as the country needs to meet its energy requirements. He said that the international investors will be facilitated on the fast track to do businesses in the country. He added that it will be win-win for both Pakistan which needs FDI and the international investors who are looking for reasonable returns to their investments.

BAKU, AZERBAIJAN - Azerbaijan is to invest in Pakistan's energy sector, Azerbaijani Ambassador to Pakistan, Dashgin Shikarov said in an interview with Pakistani 'The Frontier Post' newspaper. He said during the interview that Pakistan and Azerbaijan need to focus on bilateral cooperation in the trade, commercial and economic sectors. The ambassador also said both countries are going to hold the sixth joint ministerial meeting shortly to promote bilateral relations. Shikarov stressed that Azerbaijan can help Pakistan in overcoming its energy crisis as it is self-sufficient in crude oil and gas. Between January and October, 2013, trade turnover between Azerbaijan and Pakistan stood at \$976,340, according to the Azerbaijani State Customs Committee (SCC). A major part of trade turnover namely \$948,080, accounted for imports of Pakistani products in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijani goods worth \$28,260 were exported to Pakistan throughout the reporting period.

ISLAMABAD, Despite challenges, the government has embarked upon an ambitious plan of coping with energy crisis at both short- term and long-term basis and has been engaged in setting up infrastructure to add at least 2,000 MW of electricity in the system as early as by the end of 2014. Owing to various measures the government has already adopted, the load-shedding would be reduced to as low as 6 hour during this summer, according to the sources in the ministry. "The government has devised short, medium and long term strategies to overcome the energy crisis", the sources said. In tandem with other pressing challenges like terrorism and law and order situation, Energy has become one of the top priorities of the government, which has taken now several measures to mitigate crisis and facilitate the masses, the sources added.

Among the infrastructure developments, the Tarbela 4th and Tarbela 5th hydropower projects would add 1410 MW and 1320 MW respectively electricity to the current existing capacity of Tarbela hydropower units. With the addition of 2,730 MW, the total capacity of Tarbela hydropower project would surge to 6,208 MW. The 4th extension hydropower project would be completed in a short span of three and half years with an estimated cost of \$ 928 million. World Bank (WB) was providing \$ 840 million for the project. Government is also negotiating with World Bank (WB) to provide funding for the 5th Tarbela Extension power project. The 4th Extension Hydropower Project would contribute 4 billionunits of low-cost hydel electricity annually to the national grid. The monetary benefit to accrue from the project has been estimated to be Rs.30 billion per annum and it would pay back its entire cost of construction in three years. The project was part of the government's least cost energy generation plan. On the directive of the Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif, the ministry of water and power was making earnest efforts to increase the hydel share in energy mix, which would not only reduce power tariff but also provide relief to the common man. Under the medium term plan, the government would add more than 13,000 MW of electricity in next five to seven years. These projects include, 106 MW Golen Gol, 969 MW Neelum Jhelum, 1410 MW Tarbela 4th Extension, 1320 MW Tarbela 5th Extension, 122 MW Keyal Khwar, 83 MW Kurram Tangi, 2160 MW Dasu Phase-1, 496 MW Lower Spat Gah, 665 MW Lower Palas Valley, 740 MW Mohmand (Munda) dam, 2800 MW Pattan and 2800 MW Thakot Hydropower project. While, under long-term plan, projects of 14,970 MW would be completed which would need 7-10 years for commissioning. The government has already released Rs 17 billion for land acquisition of Diamer-Basha dam and around 70-80 per cent land has been acquired for the this mega project. The 969 MW Neelum Jhelum Hydropower project would start generation in 2015-16 while 106 MW Golen Gol Hydropower Project would also add electricity to the national grid system in 2015. The government was not only arranging funds from its resources but also reaching out to the friendly countries and International Financial Institutions for availability of funds to complete these project. The government was also exploring other sources such as coal, nuclear, wind and solar to meet the country's needs. The 425 MW Nandipur power project would be fully operationalized this year and its first unit would start functioning in April. The 600-700 MW Guddu Power Plant which was closed due to non-availability of gas would also be made functional by March. Other than hydel, the government is also exploring other sources such as coal, nuclear, wind and solar to meet the country's energy needs. 6600 MW Pakistan Power Park at Gaddani (Balochistan) and 2200 MW Karachi Coastal Power Plant are mentionable in this regard.

Similarly, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) has been tasked by the government to install 8,800MW nuclear power capacity by the year 2030, said Chairman PAEC Dr Ansar Parvez. "We are planning not only to accomplish the task but go on to install more than 42,000 MW nuclear power capacity under Nuclear Vision 2050 approved by the National Command Authority", he said. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif recently performed ground breaking of Coastal Power project ,two units, 1100 MW each, on Nov 26,2013.

ENERGY & POWER REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS NEWS

K-Electric does not 'legalise' Kunda connections at all; Company has been battling 'Kunda' culture for years without much help – Spokesman KE

*K-Electric
March 26, 2014*

KARACHI : K-Electric (KE) in its latest press statement has rejected claims in which it was said that that KE legalizes the illegal hook or 'Kunda' connections. KE has categorically denied such false claims and has said that Hook (Kunda) Connection is a fait accompli for KE where Illegal users draw electricity from KE's LT distribution system directly through hook without applying formally for metered connections.

The press statement explained that these illegal connections mushroom into K-Electric's system without any authorization made by KE. The company has been spreading awareness amongst the masses to eradicate this culture of illegal use of electricity and in fact has been motivating such illegal users to apply for proper metered connections.

The menace of Hook or 'Kunda' connections in the city is mainly concentrated in areas with the worst law and order situations. There are organized & influential groups behind promoting the kunda culture in such areas that keep on sabotaging KE's efforts to eradicate this culture. The statement also stated that KE's personnel are physically manhandled, abused and are given threats of personal harm whenever there is a drive against these illegal Kunda connections and whenever they are pulled down. Despite such Law & order situation of the city and near absence of Law Enforcement Agencies' support, KE is still determined to eradicate this menace from Karachi and hold such anti-kunda drives almost on a daily basis.

Another growing challenge for the power utility has been the mere fact that the Provincial and the Federal Authorities are not curbing the ever increasing growth of 'Katchi Abadis'. KE would like to mention and clarify that the power utility is in the business of generating and distributing electricity across the city and not restrain the growth of such 'Katchi Abadis'. This is the job of the Provincial Government especially to keep this growth in check and to provide all basic necessities to such people as losses and theft of electricity are at their highest level in such areas and without the support of law-enforcing agencies, it becomes a mammoth task for KE to disconnect power or remove illegal hooks from such localities.

Despite challenges, to control line losses, KE regularly conducts Kunda removal drives in which such illegal connections are removed in huge quantities, but because of the political backing and easy access to KE's LT system, the miscreants immediately get reconnected within a few hours.

K-Electric is also working on converting bare conductors in its LT distribution system into aerial bundled cables to prevent illegal use of electricity. This will also help motivating the habitual hook users to turn up and apply for legal metered connections with KE.

The same was explained in detail to NEPRA in previous discussions and hearing called by NEPRA. Based on the explanation, KE has been asked to submit the progress report by NEPRA which will be submitted in due course.

K-Electric to set-up Pakistan's first ever 660 MW Green Field Coal Fired Plant with Harbin Electric

*K-Electric
March 13, 2014*

KARACHI : K-Electric (KE), formerly KESC in its press statement was pleased to announce that the company is on its way to facilitate setting up a 660 MW Green Field Coal-Fired Power Plant, which will be an achievement in itself as it is going to be the first in the history of Pakistan on the basis of Built-Operate-Transfer. The press statement added that KE and Harbin Electric International (HEI) of China signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Harbin, China.

This MoU is for the co-development of the 660 MW green field coal fired power plant. This project will be developed, constructed and operated on a BOT (Built Operate and Transfer) basis which will be the first project ever conceived in the country by any private utility company.

The coal-fired power plant will enhance KE's generation capability by 660 MW in a short span of time. KE and HEI will also jointly work towards the financial close of this project.

This nexus between KE and HEI will not only open doors for new foreign investment in Pakistan but will actually pioneer KE in delivering the Green Field Coal Fired Plant. This plant will be operated and maintained by the Chinese company (HEI) for a limited time, and will be then transferred to K-Electric (KE).

K-Electric unearths 2 major power theft cases in West Wharf; notices for recovery of over Rs 9.0 Million issued

*K-Electric
March 10, 2014*

KARACHI : According to a press statement released, K-Electric teams raided West Wharf on Friday and unearthed two major cases of electricity theft which were being carried out through direct illegal connections, and has issued recovery notices to the culprits accumulating to more than Rs 9.0 Million.

At Data Steel Pipe Industry in West Wharf, total detected stolen load was found to be 68 kW of electricity worth more than Rs 7.0 Million while at the offices of Speedway in the same area, around 17 kW power load worth Rs 2.3 Million had been stolen. At both places, the thieves had jointed 35 mm cable through service cables before energy meters for the purpose of power theft. As per KE's calculations, due to this theft, KE was incurring monthly losses in the range of Rs 2.0 to Rs 2.5 Million.

K-Electric has exhorted the law-abiding citizens to support KE in its ongoing anti-theft drive by pointing out such theft in their neighborhood. KE has also warned the electricity thieves to refrain from this anti-social and criminal act which has been the main reason behind load shedding and the huge financial losses to the power utility.

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS

Pakistan needs to develop shale oil, gas: SDPI

www.sdpi.org

March 19, 2014

Pakistan needs to go for development of shale oil and gas, which is sufficient to fulfill the gas and oil demand for almost next 50 years, according to a study on Tuesday.

The study titled "Shale oil and gas launched by the Energy Unit of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), revealed that by achieving this self-sufficiency through the development of these resources, the country will be able to save \$15 billion, thus, eliminates trade deficit. "One advantage that indigenous Shale gas may have for Pakistan is that even at prices around \$10-12 per mmbtu in the initial phases, the shale gas will have great economic benefits for Pakistan, especially in terms of job creation," said Engr Arshad H Abbasi, the lead author of the report.

The report also showed that the shale gas exploration and production have the potential to transform Pakistan's economy. Not only is shale gas abundant in Pakistan but it is also cheap and environment-friendly. Therefore, shale gas definitely offers an opportunity, which if exploited effectively, can help revolutionise the energy mix existing within the country, it revealed.

The effects of shale gas can be far-reaching, and, therefore, it needs to be given adequate importance at the highest Level. SDPI has recommended to the government to convene a meeting of a special task force on shale gas and oil development.

The report informs that the development of shale oil and gas is more labour intensive as compared to conventional resources, especially the drilling phase, which can accommodate both skilled and semiskilled labour. It is estimated that around 75,000 jobs will be generated during the exploration of shale oil and gas and would offer sustainable livelihoods in least developed areas.

Moreover, after successful shale gas reservoir deliverability test, a new venue of investment will be opened for investors and generate massive economic activity across the country, it showed, adding that the shale gas exploration and production may have the ability to transform Pakistan's economy and revolutionise the existing energy mix within the country.

The newly-launched report looked at the importance of developing shale oil and gas for Pakistan as a step towards reducing energy deficiency in the country. It also dilates upon the potential of gaining an economic edge that the exploration of shale gas would entail for Pakistan in South Asia. This is followed by an investigation into the state of the shale gas reserves of the country and the difficulties associated with the exploration process along with an environmental impact assessment.

Moreover, the report discusses the generation of economic activity through shale gas exploration and the benefits that can be accrued to thousands of Pakistanis who are in need of sources of sustainable livelihoods. This study for documents, for the first time, the history of development of natural gas industry in Pakistan, looking at the root causes of the gigantic energy crisis; followed by comprehensive analysis of the trends and dynamics of the natural gas market. The advent of shale gas in North America has not only revolutionised the global natural gas market but has also transformed the global energy landscape. Inspired by the economic impact and growth driven by shale gas in the US, other countries outside North America are now actively pursuing the development of unconventional resources to decrease their dependence on oil imports.

The report highlights that not only US but Canada, China and Poland have been successful in producing natural gas through these plays, while countries such as Argentina, India and Mexico are still striving to develop these resources, yet they face challenges in doing so.

The report also looks at the unique nature of shale gas plays, and the unique challenges in case of each country, calling attention to an understanding of reservoir chemistry and geology through data gathering and data modelling.

However, this framework towards a national energy doctrine based on indigenous resources could not have been completed without the immense support and constructive remarks from experts, intellectuals and professionals, stretching from the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa to the shores of Sindh, and even abroad.

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR ENERGY PROFILE

Azad Jammu and Kashmir commonly known as Azad Kashmir (an abbreviated as AJK) is a self governing territory established out of princely state of Kashmir in 1947 after the partition of Sub-Continent. The territory is spread across an area of 13,297 square kilometers and has an estimated population of four million. Muzaffarabad is the capital of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir is composed of mountainous regions with very fertile valleys stretching from north to south. Most of this area receive a lot of rain fall, therefore, 92% of the cultivable area is rain irrigated. The terrain elevation varies between 360 meters to 6325 meters from sea level. There are three main rivers that flow through the region, including Jehlum, Neelum, and Poonch and these rivers provide a lot of resource potential in terms of irrigation and hydro power generation.

The major sources of energy to cater the energy requirements of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir include electricity, fodder and fuel-wood, biomass, and cylinder gas. Some southern parts including city of Mirpur has access to piped natural gas supplied by Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited. The energy requirement of transport sector is mainly met by petrol and diesel, where CNG share is very small and is limited to the population in the southern most parts of AJK which are adjacent to Punjab province.

The hilly topography with three main rivers and many streams flowing through out the year make Azad Jammu and Kashmir as a major hydro power generation hub in the region. In order to tap this abundant natural resource Government of established Hydro Electric Board (HEB) in 1989 to plan and to undertake development of identified hydro potential. HEB is looking into materializing this potential through both public and private sector investment and participation. According to HEB, so far 86 different sites have been identified with a combined potential of generating **8701.07 MW** of electricity. A total of 13 sites are already operational and providing electricity to AJK and Pakistan National Grid¹. These operational sites have a total installed capacity of 1045.67 MW including Mangla Power Station of 1000 MW under WAPDA.

Electricity Department of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJKED) is responsible for assisting the state in implementation of overall government policies related to power/electricity including management and distribution of electricity in AJK. It purchases electricity in bulk from Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) and Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) from 132 and 33 KV Grid stations which are operated and managed by IESCO and PESCO. AJKED is also responsible for construction and maintenance of 11 /0.4 KV distributions networks in AJK.

AJKED is servicing close to 0.5 million customers with a peak demand of 400 MW. The installed and operational generation capacity located within AJK at present stands at 1045.67 MW. Transmission of electricity from power plants and Pakistan National Grid is realized through thirteen (13) 132/11 KV and eight (8) 33/11 KV grid stations with a total transformation capacity of 490.3 MVA. The distribution of this resource is done through 8533 Km of HT (11 KV), 14907 Km of LT (0.4 KV) and 8959 distribution transformers. The electricity consumers in AJK are predominantly domestic making 87.77 % of the total, followed by Commercial as 11.62 %, Industrial with a share of 0.43 %, and 0.18 % as other consumers.

In most of the AJK, except Mirpur City and its surroundings, 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. Natural Gas supply was started in 2002-2003 by Sui Northern Gas Pipeline limited by extending its transmission and distribution network to Mirpur City. At present only parts of the city has access to natural gas and most of the new housing schemes do not have connectivity to the distribution network. Around 88% of the population is rural based and mainly they rely on fodder, fire-wood, and biomass for cooking and heating purposes. An average household in AJK burns around 250-300 mounds of fodder and fire-wood on annual basis². The LPG/LNG is supplied from Punjab and KP to the area.

The fuel requirement of transport sector is being met by corporate/ private owned Petrol filling stations. As per the available data, there are 98 Petrol/Diesel Stations in AJK, where PSO appears to be major player by having 34 filling stations grabbing 34.69% of the Petrol/Diesel supply to the area. The rest of the supply chain is shared between Shell (13), Admore (10), Askar (6), Total-Parco (4), Chevron (13), Overseas (2), Byco (3) and Hascol (1).

References:

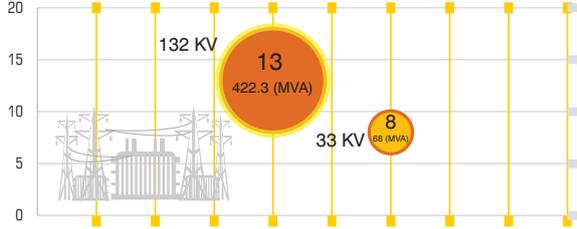
All References are provided in the data sheet and as footnotes

¹ <http://www.ajkheb.org/IdentifiedSites>

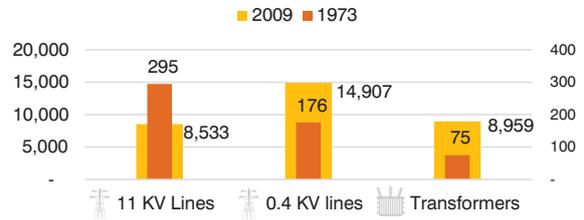
² <http://pakjas.com.pk/papers%5C545.pdf>

AJK Energy Infographs

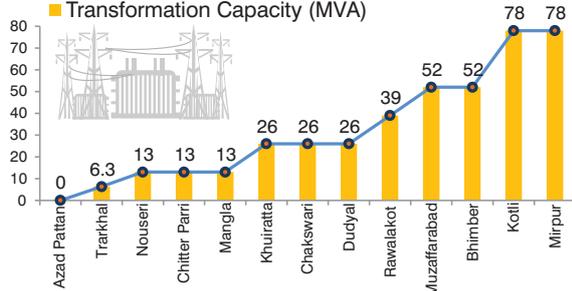
Grid Stations With Their Installed Capacity



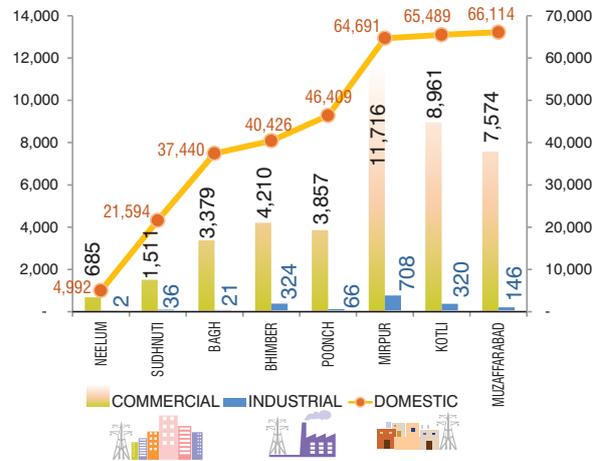
HT & LT Distribution Network in 1973 and 2009



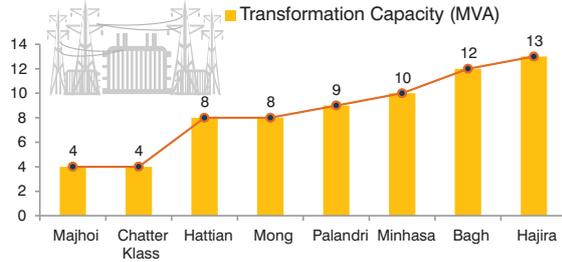
List of Grid Stations (132/11 KV)



Electricity Connections by District

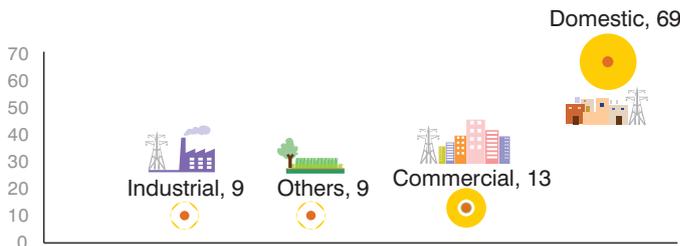


List of Grid Stations (33/11 KV)

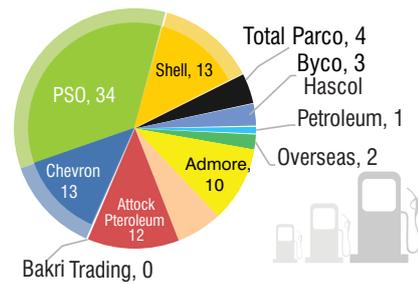


Petroleum and CNG

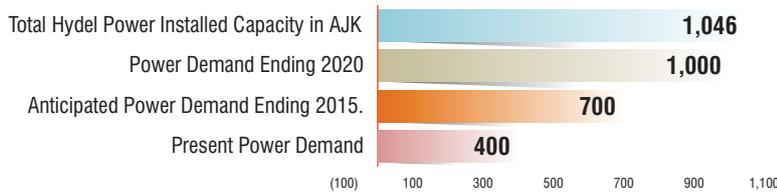
Consumption Pattern of Electricity in AJK (%)



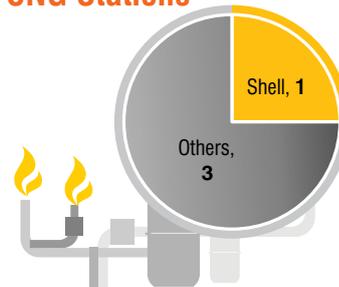
Petrol Stations



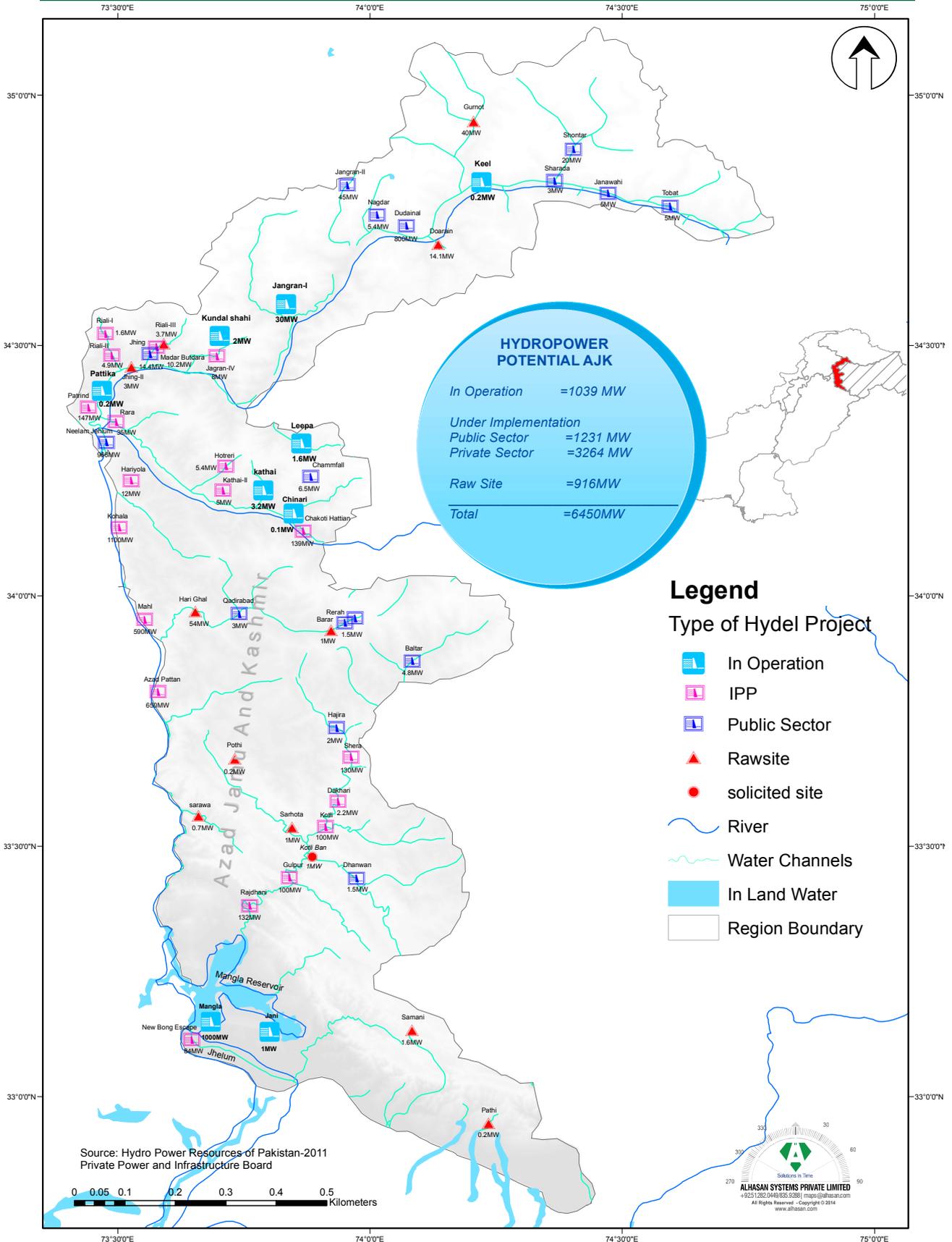
Installed Capacity and Demand in MW



CNG Stations



**HYDEL POWER PROJECT STATUS
(Azad Jammu And Kashmir Pakistan)**



Shale on the energy shore?

By Shahab Jafry

Pakistan Today March 29, 2014

Do we finally have an answer to the energy problem?

Developing Pakistan's shale oil and gas reserves can not only overturn our chronic energy shortage, but also help address poverty, employment, and trade deficit concerns. And it helps that our reserves are currently the eight largest in the world. A report recently prepared by the Islamabad based Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), and forwarded to the prime minister, estimates savings of approximately \$15b, enough to eliminate the trade deficit altogether.

Potential for a shale oil and gas revolution has occupied industry analysts and Wall Street pundits alike for a number of years, and is not without controversy. Its extraction is a complicated process, and so long as proper technology was not developed it was widely portrayed as an ambitious project mainly supported by anti-oil lobby groups, and dismissed as more noise than material.

Game changer

Investment banks and hedge funds from New York to the City of London, so dependent on Big Oil money, also downplayed the shale phenomenon, preferring to keep the oil world restricted to traditional demand-supply matrices, and spot and futures trading across their counters.

But the US House had started growing wary of "addiction to Middle East oil" since the Bush days, when the partnership with the Gulf's petro princes was apparently at its most mutually beneficial. And the Obama administration was eager for a more autonomous energy mix for more profound reasons, which included a visible desire to break off from the regressive oil influence of Gulf monarchies. With the war on terror and Arab Spring also coming into play, and presenting policy cleavages with the Saudis regarding controlling and funding al Qaeda like proxies across conflict zones, shale played a central role in formulating new US foreign and energy policy.

Shale extraction involves a process called hydraulic fracturing, commonly referred to as fracking. But bringing the oil and gas to the surface sets off certain gases into the atmosphere, which triggered a wave of concern and protests among more environmentally sensitive governments of Western Europe, leading to a temporary freeze across much of the continent.

Shale extraction involves a process called hydraulic fracturing, commonly referred to as fracking. But bringing the oil and gas to the surface sets off certain gases into the atmosphere, which triggered a wave of concern and protests among more environmentally sensitive governments of Western Europe, leading to a temporary freeze across much of the continent. The Americans, however, leveraged the shale revolution for bigger policy objectives, where it proved a game changer.

For the first time in its history, America is set to become a net energy exporter, largely because of the shale opportunity. And while not quite in an instant, but rather quickly, it is rid of its long standing dependence on foreign oil. This has enabled very fast, and bold, policy changes in the Middle East. OPEC's oil muscle suddenly no longer as potent a deterrent, Washington has begun confronting GCC states, especially Saudi Arabia, for long unchecked excesses. It has recently threatened Riyadh with sanctions for sponsoring terrorism because of its support for Islamist militias. It is also not much worried about Saudi concerns as it begins unprecedented negotiations with Iran.

And while much of Europe will clearly take its time fully embracing shale – European countries have precedents of elections swinging on environmental issues – much of the rest of the world has been very impressed, and countries from Canada to China, Mexico to India, are lining up to take advantage of their own reserves.

Situation in Pakistan

For Pakistan to be so well naturally endowed with shale is indeed a blessing, hence SDPI's optimism. Energy, along with terrorism, is the country's most pressing problem. If the security situation deters foreign and local investment besides triggering capital flight, the energy problem eats into whatever little production does take place. And big multi-year investments needed to turn the energy mix will no doubt buoy the jobs market.

Both fiscal and monetary regimes have failed to stimulate investment and employment. Rather than facilitate the private sector, the government has gone out of its way to crowd out indigenous investment initiatives. And because of its overwhelming presence in the money market – heavily borrowing even for basic official expenditure – it has eroded capital for private investment and expansion.

At such a time the shale industry can provide precious employment opportunities across the country, especially since reserves have been found from Kohat, Potohar basins, across DG Khan, all the way down to Badin. And since the process is more labour-intensive than conventional oil extraction, job creation benefits will extend to semi skilled sections, creating an estimated 75,000 new jobs in the exploration phase alone. Yet it seems the SDPI's projections are not causing immediate joy in too many government departments.

Considering the benefits that shale can bring Pakistan – energy sufficiency, even net export ability – there should be little hesitation on part of the government.

"There is considerable optimism in the finance ministry, but the petroleum ministry still seems favouring the LNG alternative", Engr Arshad Abbassi, Advisor SDPI and lead author of the report, told Pakistan Today. "There are also voices from the renewable industry favouring solar and wind energy that drown far more feasible suggestions like shale". LNG as a temporary fix seems widely acceptable, but SDPI's concerns over longer reliance have wider resonance.

"Pursuing the LNG policy over 20-25 years would be very wrong", said Dr Salman Shah, former finance minister and supporter of government policy favouring exploring and extracting shale. "It should only be used as a stop-gap arrangement for two to five years while shale infrastructure is put into place".

Energy and security formed core points of the N-league's campaign prior to the elections. Its security policy of appeasement, while moderately successful for those favouring its right-of-centre point of view, has drawn its share of criticism from numerous circles. With regard to energy, it is now seen as presented with an unprecedented opportunity.

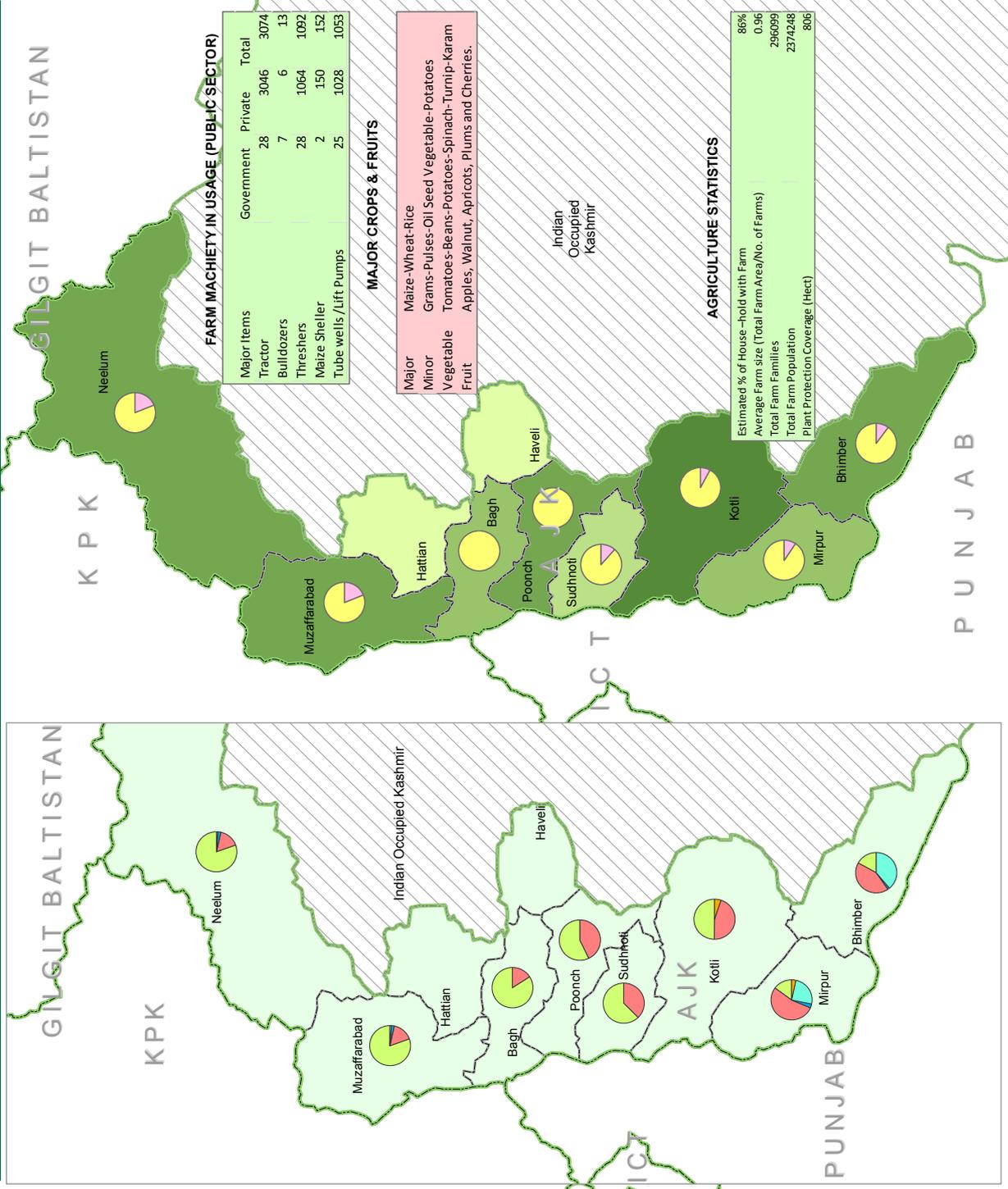
"It is a matter of priorities", said Engr Abbassi. "The whole world is moving towards shale. With Poland, even Europe's reluctance is beginning to lessen".

Such a significant shift will no doubt come with reluctance from the powerful oil lobby, whose interests will be hurt. But considering the benefits that shale can bring Pakistan – energy sufficiency, even net export ability – there should be little hesitation on part of the government.

"Once political will is there, governments are far more powerful than lobbies and mafias", added Dr Shah.

"Shale will give us energy independence for a hundred years. It is the way of the future. The government should immediately grasp this opportunity".

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR - AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS



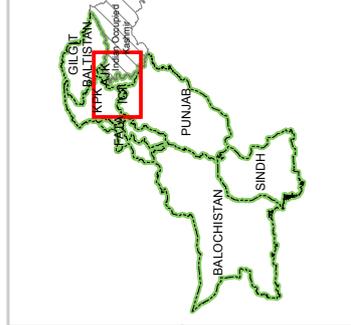
Legend

- Area Under Maize Cultivation
- Area Under wheat Cultivation
- Area Under Rice Cultivation
- Area Under Jawar Cultivation
- Area Under Gram Cultivation

Annual Cropped Area

- No data
- 1 - 20000
- 20001 - 25000
- 25001 - 45000
- 45001 - 69551
- Non-irrigated Area
- Irrigated Area

District Boundary
Provincial Boundary



Creation Date: March 15, 2014
 Projection/ datum: WGS 84 Geographic
 Page Size: A3

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

300 30 60 90

270

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Data Source(s): Pakistan Education Statistics 2010-2011, Ministry of Professional and Technical Training Government of Pakistan

Oil, gas and war

By Shahzad Chahudary

The News, March 29, 2014

Vladimir Putin is no wimp. When he was challenged at Sochi with repeated terror attacks – so that he would not be able to hold his dream winter Olympics there – he fought the threat with an almost complete shutdown of the entire region and an equally ferocious fight back by his forces, unwilling to be cowed into submission before those who hoped to see his enterprise fail.

Refusing to acquiesce to the notion that his is a power that 'has-been', he instead heralded the arrival of Russia, once again, with an exemplary show of success and pomp at the Olympics. Russia was back – and it was no wimp.

Putin's years at the helm have not been easy. Conscious of the pounding his nation had taken as the world reordered itself into a newer hierarchy, it seems his only mission has been to restore Russia back to its glory. His priority has been the recovery of a dead economy, while still retaining significant military capability – the second most powerful in the world. To recover the economy he would leverage his vast reserves of oil and gas. And that has virtually been the story of Russia's efforts at resurrection to a position of geopolitical significance.

Russia has made gradual inroads into the new world order. It saw Nato's original 16-nation membership grow to the now 28 – many republics of the old Warsaw Pact, and many who broke away from under the old Soviet nomenclature making the number. Russia itself joined Nato's 'Partnership for Peace' programme. One cannot be more comprehensively vanquished.

But even as the world grew more comfortable with a seemingly more acquiescent Russia, the country began a relationship of interdependencies that now haunts most of Europe and (especially) the US. As the largest producer of gas in the world, Russia supplies 30 percent of all of Europe's needs. Italy and Germany import most of their gas from Russia; a separate pipeline carries Russian gas directly into Germany. For a Europe that is barely struggling out of a long recession, this is a lifeline that it would never like to see hampered.

But then Ukraine happened. The order there under Viktor Yanukovich, a perceived Russian ally, was replaced by the west-supported party of Yulia Tymoshenko, Yanukovich's nemesis. This is assumed to be America's response to Putin's resurgent assertiveness. Victoria Nuland, the US assistant secretary of state, said as much when she suggested that \$5 billion had been spent on supporting the democratic movement in Ukraine.

Ukraine is Russia's 'near abroad' – a group of 14 nations that took birth from within the Soviet Union and now populate the Baltics, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Vladimir Putin declared the region Russia's "sphere of influence" and called it strategically vital for Russia. Between George Bush and him, it simply meant 'hands-off', and Bush largely respected that. To him, perhaps, finding consensus on START III was more important than to ruffle Russian feathers.

Under Obama, however, things have been different, though he too got his follow-up to Bush's START by signing the New START with Russia's Medvedev in 2010. What really changed, however, was the discovery of gas by fracking shale rock which has excited a lot of imagination in the US.

One, the US declared itself sufficient in gas needs and cancelled its purchases from Qatar; plans to import oil from Canada, courtesy another breakthrough technology, extraction from oil sands, were also put on hold. At the same type, current plans envisage 'liquification' of shale gas for

export purposes. The US Congress is currently reviewing laws that will enable the US to export their new find. Two things, therefore, needed to happen simultaneously; Europe was to be encouraged to give up on Russian gas, and instead source it from the US. Two, the US continues to entice Europe to also unbind their hidden reserves of gas from shale – Poland, a former Soviet client, is particularly under focus to import fracking from the US as the new technology tool for Europe.

Events in Ukraine have enabled such events. Russia was forced to secure its most important asset – its only access to a warm water port in Sevastopol, Crimea. It is popularly believed that Ukraine just might split down the middle into two halves, the Russian-speaking eastern half, and the western Ukrainian-speaking half that will become the newer addition to the western sphere of influence. Even more crucially, three of the pipelines carrying Russia's gas to Europe ply through Ukraine, while Ukraine itself owes billions to Russia for the gas that it has availed and used.

This has major geopolitical implications. Freed from any Russian encumbrances, Europe could now begin to regain its polar affiliation with the US. That will isolate Russia, not only denting its revenues but also denying it the favour of an important interdependency that diluted Europe's anti-Russia leanings. Paradoxically, it will slow down any recovery, while making it difficult for the better performing economies to keep their momentum.

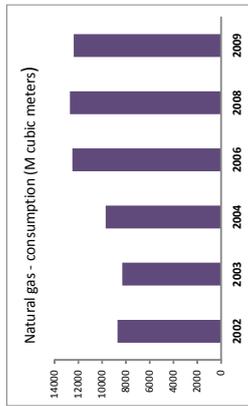
Europe remains wary of shale gas and will perhaps remain equally shy of importing from the US unsure of the real volumes in stock available with the US. This is a complication the Americans will still need to work through as they play their newest geopolitical hand.

Russia has also announced two 1100MW nuclear reactors each for Turkey and Iran. A pipeline from Russia to Europe is routed via Turkey. Russia has now begun to interact closely with Afghanistan. A new government with Northern Alliance origins will enable Russia to garner even greater influence with Afghanistan. Russia will secure its southern underbelly by a more aggressive and positive engagement with both Iran and Afghanistan in the weeks ahead.

Russian overtures to Pakistan to seek a broad-based rejuvenation in the relationship ties into a strongly developing notion of a stronger regional framework in political and economic domains. Russia is already working on a gas pipeline to China and whatever it may lose in Europe is likely to be compensated by China. The icing on this remaking of yet another global order is the removal of Russia from the G-8.

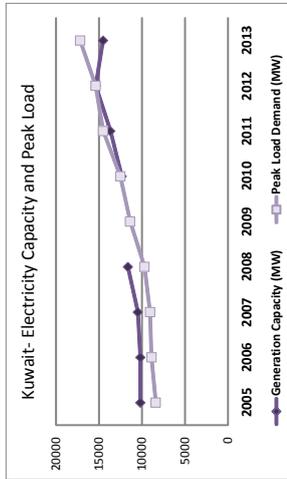
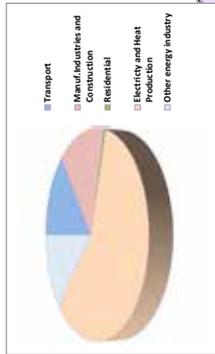
A new divide defines this newer global order. While the west consolidates it is forcing the east to coalesce. The 'new world order' is already obsolete, while the making of another cold war beckons. These are no ordinary tremors. And the bear is just about reawakening. Interesting times lie ahead but nations who keep their interests supreme will end up making the right choices.

KUWAIT ENERGY STATISTICS



Source : ConstructionWeekOnline

Bahrain CO2 Emission from fuel Combustion in 2009 by Sector



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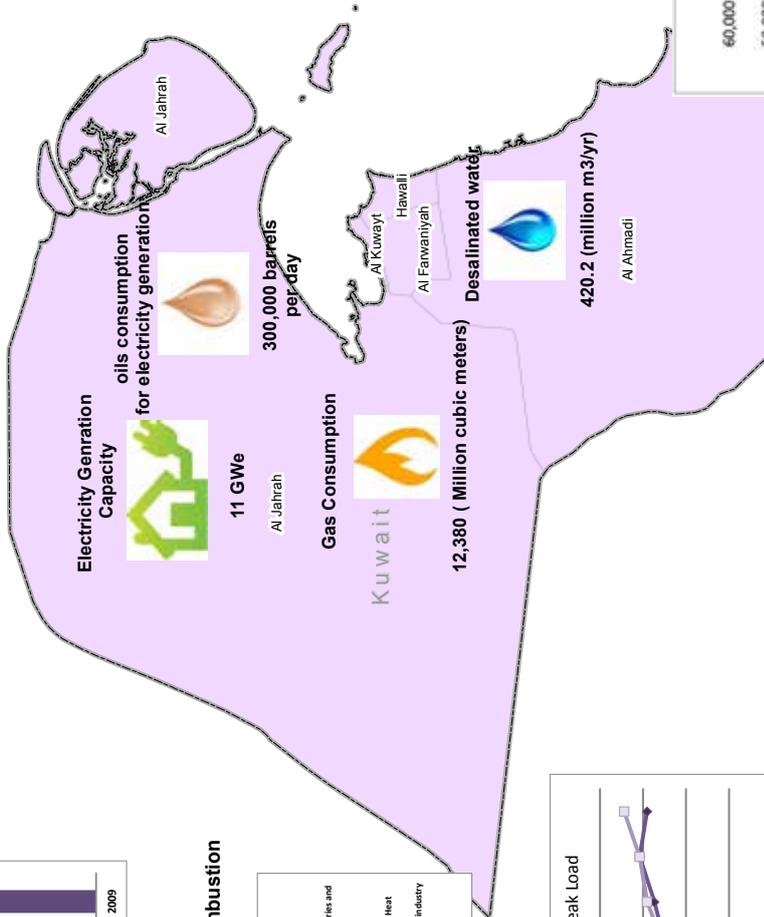
Data Source(s):
IRENA
Gulf Research Center:
(Renewable Energy
in GCC countries)



Kuwait planned power plants

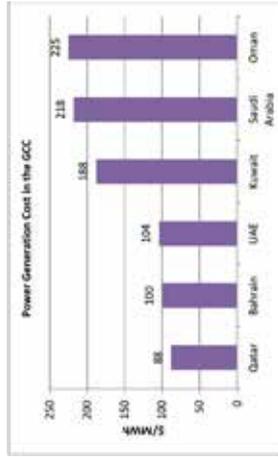
Project	Generation capacity	Plant type
Al-Zour North	4,800 MW	Gas Turbine
Al-Julaia	1,000 MW	Gas Turbine
Shuwakh	2,000 MW	Gas Turbine
Shuaiba South	1,400 MW	Steam Turbine
Doha East	2,300 MW	Steam Turbine

Source: Ministry of Electricity and Water, Middle East Economic Survey, Middle East Economic Digest

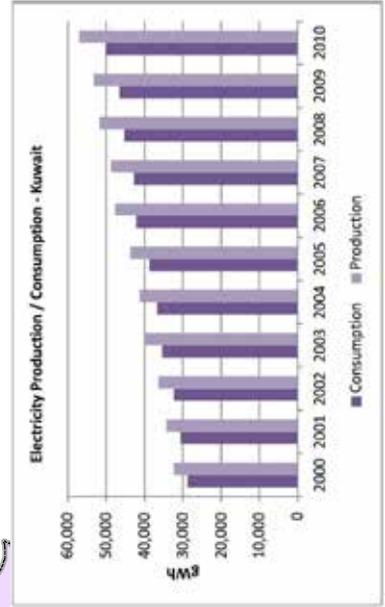


Shagaya energy project will house 70 megawatts of renewable projects or 1% of its total production. The project will have a 2,000-megawatt capacity when all phases are completed and will save about 12 million barrels of oil equivalent a year

Kuwait also has plans to produce 15% of its electricity requirements from renewable resources by 2030



Source : ConstructionWeekOnline



تفصیلات

سرخیاں

نئی دہلی (آئی این پی) پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان 20 کروڑ مکعب فٹ پومیہ گیس بھارت سے کم نرخوں پر خریدنے کیلئے مذاکرات آج ہو گئے۔ پاکستانی وفد گزشتہ روز بھارت پہنچ گیا۔ پاکستانی وفد کی قیادت انٹر اسٹیٹ گیس کمپنی کے چیف ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر مین صولت کر رہے ہیں جبکہ بھارتی ٹیم میں وزارت پٹرولیم کے علاوہ کئی کمپنیوں کے اعلیٰ حکام شامل ہیں۔ ذرائع کے مطابق بھارت نے اپنے صارفین کو گیس سپلائی کیلئے امر ترس تک پائپ لائن بچھا رکھی ہے۔ دوطرفہ معاہدہ ہونے کی صورت میں امر ترس سے گیس کولاہور تک پہنچانے کیلئے پاکستان کو صرف 100 کلومیٹر گیس پائپ لائن بچھانا ہوگی۔

لاہور، ملتان (خبر نگار، نمائندہ خصوصی) لیسکو کی طرف سے 6 گھنٹے کی لوڈ شیڈنگ کے دعوؤں کے برعکس مختلف شہری اور دیہی علاقوں میں لوڈ شیڈنگ کا دورانیہ 11 سے 16 گھنٹے تک برقرار ہے، این ٹی ڈی سی کے ترجمان کے مطابق گزشتہ روز بجلی کی مانگ 11250 میگا واٹ جبکہ پیداوار 9250 میگا واٹ رہی، اس طرح بجلی کا شارٹ فال 2 ہزار میگا واٹ جبکہ ذرائع کے مطابق شارٹ فال 3 ہزار میگا واٹ کے قریب ہے، لاہور سمیت لیسکو سے متعلقہ شہری علاقوں میں 9 سے 11 گھنٹے جبکہ دیہی علاقوں میں یہ دورانیہ 14 سے 16 گھنٹے ریکارڈ کیا گیا ہے، کئی علاقوں میں مینٹی ننس کے نام پر گھنٹوں بجلی کی بندش معمول بن گیا ہے، شکایات مراکز کا عملہ صارفین کی شکایات سننے کی بجائے ٹیلیفون کارسیور نیچے رکھ چھوڑتے ہیں، ملتان سے نمائندہ خصوصی کی مطابق شہری علاقوں میں 14 گھنٹے اور دیہی علاقوں میں 18 گھنٹے تک لوڈ شیڈنگ سے شہریوں کی راتوں کی نیندیں حرام ہو گئی ہیں۔

اسلام آباد (خصوصی رپورٹر) اوگرانسے یکم اپریل سے پٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں 5.65 روپے فی لیٹر تک کی کمی سمری وزارت پٹرولیم کو بھجوا دی ہے۔ اوگرانسے کے مطابق سمری میں پٹرول 1.80، مٹی کا تیل 5.65، ہائی سپیڈ ڈیزل 2.90، لائٹ ڈیزل 5.15 اور این جی او سی 4.75 روپے فی لیٹر سستا کرینے تجویز دی گئی ہے۔

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) کے الیکٹرک نے فیول ایڈجسٹمنٹ کی مدد میں ماہ جنوری کیلئے ایک روپے 39 پیسے فی بوٹ اضافے کی درخواست دے دی۔ نیشنل الیکٹرک پاور ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (نہرا) اس درخواست کی سماعت پیر کو کرے گی کے الیکٹرک نے نومبر 2013ء کیلئے 12 پیسے اور دسمبر کیلئے 15 پیسے فی بوٹ اضافے کی درخواست بھی دے رکھی ہے جس پر نہرا عوامی سماعت کے بعد کوئی فیصلہ کرے گی۔

فیصل آباد (ای پی پی) صدر مملکت ممنون حسین نے کہا ہے کہ درست سمت میں جا رہے ہیں، 3 سال میں بجلی بحران ختم، بیرونی قرضوں سے نجات حاصل کر لیں گے، سبڈی کے خاتمے جیسا کڑوا گھونٹ پینا ہو گا، 14 روپے بوٹ میں بجلی تیار کر کے 9 روپے بوٹ دی جاتی رہی تو خسارہ بڑھتا جائیگا، ایسا ٹیکس لینا ہی نہیں چاہیے جو ریفرنڈم کرنا پڑے، تعلیمی اداروں کو نیشنلائز کرنا ڈاؤن لفٹار علی بھٹو کی سنگین غلطی تھی، بجلی ڈیگس کے بحران کا جلد خاتمہ یقینی بنایا جائیگا، بدھ کے روز ایوان صنعت و تجارت فیصل آباد کی 40 ویں سالگرہ کی تقریب کے موقع پر مقامی ہوٹل میں صنعتکاروں، تاجروں اور کاروباری افراد سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ موجودہ حکومت شکول توڑنے کے اپنے وعدے کو بہت جلد پورا کرے گی اور رواں 5 سالہ مدت کے دوران بیرونی قرضوں سے نجات حاصل کر لی جائیگی۔ بجلی کے بحران کے حوالے سے انہوں نے کہا کہ حکومت بجلی کے متعدد منصوبوں پر پیش رفت جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے جس کی بدولت بجلی کے بحران پر جلد قابو پانے میں مدد ملے گی۔

اسلام آباد (ان لائن) نہرا نے بجلی 2 روپے 24 پیسے فی بوٹ مہنگی کرنے کا نوٹیفیکیشن جاری کر دیا ہے۔ بجلی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ جنوری کی فیول ایڈجسٹمنٹ کی مدد میں کیا گیا۔ تقسیم کار کمپنیاں صارفین سے مارچ کے بلوں میں وصولی کریں گی۔ جنوری میں ہائی اسپیڈ ڈیزل اور فرانس آئل پر مہنگی بجلی پیدا کرنا پڑی تھی۔ نوٹیفیکیشن میں کہا گیا ہے کہ بجلی کی نرخوں میں اضافے کا اطلاق پچاس یونٹ ماہانہ استعمال کرنے والے گھریلو صارفین پر نہیں ہو گا۔ کراچی الیکٹرک کمپنی کے صارفین بھی اس اضافے سے مستثنیٰ ہو گئے۔

لاہور (رپورٹ: سکندر حمید لودھی) موجودہ حکومت تو اتانی کے بحران کے حل کے لئے کوشاں تو ضرور ہے مگر لوڈ شیڈنگ اس سال تو کیا آئندہ برسوں میں بھی جاری رہے گی۔ اس کا حل یہی ہے کہ بجلی چوری روکی جائے، بجلی کی بچت کے لئے موثر اقدامات کئے جائیں۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار جنگ انکماک سیشن میں ”گرمی کی آمد۔۔۔ لوڈ شیڈنگ کا کیا ہو گا؟“ کے موضوع پر مشیر و ایڈیٹر عبدالخالق خان، سابق ایم ڈی پیپکو طاہر بشارت چیمہ، سینئر وائس چیئرمین ایٹا سعید علی احسان، سیکرٹری جنرل امریکن بزنس فورم عائشہ حامد، چیئرمین ہوزری مینوفیکچرنگ زلیوسی ایٹن شہزاد اعظم خان، صدر آل پاکستان انجمن تاجران محمد اشرف بھٹی اور وائس چیئرمین ایٹا شاہد فرائز نے کیا۔ عبدالخالق خان نے کہا کہ بجلی کے بحران پر اب تک قابو نہ پایا جانے پر حقیقت افسوسناک ہے بظاہر تو حکومت اس مسئلے کے حل کے لئے سرگرم نظر آتی ہے تاہم جب تک مکمل طور پر اس مسئلے سے نہرہ آزما ہونے کا بندوبست نہیں کر لیا جاتا، اس سال تو کیا آئندہ کئی سال

بھارت سے گیس خریداری کیلئے مذاکرات آج
نئی دہلی میں ہوگی
روزنامہ ایکسپریس
13 مارچ 2014

لوڈ شیڈنگ 11 سے 18 گھنٹے تک پہنچ گئی،
صارفین کی نیندیں حرام
مینٹی ننس کے نام پر بھی گھنٹوں بجلی کی بندش
معمول بن گیا، عملہ شکایت بھی نہیں سنتا
روزنامہ ایکسپریس
30 مارچ 2014

پٹرول 1.80، ڈیزل 5.15، مٹی کا تیل
5.65 روپے لیٹر سستا کرینے
سمری ارسال
روزنامہ ایکسپریس
30 مارچ 2014

کراچی کیلئے بجلی ایک روپے 39 پیسے مہنگی
کرنے کی درخواست
روزنامہ جنگ
29 مارچ 2014

درست سمت میں جا رہے ہیں، 3 سال میں بجلی
بحران ختم، بیرونی قرضوں سے نجات حاصل
کر لیں گے، صدر ممنون
روزنامہ جنگ
27 مارچ 2014

نہرا نے بجلی 2 روپے 24 پیسے فی بوٹ مہنگی
کرنے کا نوٹیفیکیشن جاری کر دیا
روزنامہ جنگ
26 مارچ 2014

لوڈ شیڈنگ آئندہ برسوں میں بھی جاری
رہے گی، بجلی چوری روکی جائے، بچت کیلئے موثر
اقدامات کئے جائیں، ماہرین
روزنامہ جنگ
26 مارچ 2014

تک لوڈ شیڈنگ ہوتی رہے گی۔ طاہر بشارت چیمبر نے کہا کہ حکومت کو اپنے اوپر اعتماد بحال کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ سید علی احسان نے کہا کہ پاکستان کو حال ہی میں جی ایس پی پلس کا اسٹیٹس ملا لیکن اس سے بھرپور استفادہ کرنے کے لئے انرجی بحران پر پہلی بنیادوں پر قابو پانا از حد ضروری ہے۔ عائشہ حامد نے کہا کہ شام کے اوقات میں بجلی کی بندش سے طلباء کی پڑھائی کا حرج ہوتا ہے۔ شہزاد اعظم خان نے کہا کہ انرجی بحران اس وقت پاکستان کا سنگین مسئلہ ہے جس پر حکومت وقت خصوصی توجہ دے رہی ہے۔ محمد اشرف بھٹی نے کہا کہ کالا باغ اور دیگر ڈیموں کا قیام از حد ضروری ہے۔ شاہد فرائز نے کہا کہ انرجی کا بحران مہلک مرض بن چکا ہے اس کے علاج میں مزید تاخیر مسائل پیدا کرنے کا سبب بن سکتی ہے۔

لاہور (رپورٹ: سکندر حمید لودھی) پاکستانی مارکیٹ میں کئی وجوہات کی بناء پر روپے کی قیمت بڑھی ضرور ہے مگر دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ کتنا عرصہ یہ صورتحال رہتی ہے۔ ڈالر سستا ہونے کی کئی وجوہات ہیں عوام تب مطمئن ہونگے جب بجلی، گیس اور پٹرول کی قیمتیں کم ہوں گی جب تک حقیقی معنوں میں گورننس کی صورتحال بہتر نہیں ہوتی اسٹیٹ بینک کرنسی کے استحکام کے حوالے سے مستقل سطح کی کوئی پالیسی نہیں بناتا۔ ایلٹ سمیت تمام افراد براہ راست ٹیکس اہل اندیش کرتے اس وقت تک کرنسی مارکیٹ غیر یقینی صورتحال سے دوچار ہی رہے گی۔ اس وقت بھی مارکیٹ میں ڈالر کے نرخ خرید اور بیوں اور نہ ہی اسے فروخت کرنے والے ہیں۔

اسلام آباد (ظفر جیٹ) حکومت اگلے موسم گرما میں لوڈ شیڈنگ کا دورانیہ چھ گھنٹے تک رکھنے کے لیے منصوبہ بندی کر رہی ہے۔ گرمیوں سے قبل ایندھن فراہم کرنے والی تمام کمپنیوں کو ادائیگی کے ذریعے یہ ممکن بنایا جائے گا کہ تمام بجلی گھر اپنی پوری استطاعت کے ساتھ کام کریں اس کے ساتھ دو نئے گیس کے بجلی گھروں کی تکمیل کے بعد 1172 میگا واٹ بجلی سسٹم میں شامل کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے گی۔ ذرائع نے ایکسپریس نیوز کو بتایا، حکومت آئندہ سیزن میں لوڈ شیڈنگ کا دورانیہ آٹھ سے دس گھنٹوں سے کم کر کے چھ گھنٹے کرنے کے لیے کوشاں ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے اسی ماہ گیس سے چلنے والے دو بجلی گھر لگائے جائیں گے جن میں 742 میگا واٹ کا گڈ پاور پلانٹ اور 425 میگا واٹ کا اوچ ٹوپ پاور پلانٹ شامل ہیں۔ اعلیٰ حکومتی اہلکار نے بتایا کہ ان پلانٹس کے کام کرنے سے ملک میں بجلی پیدا کرنے کی استطاعت 22172 میگا واٹ ہو جائے گی جو اب 21000 میگا واٹ ہے انھوں نے کہا کہ اب بجلی کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پیداوار 17000 میگا واٹ سے بڑھ جائے گی جو اس سے قبل 16000 میگا واٹ تھی انھوں نے کہا کہ ان گیس پلانٹس نے 1000 میگا واٹ سے زائد بجلی ارزاں نرخوں پر حاصل کی جائے گی حکومت مختصر کردہ سبڈی کی رقم سے بجلی پیدا کرنے والے تمام اداروں کے بقایا جات ادا کرے گی تاکہ گرمیوں میں بجلی زیادہ سے زیادہ پیداوار حاصل کی جا سکے تاہم ایک اور عہدیدار کا کہنا تھا کہ ان اقدامات کے باوجود عوام کو آئندہ گرمیوں میں لوڈ شیڈنگ کی بدترین صورت حال کا سامنا ہوگا۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ گرمیوں میں تریلا اور منگلا ڈیم سے پانی کے بہاؤ میں کمی کے سبب پن بجلی کی پیداوار کم ہوگی 1000 میگا واٹ رہ جائے گی انھوں نے کہا کہ حکومت نے ایک بار کو گردش قرضہ ادا کر دیا تھا تاہم اب یہ پھر بڑھ رہا ہے یہ بھی ممکن ہے کہ گردش قرضہ بڑھنے سے آئی پی بیگز اپنی پیداوار کم کر دیں انھوں نے کہا کہ اس سال حکومت نے 280 ارب سبڈی مختص کی تھی جس میں سے 180 ارب پہلے ہی خرچ کیے جا چکے ہیں۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ گیس کی کمی کے سبب بند کیے گئے بجلی گھر کو دوبارہ چلانا ہو گا تاہم اسکے لیے حکومت کو مزید سبڈی دینا ہوگی۔

اسلام آباد (خصوصی نمائندہ) چین کی نجی کمپنی اور حکومت پاکستان کے درمیان گڈائی میں 660 میگا واٹ کے تین منصوبے لگانے کیلئے یہاں مفاہمت کی یادداشت پر دستخط ہوئے، پی بی آئی جی اور چین کی گزہر با کمپنی نے یادداشت پر دستخط کئے بورڈ کی طرف سے این اے زبیری اور چیئرمین کی طرف سے ”چنگ ہو“ نے دستخط کئے اس موقع پر وفاقی وزیر پانی و بجلی خواجہ آصف بھی موجود تھے۔ اس سے قبل دونوں اداروں کے درمیان جنوری میں چین میں 660 میگا واٹ کے ایک منصوبہ پر دستخط ہو چکے ہیں یہ پاور پلانٹ گڈائی میں کوئلہ سے بجلی پیدا کریں گے۔ ان منصوبوں پر 4 ارب امریکی ڈالر خرچ ہوں گے اس موقع پر وفاقی وزیر خواجہ آصف نے بتایا کہ گڈائی میں پاور ہاؤس میں نہ صرف غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاروں بلکہ مقامی سرمایہ کاروں کیلئے بھی سرمایہ کاری کیلئے وسیع امکانات موجود ہیں۔

لاہور (این این آئی) پاکستان میں تعینات بھارتی سفیر ڈاکٹر ٹی سی اے راگھو نے کہا ہے کہ بھارت پاکستان کو 500 میگا واٹ بجلی کی فراہمی کیلئے تیار ہے، دونوں ممالک کی ٹیکنیکل ٹیمیں جلد رپورٹ پیش کریں گی، پاکستان اور بھارت کے انڈسٹریل کمیشن نے نئی دہلی میں ہونیوالے اجلاس میں پانی کا مسئلہ زیر بحث آئے گا، تعلقات میں بہتری آنے اور وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ پانی کا مسئلہ بھی حل ہو جائیگا۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار انہوں نے وفاق ایوان ہائے صنعت و تجارت لاہور کے زونل دفتر میں صنعتکاروں اور تاجروں کے اجلاس سے خطاب اور بعد ازاں صحافیوں سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان باہمی تجارت کو فروغ دینا وقت کی ضرورت ہے اور دونوں ممالک کی جانب سے تجارت بڑھانے کے اقدامات خوش آئند ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ دونوں ملکوں کے تعلقات میں بتدریج بہتری آرہی ہے اور آزادانہ تجارت کے آغاز کے بعد اس میں مزید بہتری آئے گی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پہلے کی نسبت پاکستانی کاروباری افراد کو بھارت کے ویزوں میں آسانی فراہم کی گئی ہے۔ تجارت بڑھانے کیلئے دونوں ملکوں میں نمائشوں کا انعقاد اور فوڈ کے تبادلے ضروری ہیں۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ جہاں تک واگہہ ماڈر کے راستے 24 گھنٹے تجارت جاری رکھنے، فری ٹریڈ زون کا قیام اور دونوں ممالک میں بینک برانچیں کھولنے پر غور و خوض ہو رہا ہے اور اس اقدام سے دونوں ممالک کی معیشت بھی مضبوط ہوگی۔

راولپنڈی (شاہ نیوز) قومی احتساب بیورو کے چیئرمین قمر زمان چوہدری نے کہا ہے کہ قومی دولت لوٹنے والوں سے پائی پائی وصول کی جائے گی، بجلی اور گیس

ڈالر سستا ہونے کی کئی وجوہات ہیں، بجلی، پٹرول اور گیس کی قیمتیں کم ہو گئیں عوام مطمئن ہونگے، ماہرین

روزنامہ جنگ

20 مارچ 2014

گرمیوں میں لوڈ شیڈنگ کا دورانیہ چھ گھنٹے تک لائیکٹی کوششیں

دو گیس بجلی گھروں کی تکمیل کے بعد 1172 میگا واٹ بجلی سسٹم میں شامل ہوگی، ذرائع

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

19 مارچ 2014

گڈائی میں 2640 میگا واٹ بجلی کے تین منصوبوں کیلئے چینی کمپنی سے مفاہمت

روزنامہ جنگ

19 مارچ 2014

پاکستان کو 500 میگا واٹ بجلی کی فراہمی کیلئے تیار ہیں، بھارتی ہائی کمشنر

روزنامہ جنگ

19 مارچ 2014

بجلی، گیس چوری کرنے والوں کے اثاثے ضبط

چوری کرنے والوں کے اثاثے ضبط ہوں گے، قمر زمان چوہدری نے پیر کو راولپنڈی نیب ہیڈ کوارٹر کا دورہ کیا اس موقع پر انہوں نے قومی احتساب بیورو کے افسران سے ملاقات کی اور نوجوان افسران کو قوم کی لوٹی ہوئی دولت وصول کرنے کی ہدایت کی، اس موقع پر گفتگو کرتے ہوئے چیئر مین نیب نے کہا کہ قومی احتساب بیورو کو مضبوط کریں گے، لوٹ کھسوٹ کرنے والوں کو کٹہرے میں لائیں گے، قومی ادارے لوٹ کرائے بنانے والوں کے خلاف کارروائی ہوگی، بجلی اور گیس چوری کرنے والوں کے اثاثے ضبط ہوں گے۔

لاہور (نمائندہ جنگ) بیانیہ نے بجلی کی قیمت میں حالیہ اضافہ کو نامناسب قرار دیتے ہوئے واہی کا مطالبہ کیا ہے۔ بیانیہ کے چیئر مین ملک طاہر جاوید نے کہا کہ فیول ایڈجسٹمنٹ کے نام پر بجلی کی قیمت میں 2 روپے 24 پیسے یونٹ اضافہ سے صنعتوں کی پیداواری لاگت بڑھ جائے گی اور برآمدات پر منفی اثرات مرتب ہوں گے۔ گرمی کا موسم شروع ہونے کے ساتھ ہی بجلی مہنگی کرنے سے گھر بلو صارفین کی مشکلات میں اضافہ ہو جائے گا۔ بیانیہ سمیت تمام کاروباری طبقہ نے ڈالر میں کمی کیلئے وفاقی وزیر خزانہ محمد اسحاق ڈار کی کوششوں کو قابل ستائش قرار دیا۔ واہ واہ کے شور میں نیپرا اور نجی پاور کمپنیوں کی ملی جھگڑ سے بجلی کی قیمت میں ناروا اضافہ کر دیا گیا ہے حالانکہ عوام اور کاروباری طبقہ ڈار کی قیمت کم ہونے سے پٹرولیم اور بجلی کی قیمت میں کمی کی توقع کر رہے تھے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ جی ایس پی پلس برآمدات بڑھانے کیلئے بڑی سہولت ہے لیکن مختلف حیلے بہانوں سے بجلی مہنگی ہوتی رہی اور گیس مسلسل نہ ملی تو یہ سہولت ہوا میں اڑ جائے گی۔

سکھر (بیورو رپورٹ) وزیر مملکت پانی و بجلی عابد شیر علی نے کہا ہے کہ جلد ہی گنڈوتھر مل پاور اسٹیشن اور ندی پور پاور اسٹیشن سے 1500 میگا واٹ بجلی سسٹم میں شامل کر دی جائے گی، بجلی چوروں کے خلاف ایف آئی آر درج کر کے انہیں گرفتار کیا جائے گا، جن علاقوں میں لائن لاسز اور بجلی چوری 90 فیصد ہے ان علاقوں میں ٹرانسمارمر اتار لئے جائیں گے اور اگر سیکورٹی ٹیموں پر تشدد ہو تو اس علاقے کا گڑا اسٹیشن بند کر دیا جائے گا، سندھ کے پارلیمنٹری میمبر بیجلی چوری روکنے میں حکومت کا ساتھ دیں۔ سکھر ایئر پورٹ پر میڈیا سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے عابد شیر علی نے کہا کہ بجلی کی تقسیم کار کمپنیوں کو ہدایت کی گئی ہے کہ وہ لوڈ شیڈنگ کا دورانیہ سات سے آٹھ گھنٹے رکھیں

وادئ نللم (اے ایف پی) پاکستان کو شدید توانائی بحران کا سامنا ہے تاہم آزاد کشمیر کے باشندوں نے خود ہی پن بجلی بنانا شروع کر دی ہے جس کے لیے وہ دریائوں اور جھیلوں سے مدد لے رہے ہیں۔ جنت نظیر کھلائے جانے والی وادی نللم میں سیکڑوں شہریوں نے ماحول دوست بجلی بنانے کا انتخاب کیا ہے۔ شہریوں نے چھوٹے ہائیڈرو پراجیکٹس شروع کر رکھے ہیں جس کے ذریعے وہ چند گھنٹوں کے لیے بجلی بناتے ہیں۔

وفاقی حکومت نے بجلی کے بلوں میں دی جانے والی سبسڈی کے خاتمہ کے اعلان نے گھر بلو صنعتی صارفین کو پریشان کر کے رکھ دیا ہے۔ سبسڈی کے ختم ہوجانے سے بجلی کے یونٹ کے نرخ آسمان کو چھونے لگیں گے اور بجلی کا بل صارف کی قوت استطاعت سے باہر ہو جائے گا۔ بجلی کے نئے نرخ لاگو ہوتے ہی ملک میں مہنگائی کا خوفناک طوفان آئے گا اور اس فیصلے سے صنعتی صارفین بھی متاثر ہونگے جبکہ پیداواری لاگت بڑھ جانے سے منافع کی شرح کم ہوجائے گی اور اس سے ملکی برآمدات میں بھی کمی واقع ہوگی۔ حکومت اگر آئی ایم ایف کی ہاں میں ہاں ملاتی رہی اور غریب کش پالیسیوں پر عمل پیرا رہی تو ملک میں خوشحالی لانا ناممکن ہوگا۔ حکومت کو چاہئے کہ اس فیصلے پر نظر ثانی کرے کیونکہ ان محدود حالات میں دانشمندی کا یہی تقاضا ہے کہ سبسڈی ختم کرنے کے فیصلہ واپس لیا جائے۔ بصورت دیگر بجلی کے بلوں میں یہ اچانک اضافہ عوام پر۔ ”وہ بجلی کا کڑکا تھا یا صوت ہادی۔“ کے مصداق عذاب بن کر گرے گا۔

اسلام آباد (آئی این پی) وفاقی حکومت نے مالی میزانیہ 2013-14 میں بجلی کی سبسڈی دینے کیلئے 258.8 ارب روپے مختص کئے تھے، جن میں سے گزشتہ 7 ماہ کے دوران 166 ارب 91 کروڑ 11 لاکھ روپے ادا کر دیئے گئے، سبسڈی کے باوجود گردش قرضے 200 ارب کی حد سے تجاوز کر گئے۔ ذرائع کے مطابق وزارت پانی و بجلی نے جولائی 2013ء سے جنوری 2014ء تک بجلی کے صارفین کو سبسڈی کی مد میں 166 ارب 91 کروڑ 11 لاکھ روپے ادا کئے ہیں۔ سبسڈی لینے میں بازی ملتان الیکٹرک پاور کمپنی 34 ارب 96 کروڑ 90 لاکھ کے ساتھ لے گئی۔ دوسرے نمبر پر 25 ارب 97 کروڑ 74 لاکھ روپے لینے والی لاہور الیکٹرک سپلائی کمپنی ہے۔ تیسرے نمبر پر 23 ارب 89 کروڑ 67 لاکھ روپے کے ساتھ فیصل آباد الیکٹرک سپلائی کمپنی جبکہ 23 ارب 51 کروڑ 63 لاکھ روپے کے ساتھ چوتھے نمبر پر پشاور الیکٹرک سپلائی کمپنی ہے۔ ذرائع کے مطابق سب سے کم سبسڈی کو سندھ الیکٹرک سپلائی کمپنی کو 6 ارب 73 کروڑ 90 لاکھ روپے کے ساتھ کی گئی ہے۔ بجلی کی مد میں سب سے کم ریلیف بلوچستان کے حصے میں آیا ہے جبکہ خیبر پختونخوا کو 23 ارب 51 کروڑ ملے ہیں۔ اراچی کے علاوہ سندھ کی عوام کو 19 ارب 5 کروڑ 80 لاکھ روپے کا ریلیف ملا ہے۔ اسلام آباد، آزاد کشمیر اور گردونواح پر مشتمل آئیٹیکور بجین کے صارفین کو 16 ارب 30 کروڑ 23 لاکھ روپے کا ریلیف ملا ہے۔ 101 ارب 29 کروڑ کے ساتھ ریلیف لینے میں پنجاب پہلے نمبر پر ہے۔ حکومت کے پاس سبسڈی کی مد میں 5 ماہ کے لئے 191.9 ارب روپے رہ گئے ہیں۔

کراچی (رٹس ماگٹ) ایران پاکستان کو 100 میگا واٹ فی گھنٹہ کے حساب سے بجلی فراہم کرے گا، اور اس کے لئے جلد معاہدے پر دستخط ہوں گے۔ ایرانی خبر رساں ادارے کے مطابق ایران پاکستان کو بجلی کی برآمدات میں اضافہ کر کے اسے 100 میگا واٹ گھنٹہ تک کرنے کا منصوبہ بنا رہا ہے۔ سیستان و بلوچستان ریجنل الیکٹرک کمپنی کے چیئرمین ڈائریکٹر محب علی قاذق جہد نے کہا کہ تہران اس وقت اسلام آباد کو 70 میگا واٹ ہاور بجلی فراہم کر رہا ہے، ایران پاکستان کو

ہوں گے، چیئر مین نیب روزنامہ جنگ

18 مارچ 2014

بجلی مہنگی کرنے سے برآمدات پر منفی اثرات مرتب ہوں گے: بیانیہ

روزنامہ جنگ

15 مارچ 2014

بجلی چوروں کو گرفتار اور 90 فیصد چوری پر ٹرانسمارمر اتار لیں گے، عابد شیر علی

روزنامہ جنگ

14 مارچ 2014

آزاد کشمیر کے باشندوں نے پن بجلی خود بنانا شروع کر دی

روزنامہ جنگ

13 مارچ 2014

بجلی کے بلوں میں سبسڈی کا خاتمہ

روزنامہ جنگ

12 مارچ 2014

بجلی صارفین کو سات ماہ میں 166 ارب کی سبسڈی مل گئی

روزنامہ جنگ

10 مارچ 2014

ایران، پاکستان کو 100 میگا واٹ فی گھنٹہ بجلی فراہم کرے گا

روزنامہ جنگ

بجلی کی برآمد میں اضافہ کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتا ہے دونوں ممالک مستقبل قریب میں بجلی کی برآمد کے لیے ایک نئے معاہدے پر دستخط کریں گے۔

07 مارچ 2014

لاہور: جنوری میں 1 ارب 80 کروڑ کی چوری پکڑی گئی

بڑے پیمانے پر کرکٹ ڈاؤن کے باعث گیس
چوری کی شرح فیصد تک کمی ہو گئی

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

7 مارچ 2014

میگاواٹ بجلی کے منصوبوں کی تعمیر کی 2630 منظوری

روزنامہ جنگ

06 مارچ 2014

لاہور (خبرنگار) سوئی ناردرن کی لاہور ریجن میں جنوری 2014 میں 1 ارب 80 کروڑ روپے کی گیس چوری پکڑی گئی، گیس چوری سوئی ناردرن کی جانب سے گیس چوروں کے خلاف کی جانے والے کرکٹ ڈاؤن میں پکڑی گئی، بڑے پیمانے پر کرکٹ ڈاؤن کے باعث گیس چوری کی شرح میں چار فیصد کمی ہو گئی، گھریلو صارفین کے سیکٹر میں 29 کروڑ روپے، کمرشل سیکٹر میں 32 کروڑ روپے اور صنعتی سیکٹر میں 1 ارب 18 کروڑ کی گیس چوری پکڑی گئی، گیس چوروں کے خلاف کرکٹ ڈاؤن جی ایم محمود رضا احمد کی ہدایات پر ایگزیکٹو انجینئر طلحہ محمود کی سربراہی میں کیا گیا گیس چوروں کی شرح 14 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 10 فیصد پر آگئی۔

اسلام آباد (خصوصی نمائندہ) پرائیویٹ پاور انفراسٹرکچر بورڈ (پی پی آئی بی) نے گزشتہ روز 2630 میگاواٹ بجلی کے منصوبوں کو تعمیر کرنے کی منظوری دی۔ بورڈ کا 95 واں اجلاس وزیر پانی خواجہ آصف کی زیر صدارت منعقد ہوا۔ بورڈ نے 590 میگاواٹ کے محل ہائیڈرو پاور پراجیکٹ کی تعمیر کا کنٹریکٹ چین کی کمپنی سی ڈی بی کو دینے کی منظوری دیتے ہوئے پی پی آئی بی کو ہدایت کی کہ وہ کمپنی کو دلچسپی کا خط جاری کر دے۔ بورڈ نے 660 میگاواٹ کے دو منصوبوں کی بھی منظوری دی ان منصوبوں سے کوئٹہ سے بجلی پیدا کی جائیگی اور پورٹ قاسم کراچی میں قائم ہوں گے۔ اس کیلئے بھی دلچسپی کے خطوط قطر اور چین کی کمپنیوں کو جاری کرنے کی ہدایت کی گئی۔ پی پی آئی بی کو ہدایت کی گئی کہ وہ پن بجلی کے منصوبوں پر خصوصی توجہ دے اور اس کیلئے کوٹلی آزاد کشمیر میں راجدھانی ہائیڈرو پراجیکٹ 132 میگاواٹ چترال میں 80 میگاواٹ اور 58 میگاواٹ کے دو پن بجلی کے منصوبوں کیلئے میڈیا کے ذریعے ٹینڈر طلب کئے جائیں۔ بورڈ نے کشمیر میں اٹھ مقام کے علاقے میں 350 میگاواٹ کے بین الاقوامی ٹینڈر طلب کرنے کی بھی منظوری دی۔

لاہور (فرخ بھیر) گیس کمپنیوں نے اوگرا کو کم جولائی 2014 سے گیس کی قیمت میں مزید اضافے کی درخواست دے دی۔ اوگرا کو بھیجی گئی درخواست میں سوئی ناردرن نے گیس کی قیمت میں 179 روپے 55 پیسے ایم ایم بی ٹی یو اور سوئی ناردرن نے 108 روپے 19 پیسے نی یونٹ اضافہ کرنے کو کہا ہے جس پر اوگرا نے تمام سٹیک ہولڈرز کو ہدایت کی ہے کہ وہ ان کمپنیوں کی طرف سے دائر کی گئی پٹیشن کی کاپیاں پندرہ روز کے اندر وصول کر سکتے ہیں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ اوگرا نے دونوں گیس کمپنیوں کو ابھی تک 2012-2013 کی حسابات کو شائع کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی۔ کیونکہ اتھارٹی خود ابھی تک حتمی حسابات کا تعین نہیں کر سکی۔ ایم ڈی سوئی ناردرن عارف حمید کا کہنا ہے کہ اوگرا ابھی تک فائنل ریویو ریگولیشن کا تعین نہیں کر سکی۔

گیس کمپنیوں کی اوگرا کو کم جولائی سے قیمتوں میں مزید اضافے کی درخواست

روزنامہ دنیا

5 مارچ 2014

بھارتی بجلی مہنگی ہوگی، پیداواری لاگت بڑھ جائیگی: پیاف

روزنامہ جنگ

04 مارچ 2014

لاہور (نمائندہ جنگ) پیاف کے چیئرمین ملک طاہر جاوید نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان کی صنعت اور زراعت کو بجلی، گیس اور پانی کی قلت کا سامنا ہے اور وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ اس میں شدت پیدا ہونے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ تین عوامل کو فعال بنائے بغیر اقتصادی ترقی کا خواب ادھورا رہے گا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب شہباز شریف کی بجلی کی پیداواری بڑھانے کیلئے کاوشیں قابل ستائش ہیں لیکن نندی پور پاور پراجیکٹ سے ضرورت سے بہت کم بجلی پیدا ہوگی۔ بھارت کی بجلی پاکستان کو 16 روپے یونٹ کے حساب سے ملے گی جو بہت مہنگی ہوگی اس سے صنعتوں کی پیداواری لاگت زیادہ ہوگی جو مقابلہ کے قابل نہیں رہیں گی۔ چین سے دو ہزار میگاواٹ کے نیو کلیئر پاور پراجیکٹ بھی ساڑھے پانچ ارب ڈالر سے زیادہ قیمت میں ملیں گے۔ تھر کول پراجیکٹ میں زمینوں کے حصول سمیت متعدد رکاوٹیں حائل ہیں ان حالات میں پیاف کے چیئرمین نے کہا کہ کالا باغ ڈیم 3600 میگاواٹ سستی ترین بجلی یعنی 6 روپے یونٹ کے حساب سے بنانے کا واحد منصوبہ ہے۔ لاکھوں ایکڑ اراضی سیراب ہو سکے گی، حکومت اتفاق رائے پیدا کر کے اس پر کام شروع کرانے۔

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 premiergas@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.premiergas.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</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</p>

0092(42)5167830 172-M Commercial Area, Model Town Extension, Lahore.	0092-51-5127255 Attock House, Morgah, Rawalpindi. www.apl.com.pk
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.	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.
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.	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.
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	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.
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	Bosicor Pakistan Limited, Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Amir Abbassciy,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
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	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.
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	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
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Compagnie General De Geophysique Oil & Gas Private Company Moeenuddin (Resident Representative)	COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Education Academic Institutions Dr. S.M. Junaid Director

<p>0092-51)2299031-36/92(51)2299025/92(300)8552156 0092-51)2299027-29 15-Nazimuddin Road, Sector F-10/4Islamabad, P.O.Box-1440</p>	<p>admissions@comsats.edu.pk /www.ciit.edu.pk/info@ciit.edu.pk 0092-51-9247000-3 /0092-51-9049802 0092-51-9247006 Park Road, Chak Shahzad Islamabad</p>
<p>Corporation(Pvt)Ltd. Private Company Mir Saeed Zahri CEO S-32,SITE,Hawksbay Road, Karachi</p>	<p>Cress LPG (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Sharif Chief Exclusive 0092-42-6279066, 6371323,042-6371324 0092-42 -6279067, 6362402 30, Lawrence Road, Lahore</p>
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<p>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.</p>	<p>Energy Department, Energy Govt Of Sindh Plot No ST/2/1, Sector 23, Korangi Industrial Area Karachi</p>
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<p>GasMan (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mrs. Abida Khurshid Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2255048, 2255148 0092-51 -2255948 House # 12, Street 32/1, F-8/1, Islamabad</p>	<p>GEMS AND GEMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN GEMS Govt Dept ggipeshawar@yahoo.com 0092--91) 9213303, 9213196, 9213197 0092--91) 9213198 Suite # 209, 1st Floor, Benevolent Fund Building, Sadder Road, Peshawar - Khyber Pakhtoon Khuwa – Pakistan www.ggip.com.pk/</p>
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<p>Hannan corporation Marble Private Company Mr.Khurram Rangoonwala CEO 1-D25/26 Mangopeer Road ,Qasba Metrville,Karachi</p>	<p>Hassan Marble Marble /Handicrafts Private Company hassanmarbles@yahoo.com, mail@hassanmarbles.com 0092- 051-4435374-5 0092-51-4435376 Plot # 375-A, Potohar Road, 1/9 Industrial Area, Islamabad www.hassanmarbles.com</p>

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<p>Inter State Gas Systems (Private) Limited Gas Private Company ail@isgs.pk/ 0092-51-9267672-74 0092-51-9267671 517, Main Margalla Road, F-10/2, Islamabad www.isgs.pk</p>	<p>IPR Trend Oil Corporation Oil & Gas Private Company Wasim A.Zuberi (General Manager) iprgoc@isb.comsats.net.pk, ipr@isb.paknet.com.pk 0092-51)2871501-3 0092-51)2871504 52-East, Dodhy Building, 3rd Floor, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area, Islamabad</p>
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<p>Links International (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ijaz Muhammad Khan Chief Exclusive 042- 5321461-5 042- 5321324-5 1-Km Bhoptian Chowk, Defence Road, Off Raiwind Road Lahore.</p>	<p>LMK Resources Oil & Gas Private Company Atif Rais Khan (President & CEO) office@lmkr.com, 0092-51)111-101-101 0092-51)2879854, 2879855 300, Software Technology Park 1, Evacuee Trust CenterSir Agha Khan Road, F-5/1,Islamabad - 44000</p>
<p>Lub Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Iqbal Z. Ahmed Chief Exclusive 0092-42-6306106&08, 6368844, 051-2652727 &</p>	<p>Madni Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mian Muhammad Mukhtar Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5850027 0333-4708408</p>

<p>2652728 0092-42 -6368742 7-Egerton/Kashmir Road, Lahore.</p>	<p>0092-42 -5850027, 042-5893608 Al-Haider Tower 72-CCA, Phase 4, DHA, Lahore.</p>
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<p>Pakistan GasPort Limited GAS Govt +92 42 3636.8742 www.ag.com.pk/pakistan-gasport/</p>	<p>Pakistan Institute of Engineering & Applied Sciences (PIEAS) Education Academic Institutions registrar@pieas.edu.pk /webmaster@pieas.edu.pk 0092-51-2207380 /+92-51-2207381/+92-51-2207382/92-51- 2207383/+92-51-2207384 0092-51-2208070 P.O. Nilore, Islamabad Pakistan</p>

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<p>Pakistan State Oil Company Limited. Oil Marketing Companies Govt Mr. Irfan K. Qureshi, Managing Director taaluq@psopk.com 0092-21-111-111-776/ (92 21) 99203866-85 0092-21) 99203835 PSO House, Khayaban-e-Iqbal P.O.Box-3983, Karachi-75600 www.psopk.com</p>	<p>Pakistan Stone Development Company stone Govt Mr. Ihsanullah Khan Chief Executive info@pasdec.com.pk 0092-51) 9263465-7/ 9261633-36 0092-51) 9263664 Chamber of Commerce Building, Mauve Area, G-8/1 Islamabad. www.pasdec.com.pk</p>
<p>Pakistan's First Fully Integrated LPG Company Petroleum Gas Govt progas@progas.cc 0092-21) 472 0077, 472 0079 0092-21) 472 0075 Progas Pakistan Limited NWZ//P-305(A4 LPG Area) North Western Industrial Zone Bin Qasim Karachi. www.petrosin.com</p>	<p>PARCO Pearl Gas (Private) Limited (formerly SHV Energy Pakistan) LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Patrick J. Gregory Chief Exclusive supergas@parco.com.pk 111-798-798 0092-51 -2275576 98-A, F/6-2, Margallah Road, Islamabad. Rawalpindi. www.parco.com.pk/ppg</p>
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<p>Pioneer Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Khurram Khan Chief Exclusive info@pioneerlpg.com 0092-42-7222519-20 0092-42-7226348 Ground Floor, Co-operative Insurance Building, 23-The Mall, Lahore.</p>	<p>Polish Oil & Gas Company Pakistan Branch, (POGC) Oil & Gas Private Company Jacek Oleksy (Resident Manager) pogc@comsats.net.pk /Jopogc@mail.comsats.net.pk 0092-51)2251530, 92(51)2654591-3/92(51)2654589, Mob: 0(092)300-8555611 0092-51)2654594 House # 321 Street # 17 , Sector E-7 Islamabad</p>

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<p>Sarhad Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Tauseef Gilani Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2871134 0092-51-2871135 Suite No. 4, Mezzanine Floor, Sethi Plaza, Jinnah Avenue, Main Blue Area, Islamabad.</p>	<p>Saudi Energies (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Shahid Farrukh Chief Exclusive 0092-42-7241072-3 0092-42-7241074 Ghani Chambers – Patiala Ground Link Mcleod Road,Lahore</p>
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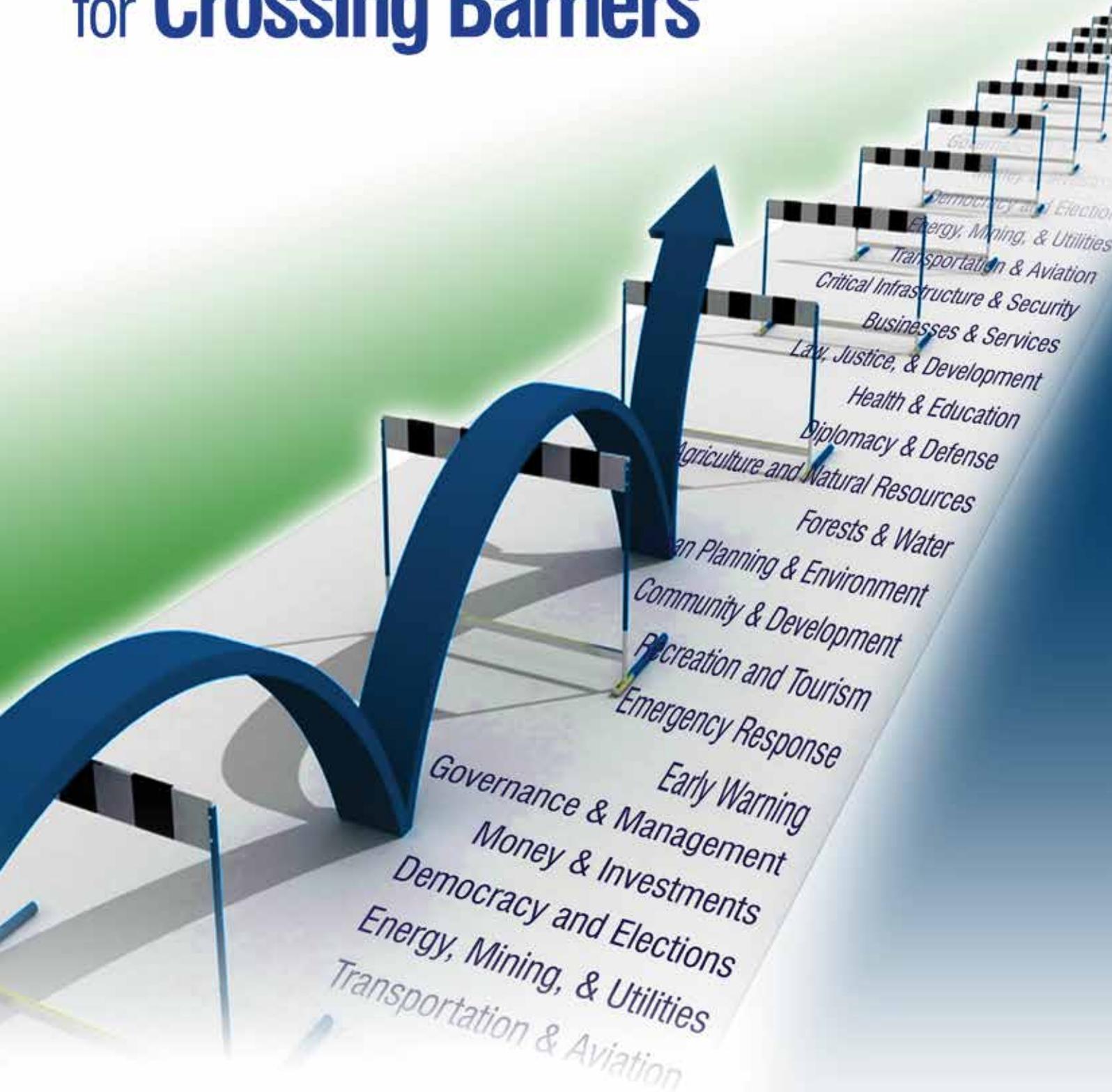
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