

ENERGY BULLETIN

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Nov 30th, 2013 - Volume:1, Issue 7

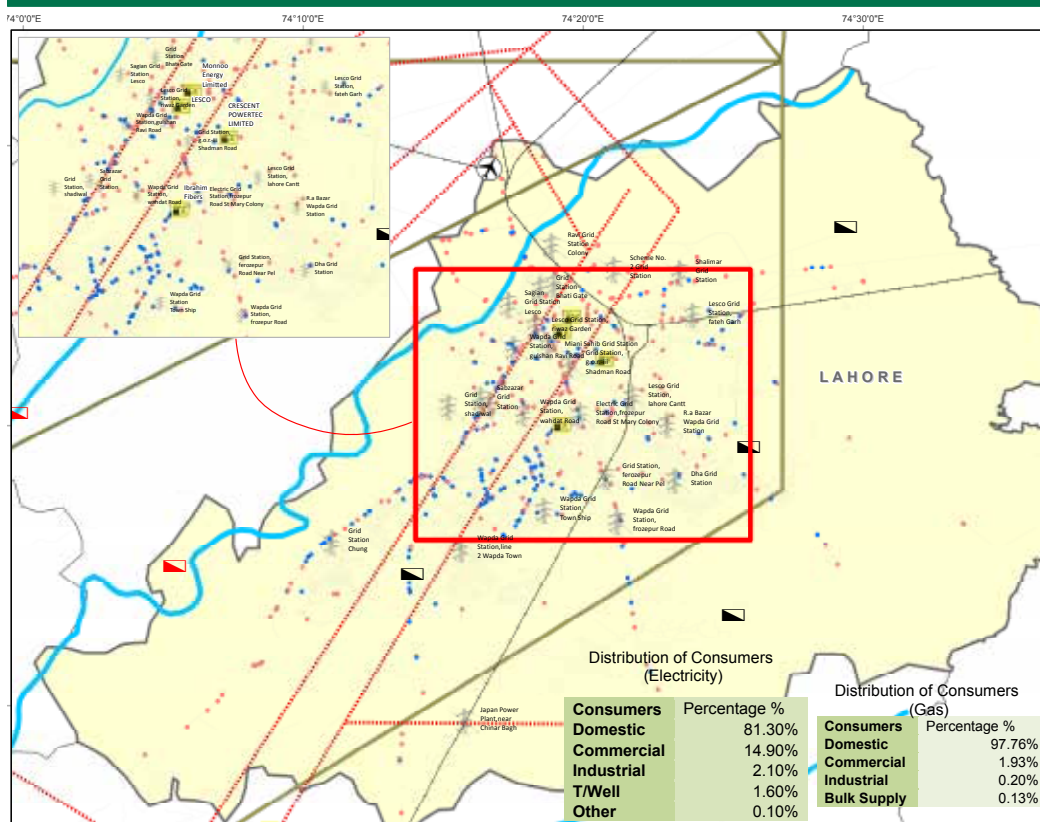
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This bulletin is the result of a collaborative effort between ALHASAN Systems Private Limited and Information Management & Mine Action Programs [iMMAP].

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Because Information Matters
www.immap.org



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- Monthly Price Indices for October, 2013
- Monthly Advance releases on Foreign Trade Statistics for September, 2013

Both reports are available at
<http://pbs.gov.pk>

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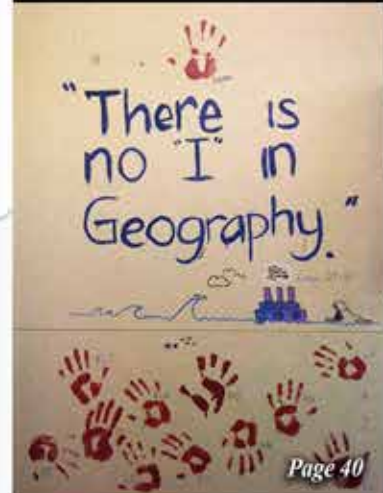
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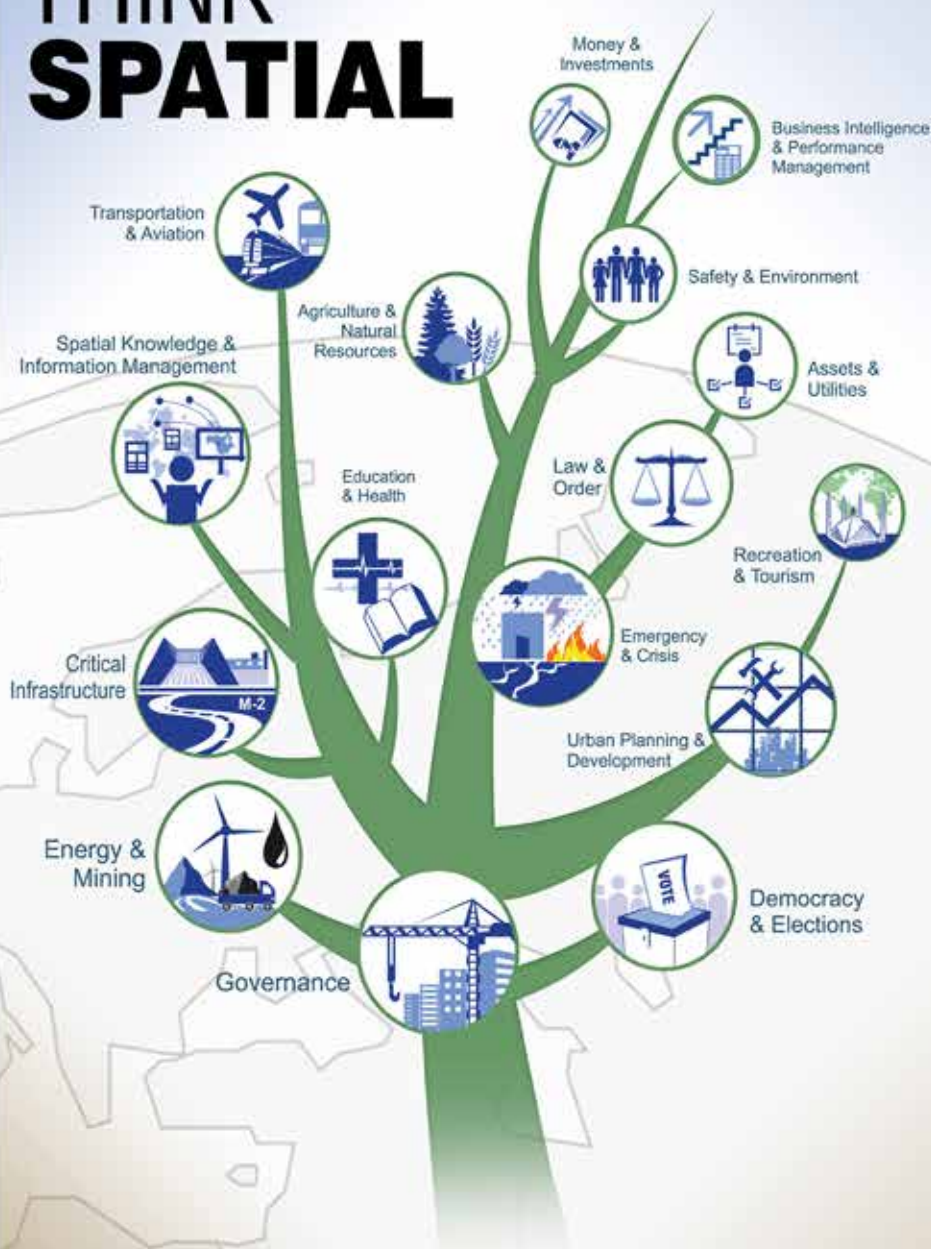
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NEWS HEADLINES

No relief in petroleum price come December 1

The News

November 29, 2013

Shahbaz seeks Canadian cooperation in energy sector

The News

November 29, 2013

DETAILS

ISLAMABAD: While a fall in the world oil prices will benefit others, Pakistanis will receive an increase in the price of petroleum products on Dec 1. Amid the rise in prices of medicines by 15 percent, the people of Pakistan, who are already facing close to 15 percent inflation, will now be punished in the shape of an increase in the POL prices to be effective from December 1 because of free fall of Pak currency against the dollar.

The Pak currency has further lost its value by Rs1.24. According to the working paper prepared by Ogra, in the month of November, price of petroleum products except HOB (high octane blending component) in international market dwindled, but because of further rupee devaluation against dollar in November, 180 million people instead of getting the relief, will be exposed to increase in price of petrol (motor gasoline) by Re0.83 per liter. The price of High Speed Diesel (HSD) will increase by Re0.80 per liter, kerosene oil (KO) Re0.82 per liter, light diesel oil (LDO) Re0.60 per liter. The price of HOB is expected to increase by Rs3.60 per liter. The Ministry of Finance would take the final decision and in case it does not reduce the petroleum levy then the prices of petroleum products in the country would increase from December 1. The new price of petrol will stand at Rs113.59 per liter, high speed diesel Rs117.55 per liter, Kerosene oil Rs108.82 per liter and light diesel oil Rs101.84. And the consumers of petroleum products are also expected to face more raise in price of petrol and diesel, as the minister of petroleum and natural resources here on Thursday evening assured Pakistan Petroleum Dealers Association that the government would increase the dealers' margin.

Earlier All Pakistan Petroleum Dealers Association had sought the increase in dealers' margin on petrol and diesel by Rs5 per liter till November 30 and threatened to close down petrol pumps, if their demand was not met. All Pakistan Petroleum Dealers Association is of the view that the dealers' margin on petrol stands at Rs2.37 and on high speed diesel Rs2.20 per liter. "Since the power tariff has increased by Rs6 per unit and more capital is being spent on purchasing diesel and petrol mainly because of the speedy devaluation of Pakistan currency and at existing margin it is not possible to purchase the petroleum products and sell them at petrol pumps."

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources itself admits that business cost of dealers has increased manifold, but still it is hesitant to increase the dealers' margin. If the margin of dealers is increased, then masses will be the victim as dealers' margin is a pass through item to consumers.

LAHORE: Pakistan and Canada have great potential for bilateral investment and trade, especially in agriculture, agri-product and energy sectors, but the chief minister has expressed the intent to explore cooperation in the energy sector.

Samir Dossal, President Canada-Pakistan Business Council, who is here to attend the Vision 2025 conference, told a select group of journalists after meeting Punjab chief minister Shahbaz Sharif. Dossal said that the chief minister had accepted the invitation to travel to Ontario in June next year and his visit would open up great investment opportunities both in Pakistan and Canada.

Currently, Pakistan and Canada are engaged in bilateral trade worth \$700 million but, according to Dossal, the figure could easily touch a billion dollars mark. He said the CPBC comprised 1200 members and was strictly a Canadian organization comprising businessmen and professionals. "During my meeting with the chief minister we spoke about the solar technology projects in Pakistan and Canadian businessmen would be keen to invest in this sector also," said Dossal. He said there was definitely a window of opportunity for businessmen from both sides and the CPBC could provide an ideal platform to explore the potential. He said since Punjab was relatively calm province in terms of law and order so there were businessmen out there who would like to come to Punjab for investment. He said the issue of bureaucratic hurdles in Pakistan and law and order was not discussed with the chief minister but he was assured of full cooperation by the Punjab government.

"Pakistani cotton, mangoes, Kinosa and vegetables are in great demand in north America. We just have to tap this huge market potential," said Dossal. He said that there were all kinds of businessmen and traders in the council and now imports from Pakistan would be a priority task for his organization. "The government of Ontario and prime minister of Ontario understand the value of Pak-Canada relationship and Ontario government would be glad to extend its cooperation," said Dossal.

He said there were a range of exciting opportunities presented during the Vision 2025 conference in Islamabad and there were around 100 business bodies represented there at the conference. "The projects like Vision 2025 could go a long way in realizing the actual potential business in Pakistan." Dossal said on his return he would provide a feedback to business community in Ontario, which includes both Pakistani diaspora and Canadian businessmen. The CPBC would act as a post office for businessmen from both countries, he expressed hope.

Energy woes: Experts say Pakistan's N-plants under IAEA safeguards

The Express Tribune

November 29, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Nuclear energy experts have allayed concerns about safety of the country's largest civil nuclear power project that was launched recently and described it a relatively low-cost solution to its energy problems, keeping in mind the Fukushima nuclear disaster that set alarms bell ringing about the safety of such plants.

"Seismic, oceanic, tsunami and other related data of the last over 50 years was collected, analyzed and incorporated in the design of the new project," Strategic Plans Division Director-General Air Commodore (retd) Khalid Banuri said while addressing a seminar on Thursday. "We are upbeat about the future," Banuri said.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif performed the groundbreaking of the Coastal Power Project K-2 and K-3, the country's biggest power plant that will generate 2,200mw electricity and described it "a proud moment in the energy history of Pakistan."

The seminar on "Energy Crisis and Nuclear Safety and Security of Pakistan," was organized by the Strategic Vision Institute (SVI) in collaboration with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS). About the post-Fukushima scenario, Banuri said, "Pakistan's all nuclear power plants are under IAEA safeguards and have a rather impeccable record of safety, security and transparency." He said that Pakistan is the 15th country to have commissioned nuclear power plants. The under-construction Chashma-III and IV plants, he said, were well ahead of the stipulated time schedule and within the estimated cost.

Addressing the seminar, Muhammad Rahman, Director, Nuclear Safety, Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA), said that after the Fukushima incident Pakistan had taken prompt steps including, activation of National Response and Emergency Coordination Centre (NRECC) to maintain link with IAEA Incident Emergency Centre, offered assistance to Japan and performed environmental monitoring within Pakistan during which 157 air samples were collected from seven major cities and analysed. No detectable increase in airborne activity (beyond background) was detected in the samples, he added. In addition, regulatory laws have been revised after the Fukushima incident, said Rahman. He said that Pakistan is fully committed to implementing IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and has started working in the areas including, reassessment of natural hazards at plants, strengthening the effectiveness of regulatory body, enhancing the effectiveness of operating organization, strengthening and maintaining capacity building and reinforcing emergency preparedness and response.

"We need to get out of the energy crisis as soon as possible; not doing so would endanger our survival. The government would have to work out a strategy within the available resources and capacity," Chairman, Board of Governors, SVI, Dr Ross Masood Hussain said in his concluding remarks.

"Pakistan's energy crisis is one of the biggest challenges, which also profoundly impinge upon its national security. Therefore, it is important to not only utilize existing resources more efficiently but also to explore alternative sources of energy to cater to the rapidly increasing demand," KAS Resident Representative Ronny Heine said.

LPG price likely to go up by Rs42 per kilo

The Express Tribune

November 28, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Following a hike in global gas prices, the price of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is likely to go up by Rs42 per kilogramme, said a spokesman for the LPG Association of Pakistan yesterday.

Saudi Aramco, an oil company that produces, manufactures, markets and ships crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products to meet global demand, had announced on Thursday the Contract Price (CP) for LPG at \$1,175 per ton for the month of December. The increase of \$275, from the rate in November, is a testimony to the rising LPG demand as several countries head into the winter season. However, the price impact in Pakistan may be as high as \$335 per ton, as local LPG producers maintained the Saudi Aramco CP of October, which was \$840, even in November. "In the event of local LPG producers matching the December CP, prices could rise by as much as Rs42,725 per ton [Rs42 per kilogramme inclusive of taxes]," said Belal Jabbar, the LPG Association of Pakistan spokesman. The likely hike translates into an increase of Rs504 for a domestic and Rs1,940 for a commercial cylinder that would now be priced at Rs2,097 and Rs8,069 respectively.

Similarly, retail rates in different parts of the country would be as follows — Sindh and Balochistan Rs168 per kilogramme, Punjab Rs178 per kilogramme, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan Rs188 per kilogramme. "We urge the government and LPG producers to maintain their current prices to provide some relief to the consumers as only 30% of LPG is imported. The remaining is produced locally," added Belal.

Pakistan to build six nuclear power plants

Arab News

November 27, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announced Tuesday that his country will build six civil nuclear power plants. Speaking at a function, Coastal Power Project K-II and K-III in Karachi, Sharif said the country's Atomic Energy Commission has identified six sites where civil nuclear power plants could be built, The News International reported.

According to the prime minister, Pakistan would produce 40,000 MW of power from nuclear plants till 2050 and the government's priority was to start work on power projects to overcome

Plan to drill 110 oil, gas wells during current FY

Business Recorder

November 27, 2013

Pakistan State Oil prevents oil theft worth Millions

The News

November 27, 2013

Pakistan welcomes energy sector investment: minister

Daily Times

November 26, 2013

Punjab govt, CWPC ink MoUs to cooperate in energy sector

the energy shortage. Sharif on Tuesday launched the construction of the country's biggest atomic power plant and vowed to pursue further projects to make nuclear the largest energy source. The 2,200-megawatt plant is to be built with Chinese technical assistance on the Arabian Sea coast at Paradise Beach, 40 km (25 miles) west of Karachi. Pakistan already has three operational nuclear plants generating a total of around 740 MW of power and has begun work on a fourth, in addition to the one launched Tuesday. The government hopes nuclear will ultimately provide a relatively low-cost solution to the power cuts — known euphemistically as "load-shedding" — that blight life in Pakistan.

Mismanagement, corruption and an over-reliance on expensive imported fuels have left the energy sector in dire straits, with hours-long blackouts a daily reality in the summer months. "This is one of the first steps of our goal of racing toward a load-shedding-free Pakistan," Sharif told the audience at the site of the plant. The World Nuclear Association has estimated the cost of the new project at nearly \$10 billion. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission engineers will work on the project with help from the China Atomic Energy Authority. As Pakistan is not party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty it is excluded from the international trade in nuclear materials and technology, and can rely only on its neighbor China for help. Sharif pledged to increase nuclear power generation capacity to 40,000 MW in the long term as part of his energy plan. A few kilometers further west of the new nuclear power project, an energy park is being built at Gaddani beach in Baluchistan province, with plans for 6,600 MW coal-fired power projects.

ISLAMABAD: Ministry for Petroleum and Natural Resources would drill 110 wells during the current fiscal 2013-14 for increasing the production of gas, while the total cost incurred on excavating oil and gas wells is \$ US 5-40m. Cost depends upon the area of operations, depth of the well, formation evaluation and testing programme, while well cost in southern and central parts is less than the Northern areas of the country.

According to official sources, government is making all-out efforts to mitigate the shortage of gas which increase the indigenous production of gas through enhance exploration activities and providing incentives to the investors under Petroleum Policy. Besides, efforts are also being made to import gas under transnational pipeline and LNG projects, official said. "Natural Gas Allocation and management Policy 2005 was introduced to promote efficacious utilization of natural gas".

Keeping in view the energy crisis in the country, the sectoral priority order for supply of gas was revised in January 2013 by the Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet, thus moving power sector at second number. "Exploration activities are already taking place in the offshore area of Pakistan and three oil and gas reservoirs have been discovered at Sibi and Dera Bugti Districts of Balochistan during last five years".

Pakistan State Oil (PSO) unearthed a mud passage near the Lalpir-Kapco pipeline and prevented oil theft worth millions of rupees.

Over the weekend, PSO security staff which was on routine patrolling duty along the Lalpir – Kapco pipeline noticed the presence of black slush and a pit near Sinawan close to the route of the aforementioned pipeline. Upon receipt of this information, the PSO depot officer hurried to the location for inspection purposes. To rule out any possibility of un-authorized or illegal activity, the Company decided to carry out excavation of the suspected area. In light of this decision, immediate arrangements were made for the excavation of the area. During the digging activity a 3 foot wide mud passage was discovered approximately 5 feet away from the oil pipeline

ISLAMABAD: During a meeting with Korean delegates, Minister of State for Water and Power Ch Abid Sher Ali said that Pakistan welcomes energy sector investment and facilitates investors to their projects. The delegation was headed by Embassy of the Republic of Korea Counsellor Park Jung-ho.

The Korean companies showed keen interest in establishing various power plants and construction of multipurpose dams in Pakistan. In the briefing it was told that Embassy of the Republic of Korea is arranging a seminar on 'Korea South Asia Power Sector Programme' in the first week of December in which more than 24 companies would participate. It would be great opportunity to explore business and bring investment in Pakistan. The minister of state for water and power mentioned that his government would provide security to all investors in Pakistan making it safest place to invest. He further said that foreign donor agencies also had increased assistance many times to carry out projects in the country. While telling about potential in energy sector, minister of state said that Pakistan was rich in natural resources which were feasible for initiating short and long term hydel power projects for power generation and work on the projects would be initiated soon.

LAHORE: Punjab government and China Western Power Company (CWPC) here Sunday inked three Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for cooperation in energy sector. Additional Chief Secretary (Energy) Jehanzeb Khan and Solid Waste Management Company MD Dr Waseem Ajmal on behalf of Punjab government and the CWPC Chairman Li Ren Chao on behalf of his company signed the MoUs. Punjab Chief Minister Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif,

Associated Press of Pakistan

November 24, 2013

Punjab Investment Board Vice Chairman, the KASB Bank Chairman and other officers concerned were also present. Talking to media on this occasion, the Chief Minister welcomed the CWPC investment. Under the MoUs, he added, the Chinese company would complete two coal-based power plants of 660MW each at Sahiwal within two and a half years with an investment of around \$ 1.5 billion.

The CWPC, he added, would also cooperate with Punjab government in setting up of three coal-based energy projects of 150MW each in Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan. He said that Chinese company would also install a 20MW plant for electricity generation from solid waste. Shahbaz Sharif said that China was a close friend of Pakistan and their bilateral trade was expanding fast, adding that these agreements would further cement their ties. He said Pakistan was facing electricity shortage hitting hard Pakistan's overall economy, however, the government was determined and taking measures expeditiously, besides increasing collaboration with local and foreign energy companies to overcome energy crisis. While, special incentives were being given to foreign investors investing in energy sector in Punjab, he said, the energy projects of coal, solar, biomass, biogas, bagasse, hydle and other resources were being promoted speedily. The Chief Minister mentioned that an agreement had also been signed with a German company for electricity generation from solid waste, asserting that implementation of these agreements would result in transfer of German and Chinese technology to Pakistan. The CWPC Chairman Li Ren Chao said that Punjab government led by Shahbaz Sharif was making sincere efforts for resolving energy crisis and his company wanted to work with the provincial government in energy sector. He said the CWPC company would establish solid waste as well as coal-based power projects in Punjab and measures would be taken for their timely completion.

MOL to install GPF: big quantity of gas and oil set to be added to system by January next

Business Recorder

November 23, 2013

Hungarian Oil and Gas Company MOL is all-set to add 28 Million Cubic Feet per Day (MMCFD) gas and 7,300 barrels of crude oil into the system from Makhori East-III field by the end of January 2014, officials said.

Sources told *Business Recorder* here on Friday that MOL is the operator of the Tal Block, located in the Kohat Plateau, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province. Tal Block is being jointly explored by Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL); Oil and Gas Development Company (OGDCL); Government Holdings Private Limited (GHPL) and Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL). So far, six discoveries have been made in the block, the first in 2002 and the most recent in 2011. Commercial production has commenced from Manzalai, Makori and Makori East fields. Mamikhel and Maramzai discoveries are currently being evaluated through Extended Well Testing (EWT). Officials said that within next few months, Pakistan's local production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is expected to increase by around 700 tons per day (bbl/d), crude oil production is likely to cross 100,000 barrel per day mark from current production of around 70,000 barrel per and natural gas production by 700 MMCFD. About 22, 000 barrels per day of crude oil is expected to come into the system from Makori and another 21,000 barrel per day from Nashpa field being operated by OGDCL.

At present, gas production from MOL's TAL block is around 320 Million Cubic Feet per Day (MMCFD) and 8,760 bbl/d of Condensate/Oil, which accounts for 8 percent and 12 percent of country's total Gas and Condensate/Oil production respectively; and which enables MOL Pakistan along with TAL Joint Venture Partners to cater almost 100percent gas demand of the province of KPK. In the future the production is expected to increase further based on the commencement of EWT Production from Makori East-1 and Tolanj X-1. The MOL has finalised the installation of Makori Gas Processing Facilities (GPF) in TAL block, which will have a capacity to process 30,000 bbl/d of oil/condensate and 150 MMCFD of gas. After the installation of the gas processing facilities, the company will be producing/ extracting up to 300-350 ton of LPG per day. According to industry sources, the TAL Joint Venture (JV) is to install LPG plant at Makori gas field and intends to expand its production/processing facilities to cater for the additional production from existing fields under appraisal and any upcoming discovery from the area. Total local production of LPG stands at roughly 450,000 tons per year of which refineries accounted for 55percent, while gas fields contribute about 45percent. "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.

Punjab inks three energy MoUs with Germany

The Nation

November 23, 2013

LAHORE - Three Memorandums of Understandings have been signed between Punjab government and German company Energiequelle GmbH for cooperation in energy sector. Under the agreements, the German company will up a 100MW solar power plant in Sahiwal as well as one plant each of biogas and biomass. The installation work of power plant would be completed in four months. Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif, head of the delegation of the German company Helmut Fugemann, other officials of the German company, concerned officers were present at the signing ceremony. Additional Chief Secretary Energy Jehanzeb Khan, Secretary Agriculture Munir Ijaz and head of the delegation of the German company signed the documents. The Chief Minister said on the occasion that government is making serious efforts for the implementation of power projects so that energy crisis could be resolved in the country for which it has signed agreements with several foreign companies. He said that special incentives and facilities are being offered to the foreigners for investment in energy sector. Helmut Fugemann said that his company wants to promote cooperation with Punjab government in energy sector and initially a 100-megawatt solar power plant would be established in Sahiwal. He also expressed interest in setting up solar power plant in Cholistan.

Govt, stakeholders to discuss energy issues

The News

November 21, 2013

He said that efforts would be made for production of the equipment of the solar power plant in Pakistan which would result in transfer of German technology to the country. He said that installation of solar power plant in Sahiwal would be completed in four months.

ISLAMABAD: The top mandarins of the Nawaz government are due to sit down with energy sector leaders and experts in Islamabad on November 30 to thrash out feasible solutions for the energy crisis. The one-day moot on energy has gained traction and importance after the US refused to extend any help in developing coal-based power generation in Pakistan, citing hazards to the environment, effectively putting the Ministry of Water and Power authorities in a catch-22 situation, officials at the ministry told The News.

Pakistan requires \$10 billion for 6600 MW power generation based on coal at Gaddani and the US' refusal is likely to create problems for Pakistan in arranging the financing from IFIs (International Financial Institutions) particularly from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Feasible and practical ideas will be discussed in detail during the conference, which may pave way for sustainable and cheaper supply of electricity and gas in Pakistan. At present, Pakistan's gas production stands at 4.2 BCFD per day while the country's requirement stands at over 6 BCFD. The energy crisis has worsened recently with citizens, particularly in Punjab, facing zero supply of gas for domestic utility. Further, gas will not be available for the CNG, power sector, industrial and commercial sector and fertiliser sector from December to February and the domestic consumer will only be provided gas during cooking hours. Pakistan has conventional reserves of 23 TCF and 286 million barrels per day but the exploration and production activities are slow to tap into these resources. Meanwhile, the minister for petroleum and natural resources claims that Pakistan has no reasonable gas and oil reserves so it is left with no option but to import LNG. The Nawaz government wants to import 2-2.5 BCFD gas per day in next two and half years and first 200-400 mmcd gas flow to be imported by November 2014 under the fast track LNG import project. "We want the public to use LPG for domestic needs instead of natural gas. Likewise, public transport should also utilise LPG which is also environment friendly fuel and cheaper than petroleum and diesel," said Shahid Khaqan Abbasi.

Further, the Energy Information Administration, which is the American federal authority on energy statistics and analysis, said that Pakistan is estimated to have fresh recoverable shale gas reserves of 105 trillion cubic feet (TCF) and more than nine billion barrels of oil in Pakistan, according to assessment carried out in June. However, a precise assessment is needed and a US Company has begun working on assessing the exact number of shale gas reserves Pakistan. If Pakistan is indeed proven to be rich in shale gas, then US cooperation would be needed to exploit these reserves.

Pakistan fears 16-20 hour power outages in three months

The News

November 21, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan is going to experience huge power outages in December, January and February mainly because of negligible hydro power generation following canal closures and reduced outflow of water from dams plus zero supply of gas to power generation plants. It will be mission impossible for the authorities to maintain the eight-hour loadshedding schedule in the said months if required quantum of furnace oil is not ensured to keep the thermal power plants operational for electricity generation.

An official of the Ministry of Water and Power warned that if furnace oil was not provided, the Guddu Power Plant could come to a standstill in the next four days, which will deprive the country of 440MW. "Yes, keeping in view the huge power outages in the said three months ahead, we have asked the Finance Ministry to provide at least Rs25 billion to arrange the furnace oil for more thermal power generation for the said three months to maintain loadshedding only for eight hours, otherwise the loadshedding will be hovering at 16-20 hours," a senior official told The News. "We are anticipating power deficit of 4000MW in the said three months owing to sharp reduction in hydro generation and no supply of gas to power plants and if the said amount required to build up the furnace oil reserves to be consumed in thermal plants is provided, then the loadshedding would be contained to 6-8 hours duration," he said. The Ministry of Water and Power, he said, has also asked the finance ministry to provide the subsidy for the last two months too, otherwise there is risk of closure of public sector power plants because of non-availability of the furnace oil. Pakistan's reliance on costly thermal power generation stands at almost close to 70 percent whereas the country's capacity on producing hydro generation has eroded to 25 percent. "The country has the maximum capacity to generate 6,500MW in the winter season. Ghazi Barotha with capacity to generate 1,450MW continues to give some relief even in winters," the official said.

General Electric to invest in Pakistan's energy sector

Daily Times

November 21, 2013

ISLAMABAD: General Electric (GE) has shown keen interest to invest in Pakistan's energy sector, especially in Oil & Gas and Power Sectors. In this connection a delegation of General Electric (GE) Company led by Shane Fitzsimons, Chief Financial Officer, GE International Operations is on a two days visit to Pakistan to look into the investment opportunities in the energy sectors. A meeting with the GE's delegation was held in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources in Islamabad here on Wednesday. The meeting was chaired by the Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Jam Kamal Khan. Secretary MP & NR, Abid Saeed and the other senior officials of the ministry also attended the meeting. The representative of GE briefed the Minister of State on its ongoing project in Pakistan in the Oil & Gas and Power sectors. The company shown keeps interest to further invest in the energy sector in Pakistan especially in technological aspects and the efficiency improvement in Oil

ATC 2013 to explore energy through hydrocarbon resources

Daily Times

November 21, 2013

and Gas and Power sector.

The Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Resources Jam Kamal Khan while talking to the delegation said that energy shortage is the major concern of the government of Pakistan and government is fully focused to deal with this serious challenge to address the energy deficiency in Pakistan. He said that Prime Minister has taken all possible measures to give full confidence to the investors so that they may invest in energy sector with full confidence in the investment friendly environment. The minister stated that we are exploring all possible options to deal with problems, which include hydel, coal, wind, solar power generation as well as the import of LNG and Natural Gas from the neighboring countries.

ISLAMABAD: The Annual Technical Conference (ATC) 2013 jointly organised by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and Association of Pakistan Geoscientists (APG) will be assembling the leading geo-scientists and think tank of the energy sector at the ATC 2013 in Islamabad on November 26 and 27. The congregation will explore this year's theme "Energy Revolution through Hydrocarbon Resources". Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi will be inaugurating the conference.

Dr Saeed Khan Jadoon Director OGDCL Institute of Science & Technology and chairman of the conference briefed about the conference program, he expressed his gratitude to all the representatives of Exploration and Production (E&P) companies and services providers for the financial and technical support for organising the conference. The much awaited yearly event of ATC is the premier event of Pakistan Petroleum Industry in which professionals from E&P companies, academia and services providers presents their technical papers, application of innovative technical and share experience. Last year's ATC's on "Exploration and Production (E&P) Technology, Innovation and New Frontier" was a great success. The forum provided excellent opportunity to academia to directly interact with industry and discuss the prevailing technical issues and problems thus finding solutions for many issues. The energy revolution isn't a magic wand that can make all Pakistan's wishes come true, but it is a powerful wind in the sails of both the country's domestic economy and of its international goals. Domestically, the energy bonanza changes the Pakistan outlook far more dramatically than most people yet realize. This is a big one, a game changer, and it will likely be a major factor in propelling the Pakistan to the next (and still unknown) stage of development — towards the next incarnation of the country's dream. Thus, choosing 'Energy Revolution through Hydrocarbon Resources' as the theme for ATC 2013 is not only timely but will also serve the national cause in its true spirit.

Two Technical Courses and an excursion field trip has also been arranged on Nov. 25 a day before the Conference, that is resourced by the renown expertise of Oil & Gas sector from abroad and inside the country and will be very benefited to the professions and academicians. This year, more than 1000 delegates from different companies related to E & P sector, service provider and academia will participate in the conference, which also includes panel discussion on the current and hot topics related to the energy industry, being participated by the representatives of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, provincial governments, heads and executives of oil and gas companies operating in different areas of the country. The conference will ascertain that if the energy revolution now shapes lives up to its full potential, we are headed into a new century in which the location of the world's energy resources and the structure of the world's energy trade support Pakistan's affluence at home and power abroad.

US to provide technical assistance to Pakistan for shale gas reserves

The News

November 21, 2013

ISLAMABAD: In a major development the US has agreed to extend the technical help for the exploration of shale gas reserves in Pakistan and to this effect a US company is all set to initiate a study for an exact assessment of oil and gas reserves — particularly the shale gas — available in Pakistan, an official told The News. The study is to take nine months to be completed, reveals one of the senior officials — who were part of the high level delegation that recently visited the US and held dialogues on energy in Washington and Houston between November 12 and 16. The delegation — headed by the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi — comprised of secretaries and heads of public sector entities. Later, the petroleum ministry signed an agreement with the US consultant Advanced Engineering Associates International, Inc (AEAI) that would embark on the strategic study to assess the actual reserves of shale gas in Pakistan and then with the help of the US experts four methods would be formulated to exploit the shale gas reserves. The Director General Petroleum Concession Saeed Ullah Shah said the study will be completed in nine months. To a question, he said that the USAID would finance the study.

The EIA (Energy Information Administration) — US federal authority on energy statistics and analysis — in June last said that Pakistan was estimated to have fresh recoverable shale gas reserves of 105 trillion cubic feet (TCF) and more than nine billion barrels of oil. The official said Pakistan has conventional gas reserves of just 23 TCF and conventional oil reserves of 286 million barrel per day. "We have set the date to AEAi for the exact identification and authentication of shale gas reserves," he said. "Shale gas had seen tremendous developments in the United States and a couple of other countries were trying to use the latest energy source. Pakistan was also encouraging exploration and production companies to venture into the field," said the official. Secretary petroleum and natural resources Abid Saeed said that US officials showed willingness to help Pakistan in coping with energy crisis and extend the

IP pipeline a cheaper energy source

The Express Tribune

November 17, 2013

Regional energy trade to bridge demand-supply gap

The Express Tribune

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technical expertise and training to Pakistan's officials in shale gas exploitation. USAID has already helped Pakistan in formulating the shale gas policy. He said US will start exporting its shale gas in the shape of LNG by 2016, but "we need liquefied natural gas immediately". "We also met with the top officials of many US companies, particularly Exxon Mobil Corporation and ConocoPhillips – which were willing to supply LNG to Pakistan. It is pertinent to mention these are the same companies – which have an exclusive right to export LNG from Qatar," he said, adding, "Once the LNG terminal is installed, Pakistan will hopefully receive the LNG from ConocoPhillips in Qatar." Saeed said the Sui Northern, during the dialogue, sought the US help in reducing the unaccounted for gas (UFG) and it was decided that US would extend the technology and technical knowhow to this effect. The advanced metering infrastructure will be installed to curtail the UFG volume and also help in providing details about gas pressure at the point where meters will be installed.

The Sui Southern has curtailed the UFG one percent to 9.9 from 10.9 percent, translating into Rs1.2 billion saving. The UFG in Sui Northern stands at over 11 percent – where one percent line loss means the loss of Rs2 billion. "The World Bank is already assisting Sui Southern to help curtail the UFG." In addition, the government will also seek the technical knowledge from US in the ongoing rehabilitation of the gas infrastructure – costing about \$20 million – being carried out in the wake of the gas leakage survey in the Sui southern system. "We will also seek the US expertise in discovery of the huge resources of shale gas, tide gas and coal bed methane in Pakistan," the official said and added that US companies were 40 years ahead of any developing country's companies in terms of service delivery and expertise in discovery of minerals.

KARACHI: Pakistan is one of the few states where mega projects for economic development are mostly delayed or become the victim of controversy sparked by domestic or international players. There are rare examples where work on any project of national interest goes ahead without confrontation within and outside the country. Pakistan-Iran gas pipeline is one such project which has dragged on for a long time. This project, called the peace pipeline, was announced in 2002, requiring an estimated investment of \$7 billion and was scheduled to be completed by the end of 2014. Under this project, a 2,700km-long pipeline was to be constructed from Iran's South Pars field to New Delhi through Karachi and other major cities like Multan and Lahore. However, India has pulled out following a civil nuclear cooperation deal with the United States while Pakistan has so far been able to stave off US pressure and says it is committed to the pipeline. Now, the pipeline would stretch over 2,100 km – 1,100 km in Iran and 1,000 km in Pakistan. Iran, which had offered \$500 million for constructing the pipeline in Pakistan, is the second largest natural gas producer in the world and after meeting domestic demand can sell to other countries. Pakistan, on the other side, is experiencing acute shortages of energy, leading to disruption of economic activities in peak summer and winter. It is anticipated that energy shortfall would reduce sharply in Pakistan when gas starts flowing in the pipeline, carrying 750 million cubic feet per day, which can be extended to 1 billion cubic feet per day. An aspect worth considering is whether the project is cost effective. Though gas reserves are fast depleting in Pakistan, the question is whether consumers can afford imported gas. According to assessments, a land-based pipeline is four times cheaper than any other option. After completion of the Iran-Pakistan pipeline, Pakistan is also expected to earn about \$300-\$500 million in revenues annually. No only this, the success of the pipeline would open the door to new projects between the two countries, particularly oil trade. According to reports, Iran being a big supplier of fuel oil would naturally be interested in exporting oil to Pakistan either through a pipeline or in the beginning through oil tankers. Apart from the cost, the project is also expected to have positive effects during and after completion of work. It would not only trigger rural development in both countries through job creation, but would also aid associated industries including oil refining, cement production, mineral extraction, precious stone cutting, agricultural development and heavy engineering. After analysing different aspects, it can be argued that the gas pipeline should be completed on a priority basis for the sake of economy as any further delay may aggravate the energy situation.

ISLAMABAD: In the past two decades, there has been a remarkable increase in the demand for energy in South Asia, leading to a huge deficit in power supply. A majority of the population in South Asian countries, particularly in Pakistan, Afghanistan and India, is living without an easy access to electricity. Energy is the fuel for economic growth and an essential requirement for social development. However, its persistent shortage has been a major factor in restricting the growth of the region.

Economies of Pakistan and India have grown at the rate of 3.6% (2012-13) and 5% (2012-13) respectively. Afghanistan's economic growth is expected to slow down sharply to 3.1% this year and 3.5% in 2014 compared to 14.4% in 2012 due to scheduled pullout of foreign forces and squeezed foreign aid, revealed a World Bank report. Many studies show that by addressing energy shortages, each of these countries could achieve a 3-4% higher growth rate. By the middle of this century, energy demand would certainly more than double as the world population grows rapidly and developing countries expand their economies. All energy forecasts show that the world will rely on coal, oil and gas for decades to come. To meet the growing energy demand, linking energy suppliers in Central Asia with consumers in South Asia can be the answer. Both the regions can reap maximum dividends from energy trade, which can also play a constructive role in future development of the regions. A recent Inter-governmental Council (IGC) resolution signed by Central Asian and South Asian states for

Wind energy, food processing sectors: OPIC considering range of projects, Asif told

Business Recorder

November 15, 2013

CASA-1,000 power supply project is the beginning of cooperation between the regions. The agreement, signed by Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan from Central Asia and Pakistan and Afghanistan from South Asia, will lead to an investment of \$1 billion in a bid to ease power shortages in Pakistan and Afghanistan while enhancing revenues for the exporting Central Asian states.

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and India now have greater opportunity to tackle energy shortages by cooperating with one another and pressing on with projects like TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India) and IP (Iran-Pakistan) gas pipelines. However, difficult security situation in Afghanistan, international sanctions on Iran and political standoff between Pakistan and India have impeded the progress on regional energy trade moves. Pakistan should remain committed to regional energy trade agreements in order to deepen trade ties with the stakeholders. For that, Pakistan is playing a significant role in the Afghan peace process. A peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan is in Pakistan's vital national interest.

Afghanistan serves as a link with the energy-rich Central Asian region. Keeping in view its geostrategic importance, Afghanistan can play a vital role as a transit corridor from Central Asia to major energy consuming centres in South Asia. Cooperation between Central and South Asia would pave the way for peace and prosperity in both regions. Energy trade can lead to resolution of conflicts between countries, which may also improve the security situation by providing economic incentives to the populace. However, investment is the key to building energy infrastructure and institutional development which in turn leads to energy security, growth and development. In this regard, private sector investment is also crucial to take the projects to the next stage. Both the regions should now frame strategies for meeting the needs of energy-deficit countries by energy-surplus nations. Putting in place an institutional framework by the public sector and its implementation is an important first step.

In the final phase of his visit to Washington for the Energy Working Group meeting, the Federal Minister for Water and Power, Khawaja Muhammad Asif met with President Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Elizabeth Littlefield and her team. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the program portfolio of OPIC in Pakistan. The president of OPIC, who had visited Pakistan earlier this year, noted that the recent reforms introduced by the Government of Pakistan in the energy sector had sent positive signal to the US business community and would lead to enhanced flow of FDI in the coming months. Sharing details of the existing OPIC portfolio in Pakistan worth \$400 million, Littlefield hoped that following the investor friendly policies of the government, the size of the OPIC programme would increase substantially in the near future. She informed that OPIC is considering a range of projects including in the field of wind energy, food processing and other sectors. A presentation on the OPIC wind projects in Pakistan was also made during the meeting. Asif emphasised that with the personal commitment of the PM to continue with his reform agenda, Pakistan was presenting an attractive choice for international investors. He assured Littlefield that the US investors will be provided full facilitation by the government. He also highlighted the importance that Pakistan attached to attracting investments to build transmission lines and related infrastructure. Terming wind energy as one of the priorities of the government, Secretary Water and Power informed that the government was determined to establish the "Wind Corridor" and would ensure that the additional electricity is added in the system without any delay.

President OPIC thanked the Water and Power Minister Khawaja Asif for his keen interest in the power sector reforms and hoped that OPIC would be able to significantly enhance its investment in Pakistan during the next two years. Meanwhile, the Pakistani delegation has had a meeting with the US Secretary of Energy Dr Ernest Moniz. They discussed ways and means to further explore the potential offered by Pakistan's vast energy resources. Both sides agreed that Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India and CASA-1000 projects would assist regional integration and will greatly help in meeting growing energy demands in the region. Meanwhile, Pakistan has sought the support of the United States in the completion of large hydroelectric projects. Taking part in the fifth Energy Working Group meeting in Washington hosted by the US Pakistan Business Council (USPBC) at the US Chamber of Commerce for a Business Roundtable, the Pakistani power sector delegation emphasised the need for enhanced US assistance in the construction of Diamer Bhasha dam. Minister for Water and Power, Khawaja Muhammad Asif and Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi co-chaired the meeting with US Special Envoy for International Energy Affairs, Ambassador Carlos Pascual. The Working Group reviewed the existing collaboration and explored future co-operation in oil and gas as well as power sectors and also discussed the renewable energy potential in Pakistan. The USPBC invited senior executives from several US companies and associations including the American Wind Energy Association, Solar Energy Industries Association and Geothermal Energy Association for discussion with the Pakistani side. Asif briefed the participants about the broad contours of the power policy of Pakistan and highlighted the recent initiatives taken by the Government of Pakistan to manage and overcome the acute energy shortages. The minister encouraged the participants to invest in the energy sector in Pakistan, which presented a favourable environment with immense potential of growth and immediate dividends. The minister also shared with the participants about the constructive discussions held in the Energy Working Group meetings with the US government and the interest shown by the US government to collaborate with Pakistan in providing technical and financial assistance in revamping and reviving the energy sector. The

US-Pakistan Energy Trade Mission discusses LNG business opportunities in Houston

Associated Press of Pakistan

November 15, 2013

Renewable energy: Pakistan's energy delegation to meet US entrepreneurs

The Express Tribune

November 15, 2013

Pakistan seeks greater US support for Diamer-Bhasha dam

Dawn

November 14, 2013

participants of the Pakistan Business Council evinced keen interest in working with the Government of Pakistan to further explore avenues of investment in the energy projects. The next meeting of the Energy Working Group will be held in Islamabad next year.

WASHINGTON : The US-Pakistan energy trade mission met international oil companies and service companies in Houston to discuss exploration and production, and Liquefied Natural Gas business opportunities, the State Department said Friday. Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and US Ambassador to Pakistan Richard Olson addressed a gathering of over 100 energy sector representatives as part of the mission, organized by the US Embassy in Islamabad. The Pakistani minister and the US envoy highlighted potential opportunities for American companies in Pakistan, including offshore gas exploration, equipment provision, and LNG supply, a readout provided by the State Department said. The Houston Mayor's office, which helped organize the reception, highlighted the robust business and trade relationship between Pakistan and Houston (around \$275 million annually) and the Houston-Karachi sister city relationship. Minister Abbasi noted the importance of trade not just aid in the bilateral US-Pakistan relationship and urged American companies to invest in Pakistan. The trade mission will continue Friday with additional meetings and site visits that would display cutting edge technology and equipment. This is the first trade mission organized by the United States since the re-launch of the Strategic Dialogue and builds on the US-Pakistan business opportunities conference in Dubai in June, the department said.

Earlier this week, the two countries discussed prospects for cooperation in energy areas at the fifth meeting of the US-Pakistan Energy Working Group held in Washington under the Strategic Dialogue Framework. The Working Group in Washington was co-chaired by Minister Abbasi as well as Federal Minister of Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif, and by Ambassador Carlos Pascual, US Special Envoy and Coordinator for International Energy Affairs.

WASHINGTON: An oil and gas trade mission, led by the Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and the United States Ambassador to Pakistan Richard G. Olson, will explore and identify business opportunities in Pakistan's energy sector in a series of meetings with leading American entrepreneurs, starting Thursday. During the two-day mission, nearly 30 private Pakistani companies, state-owned enterprises, and oil and gas officials are expected to meet with renowned US energy companies to ascertain business opportunities, explain incentives offered by the Pakistani government, and attract investment from the private sector to Pakistan's oil and gas sector, the State Department specified. The trade mission delegation includes officials from Pakistan's Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, heads of 17 leading Pakistani oil and gas firms, including both state-owned enterprises and private firms, and representatives from the US Department of State and US Department of Commerce. The mission immediately follows the conclusion of the fifth US-Pakistan Energy Working Group in Washington under the strategic dialogue framework recently revived during Secretary of State John Kerry's visit to Pakistan in August. The working group in Washington was co-chaired by Minister Abbasi as well as Federal Minister of Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif, and by Ambassador Carlos Pascual, US special envoy and coordinator for International Energy Affairs. "The United States and Pakistan have worked closely as part of the strategic dialogue framework," the State Department noted.

WASHINGTON: Pakistan has urged the United States on greater support in completion of the multi-billion dollars Diamer-Bhasha dam project in view of its tremendous water storage and power generation significance to the country. The Pakistani delegation, taking part in the fifth Energy Working Group meeting, emphasised the need for enhanced US assistance in the construction of large hydroelectric projects, particularly the Diamer-Bhasha, the Pakistani embassy here said. Convened immediately after the official visit of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to Washington last month, the Working Group discussed the whole range of Pakistan-US Energy Cooperation to help Islamabad overcome its energy shortfall in line with the priorities identified by the leadership in their joint statement.

Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif and Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, co-chaired the meeting with US Special Envoy for International Energy Affairs Carlos Pascual. The Working Group reviewed the existing cooperation and explored future cooperation in oil and gas as well as power sectors and also discussed the renewable energy potential in Pakistan. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and both side renewed their commitment to work closely in future in diverse areas of cooperation including gas exploration, use of shale gas, power generation, distribution and management, the embassy said. The Pakistani delegation also separately met with the US Secretary of Energy Dr Ernest Moniz, where the two sides held wide-ranging discussions on ways and means to further explore the potential offered by Pakistan's vast energy resources. Moniz appreciated the steps taken by Pakistan to overcome the energy crisis including retirement of circular debt and reassured of continued US support and technical assistance to help Pakistan deal with energy challenges. Both sides agreed that Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) and CASA-1000 projects would assist regional integration and will greatly help in meeting growing energy demands in the region. The meeting of the Energy Working Group is being followed by the Energy Trade Mission in Houston. The Pakistani delegation for the Trade Mission is led by Minister for Petroleum and

New Solar energy project finds home in Pakistan

The Frontier Post

November 14, 2013

Ogra takes notice of LPG retailers overcharging public

Business Recorder

November 14, 2013

Ministry all out to reopen six abandoned oil depots

The Nation

November 13, 2013

Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi who will be joined by a group of senior private sector executives from Pakistan. The Energy Trade Mission is designed to interact with the US private sector and attract private investment in the development of oil and gas sector in Pakistan. According to the embassy, the next round of the Energy Working group will be held next year in Islamabad.

ISLAMABAD (INP): Pakistan unveils plans for new solar energy project Pakistan - Solar Energy Project. A new solar energy project is preparing to take form in Cholistan, Pakistan, which is being developed with the aid of the Canadian government. The solar energy project is expected to have a total capacity of 500 megawatts and will be constructed in two phases, with the first phase introducing the project's initial 200 megawatts of capacity. The project is still in its planning stages and relatively few details concerning the initiative are currently available. It is known, however, that the project is linked to an overarching renewable energy endeavor from the government of Pakistan. Clean power gains popularity in the Middle East, Pakistan has taken a strong interest in renewable energy, largely for the economic and environmental benefits it promises. The country is quickly becoming a very attractive market for solar energy projects. As with other nations located in the Middle East, Pakistan receives abundant sunlight on a year-round basis and is home to vast expanses of unused land. This creates an ideal setting for solar energy projects and has attracted energy developers from around the world to Pakistan.

The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Ogra) while taking serious notice of the overcharging of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) by the retailers have directed them and LPG marketing companies to avoid exorbitant rates, otherwise, stern action will be taken against the violators. In a written communiqué to LPG marketing companies and retailers the regulatory body said "it is reported in the media that the retailers are selling LPG at the exorbitant rate of Rs 160-200 per kg". It is in reaction to a news item carried by the *Business Recorder* on November 18. It is pertinent to mention here that producer's price of LPG for October and November 2013 are same whereas consumer prices of LPG for November 2013 have been increased without any justification, it added. You were advised vide OGRA's letter of even number dated 3.10.2013 that the company should build up ample LPG stocks during winter and ensure that your LPG distributors are not involved in overcharging LPG consumers particularly in winter whereas reports reveal that distributors are selling LPG at exorbitant rate. It is a matter of grave concern for OGRA that despite the stability in producer price for November 2013, the LPG consumer prices in the market are increased by the LPG marketing companies on the back demand/supply in winter season, whereas the situation is not justified.

OGRA further directing the concerned quarters advised the LPG retailers and marketing companies to ensure that LPG consumers are not overcharged by LPG marketing companies and distributors in any case, particularly in ensuring winter months; otherwise appropriate action shall be taken against the company in accordance with the rules/law.

According to Mohammad Irfan Khokar, Chairman All Pakistan LPG Distributors Association, local LPG production stands at 1,400 tons per day, while local LPG marketing companies are purchasing the commodity from producers at Rs 102,000 per ton including all taxes; LPG marketing companies are supplying the commodity to retailers at Rs 120,000 per ton. He said he has highlighted the issue with highest OGRA authorities on November 11, 2013, adding that Mohammad Yasin, Executive Director OGRA LPG/LNG assured him that the authority will make all possible efforts in maintaining the LPG prices at affordable rates and no one will be allowed to overcharge the consumers. He said the authority should fix maximum LPG consumers prices and should constitute monitoring teams to warn the violators. It has been observed in the twin cities that the retailers are selling LPG at Rs 160 per kg, which shows that LPG retailers are earning Rs 40 per kg, while marketing companies are charging Rs 16 per kg including transposition and other expenditure. Khokhar said in coming days LPG prices are likely to further increase due to intense winter and high demand. He said at present LPG in hilly areas including Murree, Muzafarabad, Gilgit-Baltsitan, Mansehra, FATA and Balakot is being sold at Rs 160-170 per kg against Rs 155 per kg and Rs 1,600 per domestic cylinder of 11.8 kg against Rs 1,450

ISLAMABAD - The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources while setting aside the recommendations of Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Ogra) is all out to reopen those six abandoned oil depots, which were earlier closed due to alleged dumping of petroleum products (POL). Official sources at petroleum ministry told TheNation on the condition of anonymity that Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Ogra) has declined to endorse the plea of petroleum ministry, seeking re-opening of those six abandoned POL depots under IFEM (inland freight equalisation margin) located in different parts of the country. They said Ogra's opposition on the above said matter is also because of OMC's failing to establish required storage despite repeated warnings by the concerned departments and taking no concrete step towards fulfilling due responsibilities with regard to maintain uninterrupted POL supplies in the country. However, a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken by the ECC. "Re-opening of those oil depots under IFEM is not an easy job since it has become a controversial matter due to the alleged dumping of POL products and misuse of IFEM as well," said an official source at petroleum ministry.

Interestingly, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources in a summary sent to the

'Water shortage has affected agriculture, energy production'

Daily Times

November 13, 2013

federal cabinet's ECC sought approval to reopening of the abandoned oil depots. The ministry was of the stand that because of undue delay by the oil marketing companies (OMCs) in developing petroleum products (POL) depots and a 21-per cent increase in the demand of petrol during last two years has raised the need to reopen the abandoned one depot under IFEM. Petrol demand has risen mainly due to reduced availability of natural gas to CNG filling stations and use of petrol in generators. The six abandoned oil depots almost set to re-open are Daulatpur (Sindh), Khuzdar (Balochistan), Sangi (Sindh), Habibabad (located near Okara in Punjab), Kundian (Mianwali-Punjab) and Sereai Naurang (located near Bannu district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Daulatpur depot has a 7,550-tonne capacity of storage of POL products where high speed diesel (HSD) can be stored by 6,600 tonnes, motor spirit (MS) by 950 tonnes. Khuzdar depot has a total of 2,040-tonne reserve capacity where HSD and kerosene can be stored by 1,600 tonnes and 380 tonnes, respectively. With a total 6,095-tonne oil storage capacity, Sangi depot can store HSD (4,450 tonnes), MS (465 tonnes), kerosene (1,000 tonnes) and LDO (180 tonnes). The fourth proposed oil depot, Habibabad, can store a total of 7,485 tonnes of POL products, including HSD (3,765 tonnes), MS (205 tonnes), kerosene (1,660 tonnes), LDO (1,855 tonnes). Kundian depot has a capacity of 1,866 tonnes and can store HSD (701 tonnes), MS (94 tonnes) and kerosene (663 tonnes). Sereai Naurang oil depot has a capacity of 1,261 tonnes. It can store HSD (343 tonnes), MS (247 tonnes) and kerosene (671 tonnes).

Earlier, Ogra in its response to the petroleum ministry's plea seeking resumption of POL supplies at six oil depots has asked proper study pertaining to POL demands/ supply and its financial impact etc needs to be carried out, rather adding on OMC's (oil marketing companies) proposed depots. According to Ogra letter already dispatched to the ministry of petroleum & natural resources (MPNR) on August 16, 2013, "It is proposed that an independent, POL demand/ supply cost and benefit analysis study should be carried out by MPNR/ federal government to determine the optimum numbers of depots/ storages, before policy decision to open new depots under IFEM (inland freight equalisation margin) is taken." Besides, Ogra also proposed that PSO's proposed 1,961MT Mogas storage capacity under review, in addition to IFEM based depots, is insufficient to meet country's demand of Mogas. PSO may, therefore, be directed to increase Mogas capacity at existing storages. The other OMCs may also be directed to expedite establishment of storages to ensure smooth supply of Mogas and high-speed diesel (HSD).

According to Petroleum Ministry's summary dispatched to the ECC, "It is proposed that six abandoned oil depots may be re-opened under the IFEM. All OMCs will be entitled to avail the IFEM from these locations as and when they develop their depots at these locations." "In the meantime, PSO will supply products to the OMCs who have no storage at these areas/ localities on commercial basis and mutually agreed terms and conditions for two years to avoid dry-out of retail outlets already developed by these OMCs. Ogra will monitor the movement of products as per their Rules. Seeking the ECC's nod, the petroleum ministry also advocated that by opening of the six depots, 26,000 tonnes of storage capacity would be available in the system with PSO and Shell Pakistan Limited. Other OMCs have to develop their own depots at the said locations to maintain stocks, it said. "This will lead to increases availability of POL products and Petrol/ High Speed Diesel days cover will also improve. Also, shortage of petrol will be overcome. As per Oil Company Advisory Committee (OCAC), the cost impact on the IFEM is Re0.10 per litre on HSD and Re0.04 per litre on petrol on IFEM depots, which is meagre amount with reference to existing IFEM rates," the ministry said. Official sources also told that at present, POL requirement in the country is about 21 million tonnes. And, Ogra has introduced physical verification system at various locations to curb dumping, etc because of severe shortage in the Central/ Southern Punjab during 2010 floods. Four depots located at Faqirabad, Kotla Jam, Sahiwal and Shershah were restored with the approval of the ECC.

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan is being dragged towards acute water scarcity which is badly hampering agriculture, the mainstay of the country's survival, evaporating potable water and creating energy crisis. However, if scientific methods are applied effectively, they can ensure optimal usage of the available water resources, boost agriculture yield with less labour and lessen many other water-related issues. These views were expressed by speakers at a one-day seminar organised by the Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS), at the COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT). The seminar was organised to commemorate the 'World Science Day for Peace and Development' here on Tuesday. The title of the seminar was 'Science for Water Cooperation: Sharing Data, Knowledge and Innovations'.

Presiding over the inaugural ceremony, Dr Ishfaq Ahmad, a veteran Pakistani scientist and former advisor to prime minister, underscored the importance of the 'World Science Day for Peace and Development' and reviewed it in its historical perspective. In his keynote address, he stressed the need to keep water-related issues on high priority by organisations like the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the UN and the COMSATS. He said the COMSATS had held an extensive discussion session on water issues in 2001 and published the proceedings of the event in a book. He said Pakistan had the distinction of being the country on whose request the United Nations had decided to celebrate the World Science Day every year. Earlier, COMSATS Executive Director Dr Imtihan Elahi Qureshi, while stressing the importance of the title of the day, gave a broader perspective whereby science had been used both for the betterment of mankind as well as for the purpose of war and

Energy dialogue: US pushes Chevron's bid for TAPI pipeline project

Express Tribune

November 12, 2013

Crude oil, refined products: Kuwait willing to continue supply on deferred payment

Business Recorder

November 12, 2013

destruction. Only the 'lights' of science needed to be celebrated while 'shadows' were to be shunned, he added. He elaborated worldwide focus on freshwater availability and cautioned that Pakistan would face a major destabilising situation if water management was not addressed as the highest priority. CIIT, Islamabad Campus Director Dr Shahid Ahmed Khan welcomed the guests and participants of the seminar and stressed the need for capacity-building events in sensitising societies and proffering research-based solutions for development issues.

Consensus prevailed at the seminar to make increased efforts to promote 'water cooperation' among nations to ensure poverty reduction, socio-economic development, protection of environment and promotion of peace and sustainability.

ISLAMABAD: The United States may press Pakistan to award the multi-billion-dollar contract for the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan and India (TAPI) gas pipeline project to its energy giant Chevron, in a bid to shelve the Iran-Pakistan (IP) gas pipeline project. They will meet during the fifth US-Pakistan Energy Working Group, part of the Strategic Dialogue framework, which is set to meet in Washington on Tuesday (today). The US has been backing the TAPI gas pipeline project as an alternative to the IP gas pipeline project, and has repeatedly pressed Pakistan to shelve the latter. Chevron has offered to finance the gas import project, and in return wants the contracts for building the pipeline and developing gas fields in Turkmenistan.

The meeting of the energy working group will be co-hosted by Ambassador Carlos Pascual, US Special Envoy and Coordinator for International Energy Affairs, and Pakistani Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, and Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Asif. This working group fosters cooperation on Pakistan's energy sector, including power generation, renewable energy, gas, and reform priorities. Sources told *The Express Tribune* that the US wanted participating countries of the TAPI gas project to award the contract for building the pipeline to US energy giant Chevron. "During the energy group meeting, the issue relating to awarding TAPI gas pipeline contract to Chevron will come under discussion," sources said, adding that representatives of the US State Department and Chevron had also visited India for the same purpose. Chevron and Exxon Mobil, renowned oil and gas companies with vast experience in the energy sector, have expressed interest to be the consortium leaders for the project, sources say. All participating countries have signed Gas Sales Purchase Agreement (GSPA) with Turkmenistan to import gas under TAPI gas pipeline project. Pakistan is keen to see Chevron undertake work on the pipeline and sources stress there is a strong possibility that the US energy giant will be selected as consortium leader to finance, design and build the pipeline. On its part, Chevron has sought exploration rights in Turkmenistan as well as contracts in response to financing and running the project. However, Turkmenistan has offered exploration rights for offshore fields and asked Chevron to swap gas found in these fields for onshore ones and export it to Afghanistan, Pakistan and India under the TAPI project. Turkmenistan does not allow foreign companies to search for hydrocarbons on onshore fields.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), hired as an advisor to help generate funds for the project, has already warned that the TAPI gas pipeline project cost may exceed \$10 billion against earlier estimates of \$7.5 billion due to delays in implementation of the project. The pipeline will pass through war-torn Afghanistan, which has assured Pakistan and other participating countries of providing adequate security for the pipeline. Under the TAPI project, Pakistan and India will get 1.365 billion cubic feet of gas per day (bcfd) each from Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan will get 0.5 bcfd. Turkmenistan will export natural gas through the 1,800 kilometer pipeline that will reach India after passing through Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Kuwaiti government has expressed its willingness that it will continue supplying crude oil and refined petroleum products on deferred payment to Pakistan on long-term basis. In a high level meeting held here on Monday between the delegates of Pakistan and Kuwait, the Kuwaiti side was headed by Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister who is on a three-day visit to Pakistan.

Pakistani side was headed by Finance Minister Ishaq Dar, who requested the visiting delegation to extend crude oil supply to Pakistan on long term basis. On the request of Pakistan, the Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister asked Pakistani authorities to prepare a draft proposal and provide it to Kuwait which will be considered, a high-ranking official privy to the meeting told *Business Recorder*.

The official said that the visiting delegation also complained to the Pakistani high-ups that Kuwaiti investors were facing serious bureaucratic hurdles while investing in Pakistan and requested the Finance Ministry to remove the hurdles, so that different Kuwaiti companies wanted to invest in Pakistan can start their ventures. The finance minister assured them that government of Pakistan would make all possible efforts to facilitate the Kuwaiti investors. Kuwaiti team informed the finance minister that state-owned Kuwaiti Exploration and Production firm, Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company (KUFPC) wanted to work in oil and gas sector of Pakistan. The visiting delegation also highlighted the issue of prices being offered by the government of Pakistan to exploration and production companies in the latest

Energy experts demand legislation on bio-diesel

The Nation

November 11, 2013

petroleum policy and said that a number of Kuwaiti exploration and production companies are interested to invest in Pakistan. The KUFPEC on October 12, 2012 signed an agreement with the Ministry of Petroleum to develop and explore the JATI Block. Last year the Exploration License and Petroleum Concession Agreement for Jati Block were signed by the head of the KUFPEC delegation Deputy Managing Director for Operations West, A. Naser Al-Fulaij on behalf of the company.

LAHORE - The Renewable and Alternative Energy Association of Pakistan (REAP) has called upon the government to introduce legislation on the cultivation of bio-diesel in the country and ensure passage of the Bio-Fuel Act 2013 from the parliament.

In an interview with the APP here Sunday, the Bio-Diesel Coordinator of the REAP, Rana Tauseef Iqbal said that the legislation on the bio-fuel (Jatropha plant) would provide congenial atmosphere for the foreign investments as well. The REAP coordinator said that Jatropha plant provided a cheap solution to the energy challenges faced by the country. Quoting Philippines' government experience, he said that Philippians government grew jatropha nurseries on a 3500 acre area which were shifted to 1.8 million acre area in the second phase while the industrialists were encouraged to set up bio-diesel refineries in the third phase, adding that the five-year plan (2007-12) has played a significant role in the progress of Philippines. He said that Pakistan could save 16 billion dollars on the import of diesel annually by the cultivation of jatropha plant on 5 percent of the 80 million acres of uncultivated agriculture land in the country.

The Bio-Diesel expert said that cultivation of jatropha plant on 1 acre land could produce 2000-3000 litre bio-diesel besides value-added products like the Methane gas, glycerine and NPK fertilizer. He said that Indian Railways has been getting 25 percent of its energy needs from the jatropha plants sown along the railway lines in India, saying that the Indian government had decided to cultivate jatropha on 9.8 million barren land while it had also entered into a deal with an Australian firm for contract farming. The energy expert called upon the government to lease out government land to the farmers for the cultivation of jatropha plants and direct the banks to finance bio-diesel projects besides other facilities to the farmers including periodical tax remission. He also urged the need of National Bio-Diesel Development Board in order to lure foreign investments, stressing that the government should include bio-diesel in the next five-year plan.

Engro offers most competitive price to import LNG

Daily Times

November 8, 2013

KARACHI: With the energy crisis that is severely affecting the country, Engro Corporation's subsidiary Elengy Terminal Pakistan Limited (ETPL) has bid for the fast track liquefied natural gas (LNG) contract to import up to 3.0 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) of LNG or 400 million standard cubic feet per day (MMSCFD) of refined LNG (natural gas) for the next 15 years. Over the last seven years, Engro's investments in Pakistan have exceeded the \$1.8 billion mark with the company continuing to make strategic investments in sectors that can help avert the looming energy crisis. The LNG issue – one of the most controversial issues in Pakistan's energy space - has been delayed several times, much to the detriment of the progress of the country, where the energy deficit has increased alarmingly, consequently limiting economic growth and power supply to the nation. Gas shortage is estimated to be between 1.5 billion cubic feet per day (BCFD) to 2.0 BCFD and two tenders for LNG import - that could have helped the aggravating energy sector - have already been scrapped this year.

Unfortunately, there is incorrect and misleading information in certain sections of the media with regards to the bidding process and the award of the tender. As a background, ISGS had issued a tender on August 15 for the development of LNG Import Infrastructure on a fast track basis. On October 14, only two bidders had submitted their techno-commercial proposal in a single stage two envelope process, which saw ETPL gaining a technical score above the threshold limit as per vetting of their technical proposal by a third party international consultant, QED (It is pertinent to mention that QED in previous LNG rounds was approved by our competitors who cited no objection). The other bidder Pakistan Gas Port Limited (PGPL) has been disqualified as their technical proposal did not meet the requirements of the RFP which requires:

- i) A 42-inch branch pipeline (required by the RFP) which has not been mentioned in the proposal. This has significant cost and timeline impacts in terms of first gas date which is 11 months from signing of the LSA.
- ii. The EPC contractor by PGPL does not have the capacity and the experience to undertake projects of such nature and complexity.

Subsequently, the price proposal of the technically qualified bidder was opened on Wednesday in Islamabad, which in this case is only ETPL. After its disqualification, PGPL, is now issuing complaints against QED, although they had approved of them previously.

The ETPL tolling price for importing LNG is less than \$0.70 per million British thermal unit (MMBTU) which is an extremely low price relative to international benchmarks, and much lower than the submitted price of \$2.5 per MMBTU by TIP and PGPL consultant Munawer Baseer. In Indonesia tolling price is \$1.8 per MMBTU for handling LNG at a floating terminal and \$1.2 per MMBTU for a land terminal. Average tolling price (based on 2010) in North

America was \$ 0.73 per MMBTU, \$0.87 in China, \$0.81 in Europe, \$0.89 in South Korea and Japan and \$ 0.72 in the Middle East. This cross section analysis shows that ETPL's price is extremely competitive and reflects ETPL's focus on ensuring affordable LNG to the nation. It is important to emphasise, that ETPL's bid is fully compliant with the RFP. In the press, incorrect information has been shared by vested interests with certain sections of the media, highlighting that China Harbour Engineering Co Ltd (CHEC) was blacklisted by World Bank. This, however, is not true and the objection is not relevant. The company in focus - China CHEC – has never been blacklisted by World Bank. In fact one of its sister companies, China Road and Bridge Corporation, was debarred by World Bank for 'road and bridge contracts' for the duration of January 2009 to January 2017 but not CHEC. In the LNG project, CHEC is associated with ETPL as an EPC contractor only to participate in the Fast Track LNG project at Port Qasim, which is a marine terminal and does not fall in the category of 'road and bridge' contracts. Moreover, it is pertinent to mention that the Section 33 of ISGS LSA highlighted in media refers to companies that are the bidders whilst CHEC is not the bidder in this case but rather a joint venture partner or part of the consortium of ETPL. The World Bank sanction is therefore not applicable in this case nor is the project financed by World Bank. It is also important to note that, CHEC made a Joint Venture with PGPL to participate in the tender of Integrated LNG Terminal project and again qualified without any objection.

Furthermore it is important to highlight that Engro takes health, safety and environment as an important core value in all our business transactions. Accusations have been made that ETPL's site is not conducive to importing LNG. However, a quantitative risk assessment was conducted by Lloyd's Register UK which reviewed hazard identification, navigational simulations and dispersion modeling in 2011. It has not only approved the site in terms of LNG operations and safety, but cites certain operational advantages of it. Moreover ETPL is committed to comply to all safety regulations in PQA and have agreed to third party vendor assessment.

Lastly, Engro Corporation will vehemently defend its position from false accusations from third parties and competitors who aim to malign our reputation and create confusion in the public domain. As a Pakistani multinational our commitment is towards making Pakistan an energy sufficient country by religiously following the highest international ethical practices.

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS

SDPI Press Release

www.sdpi.org

November 29, 2013

Islamabad: Energy Tax reforms critical for sustained economic growth in the country. This was expressed by Senator Nasreen Jalil, Chairperson, Standing Committee on Finance. She was speaking at a Policy symposium organized by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan (SDPI) at local hotel. While taxes matter and should be duly paid by citizens, there is also a strong need for reforms in tax mechanisms and procedures to maintain revenue collection. All exemptions and concessions allowed by the government should first be debated in parliament.

Dr. Khaqaan Najeeb, Director General, Economic Reforms Unit at the Ministry of Finance said that the government is committed to maintaining fiscal sustainability through revenue collection and reforms in the energy sector as well as in public sector enterprises (PSEs). A harmonized tax strategy at the national-level should be devised with the help of provinces, he said. The government is aiming for a target of at least 15% for the Tax-GDP ratio. Audits and data mining will be improved in the country. He further elaborated that going forward, cheaper fuel mix will be required. There is also a need for reforms in GENCOS in Pakistan. Line losses, which currently stand at 21% in the country, should be brought down to at least 16%, he observed. Better regulation mechanisms need to be adopted with regards to the energy sector.

Senator Mohsin Khan Leghari emphasized the need to revisit the direct tax regime, since indirect taxes tend to burden the under-privileged. He also said that hydropower resources should now be adopted for energy generation in the country. Noman Ishtiaq, Advisor SDPI, said that while Pakistan's tax to GDP ratio remains low even compared to comparator emerging economies, the country's debt to GDP ratio has been on the rise and may as well become unsustainable. He further elaborated that the current SRO regime does not only cause revenue leakages but also adversely affects custom lines. Further, there are no legal requirements to document and report the value of these losses. He said that the tax compliance should be made as easy as possible for the tax payers.

Shahid Hussain, Member Inland Revenue Policy at FBR said that focus should be on documentation of economy. He stressed that no SRO should be passed without parliamentary approval. Sakib Sherani, CEO Macroeconomic Insights, said that organizational improvements are required in FBR to improve taxation mechanisms and recovery. Also present at the occasion was investigative journalist Umar Cheema, who informed the audience about so many parliamentarians not registering with tax authorities or not paying their taxes.

Dr. Musadik Malik, Special Assistant to Prime Minister, highlighted that ballooning supply-demand gap, inevitable increase in power prices, and theft in the power transmission and distribution systems has aggravated energy crisis. Owing to these challenges, resorting to coal may become necessary which in turn may be environmentally detrimental. He also said that there is need to get rid of hidden and cross-subsidies in the energy and power sectors.

Speaking about the province of Balochistan, Dr. Kaiser Bengali, Advisor to the Chief Minister of Balochistan, said that up to half of the trade deficit of Pakistan is due to oil imports. He proposed that effectively utilizing railway would reduce the oil consumption as transport sector consumes most of the imported oil in Pakistan. While Thar coal may be important in meeting emerging energy needs, there is also need to develop infrastructure in the district.

Saeed Ahmed Khan, Chairman, Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority, Pakistan, said that political favoritism has also been contributing to the woes of the energy sector. He also stated that private sector involvement would encourage the efficiency in gas sector. Mohammed Ali, CEO of Engro Powergen proposed that a fair and competitive pricing structure would help bridge the supply demand gap and also attract much needed investment.

Dr. Vaqar Ahmed, Deputy Executive Director, SDPI explained that in the short term it seems inevitable that the government will increase power prices to cover higher generation costs. It should be ensured that future administrations should not go back to untargeted subsidies which are politically maneuvered and it is time that provincial governments should now be given a role in curbing theft of electricity.

ISLAMABAD:-University of Engineering & Technology (UET) Peshawar and Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) Islamabad have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to promote socio-economic development by engaging the academia in policy formation.

The MoU was signed by Higher Education Commission (HEC) Vice Chancellor and Chairman Syed Imtiaz H Gillani and SDPI Executive Director Dr Abdul Qayum Soleri, according to a statement released on Thursday. The agreement aims to forge academic linkages, interdisciplinary research and research collaborations. The wider aim is to bring in energy experts of UET for policy making so their recommendations can be proposed to the planning commission, ministry of water and power, and the ministry of petroleum.

Speaking on the occasion, Gillani said UET has made major breakthroughs in earthquake and electrical engineering, adding it cooperated with the federal government to build the first ever National Seismic Building Code in 2006 and the National Electric Safety Code more recently.

Qayum said having noticed the leading role played by the university in the electrical engineering field and its emerging role in the future by establishing the Centre of Advanced Studies in Energy, the university would act as a regional hub for presenting solutions in the energy sector.

"This joint venture is the outcome of an initiative of UET's Office of Research Innovation and Commercialisation (ORIC) to engage academia in public reforms and solve energy problems

Memorandum of understanding: Academia's input sought to resolve energy crisis

www.sdpi.org

November 15, 2013

Gas import: SDPI positive about IP pipeline

www.sdpi.org

November 13, 2013

Pakistan, Iran urged to ink bilateral treaty to complete IP gas project

www.sdpi.org

November 13, 2013

for sustainable development of the country," said Qayum.

ISLAMABAD: Executive Director of Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) Dr Abid Suleri said that Pakistan's energy needs can be met through import of gas from Iran through the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project.

With regards to the government's fear of sanctions being imposed on Pakistan, Dr Suleri pointed out that Iran is already exporting gas to other countries, including Turkey and Armenia. He said that Pakistan can also export wheat to Iran in exchange for gas.

Arshad Abbasi, Energy Advisor at SDPI, emphasised on the need to de-link the price of gas from that of oil in international markets, particularly considering Iran's willingness to reconsider gas pricing for Pakistan.

Shaukat Hameed Khan, Vice-Chancellor for the Centre for Advanced Studies in Engineering (CASE), said that drilling options have still not been fully explored in Pakistan.

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan and Iran should ink a bilateral treaty to complete Iran-Pakistan (IP) gas pipeline project and to avoid international sanctions. This was stated by Dr Abid Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Arshad Abbasi, Energy Advisor SDPI, Shaukat Hameed Khan, Vice Chancellor Center for Advanced Studies in Engineering (CASE) and Saad Saleem, Managing Director NayaTel here on Tuesday while addressing a joint press conference.

Suleri said that Pakistan's growing energy needs can be substantially met through import of gas from Iran via the IP gas pipeline project. However, there is a need to re-evaluate the gas pricing mechanism for the purpose, he added. The press conference came following the recent statement by Hamid Raza, Managing Director of National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC), suggesting that the gas price has not yet been fixed and can be reviewed if Pakistan formally requests Iran.

Regarding the anticipated international sanctions the project might draws, Suleri pointed out that Iran is already exporting gas to other countries including Turkey and Armenia. The average price of per unit electricity produced by using local gas costs five rupees while production of one power unit through IP would cost Rs 16 per unit, which is almost four times higher as compared to the domestic cost.

To a question, he said that funding options for the project would be more secure if a sovereign bilateral agreement is reached between the two countries and signed between Iran and Pakistan. Pakistan can also explore the option of exporting wheat to Iran in exchange for gas from the latter. On concerns regarding India blocking an Iran-Pakistan gas deal, he said that India is an emerging economy with higher energy needs; if a gas pipeline materialises between Iran and Pakistan, it can also be extended to India in the future.

Speaking at the press conference Arshad Abbasi said that SDPI's study on the IP gas pipeline had played an important role in generating a policy debate on the issue. He added that the report was reviewed by independent experts and requested all concerned stakeholders, including government, academia, media and intelligentsia to come forward and contribute towards a concrete policy framework particularly in the context of Pakistan's pressing energy needs.

He emphasised the need to de-link the price of gas from that of oil in international market, particularly considering Iran's willingness to reconsider gas pricing for Pakistan. Shaukat Hameed Khan said that drilling options had not yet been fully explored and utilised in Pakistan. The number of wells drilled in the country is already too low, despite Pakistan's persistent energy crisis.

He called for reform not only in the Oil and Gas Development Company but also in the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority. He also opined that the IP project can generate economic activity in the less privileged areas of Balochistan. Saad Saleem observed that there was a need to dispel the notion that energy prices were completely linked to international oil prices, which, in turn are linked to movements in the US dollar.

ENERGY & POWER REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS NEWS

Karachi Electric Supply Company

DISCOVERY OF OIL AND GAS AT SAAND WELL # 01

www.ogdcl.com

November 29, 2013

Wapda chief hopes Saudi Fund will enhance aid

www.mowp.gov.pk

November 20, 2013

KESC's coal conversion project accomplishes major breakthrough; agreement signed with Harbin Electric of China to convert 2 units of Bin Qasim to coal

KESC

November 8, 2013

KESC complying with NTDC agreement minister baseless charge refuted

KESC

October 23, 2013

By the grace of Almighty Allah, the Joint Venture of Nim Block comprising Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) as operator (95%) and Government Holdings Private Limited (5%) has discovered gas and condensate from its exploratory well i.e. Saand Well # 01, which is located in District Tando Allah Yar, Sindh Province.

The structure of SAAND Well # 01 was delineated, drilled and tested using OGDCL's in house expertise. The well was drilled down to depth of 2,651 M, targeting to test the hydrocarbon potential of Lower Goru Formation, whereby reserves of hydrocarbon have been found at Saan Well # 01. The zone was tested 5.84 MMCFD of gas and 65 BPD of condensate through 32/64" choke.

Chairman Water and Power Development Authority (Wapda) Syed Raghieb Abbas Shah has said that the government highly value the financial assistance provided by the Saudi Fund for Development for Golen Gol Hydropower Project, and hoped that the financial assistance by the Fund will be further enhanced for completion of the project.

KARACHI: Karachi Electric Supply Company's Coal Conversion Project accomplished a major breakthrough on Friday when K-Energy Ltd, a company of KESC investors, signed the first-ever EPC contract for conversion of two units of the utility's Bin Qasim Power Station No. 1 to coal with Harbin Electric International of China. The project demonstrates KESC's commitment to pioneer coal conversion of power plants in the country, and is in line with KESC's vision to bring down power tariff by utilizing low cost fuel sources for electricity generation.

Under this Engineering, Procurement and Construction Agreement, the Harbin Electric International would construct new coal fired boilers and their interconnection with the existing Unit Nos. 3 and 4 of BQPS-1. Following the achievement of this significant milestone, KESC and its partners in the project would be actively pursuing necessary approvals which include the tariff application that have been pending before NEPRA for some time.

The Project would take approximately two and half years to complete and once online, would result in generation of reliable and cheap electricity for the advantage of the citizens of Karachi. The conversion project would also directly benefit the country's economy since this would replace power generation by expensive furnace oil thereby saving on account of oil import bill through utilizing coal at significantly cheaper price.

No other power company in the country has yet signed an EPC Contract for coal conversion, though some feasibility studies have been conducted for pipeline projects. K-Energy Ltd has specifically been formed by KESC project investors to undertake the coal conversion venture. Harbin Electric International is part of Harbin Electric Corporation, one of China's largest enterprises in power project contracting and export of power equipment. Their portfolio includes several power and manufacturing wings and have extensive experience in Pakistan and the region.

KARACHI - Karachi Electric Supply Company has vehemently refuted the baseless charges by Minister of State for Water and Power, Mr Abid Sher Ali. KESC said that it had been complying with the Power Purchase Agreement with NTDC, and had not been causing any loss to WAPDA as incorrectly claimed by the Minister.

KESC demanded of the government to take notice of the Minister's misstatement which could hamper the future privatization process of power distribution companies in the country. The Minister's repeated allegations against KESC, the only private sector integrated power company majority owned by foreign investors which has invested over USD 1 billion and has shown significant improvement in its performance.

KESC stated that it had recently published comprehensive reply to all the allegations but the State Minister seemed to be unaware of this development. KESC said that the Minister's criticism could work against the interests of the government which planned to privatize the state-run power companies in the near future.

KESC said that any unilateral action to disconnect NTDC power supply to Karachi was not permissible under the bilateral Power Purchase Agreement signed between NTDC and KESC in 2010, for a period of 5 years. KESC had strictly been receiving 650 MWs as per terms and conditions of the Agreement. Therefore, any such charges of violating the agreement were inaccurate and against records.

KESC said that the irresponsible remarks from the Minister that the power utility had been "choking the whole country" were nothing but to secure media attention. He has no right to blame KESC for WAPDA operating diesel-run power plants and it doesn't make sense to make such analogies between one company and the national grid. KESC also contradicted

the Minister's claim of not operating its thermal generation plants and pointed out that these plants had been operating as per requirements and availability of fuel

KESC said that all these allegations were not maintainable under law or facts. Binding stay orders had also been passed by the Honorable Sind High Court in which NTDC, KESC, Federation of Pakistan and NEPRA were all co-respondents and co-defendants.

KESC reiterated its invitation to the representatives of the Ministry of Water and Power or the NTDC to visit its power supply network and resolve any confusion with regard to the readings. KESC said that it is fully compliant with the provisions of Power Purchase Agreement and in fact, KESC's monthly billing from NTDC in July 2013 was of 615 MW, August 2013 was of 603 MW and 632 MWs in September 2013.

LAHORE DISTRICT ENERGY PROFILE - BRIEF

Lahore District is the most densely populated district of Pakistan and contains Lahore City, the capital of Punjab Province, which is the second largest metropolitan area in Pakistan after Karachi. Lahore City also falls in the list of most densely populated cities in the world. It is considered the cultural centre of Punjab and Pakistan. The district and mainly Lahore City remains an economic, political, transportation, entertainment, and educational hub in Punjab as well as Pakistan. Lahore has always been a centre for publications, where 80 percent of Pakistan's books are published and remains the foremost centre of literary, educational and cultural activity in Pakistan.

As per 1998 Census Lahore District has an area of approximately 1,772 sq kilometers, with a population of 6.318 million people and population density of 3569.8 persons per sq. Kilometers. The population and the population density have increased many folds in last 15 years. The energy demand of the district is immense and requires huge and efficient infrastructure to cater for all of its energy requirements.

Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited (LESCO), earlier know as Lahore Area Electricity Board, is responsible for purchase, transmission, and distribution of electricity in Lahore District. LESCO is the largest electric power distribution company and is supplying power to civil districts of Lahore, Kasur, Okara and Sheikhupura.

There are 1.91 million electricity consumers in the district Lahore. The peak demand observed at the grid stations located within its jurisdiction is recorded at 3367 MW where as the maximum installed transformation capacity stands at 3699 MVA. The electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure is quite mature and well spread across the district. The area is supplied electricity through 55 grid stations; the composition include four 200KV, fifty 132KV, and one 66 KV Grid station with total transformation capacity of 3699 MVA. These grid stations are connected and supplied through a network of 557 kilometers of 132KV and 66KV overhead and underground transmission lines. On the distribution side the electricity distribution from Grid stations is facilitated through 7483 kilometers of 11KV HT lines and 6413 Kilometers of 220/400V LT Lines.

Lahore is one of those districts which have several power plants installed within its boundaries. There are four power stations that are located and operated within its district boundaries. All four are thermal power stations; three of those are owned and operated by independent power producers namely Southern Electric (115.2 MW), Japan Power (120.5 MW), and Kohinoor (131.44), while fourth namely Shadara Gas Turbine (59 MW) is owned and operated by WAPDA. The net generation capacity of these four plants stands at 426.14 MW.

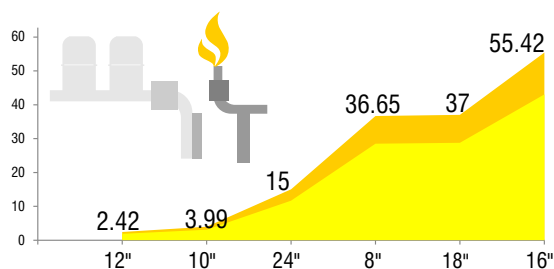
Natural Gas is the dominant source of energy for cooking and household use including heating in winter in District Lahore. Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited (SNGPL) is responsible for supplying and distributing Natural Gas in the district including Metropolitan Area of Lahore. As of June 2013, the system distribution capacity of natural gas for Lahore region (including Sahiwal and Sheikhupura) stands at 1006 MMCFD (Million Cubic Feet per day). SNGPL is providing Gas to 0.597 million customers where the supply is distributed as follows; Domestic 97.76%, Commercial 1.92%, Industrial 0.2%, and bulk customers 0.13%. The distribution of gas supply to different areas is facilitated through 150.48 Km of transmission lines (8 to 24 inch diameter), and approximately 1900 kilometers cumulative distributions mains and service lines.

Being the second largest urban center of Pakistan, Lahore metropolitan area and its suburbs pose challenge for catering fuel requirements for its transportation sector. The fuel requirements are met by a diverse and large network of corporate and private owned Petrol and CNG filling stations. There are 341 Petrol/Diesel Stations with PSO supplying 44.87%, Shell 14.96%, and Chevron 14.96% grasp the major share of fuel supplies to the region. Besides petrol and diesel stations there are 339 CNG stations out of which 55.75% of these are owned and operated by private individuals while PSO operates 13.57%, Shell 10.62%, Chevron 10.03% and rest are operated and supplied by other Petroleum product providers.

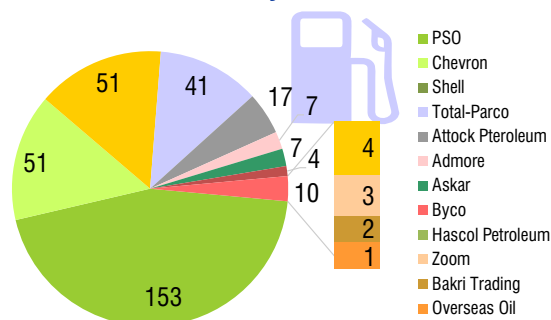
References:

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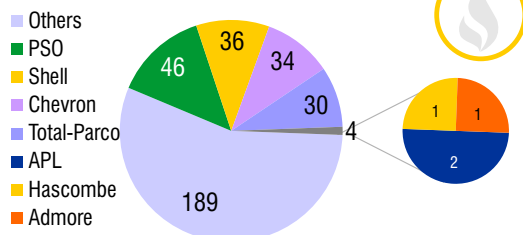
Length (Km) of GAS Transmission Lines against Different Diameters



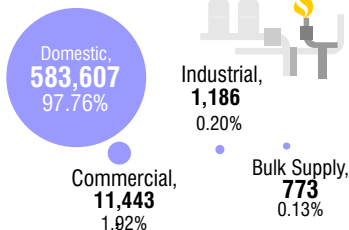
No. of Fuel Stations by Provider



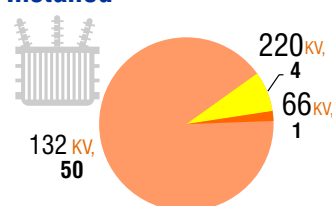
No. of CNG Stations by Provider



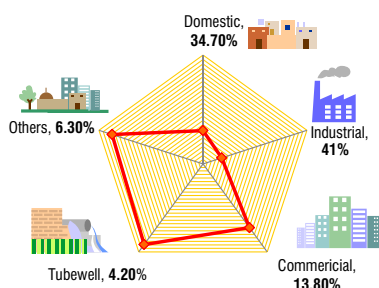
Gas Consumption in Lahore



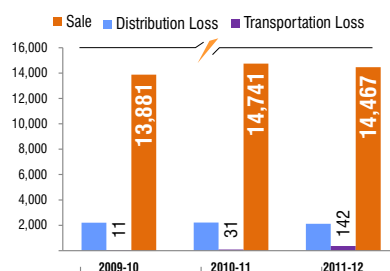
No. of Transformers Installed



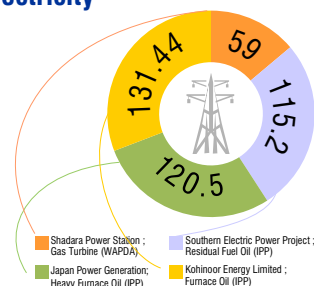
% of Revenue from Electricity



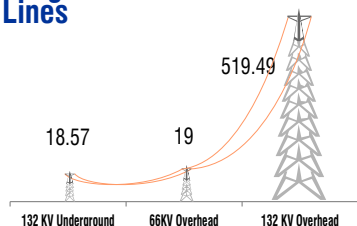
Line Losses



Installed Capacity (MW) of Electricity

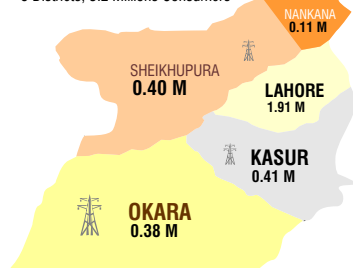


Length of Transmission Lines

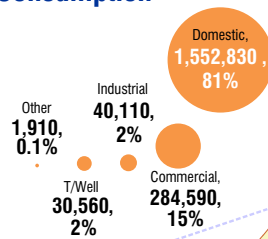


Jurisdiction & Consumers of LESCO

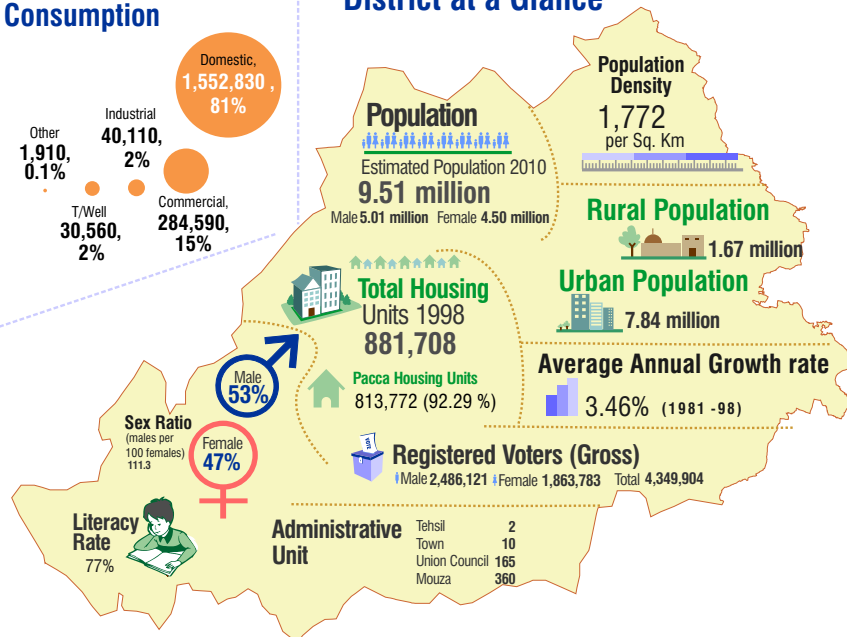
5 Districts, 3.2 Millions Consumers

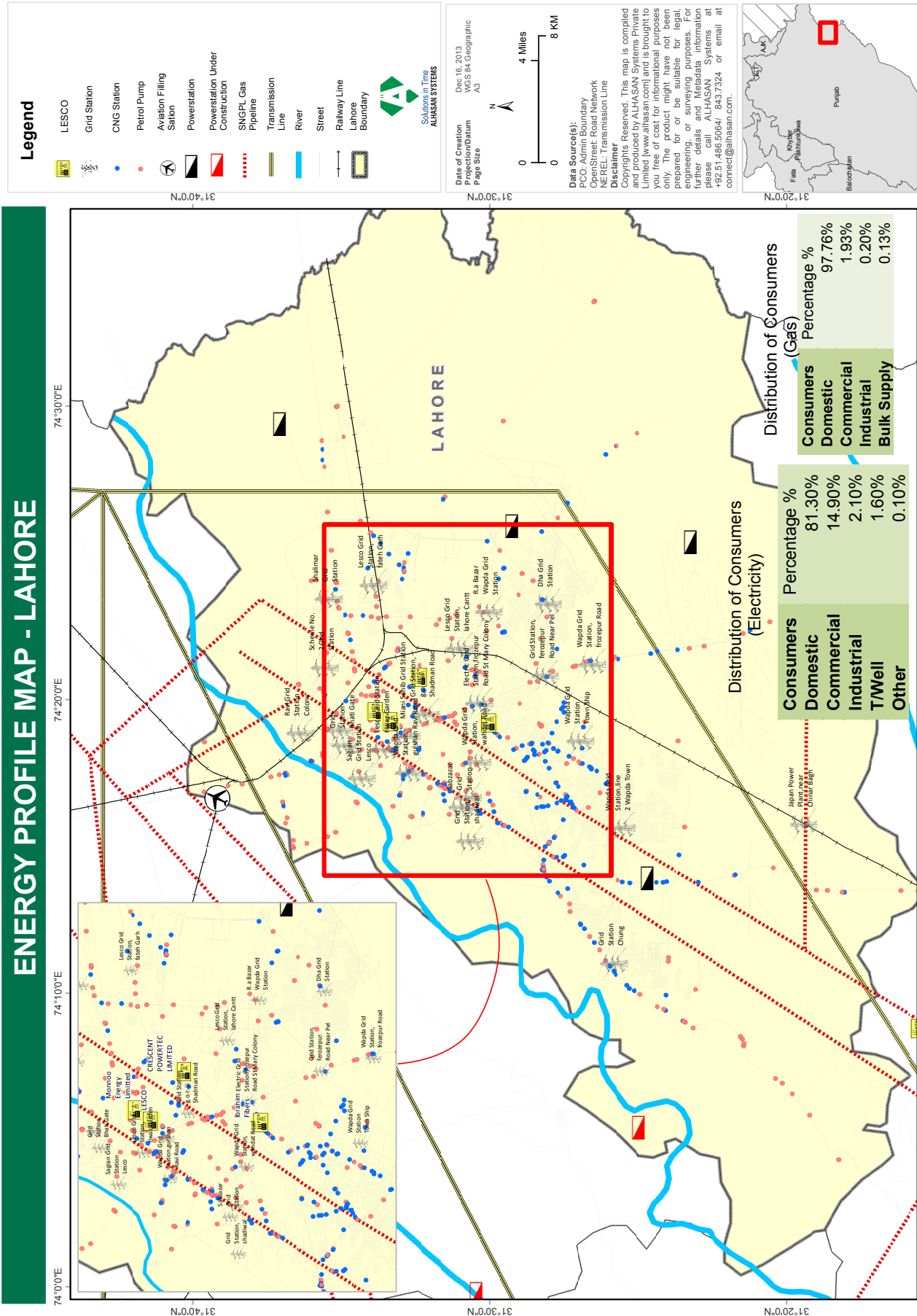


Electricity Consumption



District at a Glance





Our Energy Options

By Asif Ezdi

The News, November 11, 2013

Buried in the 2,500 words of the Pakistan-US joint statement issued after Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's visit to the US last month is a sentence saying that the US president "welcomed steps taken by Pakistan and India to improve their economic relations, including by exploring electricity and gas supply agreements, developing a reciprocal visa regime, and expanding bilateral trade".

Obama's support for "electricity and gas supply agreements" between Pakistan and India is a reference to an Indian offer to supply electricity and gas to Pakistan, which the Nawaz government would like to accept if it can sell the deal to a sceptical Pakistani public. India has been pressing Pakistan with great persistence to accept that offer despite the fact that Delhi has suspended the regular bilateral dialogue between the two countries. India's keenness to supply electricity and gas to Pakistan is all the more remarkable because India itself faces a domestic power shortage and the gas that it would like to export to Pakistan has not been produced indigenously but imported from another country. Clearly, the Indian offer and US support for it are part of a joint Indo-US strategy for the region. Delhi, as is well-known, has long been urging that Pakistan and India should concentrate on building economic and cultural ties, while putting Kashmir and other political issues on the backburner. This is a line that Washington has also embraced enthusiastically, especially as it prepares to withdraw the bulk of its forces from Afghanistan next year. The reason, quite simply, is that in the post-2014 scenario, the US would like India to play a larger political and economic role in Afghanistan and Central Asia, exactly as Delhi has long yearned for.

A major obstacle to the realisation of those plans is that Pakistan, for very good reasons, has refused to allow the use of its overland transit routes to India – so far, at least. But with Nawaz in power, Delhi and Washington now see that there is a good chance that Pakistan could modify its longstanding position on the issue. Nawaz himself has repeatedly spoken of his wish for the opening of transit routes between South Asia and Central Asia but he has had a difficult job selling to the Pakistani public the idea of giving India access to Afghanistan through Pakistani territory, given Delhi's record of trying to export subversion and instability to Pakistan from Afghan soil.

The calculation in Delhi and Washington now is that if India provides some much-needed electricity and gas to Pakistan, Nawaz might have an easier time overcoming domestic opposition to the opening of the country's transit routes to India. Reservations on the import of electricity from India were expressed forcefully at a meeting of the Senate's Standing Committee on Water and Power last September. Members of the committee pointed out that India would be in a position to discontinue electricity supply at any time and could use that option to harm Pakistan's economy, or to exert political pressure on the country. The committee, therefore, urged the government to turn down the Indian offer of electricity.

The same considerations that militate against the purchase of electricity also apply to gas supplies from India. This should not surprise India because when it quit the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline project in 2009, one of the reasons it cited was that Pakistan could cut off supplies in a crisis.

Some circles in Pakistan have also pointed to the danger that an agreement to buy electricity from India could make it difficult for Pakistan to raise objections to the proposed construction of several hydro-electric power stations by India on the three western rivers which have been allotted to Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty. This argument cannot be dismissed lightly, because even if Pakistan's legal rights under the treaty will not be affected, India could still claim a measure of political legitimacy for its breach of the treaty if Pakistan were to enter into an electricity purchase agreement.

Despite all these weighty grounds against the purchase of electricity and gas from India, the Nawaz government is going full steam ahead. Although Nawaz approved the purchase of 500MW of electricity from India last September through a transmission line from Amritsar to Lahore, the government has withheld this information from the public.

The story on gas purchases is similar. Talks are underway for the supply of five million standard cubic meters per day of gas by GAIL, India's state-owned gas company, through a newly-laid 110-km pipeline from Jalandhar in India to the Pakistan-India border near Wagah. The gas to be exported to Pakistan would be purchased by India from Qatar in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG). The main beneficiaries of the proposed electricity and gas purchases from India will be Nawaz's political constituency in and around Lahore, while the long-term interests of the country will suffer. But he seems more interested in boosting his own popularity in his political stronghold in Punjab. As Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, minister for petroleum and natural resources, told a seminar last Monday, there are other more attractive options available to overcome the energy crisis: LNG imports and two gas pipeline projects, namely Iran-Pakistan (IP) and Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (Tapi).

The IP project has been stymied by US opposition, financing problems on the Pakistan side and the uncertain law-and-order situation in Balochistan. None of these difficulties is insuperable if the government were to get really serious about it, but it will take time. The main problem is that the Nawaz government does not want to be at odds with Washington over this issue. About two weeks ago, Iranian Oil Minister Bijan Zanganeh said there was "no hope" of exporting gas to Pakistan because the financing was not there. That does not mean that Iran regards the project as dead, much though a few countries would like that to happen. Iran remains interested and the project could still go ahead if the necessary funding is arranged.

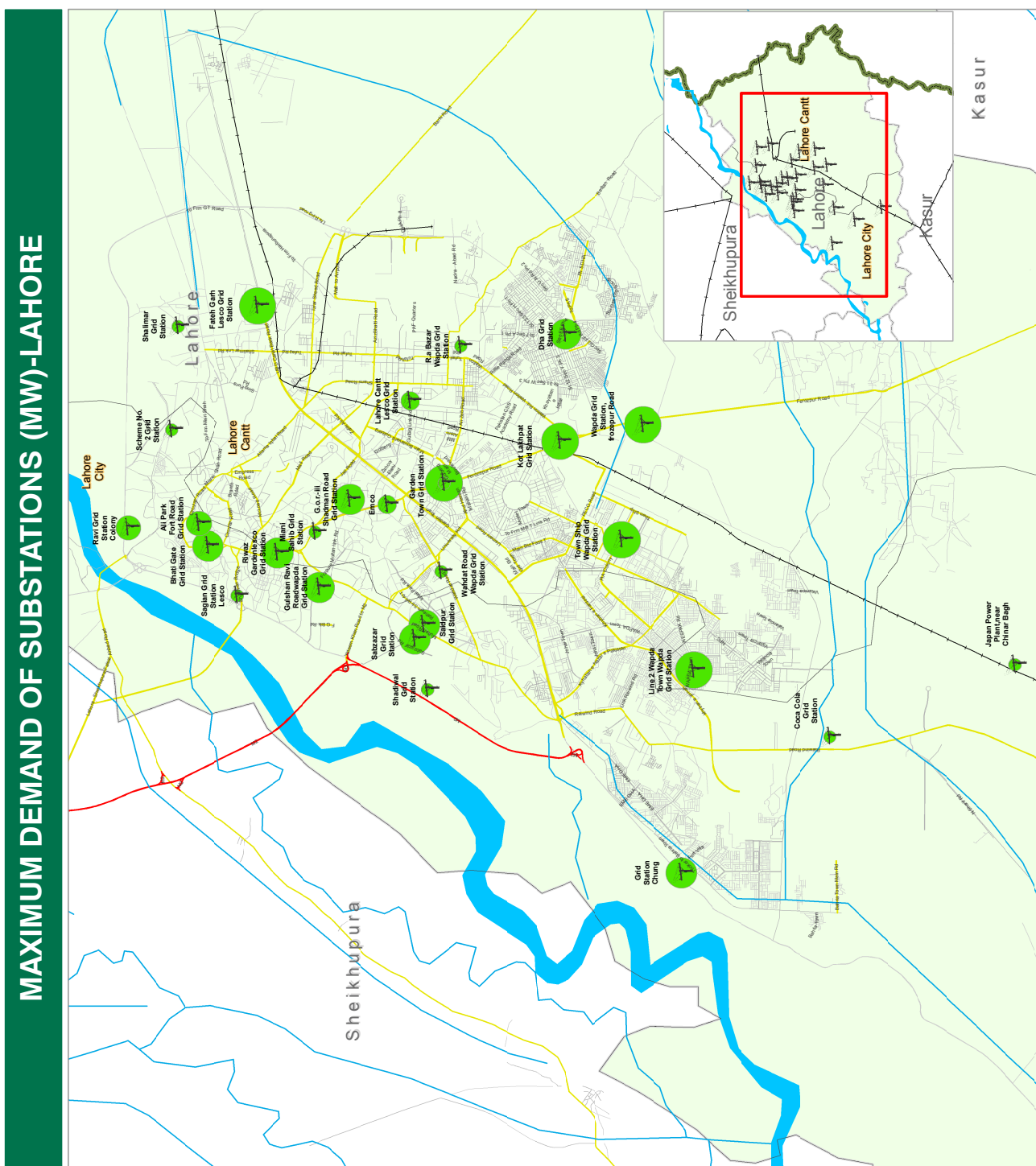
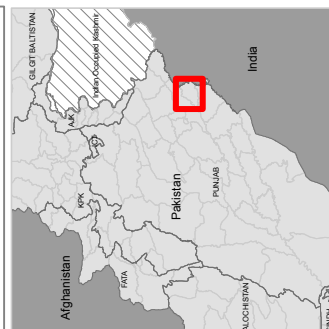
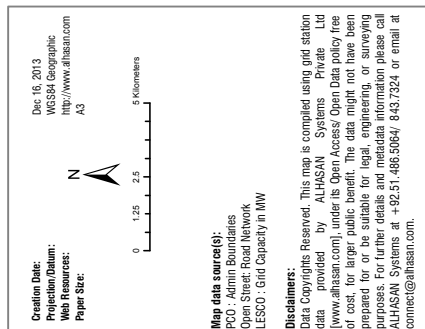
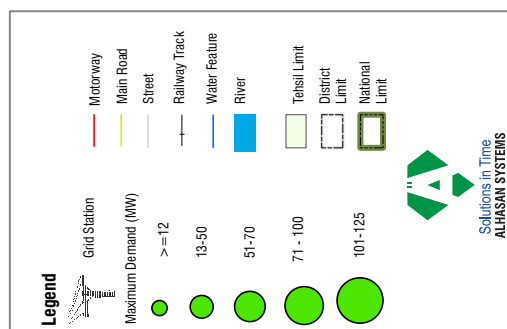
The rival project that the US and India are promoting for strategic reasons of their own is Tapi. It was initially proposed in 1991 for shipping gas from Turkmenistan via Afghanistan to Pakistan. India joined the project in 2008 and sees it as a way of expanding its economic presence in Central Asia.

The importance that Washington attaches to Tapi is evident from the fact that Obama himself sent a letter last month to the President of Turkmenistan to convey his support and express his desire that a US firm should construct it. The US expectation is that Tapi would give a much-needed boost to its 'New Silk Road' project for the region. Pakistan also has a strong interest in Tapi because it will help stabilise the Pak-Afghan border, besides helping Pakistan overcome its energy shortage.

Since the IP and TAPI projects will take time, Pakistan needs to push ahead with LNG imports as the short-term option. Negotiations with Qatar for the purchase of LNG, which were started some time ago, should be brought to an early conclusion and the construction of an LNG terminal at the Karachi port should not be delayed. According to Abbasi, the country is incurring an annual loss of \$2 billion because of the delay in the import of LNG. But he has blamed the courts and the media for it. This is an unacceptable excuse.

The direct import of LNG from Qatar would be a far better option than the purchase of electricity or Qatari gas from India. But the Nawaz government has other plans. Tariq Fatemi, the prime minister's special assistant on foreign policy, said last week, "We believe there can be no peace and development in Pakistan unless it has a cooperative relationship with India."

This is completely wrong. Pakistan's future depends entirely on its own people and leaders and on the policies of the government, not on the cooperation of any other country, much less that of our eastern neighbour.



Water: A Security Concern

By Lubna Umar

Daily Times, November 21, 2013

How do we plan to make India see and accept our viewpoint if we ourselves fail to stand on one platform?

Since ancient civilizations, water, as the most essential component that breeds life, has triggered clashes and full blown wars between its users and shareholders, a phenomenon that is being replicated in the subcontinent for decades now. The Pakistani administration has been aware of a perceived threat from India on the water issue and, despite knowing India's aggressive policy and unreliable dealings in the past, have kept their eyes tightly shut on the threatening menace that is on the verge of engulfing the nation if not handled immediately and adeptly by our leaders.

The first display of such aggression was seen and suffered by Pakistan in its first year on April 1, 1948, when India stopped the water flowing from the canals on its side, denying water to a huge area of sown and cultivated land. This water supply was restored after the Inter-Dominion Agreement with India according to which water could be used by Pakistan for irrigation purposes until alternate resources were developed by Pakistan.

The seizure of water supply has been dangling over Pakistan since, forcing both countries to seek help from Washington. After a series of talks in Washington, both countries managed to sign the Indus Water Treaty that gave India full rights to use water from the eastern rivers by building dams and barrages. It allowed limited irrigation use of water from the western rivers reserved for Pakistan. The treaty barred India from interfering with the water of these rivers except for domestic use and non-consumptive use, limited agriculture use and limited utilisation for generation of hydroelectric power. The treaty also barred India from storing any water or constructing any storage works on the western rivers, which would result in a reduced flow of water to Pakistan.

The Indus Water Treaty, though very effective, was taken as the last word by the Pakistanis who then, practicing their evasion-policy-on-all-important-matters, became engrossed in affairs of a much different nature, which enabled them to sink their claws into the state's resources and building barriers not for the accumulation of precious water but the accumulation of personal wealth. At that time, the Indian government was busy in devising strategies for crushing the enemy without even firing a single bullet. The earth swung on its axis for the Pakistanis for the second time in 1984, when India announced its plan to build the Wullar barrage on the Jhelum River at the mouth of Wullar Lake, the largest fresh water lake near the town of Sopore in the disputed Kashmir Valley, which India called the Tulbul Navigation Project. Work on this project was stopped after protests from Pakistan.

Again, in 1992, Pakistan learned of plans for another controversial water reservoir, the Baglihar Dam on the Chenab River, which was also allotted to Pakistan by the 1960 treaty. Pakistan demands that India agree to stop all work on the project till both countries succeed in arriving at a resolution. According to India, there is no provision in the treaty for stoppage of work, and past experience in this context has also not been productive as the Indians felt that the technical discussion on the matter indicated that convergence of views on some issues was possible, and again proposed that experts from both sides continue their technical discussions, which is indicative of a time-gaining

tactic. The first phase of the dam was completed in 2008, marked by the Indian declaration of 67 such similar projects, which had been initiated by India from which 19 had been completed —

statement enough to shake the Pakistan government out of a trance into urgent and instantaneous counteraction. The estimate made in 2009 revealed that Pakistan is on the verge of disaster as M Yusuf Sarwar, a member of the Indus Basin Water Council, had warned that the lessening flow of water in the rivers and shortage of water generally could cause Pakistan to be declared a disaster-affected nation by 2013. A fact that is being proved accurate as the lack of any workable policy leads to an increasing threat.

Pakistan has simultaneously been confronted by multiple internal threats that have further saddled the nation with undue pressure. The shortage of water aggravates the condition of the common man that has yet to be addressed in an appropriate manner. What little remained of the debilitated economy has been exhausted by the ongoing war on terror that has, for around a decade now, been slowly bleeding the nation while engaging its precious resources and manpower so that no attention is extended to matters of utmost importance.

Furthermore, domestic incompetence and irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) in terms of water usage and distribution also leads to significance loss of valuable water as our rivers are losing a huge amount to the seas due to a lack of dams, storage areas and reservoirs. Moreover, the internal dispute between the two provinces of Punjab and Sindh over the unequal supply of water has been a cause of grave misery as IRSA was unable to resolve a straightforward internal issue. How do we plan to make India see and accept our viewpoint if we ourselves fail to stand on one platform?

The water dispute has been on the Pakistani agenda for the composite dialogue between both the countries but no progress is seen as the Indian side fails to take seriously the concerns that Pakistan has raised regarding the building of dams and reservoirs on the Pakistani rivers. The Indian side does not believe in talking about anything that is not in its interest, thus yielding no results whatsoever. It has been perceived as an Indian strategy to 'strangle Pakistan' by completely hegemonising its water supply, which, if not stopped, may lead to the worst famine and economic disaster. The armed forces of Pakistan too have shown great concern as senior officials have described it as a "defence security concern" and that a number of canals, drains and distributaries are essential in times of war.

Pakistan needs to wake up to the real threats that confront it. It is the government's incompetence in dealing with key issues, to make its concerns heard by the international community, to prepare a strong case and to make sure the outcome is in the national interest. This is Pakistan's most significant and pressing concern. India needs to realise that there can never be peace in the region if Pakistan's peace is threatened.

Legend

- Power Station**
 - Hydel Power Station (Blue square)
 - Thermal Power Station (Red square)
 - Power Station Under Construction (Purple square)
- Grid Station**
 - No Record Found (Yellow circle)
 - 106 KV (Orange circle)
 - 132 KV (Light blue circle)
 - 220 KV (Dark blue circle)
 - 500 KV (Green circle)
- Transmission line**
 - 220 KV (Green line)
 - 400 KV (Blue line)
 - 500 KV (Orange line)

Solutions in Time ALHASAN SYSTEMS

Date of Creation: Dec-19-2013
Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic

Disclaimer: NEREL Transmission Line
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The map displays the following districts and regions in Punjab:

- Faisalabad
- Lahore
- Rajkot
- Muzaffargarh
- D.G.khan
- Bahawalpur
- Bahawalnagar
- Vehari
- Pakpattan
- Kasur
- Narowal
- Gujrat
- Jhelum
- Chakwal
- Rawalpindi
- Attock
- ICT
- AJK
- Khushab
- Sargodha
- Hafizabad
- Gujranwala
- Sheikhpura
- Chiniot
- T.T.Singh
- Punjab
- Jhang
- Okara
- Khanewal
- Multan
- Lodhran
- Mianwali
- Manjra
- Layyah
- Bhakkar
- Rajanpur
- RY khan
- Sindh
- Balochistan
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Fata

Key features include:

- Major cities like Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Rawalpindi, and Islamabad are highlighted.
- Transmission lines are color-coded by voltage: Green for 220 KV, Blue for 400 KV, and Orange for 500 KV.
- Power stations are marked with colored squares: Blue for Hydel, Red for Thermal, and Purple for Under Construction.
- Grid stations are marked with colored circles representing different voltage levels.

سرخیال

پٹرول 48، ڈیزل 20 اور مٹی کا تیل 13

پیسے فی لیٹر سستا

پٹرول 2.48 روپے سستا کرنیکی سفارش

مسٹر ذہ بھارت میں پٹرول سواروپے

سستا ہو گیا

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

01 نومبر 2013

پاک، ایران گیس منصوبہ ختم کرنے کا

آپشن زیر غور نہیں: وزیر پٹرولیم

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

01 نومبر 2013

کینجھر جمیل کا ”اسپل وے“ پانی کا

دباؤ برداشت نہ کر سکا، رسائو شروع

روزنامہ جنگ

28 نومبر 2013

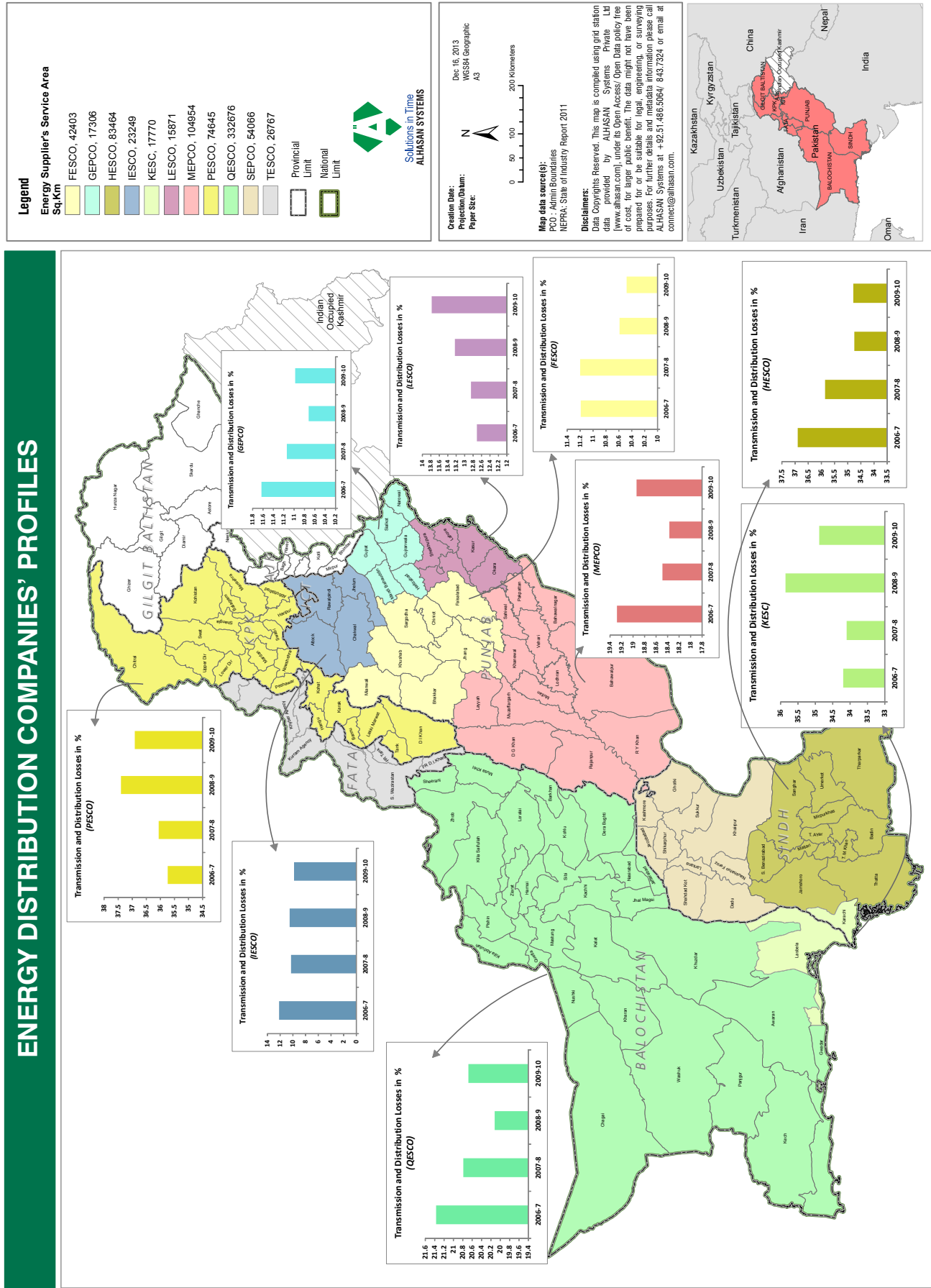
تفصیلات

اسلام آباد (خصوصی رپورٹر، مانیٹرنگ ڈیسک) حکومت نے پٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں ردوبدل کا نوٹیفکیشن جاری کر دیا۔ جمعرات کو اگر اکی طرف سے جاری نوٹیفکیشن کے مطابق پٹرول کی قیمت میں 48 پیسے فی لیٹر کمی کے بعد نئی قیمت 112 روپے 76 پیسے فی لیٹر مقرر کی گئی ہے۔ ہائی سپیڈ ڈیزل 20 پیسے کمی سے 116 روپے 75 پیسے فی لیٹر ہو گیا، مٹی کا تیل تیرہ پیسے فی لیٹر کمی سے اب 108 روپے 18 پیسے ہو گیا، ہائی اوکٹین 2 روپے 66 پیسے فی لیٹر کمی سے 141 روپے 23 پیسے فی لیٹر ہو گیا۔ بے پی ون کی قیمت میں 93 پیسے فی لیٹر کمی کی گئی ہے، لائٹ ڈیزل کی قیمت برقرار رکھی گئی ہے۔ ذرائع کے مطابق پٹرول 2.48 روپے فی لیٹر سستا کرنے کی سفارش کی گئی تھی، تاہم حکومت نے صرف 48 پیسے فی لیٹر کم کیا ہے۔ بے پی ون 8 کی قیمت میں 7 پیسے اور ای ٹین فیول کے نرخوں میں اڑتالیس پیسے کمی کی گئی ہے۔ ادھر بھارت میں پٹرول کی قیمت سواروپے فی لیٹر کم کر دی گئی ہے۔ بھارتی میڈیا کے مطابق ڈیزل کی قیمت میں 50 پیسے فی لیٹر اضافہ کیا گیا ہے۔ بھارت کے مختلف شہروں میں پٹرول کی قیمتیں مختلف ہوتی ہیں۔ یکم نومبر سے دارالحکومت نئی دہلی میں پٹرول کی نئی قیمت 71 روپے 2 پیسے فی لیٹر ہو گی۔ ممبئی میں پٹرول کی قیمت 78 روپے 4 پیسے ہو گی۔

اسلام آباد (آئی این پی، اے ایف پی) وفاقی وزیر پٹرولیم شاہد خاقان عباسی نے کہا کہ پاک، ایران گیس پائپ لائن معاہدہ آج بھی موجود ہے، یہ منصوبہ ختم کرنے کا آپشن زیر غور نہیں، ایرانی حکومت نے معاہدے پر نظر ثانی سے متعلق کچھ نہیں بتایا، ایرانی حکومت کو وہ، تین خط لکھے لیکن ہمیں کوئی جواب نہیں ملا۔ نجی ٹی وی سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے وزیر پٹرولیم نے کہا کہ امریکہ کی طرف سے گیس پائپ لائن منصوبے پر کسی دباؤ کا علم نہیں ہے، دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ کیا عالمی پابندیاں منصوبے پر لاگو ہوتی ہیں یا نہیں۔ ایران پر اقوام متحدہ، امریکہ اور یورپی یونین کی پابندیاں موجود ہیں۔ اب ان کا کیا اثر ہو رہا ہے یہ کہنا قبل از وقت ہے۔ ایرانی حکام سے معاہدے سے متعلق بات چیت کریں گے۔ امید ہے کہ معاہدے کو برقرار رکھتے ہوئے اس میں پیش رفت کی جائے گی۔ پارلیمنٹ ہاؤس کے باہر میڈیا سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے شاہد خاقان عباسی نے کہا سینٹ میں اپوزیشن نان الیٹوز کو طول دے رہی ہے اگر اپوزیشن کے پاس وزیر داخلہ چودھری ثار کی جانب سے جمع کرائے گئے جواب کو غلط ثابت کرنے کے ثبوت ہیں تو وہ سینٹ کی استحقاق کمیٹی سے رجوع کرے۔ چودھری ثار نے ایوان میں وہی چیز پیش کی ہے جو حکومتی ریکارڈ کا حصہ ہے لیکن اپوزیشن نان الیٹوز کو جان بوجھ کر بڑھا رہی ہے تاکہ ایوان کی کاروائی نہ چل سکے۔ بی بی سی سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے شاہد خاقان عباسی نے کہا ایران سے گیس کی درآمد کیلئے پائپ لائن بچھانے میں غیر ملکی مالیاتی اداروں اور سازو سامان فراہم کرنے والی کمپنیوں نے تعاون سے انکار کر دیا ہے۔ مشکلات کے باوجود اس منصوبے کو مردہ تصور نہیں کیا جانا چاہیے۔ ایرانی حکومت نے انہیں سرکاری طور پر اس طرح کا کوئی عندیہ نہیں دیا تاہم انہوں نے تسلیم کیا کہ ایران سے قدرتی گیس درآمد کرنے کے لئے بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ، سرمایہ کاروں اور ٹھیکیداروں کی عدم دلچسپی کے باعث شدید مشکلات کا شکار ہے۔ ایران کے ساتھ کاروبار کی وجہ سے اقوام متحدہ کی پابندیوں کے خدشے کے باعث کوئی بین الاقوامی مالیاتی ادارہ اس منصوبے میں رقم لگانے کے لیے تیار نہیں۔ حکومت پاکستان نے ایرانی حکومت سے کہا ہے کہ وہ اس منصوبے کے لئے فنڈز فراہم کرے اور اگر ایسا نہیں کر سکتی تو ہم اس منصوبے کے لئے متبادل ذرائع تلاش کرنے پر غور کر سکتے ہیں، اپنے ترقیاتی فنڈز سے بھی رقم فراہم کر سکتے ہیں۔

ٹھٹھہ (رپورٹ / شاہد صدیقی) کینجھر جمیل پر حال ہی میں تعمیر ہونے والا کروڑوں روپے مالیت کا ”اسپل وے“ پانی کا دباؤ برداشت نہیں کر سکا اور رسنا شروع ہو گیا۔ ناقص میٹریل کے استعمال کے باعث دراڑ بھی پڑ گئی ہے۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق کینجھر جمیل تو وسیع منصوبے کے تحت جمیل کے اطراف بندوں کو اونچا کرنے اور جمیل سے زائد پانی کے اخراج کے لئے محکمہ آبپاشی کی جانب سے ایک ارب روپے سے زائد مالیت کا میگا پروجیکٹ شروع کیا گیا تھا جس کا نوے فیصد سے زائد تعمیراتی کام مکمل ہو گیا ہے۔ تاہم جمیل میں اچانک پانی کی سطح ڈیڈ لول کے قریب پہنچ گئی ہے جس کے نتیجے میں 15 کروڑ روپے سے زائد مالیت سے تعمیر ہونے والے ”اسپل وے“ میں دراڑ پڑ گئی اور اسپل وے سے پانی نے تیزی سے رسنا شروع کر دیا ہے جبکہ اسپل وے کی دوسری جانب جمیل کے بند سے بھی پچنگ گر گئی اور مٹی بہہ گئی جس کے بعد ناقص تعمیراتی کام کو چھپانے کے لئے ٹریکٹر ٹرائی کے ذریعہ پانی کے رسنے کو روکنے کے لئے مٹی کی بھرائی شروع کر دی ہے۔ جمیل کے اطراف بندوں کی اسٹون پچنگ بھی ناقص طریقے سے کی گئی ہے۔ اسپل وے میں پڑنے والی دراڑ اور پانی

ENERGY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES' PROFILES



کے رہنے کے حوالے سے میگا پروجیکٹ کی نگرانی کرنے والے کنسلٹنٹ نیسپاک کے جھیل پروجیکٹ کیس میں موجود افسران سے ملاقات کر کے موقف جاننے کے لئے دفتر میں داخل ہونا چاہتا تو وہاں کا گیٹ بند کر کے اندر جانے سے روک دیا گیا۔ جبکہ جھیل کے انچارج اور تعمیراتی کام کے نگرانی کرنے والے محکمہ آبپاشی کے اسٹنٹ انجینئر عزیز اللہ قریشی سے بڑی تنگ و دو کے بعد رابطہ ہوا تو پہلے انہوں نے موقف دینے سے انکار کیا تاہم اصرار کے بعد انہوں نے کہا کہ ایک سال قبل انہوں نے چارج سنبھالا ہے لیکن ایک سال گزرنے کے بعد بھی حیرت انگیز طور پر انہوں نے میگا پروجیکٹ اور اسپل وے کی مالیت اور دیگر تفصیلات سے لاعلمی کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے مشورہ دیا کہ آپ اعلیٰ افسران سے اس کی تفصیلات معلوم کر لیں، واضح رہے کہ میگا پروجیکٹ کا ٹھیکہ سابق دور حکومت میں ایک اعلیٰ شخصیت کے قریبی عزیز کی سفارش پر دیا گیا تھا۔

حب (مشتاق کمبوہ) مکران ڈویژن میں ہونیوالی بارشوں سے ضلع کپچ میں واقع ڈیم میں پانی بھر گیا اور اضافی پانی کے اخراج کیلئے ڈیم کے اسپل وے کھول دیے گئے ہیں۔ اسپل وے سے پانی کی فراہمی کے بعد تربت اور گوادر کے شہریوں کو پینے کا پانی ایک سال تک فراہم کیا جاسکے گا۔ میرانی ڈیم کے ایکس سی این انجینئر فیصل رودینی نے بتایا کہ میرانی ڈیم اور گردنواح میں مقیم لوگ محفوظ ہیں اور میرانی ڈیم کے قریب واقع آبادیوں کو بھی ڈیم کے اسپیل وے سے خارج ہونے والے اضافی پانی سے کوئی خطرہ نہیں، میرانی ڈیم کے بھر جانے سے ڈیم کا پانی تربت اور گوادر کے شہریوں کے ایک سال تک استعمال آسکے گا اور تربت اور گوادر میں پینے کے پانی کی کوئی قلت نہیں ہوگی۔

کراچی (پ ر) پاکستان اسٹیٹ آئل نے بروقت اقدامات کے ذریعے لال پیر کیسکو پائپ لائن سے کروڑوں روپے کے تیل کی چوری کا منصوبہ ناکام بنادیا۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق پی ایس او حکام کو اپنے سیکورٹی عملے کی جانب سے یہ اطلاع ملی کہ سوان کے قریب لال پیر کیسکو پائپ لائن کے قریب کیچڑ اور گڑھا پایا گیا ہے۔ اس خبر کی جانچ کے لیے پی ایس او ڈپو کی ٹیم فوری جائے وقوعہ پر پہنچی اور جائزے کے دوران پائپ لائن کے قریب گندے پانی (کیچڑ) اور مشکوک سرگرمیوں کی نشاندہی کی گئی چنانچہ متعلقہ مقام پر ایکسیکویٹر کے ذریعے فوراً کھدائی کی گئی جس سے یہ بات سامنے آئی کہ پائپ لائن سے تقریباً 5 فٹ دور تقریباً 3 فٹ طویل ایک نالی بنائی گئی تھی چنانچہ اس مشکوک حصہ کو کھدائی کے بعد صاف کر دیا گیا اس کے ساتھ ساتھ متعلقہ پولیس اسٹیشن میں مزید تحقیقات اور قانونی کارروائی کے لیے رپورٹ بھی درج کرادی گئی ہے۔ اس سارے عمل سے یہ بات ظاہر ہوتی ہے کہ یہ تیل چوری کی ایک منظم کوشش تھی جسے پی ایس او کے عملے کی مستعدی نے ناکام بنادیا۔

اسلام آباد (اے پی پی) سال 2013ء کے دوران ملک میں تیل کی پیداوار میں 7 فیصد کا اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ سال کے آغاز پر تیل کی پیداوار 77 ہزار بیرل یومیہ تھی جو بڑھ کر 82 ہزار بیرل یومیہ تک پہنچ گئی ہے۔ ٹاپ لائن سیکورٹیز کے تجزیہ کار وہاب احمد نے کہا ہے کہ مالی سال 2003-04ء تا 2011-12ء کے دوران ملک میں تیل کی پیداوار 62 تا 70 ہزار بیرل یومیہ کے درمیان رہی ہے جو رواں مالی سال میں 82 ہزار بیرل یومیہ تک بڑھ گئی ہے۔ جس سے تیل کی درآمدات میں کمی اور قیمتی زرمبادلہ میں بچت ہوگی اور ملکی معیشت پر خوشگوار اثرات مرتب ہوں گے۔

ہیوسٹن ٹیکساس (راجہ زاہد اختر خانزادہ) پاکستان سے تعلق رکھنے والے انرجی ٹریڈ مشن کے 22 اراکین پر مشتمل ایک وفد نے وفاقی وزیر پیٹرولیم شاہد خاقان عباسی کی قیادت میں امریکہ کی ریاست ٹیکساس کے شہر ہیوسٹن کا دورہ کیا، اپنے اس 3 روزہ دورے کے دوران وفد نے یہاں تیل کی بڑی بڑی کمپنیوں کے رہنماؤں سے ملاقاتیں کیں تاکہ ان ماہرین کی مدد سے پاکستان میں تیل، گیس اور قدرتی وسائل سے متعلق مدد و تعاون حاصل کیا جائے اور ان کو پاکستان میں سرمایہ کاری کی طرف راغب کیا جائے اور پاکستان میں تیل اور گیس سے متعلق معلومات بہم پہنچائی جاسکے۔ اس موقع پر وفد نے پاکستانی حکومت کی جانب سے پیش کردہ ترقیات کے بارے میں امریکی صف اول کی توانائی کمپنیوں کو معلومات فراہم کی اور پاکستان میں سرمایہ کاری اور کاروبار کرنے سے متعلق حکومتی اقدامات سے ان کو آگاہ کیا۔ اس تجارتی وفد میں پاکستان کی وزارت پیٹرولیم و قدرتی وسائل کے حکام پاکستان کی 17 صف اول کی تیل اور گیس کمپنیوں کے سربراہان جس میں سرکاری اور نجی کمپنیوں کے سی ای او اور ارکان شامل تھے شریک ہوئے جبکہ امریکی محکمہ خارجہ اور محکمہ تجارت کے نمائندے بھی اس دورے میں ان کے ساتھ موجود تھے جبکہ خصوصی طور پر پاکستان میں امریکی سفیر رچرڈ ایلسن بھی وزیر کے ہمراہ تھے۔ مذکورہ وفد کے دورے کا اہتمام امریکی محکمہ خارجہ اور پاکستان قونصلیٹ آف ہیوسٹن نے کیا تھا۔ دریں اثناء ایک تقریب میں امریکی کانگریس کی رکن شیلہ جیکسن نے وفاقی وزیر شاہد خاقان عباسی کو ہیوسٹن کا دورہ کرایا اور خوش آمدید کہا اور اپنی جانب سے ان کو ایک تقریب میں

مکران ڈویژن میں بارش، ڈیم میں اضافی پانی کے اخراج کیلئے اسپل وے کھول دیے گئے

روزنامہ جنگ

25 نومبر 2013

پی ایس او نے کروڑوں روپے کی تیل کی چوری کا منصوبہ ناکام بنادیا

روزنامہ جنگ

26 نومبر 2013

ملک میں تیل کی پیداوار میں 7 فیصد اضافہ

روزنامہ جنگ

23 نومبر 2013

پاکستانی انرجی ٹریڈ مشن کے وفد کی امریکی تیل کمپنیوں کے رہنماؤں سے ملاقاتیں، بیرونی سرمایہ کاری کیلئے مجوزہ ترغیبات سے آگاہ کیا

روزنامہ جنگ

22 نومبر 2013

سالوں سے تھرکول پراجیکٹ پر شانہ روز محنت کر کے قوم کو گرفتار تحفہ اسی طرح پیش کرنے والی ہے جس طرح 28 مئی 1998ء کو بھارت کے 5 کے مقابلے میں 6 ایٹمی دھماکے کر کے پاکستانی سائنسدانوں اور انجینیئروں کی قابل فخر ٹیم نے دفاع پاکستان کو ناقابل تسخیر بنایا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر ثمر مبارک مند نے کہا کہ اس بات کی قوی امید ہے کہ رواں مالی سال کے اختتام تک تھرکول سے ملکی تاریخ میں پہلی بار بجلی پیدا ہونا شروع ہو جائے گی۔

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ سید قائم علی شاہ نے کہا ہے کہ کے ای ایس سی نے کراچی کے عوام کا نہیں سوچا اور ان کا پانی بند کر دیا۔ دنیا جانتی ہے کہ پانی بند کرنے والے کون ہوتے ہیں؟ کے ای ایس سی کو کراچی واٹر بورڈ کی بجلی نہیں بند کرنی چاہیے تھی، عوام کا پیسہ بغیر حساب کے اٹھا کر نہیں دیگے، کے ای ایس سی والے ہمارے ساتھ ڈائلاگ میں نہیں آئے اس لئے اب کیس عدالت میں ہے اور عدالت ہی فیصلہ کرے گی۔ وہ پیر کو چیف منسٹر ہاؤس میں پریس کانفرنس سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔ اس موقع پر پاکستان مسلم لیگ فٹنشل کے سیکرٹری جنرل اور سابق رکن سندھ اسمبلی رانا عبد الستار نے اپنے ساتھیوں اور برادری سمیت پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی میں شمولیت کا اعلان کیا۔ نواب شاہ کی ممتاز سیاسی شخصیت محمد ہاشم گھیبو نے بھی پیپلز پارٹی میں شامل ہونے کا اعلان کیا ہے۔ اس موقع پر سندھ کے وزیر اطلاعات و بلدیات شرجیل انعام مین، پیپلز پارٹی کے رہنما روشن جونجو، سینیٹر عاجز دھامرا، ارکان سندھ اسمبلی ڈاکٹر عبد الستار راجپر اور ڈاکٹر سہراب سرکی، ضیاء الحسن لہجاری، نذیر بگھیو، اصغر علی جونجو، امیر بخش عمرانی اور دیگر بھی موجود تھے۔ کے ای ایس سی کی طرف سے واٹر بورڈ کی بجلی بند کرنے کے حوالے سے پوچھے گئے سوال پر وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ نے کہا کہ کے ای ایس سی نے کراچی کے عوام کا نہیں سوچا اور ان کا پانی بند کر دیا۔ لوگ خود سمجھتے ہیں کہ پانی بند کرنے والے کون ہوتے ہیں۔ اسی اثناء میں کسی نے پریس کانفرنس کے دوران آواز دی کہ پانی بند کرنے والے یزید ہوتے ہیں تو وزیر اعلیٰ نے کہا کہ یہ آپ بہتر جانتے ہیں۔ ہم نے کے ای ایس سی والوں سے کہا ہے کہ ہمارے ساتھ بیٹھ کر حساب کریں۔ ہم عوام کا پیسہ بغیر حساب کے اٹھا کر تو نہیں دے دیں گے۔ کے ای ایس سی والے ہمارے ساتھ ڈائلاگ میں نہیں آئے اس لیے اب کیس عدالت میں ہے اور عدالت ہی فیصلہ کرے گی۔ وزیر اعلیٰ سے سوال کیا گیا کہ یہ تو سرکاری محکموں کا حال ہے۔ کے ای ایس سی والے عدالت کو بھی نہیں مانتے۔ عام آدمی کا کیا حال ہوتا ہوگا، جن کے زائد بل بھیج دیئے جاتے ہیں اور لوگ روتے رہتے ہیں۔ حکومت سندھ ان غریب صارفین کے لیے کیا کر رہی ہے۔ وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ نے کہا کہ وفاق میں ہماری حکومت نہیں ہے۔ جن کی وفاقی حکومت ہے، وہ اپنے پروگرام سے چل رہے ہیں۔ ہم نے ہر فورم پر غریب صارفین کا مسئلہ اٹھایا ہے۔ وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ نے رانا عبد الستار کا پیپلز پارٹی میں شمولیت پر خیر مقدم کیا اور کہا کہ لوگ پیپلز پارٹی کی کارکردگی اور عوامی خدمات کے باعث اس میں دھڑا دھڑ شامل ہو رہے ہیں۔ پیپلز پارٹی نے جمہوریت، آئین اور اداروں کے لیے جدوجہد کی اور بے مثال قربانیاں دیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پیپلز پارٹی کسی کو زبردستی شامل نہیں کر رہی۔

کراچی (جنگ نیوز) وفاقی وزیر پانی و بجلی خواجہ محمد آصف نے کہا ہے کہ مراعات یافتہ طبقہ بجلی چوری میں ملوث ہے، یہی طبقہ گیس چور اور ٹیکس چور بھی ہے، جس کو اس ملک نے جتنا زیادہ دیا اس نے اتنی ہی چوری کی، اتفاق رائے کے بغیر کالا باغ ڈیم کی تعمیر ممکن نہیں ہے۔ کراچی الیکٹرک سپلائی کارپوریشن کا معاملہ عدالت میں ہے لیکن سی سی آئی کے فیصلے کے مطابق 650 میگا واٹ کی جو بجلی انہیں دی جارہی ہے وہ واپس لے لینی چاہئے۔ سی سی آئی ایک آئینی ادارہ ہے اور ان کے فیصلوں پر عمل درآمد ہونا چاہئے، ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ کے ای ایس سی اپنے وسائل سے بجلی پیدا کرے تاکہ نیشنل گرڈ سے جو بجلی انہیں دی جارہی ہے وہ پاکستان کے دیگر علاقوں میں بلا امتیاز تقسیم کی جاسکے۔ ان کا خیالات کا اظہار انہوں نے جونیو کے پروگرام ”جو ابدہ“ میں میزبان افتخار احمد سے گفتگو کے دوران کیا۔ خواجہ آصف کا مزید کہنا تھا کہ لوڈ شیڈنگ کے خلاف مظاہرہ کرنے والوں میں بہت سے ایسے لوگ شامل ہوتے ہیں جو بجلی کا بل ہی ادا نہیں کرتے۔ پنجاب میں ماسوائے ملتان ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیوں کی وصولیوں کی شرح 92,94,95 فیصد ہے، جبکہ ملتان میں ریکوری کی شرح چھپاسی فیصد ہے۔ دیگر صوبوں میں بہت سی ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیاں ہیں جن کی وصولیوں کی شرح بہت کم ہے۔ ایسے فیڈرز ہیں جہاں بانوے فیصد لوگ بل ادا نہیں کرتے، ایسے فیڈرز کی بجلی ہم جان بوجھ کر بند کر دیتے ہیں۔ اس وقت پچیس دن سے ملک میں گھریلو صارفین کے لئے لوڈ شیڈنگ نہیں ہو رہی۔ اس وقت شارٹ فال 1125 میگا واٹ ہے۔ اگر ہم نے اقدامات نہ کئے تو اگلے دس سے پندرہ برس تک پاکستان کو پانی کی قلت کی وجہ سے قحط کا سامنا کرنا پڑ سکتا ہے۔ ہم نے دیمیر بھاشا ڈیم پر کام شروع کر دیا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں ہم زمین خرید رہے ہیں جبکہ پیپلز پارٹی کی حکومت نے محض افتتاحی تقریبات تک اس پروجیکٹ کو محدود رکھا جبکہ پیسہ ہم لگا رہے ہیں۔ اس

واٹر بورڈ کی بجلی منقطع نہیں ہونی چاہئے،
کے ای ایس سی نے عوام کا نہیں سوچا
اور کراچی کا پانی بند کر دیا، وزیر اعلیٰ

روزنامہ جنگ

26 نومبر 2013

مراعات یافتہ طبقہ بجلی، گیس اور ٹیکس
چور ہے، خواجہ آصف

روزنامہ جنگ

25 نومبر 2013

سرٹیفکیٹ پیش کیا۔ اس موقع پر پاکستان میں امریکی سفیر رچرڈ اولسن، کانگریس میں انگریز کے نمائندے اسٹیو اسٹاک مین، قونصل جنرل پاکستان افضل محمود بھی موجود تھے۔ اس موقع پر شیلا جیکسن نے کہا کہ امریکہ کی جانب سے پاکستان کے ساتھ تجارتی سرمایہ کاری اور دونوں ملکوں کے درمیان مستحکم تعلقات چاہتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ امریکہ پاکستان کا دوست ہے اور نہ صرف تجارتی بلکہ ہر موقع پر جو بھی امریکہ سے ممکن ہو پاکستان کی مدد کرتا رہے گا۔

اسلام آباد (جنگ نیوز) رواں مالی سال کی پہلی سہ ماہی کے دوران تیل اور غذائی اجناس کی درآمدات میں 3 فیصد سے زائد کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ ادارہ شماریات کے مطابق جولائی تا ستمبر 2013ء کے دوران 5.026 ارب ڈالر مالیت کا تیل اور غذائی اجناس درآمد کی گئیں۔

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) رواں مالی سال کی پہلی سہ ماہی کے دوران تیل و گیس کی تلاش کرنے والی کمپنیوں کا منافع ایک چوتھائی بڑھ گیا ہے۔ ایک رپورٹ کے مطابق جولائی سے ستمبر کے دوران تیل و گیس کی تلاش کرنے والی کمپنیوں کا خالص منافع انچاس ارب ستر کروڑ روپے رہا۔ پچھلے مالی سال کی اسی سہ ماہی میں شعبے کا خالص منافع ساڑھے انتالیس ارب روپے کی سطح پر موجود تھا۔

کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) وزیر اعظم میاں نواز شریف ہاؤس بے پروا واقع کینپ کے ایٹمی بجلی گھر کے قریب مزید ایٹمی بجلی گھر کی تعمیر کے آغاز کے موقع پر منعقدہ تقریب سے خطاب کرنے کے بعد جب پروجیکٹ کے افتتاح کی تحققی کی نقاب کشائی کے بعد انہوں نے 'جنگ' سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ 2200 میگاواٹ بجلی پیدا کرنے والے اس ایٹمی بجلی گھر پر 8 ارب ڈالر لاگت آئے گی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہماری حکومت اپنے قیام کے اول روز سے ہی توانائی کے بحران پر قابو پانے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ توانائی کے اس پروجیکٹ میں 8 ارب ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری سے ترقی کے نئے مواقع پیدا ہوں گے۔

اسلام آباد (حنیف خالد) چیئرمین تھرکول گیس فیکشن پر اجیکٹ اور پاکستان کے معروف ایٹمی سائنسدان ڈاکٹر مبارک مندر نے کہا ہے کہ تھرپر اجیکٹ آئندہ سال بجلی پیدا کرنے لگے گا، عالمی ماہرین نے دو ماہ قبل ہی پر اجیکٹ کو پاکستان کی ترقی کا ضامن قرار دیا ہے۔ انہوں نے پر اجیکٹ ناکام ہو گیا ہے نے کہا کہ وفاقی سیکرٹری پانی و بجلی کو چیلنج کرتے ہیں کہ ان کا یہ دعویٰ غلط اور بے بنیاد ہے کہ تھرکول گیس فیکشن اور بیرون ملک سے اس کے لئے امداد فراہم نہیں کی جارہی۔ یہ دعویٰ انہوں نے جنگ سے خصوصی گفتگو کے دوران کیا۔ ڈاکٹر تھر مبارک مند جو بغیر پائلٹ طیارے شائین اور باہر کروڑ میزائلوں کے ایک خالق کے طور پر جانے پہچانے جاتے ہیں نے کہا کہ انہیں یہ سن کر دلی دکھ ہوا کہ کونسل سے گیس بنانے کے پلاننگ کمیشن کے پائلٹ (تھرکول گیس فیکیشن پر اجیکٹ) پر اجیکٹ کے بارے میں وفاقی سیکرٹری پانی و بجلی نے اس قدر غلط بیانی سے کام لیا ہے جسے وہ پاکستانی قوم کے ساتھ ایک سازش سے تعبیر کرتے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر تھر مبارک مندر نے کہا کہ صرف دو ماہ پہلے دنیا کے مایہ ناز کول گیس فیکیشن کے ماہرین کی ایک ٹیم نے پلاننگ کمیشن آف پاکستان کے پائلٹ پر اجیکٹ کا موقع پر جا کر ایک ہفتے تک قیام کیا اور مکمل جائزے کے بعد ان غیر ملکی ماہرین کا کہنا تھا کہ صوبہ سندھ کے ضلع تھر پارکر میں پایا جانے والا 175 ارب ٹن کوئلہ زیر زمین گیس فیکیشن کے لئے انتہائی موزوں ہے اور اسے دانشمندی و دیانتداری سے استعمال کر کے پاکستان بجلی گیس کی لوڈ شیڈنگ نہ صرف ختم کر سکتا ہے بلکہ پاکستانی قوم کی قسمت بدلی جاسکتی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر تھر مبارک مندر نے کہا کہ ان عالمی ماہرین کی رائے میں امریکہ اور یورپ کے بیشتر کونسل کے ذخائر انڈر گراؤنڈ گیس فیکیشن کے لئے موزوں نہیں جبکہ قدرت نے تھر کے پونے دو سو ارب ٹن کوئلے کو خاص طور پر انڈر گراؤنڈ گیس فیکیشن کے لئے ہی بنایا۔ ان عالمی ماہرین کا تعلق دنیا کی سب سے پرانی اور تجربہ کار انڈر گراؤنڈ کول گیس فیکیشن پلانٹ جواز پاکستان کا ہے اور جو 1955ء سے آج تک مسلسل کام کر رہا ہے اور بجلی بنا رہا ہے اور اب تک کروڑوں میگاواٹ بجلی بنا چکا ہے سے بھی تھا اس ٹیم کے علاوہ چین کے ماہرین جنہوں نے چین میں کونسل کے انڈر گراؤنڈ گیس فیکیشن پر اجیکٹ تعمیر کئے ہیں بلکہ دنیا کے کئی دوسرے ممالک بشمول امریکہ، کینیڈا اور یورپی ممالک میں ٹرانسفر آف ٹیکنالوجی آف گیس فیکیشن بھی کی ہے ان تمام ماہرین نے یہ بات واضح کی کہ جو ڈیزائن تھرکول انڈر گراؤنڈ گیس فیکیشن پر اجیکٹ کا ہے وہ دنیا کا بہترین اور جدید ترین ڈیزائن ہے اور اس سے لامحدود مقدار میں پاکستانی قوم بجلی اور گیس تھرکول سے حاصل کر سکتی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر تھر مبارک مندر نے ایک سوال کے جواب میں کہا کہ پاکستان کے مایہ ناز سائنسدانوں اور انجینئروں کی ایک محب وطن تعداد گزشتہ چار

تیل اور غذائی اجناس کی درآمدات میں کمی

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12 نومبر 2013

تیل و گیس کی تلاش کرنے والی کمپنیوں کا منافع ایک چوتھائی بڑھ گیا

روزنامہ جنگ

05 نومبر 2013

کراچی ایٹمی بجلی گھر کی تعمیر پر 8 ارب ڈالر لاگت آئیگی، نواز شریف کی جنگ سے گفتگو

روزنامہ جنگ

27 نومبر 2013

تھرپر اجیکٹ آئندہ سال بجلی پیدا کرنے لگے گا، ڈاکٹر تھر مبارک

روزنامہ جنگ

27 نومبر 2013

ڈیم کو بننے میں دس سے بارہ برس لگیں گے۔ ان کا کہنا تھا کہ ہم پانی ضائع کرتے ہیں، ہمارے ہاں پینے کے پانی سے لوگ گاڑیاں اور ناز دھوتے ہیں۔ اس حوالے سے قانون بھی موجود ہے مگر کوئی عملدرآمد نہیں کرتا۔ ہم پانی کی مینٹیننس کے اخراجات ٹیرف سے صرف بیس فیصد ریکور کرتے ہیں، پانی مفت دیا جا رہا ہے۔ ایک ماہ قبل یو ایس ایڈ کے تعاون سے گول زام ڈیم کا افتتاح کیا گیا، اس پروجیکٹ سے دو لاکھ ایکڑ اراضی کو سیراب کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ فائنا میں پانی کی اسٹوریج اور سستی بجلی بنانے کے لئے چھوٹے ڈیمز بنائے جا رہے ہیں۔ بلوچستان میں بھی واپڈا چھوٹے چھوٹے ڈیموں پر کام کر رہا ہے۔ کالا باغ ڈیم بنانے کے لیے اتفاق رائے کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ اس پر قومی سطح پر ڈائلاگ ہونا چاہئے، یہ قومی ہفا کے مسائل ہیں اس پر تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز کو صوابیت سے ہٹ کر سوچنا چاہئے۔ اگر پانی کی قلت پیدا ہوئی تو تین صوبے پنجاب، خیبر پختونخوا اور سندھ اس سے براہ راست متاثر ہوں گے، بلوچستان سے دریا نہیں گزرتے اس لئے وہ براہ راست متاثر نہیں ہوگا، لیکن تین صوبوں میں قحط جیسی صورتحال پیدا ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس وقت ہم پانی کی کمیورپانی کی کمی سے مشکلات ملک بن جائیں گے۔ مندی پور پاور پراجیکٹ سے متعلق ان کا کہنا تھا کہ اگر کسی کو فنک سینہ والے ملک ہیں اور ہم دس سے پندرہ سال میں ہے کہ منصوبے کی لاگت ضرورت سے زیادہ بڑھی ہے تو وہ اس کو ثابت کرے۔ ان کا کہنا تھا کہ یہ تاثر درست نہیں کہ آئی پی پیز سستی بجلی کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہیں، آئی پی پیز خود تھرمل سے کول کی طرف شفٹ ہو رہی ہیں اور پیداواری لاگت کم کرنا چاہتی ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ تھرمل سے کول پر منتقل ہونے کے بعد بجلی کے نرخوں میں کمی ہوگی۔ ہم بجلی پر پانچ روپے سبسڈی دے رہے ہیں۔ بھارت 60 فیصد بجلی کو نئے سے پیدا کرتا ہے۔ کول سے سستی بجلی پیدا ہوتی ہے اور اس کے پاور پلانٹس بھی سستے ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم اس وقت تیرہ چودہ روپے فی یونٹ پر بجلی بنا رہے ہیں۔ پانی کی طرح ہمیں بجلی کی بچت کی طرف جانا ہوگا۔ ایک میگا واٹ بجپانا ایک میگا واٹ پیدا کرنے سے بہتر ہے۔ اگر صوبے جلدی مارکٹیں بند کریں تو اس سے 12 سو میگا واٹ کی بچت ممکن ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ گھروں میں جو یو پی ایس ہیں وہ ایک یونٹ پیدا کرنے کے لئے تین یونٹ چارج لیتے ہیں۔ گھروں میں موجود اسٹینڈ بائی ٹیلی وژن، لیپ ٹاپ اور ٹیلی فون چارجرز ہیں، جو ایک عام گھر میں 200 یونٹ تک ضائع کر رہے ہیں۔ ایک اور اہم بات یہ ہے کہ یہاں کالوکل پنکھا دنیا کے دیگر ملکوں کے پنکھوں کے مقابلے میں زیادہ بجلی خرچ کرتا ہے۔ گوجرانوالہ ڈویژن میں جو واشنگ مشین اور پنکھے بنتے ہیں وہ بہت ارجی ضائع کرتے ہیں۔ یہ گورننس کا ایٹم ہے لیکن ساتھ ساتھ شعور کی کمی بھی ہے۔ عام آدمی کو اس بات کا احساس ہونا چاہیئے کہ گرم کی بجائے ٹھنڈے پانی سے بھی کپڑے دھوئے جاسکتے ہیں، گیس ہیٹر کے استعمال سے اجتناب کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ بطور وزیر کو شش کر رہا ہوں کہ لوگوں میں شعور بیدار ہو۔ ایک سوال کے جواب میں انہوں نے کہا کہ آئی پی پیز تیل چوری نہیں کرتے ہیں زیادہ چوری پبلک سیکٹر میں ہوتی ہے۔ جہاں تک جعلی پاور جزیشن کا تعلق ہے تو یہ ممکن نہیں ہے کیونکہ ہر جگہ میٹر لگے ہوئے ہیں۔ مظفر گڑھ پاور پلانٹ میں حکومت نے ٹھیکہ دیا ہے کہ پائپ لائنوں سے تیل لایا جائے اس میں ٹیس کلو میٹر کا فرق ہے جس میں ٹرکوں سے تیل لایا جاتا ہے۔ اب پائپ لائن سے ہم نے اس لئے ٹھیکہ دیا ہے تاکہ تیل چوری روکی جاسکے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سرکلر ڈیٹ کی ادائیگی سے ہمیں فائدہ ہوا ہے۔ ہم نے کسی کمپنی کو زائد ادائیگی نہیں کی، ہم نے اس سارے عمل کا مکمل آڈٹ کر لیا ہے اس سے 1700 میگا واٹ کا فائدہ پہنچا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمارا ٹرانسمیشن سسٹم قدیم ہے۔ 135 ارب سے 200 ارب تک کی بجلی چوری ہوتی ہے۔ میں اس بات سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ گورننس میں بہتری سے بجلی کا بحران کافی حد تک حل ہو جائے گا۔ میں اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ مراعات یافتہ طبقہ بجلی چوری میں ملوث ہے، یہی طبقہ گیس چور اور ٹیکس چور بھی ہے۔ جس کو اس ملک نے جتنا زیادہ دیا اس نے اتنا ہی اسے لوٹا۔ اس وقت 101 فیڈر فائنا کی سرحد کے ساتھ لگے ہوئے ہیں جن کے ناندہندہ 85 فیصد سے زیادہ ہیں۔ اس معاملے میں کے پی کے حکومت بھی ہم سے مکمل تعاون کر رہی ہے۔ یہ درست ہے کہ ڈسٹری بوشن کمپنیوں کے اہلکار خود بجلی چوری کے لئے معاونت فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ہم نے دس بارہ روز پہلے تمام ڈسٹری بوشن کمپنیوں میں نئے بورڈز مقرر کئے اور یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ اس بارے میں کوئی سیاسی دباؤ قبول نہ کریں۔ بورڈ کو کہا ہے کہ چیف ایگزیکٹو کا تقرر سیناریو کے حوالے سے کیا جائے۔ پہلے پیسے دیکر چیف ایگزیکٹو اور ایس ڈی اولگائے جاتے تھے اور یہاں تک کہ پیسے دیکر لوڈ شیڈنگ بھی کم کرانی جاسکتی تھی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم جلد پری پیڈ میٹر لگائیں گے، یہ ہماری پالیسی کا حصہ ہے۔ دوسرا یہ کہ ہم نے گرڈ اور فیڈر کے لیول پر اسمارٹ میٹر نصب کئے ہیں۔ اسمارٹ میٹر کنزیومر لیول پر بھی لگائے جائیں گے۔ اس عمل میں دو برس لگیں گے کیونکہ یہ کروڑوں کی تعداد میں لگائے جائیں گے۔ نیشنل گرڈ کو فعال بنانے کیلئے ہمیں چھ ارب ڈالر درکار ہیں، مگر ہم یہ عمل فیوز میں کر سکتے ہیں، اس سے لائن لاسز میں کمی ہوگی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ بجلی مہنگی کرنے کے حوالے سے ہم آئی ایم ایف کی گائیڈ لائن پر نہیں چل رہے ابھی بھی ہم پچاس فیصد سے زیادہ سبسڈی دے رہے ہیں، مگر ہمارے پاس وسائل نہیں ہیں۔ ہم نے دو سو یونٹ تک کے صارف پر بوجھ نہیں

ڈالا، اور تین سو تک بھی ہم نے سبسڈا کر کیا ہے۔ ایک سوال کے جواب میں انہوں نے کہا کہ نیپرا میں میرے عزیز ضرور تعینات ہیں مگر وہ سینئر موسٹ ہیں، نیپرا میں ابھی سربراہ کی تعیناتی کی جانی ہے اور وہ میرا عزیز نہیں کوئی اور ہی مقرر ہوگا۔ اس معاملے میں چیف جسٹس نے کمیشن بنایا ہے جو تقرر کرے گا اور اس تعیناتی کے لئے ہم چیف جسٹس کی ریٹائرمنٹ کا انتظار نہیں کر رہے۔ میں جب بھی چیف جسٹس کے پاس گیا مجھے انصاف ملا ہے۔ جہاں تک خواجہ نسیم کا تعلق ہے وہ سینئر ممبر تھے اور اتفاق سے چیئر مین بن گئے۔ سپریم کورٹ کے تحفظات نیپرا کے بارے میں ایک ادارے کے طور پر ہیں نہ کہ کسی فرد کے حوالے سے۔ مگر میں اس بات سے متفق ہوں کہ نیپرا کا مستقل سربراہ ہونا چاہئے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ عابد شیر علی میرا خود ہے اس سے میرا کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہے۔ سیاست میں میرا حوالہ نواز شریف ہیں، میں پارٹی میں کوئی فاروڈیلاک نہیں بنارہا۔ نواز شریف کی صوابدید پر میں وزیر بنانا اگر وہ مجھ سے مطمئن نہیں ہوں گے تو مجھے سبکدوش کر سکتے ہیں۔ اُن کا کہنا تھا کہ میں پرائیوٹائزیشن کی وزارت میں نہیں جا رہا یہ محض مفروضہ ہے۔ اگر مجھ سے وزارت کا بوجھ نہیں اٹھایا جائے گا تو میں خود چلا جانوں گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ میرے خیال میں کھادر پر سبسڈی دینے کا فائدہ کسان کو نہیں پہنچ رہا، یہ سبسڈی کسان کو براہ راست دینی چاہئے۔ اس کا طریقہ ہم تشکیل دے رہے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاور منسٹری کے بارے میں میڈیا نے ابہام بھیلیا ہے، عابد شیر علی وزیر مملکت ہیں اور ان کو جو اختیارات تفویض کئے گئے ہیں وہ اپنا کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر صدیق وزیر اعظم کے مشیر ہیں۔ ان کے بھی حقوق ہیں ان کو اس فیلڈ کا تجربہ بھی ہے، میں ان کے اسٹیٹس کا احترام کرتا ہوں۔ میرا ان سے کوئی جھگڑا نہیں ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سولر کی لاگت تیزی سے نیچے آ رہی ہے۔ اسپین اور جرمنی میں گھروں اور عمارتوں میں اس کا استعمال بڑھ رہا ہے۔ ہم جلد اسے افورڈ کر سکیں گے۔ جہاں تک بجلی بحران کا تعلق ہے میں وزیر ہوں نہ رہوں اس بحران پر قابو پایا جائے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سابق صدر زرداری میرے دوست ہیں ان سے دوستی قید کے دوران ہوئی۔ میں سیاسی طور پر ان کا مخالف ہوں اس لئے بیانات دیئے۔ مگر آصف زرداری میں ظرف ہے کہ وہ ان کو نظر انداز کریں۔ انہوں نے مزید کہا کہ دفاعی بجٹ کی مکمل اسکر وٹنی ہوئی چاہیے، مشرف کے گریبان پر ہاتھ پہنچ رہا ہے دوسرے جرنیلوں کا بھی احتساب ہونا چاہیے۔ اس بات پر بھی قائم ہوں کہ بلوچوں کیلئے آواز بلند کی جائے اور اپنی جماعت میں بھی میں اس حوالے سے بات کرتا رہا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سیاسی، فوجی اور جوڈیشل ایلٹ نے مشرف کو جو حمایت دی وہ قومی جرم تھا۔

راولپنڈی (نمائندہ جنگ) مرید چوک پر بجلی گھر میں شارٹ سرکٹ سے آگ لگ گئی جس سے 24 فیڈر جل کر راکھ ہو گئے اور آدھا شہر تاریکی میں ڈوب گیا، تاہم رات گئے متاثرہ علاقوں میں سے 50 فیصد علاقوں میں بھی جزوی طور پر بحال کر دی گئی۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق گزشتہ سہ پہر 3 بجکر 20 منٹ پر اچانک مرید چوک سے ریلوے لائن کے قریب سے گزرنے والی تاروں میں آگ لگ گئی جس سے لگاتار دھماکوں کی آوازوں سے لوگوں میں خوف و ہراس پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ چیف انجینئر اقبال نے جنگ کو بتایا کہ پورا بجلی گھر جل گیا ہے جس سے آدھے شہر کی بجلی چلی گئی۔ آئیسیکو ذرائع نے بتایا کہ اتوار کی صبح تک انشاء اللہ تمام متاثرہ علاقوں میں بجلی بحال کر دی جائے گی۔

کراچی (پ ر) جمعیت علماء پاکستان کے مرکزی نائب صدر ڈاکٹر صدیق راٹھور نے چیف جسٹس سپریم کورٹ سے اپیل کی ہے کہ بجلی کی غیر اعلانیہ لوڈ شیڈنگ اور نرخوں میں اضافے کا نوٹس لیں۔ کراچی الیکٹرک سپلائی کمپنی کو اگر لگام نہیں دی گئی تو یہ غریب عوام کو زندہ درگور کر دے گی اور اس شہر کو اندھیرے میں ڈبو کر شہر خوشیاں میں بدل دے گی بجلی کے میٹر گھروں سے باہر لگا کر پھر جھوٹے الزامات کے ساتھ لمبے چوڑے جعلی بل گھروں میں آناروز کا معمول بن گئے جن کی رقوم اب ہزاروں سے بڑھ کر لاکھوں میں ہو گئی اور کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں جبکہ اس کمپنی کی کارکردگی صفر ہے۔ انہوں نے مزید کہا کہ کمپنی کو اس بات کا پابند کیا جائے کہ وہ لوگوں سے جعلی بلوں کے ذریعہ بھتہ لینا بند کرے اور بجلی کے تیز میٹرز کو بھی فوری طور پر درست کرے۔

راولپنڈی کے بجلی گھر میں آگ، 24 فیڈر جل کر راکھ، آدھا شہر تاریکی میں ڈوب گیا

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24 نومبر 2013

چیف جسٹس بجلی کی لوڈ شیڈنگ، نرخوں میں اضافے کا نوٹس لیں، صدیق راٹھور

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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.	Abdullah Oil Industries Oil Private Company 0092-21-35055057 Plot 15, Sector 25, ST-2/1, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi
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	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
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	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
AHMAD GEOMEMBRANE INDUSTRIES Geosynthetic Private Company sales@geomembrane-geotextile.com 0092-42-352-60305 0092-42-352-60307 22 KM OFF FEROZPUR ROAD LAHORE, 53100 PAKISTAN www.geomembrane-geotextile.com	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
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	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.
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	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>Asia Geophysical Services (Private) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Javed Ahmed (Chief Executive Officer) ags@isb.comsats.net.pk 0092(42)5167820/92(42)2100945/92(300)8562301 0092(42)5167830 172-M Commercial Area, Model Town Extension, Lahore.</p>	<p>Attock Petroleum Limited Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Shuaib A. Malik, Chief Executive Officer contact@apl.com.pk 0092-51-5127250-54 0092-51-5127255 Attock House, Morgah, Rawalpindi. www.apl.com.pk</p>
<p>Awami Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mrs. Maryam Ahsan Maqbool Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5380236 & 38 0092-42-5380237 17-C -2, Gulberg III, Lahore.</p>	<p>B.B.N Energy (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Farrukh Mahmood Bukhari Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5123597, 5122189 0092-42 -5115295 140 Main Industrial Area, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore.</p>
<p>Balochistan Gas Co. (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mohammad Sarwar Khan Chief Exclusive 0092-51-4862386-7 0092-51 - 4862388 Anique Arcade, First Floor, Office # 14 & 16, I/8 Markaz Islamabad.</p>	<p>Balochistan Minerals & Oils Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Sardar Muhammad Anwar Khan Jaffar Chief Exclusive 0092-81-2892233, 2447460,081-2832779 0092-81 -2828178 BMO International, Jaffar House, Spiny Road, Quetta.</p>
<p>BBN Energy (Pvt.) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company ahsan@bbnenergy.com - bukhari@bbnenergy.com 0092-42-35118512 / 92-42-35117859 / 92-42- 35122189 0092-42-35115295 140-Main Industrial Area, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estates Kot Lakhpat, Lahore 54760, Pakistan. www.bbnenergy.com</p>	<p>Best Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ashar Shahab Mirza Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2851064 0092-51 -2255164 House # 7/B, St. 70, F -8/3, Islamabad.</p>
<p>Bolan Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company A.A.Aref Gilani 0092-42-6666475 0092-42 -6360792 13-A, Bolan House, St. No. 15, Cavalry Ground (Ext.),Lahore</p>	<p>Bosicor Pakistan Limited, Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Amir 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</p>
<p>BP Pakistan Exploration & Production Inc. Oil & Gas Private Company Mr. Ferhat A. Sheikh (Country Representative) 0092-21) 35829000 0092-21) 35297601 5th Floor, Dolmen Executive Tower Scheme No 5, Clifton Block 4, Karachi</p>	<p>Brothers Engineering (Pvt.) Ltd Oil & Gas Private Company Mian Muhammad Umar Idrees (Director) bsml_lhr@yahoo.com 0092-42)5757013-16, 0092-42)5710417 135,Upper Mall Lahore.</p>
<p>Cap Gas (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Badar-e-Alam Chief Exclusive 0092-51-5487586, 5487589-97 0092-51 -5487599, 5450564 POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi</p>	<p>Chevron Pakistan Limited formerly Caltex Oil (Pakistan) L td LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Nadeem N. Jafarey Chief Exclusive nasghar@chevron.com 0092- 021 - 111-666-111 - 021-5681371 051-2277580 0092-21 -5685014,021-5218412 State Life Building 11 Abdullah Haroon Road Karachi 74400. www.caltex.com/pk</p>
<p>China National Logging Corporation Oil & Gas Private Company Li Wanjun (Country Manager)</p>	<p>Commerce International Energy Private Company info@comintl.com</p>

Pakistan@cnlc.cn /liwenjun@cnlc.cn 92(51)2105901-2, 92(300)5019695 0092-51)2105903 House 143, Street 37, F-10/1 Islamabad	0092-21-3530.9601-3 0092-21- 3530.9604 Suite #208, Marine Point Block 9, Clifton Karachi - 75600 Pakistan www.comintl.com
Compagnie General De Geophysique Oil & Gas Private Company Moeenuddin (Resident Representative) 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	COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Education Academic Institutions Dr. S.M. Junaid Director 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
Corporation(Pvt)Ltd. Private Company Mir Saeed Zahri CEO S-32,SITE,Hawksbay Road, Karachi	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
DAWOOD HERCULES Fertilizer Private Company info.dh@dawoodgroup.com 0092-42) 6301601-07 0092-42) 6364316, 6360343 35-A, Shahrach-e-Abdul Hameed Bin Baadees (Empress Road), Lahore 54000, Pakistan. www.dawoodgroup.com	Descon Exploration (Pvt.) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Abdul Razak Dawood (Chairman/Director) Rdawood@Descon.com.pk 0092-42)5805134 0092-42)5811005, 92(42)5811135 Descon World Head Quarters, 18 Ferozpur Road, P.O. Box 1201 Lahore 53000, Pakistan
Dewan Petroleum (Pvt.) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Dewan Zia-ur-Rehman Farooqui (Chairman & Chief Executive) an.sectt@dewanpetroleum.com 0092-51)111-313-786, 92(51)2277648 0092-51) 2276535 46 Nazimuddin Road, F-7/4, Islamabad 44000	Energy & Power Department Energy Govt Of KPK Secretary. E&P@kpk.gov.pk/ 0092-91-9212686 0092-91-9212657 PESHAWAR
Energy Department, Energy Govt of Punjab Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Secretary, ed.contact@energy.punjab.gov.pk 0092-42-99213974-5 0092-42-99213906 Library Road, Old Anar Kali, Lahore, Pakistan.	Energy Department, Energy Govt Of Sindh Plot No ST/2/1, Sector 23, Korangi Industrial Area Karachi
ENGRO Fertilizer Private Company eel_hiring@engro.com 0092-21 111 211 211 Engro Chemical Pakistan Ltd. 7th & 8th Floors, The Harbor Front Building HC # 3, Marine Drive, Block 4, Clifton - Karachi www.engro.com	ENI PAKISTAN LIMITED Oil & Gas Private Company hro.recruitment@enipakistan.com.pk 5th Floor, The Forum, G-20, Block-9, Khayaban-e- Jami, Clifton, Karachi
Exploration and Production Companies Association (PPEPCA). Oil & Gas Private Company mail@ppepca.com 0092-51-2112015-16 0092-51-2112108 House No. 119-A, Street No. 37 F-10/1, Islamabad, www.ppepca.com/communitydevelopment/Polish_ Oil_and_Gas_Company.html	FATIMA GROUP Fertilizer Private Company mail@fatima-group.com 0092-61)4512031-2 0092-61)4511677 2nd Floor Trust Plaza, L.M.Q Road, Multan www.fatima-group.com

<p>Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Ltd Fertilizer Private Company Lt Gen Muhammad Zaki, HI, HI (M), (Retd) is info@ffbl.com.pk 0092-51 9272196-97 0092-51-9272198-99 Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Limited 73 - Harley Street, Rawalpindi. www.ffbl.com</p>	<p>Fauji Fertilizer Company Fertilizer Private Company Lt Gen Naeem Khalid Lodhi, HI(M) (Retired) ffcrwp@ffc.com.pk 0092-51) 111-332-111 0092-51) 8459925 156-The Mall, Rawalpindi www.ffc.com.pk</p>
<p>Fauji Foundation Fertilizer Private Company info@fauji.org.pk 0092--51-595-1821 to 40 68 Tipu Road, Chakala Rawalpindi, Pakistan-46000 www.fauji.org.pk</p>	<p>Fine Gas Co Ltd. (FG) GAS Govt info@finegases.com/ 0092-42-35118937-40 0092-42-35122642 00-92-42-35112905 130, Industrial Estate Kot Lakhpat, Lahore - 40, Pakistan www.finegases.com</p>
<p>Foundation Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Brig (R) Hassan Shah (General Manager) 0092-51-5584936 0092-51 -5568577 Shahrahe Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.Box No. 422, Rawalpindi.</p>	<p>Frontier Holding Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Khalid Shoaib (Senior Staff Geophysicist) fhlsd@comsats.net.pk, / 0092-51)2654471-73, 0092-51)2653807 House# 149, Street 15, Sector E-7 Islamabad www.Juraenergy.com</p>
<p>Fugro Geodetic Ltd. Oil & Gas Private Company Richard Hall (Country Manager) fugro@fugro.com.pk 0092-21) 4532041, 4539165, 92(21)4532041 0092-21)4532042 28-B, K.D.A Scheme # 1Karachi -753850.</p>	<p>Fusions Group Solar Energy Private Company info@fusionsgroup.com 0092-213-4662642 / 92-213-4662643 / 92-213- 8045043 www.fusionsgroup.com</p>
<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>
<p>Geofizyka Krakow Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Dr Ivan Vrabel (Country General Manager) gkoffice@dsl.net.pk /Gkoffice@dsl.net.pk 0092-51)2262608, 2261016 0092-51)2251829 Park Road, F-8/2 Islamabad.</p>	<p>Global Gas International (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Saeed Chief Exclusive 0092-51-5464062, 5464063 0092-51 -2293616 H . # 297, Street 59-A, F-10/3, Islamabad.</p>
<p>GO Pakistan (Gas & Oil Pakistan Pvt. Limited) Oil & Gas Govt info@gno.com.pk 0092-42 3864 0618 3rd Floor, 19J CCA, DHA Phase 5, Lahore, www.gno.com.pk</p>	<p>Golden Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Shahbaz Aftab Khan Chief Exclusive 0092-42-6653894-6, 5726804,042-5726805 0092-42 -6655560 -1 45-CMA Colony, Abid Majeed Road, Lahore-Cantt.</p>
<p>Government Holdings (Private) Limited (GHPL) Oil & Gas Govt Khushid Anwer (Managing Director /Chief Executive Officer)</p>	<p>Halliburton Oil & Gas Private Company Rick Stewart (Operations Manager) rick.stewart@halliburton.com</p>

<p>ka@ghpl.com.pk/ashz@ghpl.com.pk/ 0092-51)9266895, 9266649,9266766 House # 9, Street # 29, F-10/1, Islamabad, Pakistan www.ghol.com.pk</p>	<p>0092-)300-5010092 92(51)4444951-2, 92(51)4439046 Plot No .18-20, Industrial Area ,I-9/2 Islamabad</p>
<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>
<p>Hi- Tech Alternative Energy System Solar Energy Private Company hitech@cyber.net.pk; 0092-21-3521 2315/ 3562 1864, 0092--21-3562 1869 Ground Floor, Hotel Royal City Building Sarmad Road, Near Regal Chowk Saddar,karachi- 74400,Pakistan www.hitech.com.pk</p>	<p>Hycarbex Inc. Oil & Gas Private Company Dr. Iftikhar Zahid (President /Chief Executive Officer) hypak@comsats.net.pk/amel@mail.comsats.net.pk 0092-51)2855713-4, 2853052, 2853152 0092-51)2855717 House #3 Street 32, F 8/1, Islamabad</p>
<p>Indus Minning Company Peshawar Minning Private Company Mr.Shahid R.Khan Cief Executive, Indus_mining@hotmail.com 0092-91-9214074/091-9214046 0092-91-9214046 House No. 74,Street No. 4, Sector K-5,Phase- 3,Hayatabad Peshawar</p>	<p>Innosol Energy Private Company Muhammad Abdur Rahman (MD) md@innosol.pk 0092-51-2538347, 0092-333-5533362 4-D 1st Floor Mahmood Plaza Fazal-ul-Haq Road Blue Area Islamabad www.innool.pk</p>
<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>
<p>Iqra Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Zulfiqar Ali Chief Exclusive 0092-55-3842900, 6818247 -48 0300-6404991 0092-55 -3843600, 6818242 21-Km, Lahore Side, G.T Road, Kamoke, District Gujranwala.</p>	<p>Irfan Orient Arts & Crafts, Marble /Handicrafts Private Company Iranorientac15@yahoo.com 0092-336-3049620 F-959/3, WAPDA Labour Union Hall, Khokh Muhalah Gari Khata, Hyderabad</p>
<p>Khalil Corporation Mutli Sector Private Company mail@khalilcorporation.net, yaallah@cyber.net.pk 0092--21 3438 4441 & 438 4442/ 92-300) 824 6586 0092--21) 3520 6474 - 3438 4446 - 7 uite No. 1010, Kawish Crown, Main Shahrah - e - Faisal, Karachi - 75350, Sindh, Pakistan www.khalilcorporation.net</p>	<p>Khyber Energy (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Ishaq Khan Chief Exclusive 0092-91-5260618 0092-91 -5260372, 5274705 Off: No. 19, Cantonment Commercial Complex, Fakhr-e-Alam Road, Saddar Peshawar.</p>
<p>Kirn Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ch. Mohammad Rafique Chief Exclusive kirngas@yahoo.com 0092-42-7579950, 7591328 7591797 : 03334264372 042 -7591698</p>	<p>Kotal Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ameer Nawshad Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2878416 0092-51-2874795 No. 210, 1st Floor, Shahid Plaza, Blue Area,</p>

14-Taj Arcade, Jail Road, Lahore. www.kirngas.com/	Islamabad
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.	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 Center Sir Agha Khan Road, F-5/1, Islamabad - 44000
Lub Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Iqbal Z. Ahmed Chief Exclusive 0092-42-6306106&08, 6368844, 051-2652727 & 2652728 0092-42 -6368742 7-Egerton/Kashmir Road, Lahore.	Madni Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mian Muhammad Mukhtar Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5850027 0333-4708408 0092-42 -5850027, 042-5893608 Al-Haider Tower 72-CCA, Phase 4, DHA, Lahore.
Makran Gas & Oil Co (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Major (R) Azizullah Khudadad Dashti Chief Exclusive 0092-852-611237, 413264 0321-8091101,2,4 0092-852-413884 Pasni Road Turbat District Kech, Balochistan.	Marble/ Slabs Marmonyx, Marble /Slabs Private Company Mr. Haroon Rashid, Director haroon@marmonyx.com 0092-21-6976381 /0300-8228982 009221-4375706 504 Windsong Place, Block 7 & 8, KCHS, Karachi www.marmonyx.com
Mari Gas Company Limited Oil & Gas Private Company General (Retd.) Imtiaz Shaheen (Managing Director) info@marigas.com.pk/info@marigas.com.pk 0092-51) 111-410-410, 2297683-86 0092-51)2297680 Plot no 21, Mauve Area, 3rd Road, Sector G-10/4, Islamabad www.marigas.com.pk	Mari Petroleum Company Limited Petroleum Private Company info@mpcl.com.pk / 0092-51 111-410-410, 2352853/2352857, 2352861 0092-51 2352859 21, Mauve Area, 3rd Road, G-10/4 P.O. Box 1614, Islamabad – 44000 www.mpcl.com.pk
Marina Industries, Marble Private Company Mr. Abdul Hameed Shera Chief Executive Officer, marinaindus@yahoo.com 0092-21-2577490 / 0300-9233819 M-1/1, Hasrat Mohani Colony S.I.T.E., Karachi	Marina Marble & Granite Marble & Granite Private Company Mr. Abdul Hameed Shera CEO, Marina_indus@hotmail.com, Marina_indus@yahoo.com 0092-345-3165979/32563897, 32577490 0092-21-3256419 Plot# M-1 Hasrat Mohani colony, SITE, Karachi www.marinaindustries.com
Marshal Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Syed Asghar Ali Shah Chief Exclusive 0092-21-4322677-8, 2033000 0092-21 -4322677 Suite # 11, 2nd Floor, Kehkashan Mall, Block -2 P.E.C.H.S, Tariq Road, Karachi	Mecom Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Abdul Wahid Chief Exclusive 0092-21-5894428, 5894429. 0092-21 -5894432 9-C, 13th Commercial Street Phase-II, Ext DHA, Karachi.
Mehran LPG (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Qazi Hamayaun Fareed Chief Exclusive 0092-42-6306106&8, 6368844,051-2652727 & 2652728 0092-42 -6368742 7-Egerton / Kashmir Road, Lahore.	Mehran Marble Industries Marble Industries Private Company Mr. Muhammad Arif CEO sales@mehranmarble.com 0092 (312) 669 3333/ +92 322 200 8493 1D9/3 Manghoper Road ,Qasba Moteroville, Karachi. www.mehranmarble.com/

Memon Marble Industries Marble Private Company Mr. Khurram Ibrahim CEO memonmarble@yahoo.com 0092-321 9257708/ 03009257708/ 021-36661134-36669585 1-D 9/32 Mangopeer Road ,Qasba Metrville,Karachi. www.memonmarble.com/	Mesa Petroleum (Pvt.) Ltd. Oil & Gas Private Company Muslim Lakhani (Chairman & CEO) mlakhani@mesa.com.pk 0092-51)2654146-47 0092-51)2654148-49 324, Hillside Road, E -7, Islamabad Pakistan.
Ministry Of Petroleum & Natural Resources Petroleum Govt info@mpnr.gov.pk/ 0092--51) 9210220 0092-51) 9206416 Room No. 301, 3rd Floor, A block Pak Secretariat Islamabad. www.mpn.gov.pk	Ministry of Water & power: Electricity Govt Dr. Musadik Malik Federal Minister info@mowp.gov.pk/secretary@mowp.gov.pk/ 0092-51-9212442/0092-51-9210533 0092-51-9224825 Room No. 201-204, 2nd Floor, A Block Pak Secretariat www.mowp.gov.pk
MND Exploration & Production Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Alamgir Khan (General Manager) mnd@isp.comsats.net.pk /alamgir@mnd.com.pk 0092-51)2651959, 2651884 0092-51)2651875 House 236, Street 11, Sector E-7 Islamabad	MOL PAKISTAN Oil & Gas Private Company 0092-51111665725 0092- 512820113 Plot No. 5/A, Crown Plaza, F-7 Markaz, P.O.Box 1562 www.molpakistan.pk
Muhammadi Gas Company (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Amir Khurshid Chief Exclusive mgc@dsl.net.pk 0092-51-2255048, 2255148 0092-51 -2255948 House # 12, Street 32/1, F-8/1, Islamabad	Nano Bio-Solutions Bio Tech Private Company Dr. Zafar Altaf Info@nanobiosolution.com 0092 51 250 5983 0092 51 486 4301 3rd Floor, Park 1, Constitution Ave F-5/1, Islamabad, 44000, Pakistan www.nanobiosolution.com
National Engineering Corporation Solar Energy Private Company nec@cyber.net.pk 0092-21-32788336 202 Sea Breeze Plaza, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi - Pakistan	National Fertilizer Corporation of Pakistan (Private) Limited Fertilizer Private Company Mr. Muhammad Khalid Malik 0092-42) 6284983 to 88 0092-42) 6284989 1st Floor, Alfalah Building (Tail Wing) Shahrah-e- Quaid-e-Azam Lahore, Pakistan
National Gases Ltd GAS Private Company info@natgases.com, sales@natgases.com, customerservices@natgases.com 0092-21 111-201-202, 0092-21-2551453-58 0092-21-2561335 F-74/A, S.I.T.E. P.O. Box No. 3647, Karachi - 75700, Pakistan www.natgases.com	NATIONAL TRANSMISSION & DESPATCH COMPANY (NTDC) LIMITED PAKISTAN Electricity Govt Mr. Khalid Mohtadullah chairmain hr@ntdc.com.pk / 0092-42) 99201020-2283, Room No: 419 - WAPDA House, The Mall, Lahore, Pakistan. www.ntdc.com.pk
Nativus Resources Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Javed Ahmad (Resident Director) nativus@isb.paknet.com.pk /nativus@isb.paknet.com.pk 0092-51)2291033, 2100605, 2212339 , 2102065, 2102066 0092-51)2102067 148, Street # 48, F10/4, Islamabad	NEC Solar Energy Private Company nec@cyber.net.pk 0092-21-32788336 202 Sea Breeze Plaza, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi - Pakistan

<p>Nemmoco Petroleum Limited Oil & Gas Private Company S. Munsif Raza (Chief Executive / Managing Director) info@ppl.com.pk/m_raza@ppl.com.pk/ 111-568-568, 0092-21)5680005, 5682125 4th Floor, P.I.D.C House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Road, Karachi 75530, Pakistan. www.ppl.com.pk,</p>	<p>New Horizon Exploration & Production Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Syed Wamiq Abrar Bokhari (Chairman & CEO) info@nhepl.com (92)(21)5833901-3, (92)(21)5810927-8 (92)(21)5833926, (92)(21)7007525 D- 6/1, Block No 4, KDA Scheme No .5, Clifton Karachi-75600.</p>
<p>Nexton Group Solar Private Company saad@nexton-group.com, Info@nexton-group.com 0092-51-2288117, 0092-0333-5338035 Office # 5-C, Alhafeez Plaza, Imran Khan Cowk, Banigala, Islamabad www.nexton-group.com</p>	<p>Noor LPG Co. (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Belal Jabbar Chief Exclusive info@noorlpg.com 0092-42-5761187, 5873698 0092-42 -5750560 House # 8, 7-Aziz Avenue, Canal Bank Road Gulberg V, Lahore. www.noorlpg.com</p>
<p>Nortech Surveys Pakistan Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Zafar Iqbal (Director) Pepl@isb.paknet.com.pk, / 0092-51)2299025, 2299028, Mob: 92(300)8555191 House No 66, Street 25, F-10/1 Islamabad www.shahzadintl.com.pk</p>	<p>Ocean Pakistan Limited Oil & Gas Private Company ocean@opl.com.pk 0092-51-2351000-7 0092-51-2351044 PTET House, 3rd Road, Mauve Area G-10/4, PO Box 1325, Islamabad, Pakistan www.opii.com</p>
<p>Oil & Gas Development Company Limited Oil & Gas Govt info@ogdcl.com/ 0092-51-9209811- 18/0092-51-2623101- 06 0092-51-2623113- 18 Plot No.13, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area Islamabad www.ogdcl.com</p>	<p>Oil & Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) Oil & Gas Govt Arshad Nasr (Chairman & Chief Executive Officer) info@ogdcl.com /www.ogdcl.com/ceo@ogdcl.com 0092-51)9209811-8 0092-51)9209804-6 OGDCL House, Plot No .3, Block P Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area, Islamabad</p>
<p>Oil & Gas Investment Limited (OGIL) Oil & Gas Govt 0092-21 3530-2963-65/92 21 3530-2967-78 0092-21 3586-1662 Oil and Gas Investment Limited 508, 5th Floor Continental Trade Centre, Block-8, Clifton, Karachi-75600, Pakistan www.ogil.com.pk</p>	<p>Oil Companies Advisory Committee Oil Govt admin@ocac.org.pk 0092-21-34549016-17-18 0092-21-34549015 1st Floor, Federation House, St. No. 28, Block-5, Clifton, Karachi- 75600 www.ocac.org.pk</p>
<p>Oil Industries Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited Oil Industries Govt info@targetlubricants.com 0092-21-34549016-17-18 0092-21-34549015 228-A, Block-2, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi, Pakistan. targetlubricants.com</p>	<p>OK Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Rehmat Khan Chief Exclusive 0092-51-4102016 0092-51 -4102096 House No. 503 -A, Street No. 67, Sector I-8/3, Islamabad.</p>
<p>OMV (Pakistan) Exploration G.m.b.H. Oil & Gas Private Company Dr. Georg Wachtel (General Manager) .wachtel@omv.com/ 0092-51)20899/111-668-668/2273620 0092-51)2273643-2273644 5th Floor, UBL Building, Jinnah Avenue, F-6/1, Islamabad, Pakistan</p>	<p>OPI Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Murtaza Hashwani Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2273451 0092-51-2273392 House # 21 -B, Street 55, F-7/4, Islamabad</p>

www.omv.com	
Orient Energy Systems Energy Private Company info@orient-power.com 0092 21 111-507-507, 0092 21 35072091-94, 0092 21 35077101-04 0092 21 35077105 Plot No.9, Sector 24, Korangi Industrial Area Karachi 74900 www.orient-power.com	Orient Petroleum International Inc. Oil & Gas Private Company Mr. Sadruddin Hashwani (Chairman) orient@opii.com 0092-51)2274261-68 0092-51)2274244 Hayat Hall, Block No.2, Diplomatic Enclave No .1, G-5, Islamabad
Paige Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Javed Ahmad (Country Manager) Paige@isb.paknet.com.pk paige@isb.paknet.com.pk 0092-51)2100605, 2212339, 2103128-9 0092-51)2214475 148, Street # 48, F 10/4, Islamabad	Pak -Arab Refinery Limited. (PARCO) LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mr. Muhammad Rasheed Jung Chief Exclusive 0092-21-5090100-13,021-5090114-25 0092-21-5090625, 5090929 Corporate Headquarters,Korangi Creek Road P.O. Box No. 12243, Karachi
Pakistan GasPort Limited GAS Govt +92 42 3636.8742 www.ag.com.pk/pakistan-gasport/	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 www.pieas.edu.pk
Pakistan Oilfields Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Sajid Nawaz Chief Exclusive chief Exclusive polcms@pakoil.com.pk 0092-51-5487589-96 0092-51 -5487599 POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi. www.pakoil.com.pk	Pakistan Oilfields Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Shuaib A Malik (Chairman) polcms@isb.paknet.com.pk 0092-51)5487589-97 /92(51)5487562 0092-51)5487598-99 POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi
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	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- 8/1Islamabad. www.pasdec.com.pk
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Petro Search (Pvt.) Ltd., PSL Oil & Gas Private Company Shahid Ahmed (Managing Director) Shahid1407@gmail.com 0092-51)2103594, 2103593	Petroleum Consultant International (PCI) Oil & Gas Private Company Sarfraz U. Siddiqui (Chief Executive) info@petroconpak.com/ 0092-51)2299198, 2102999

0092-51)2294034, 2103594 Flat # 76, Park Towers, Studio Apartments, F-10/3 Islamabad.	0092-51)2296789 House 87, Street - 14, Sector F-11/1, Islamabad www.petroconpak.com
Petroleum Exploration (Pvt) Ltd Oil & Gas Private Company Zaheeruddin (Chairman & CEO) pepl@isb.com.pk, / 0092-51)2299031-36 0092-51)2299027-29 15 Nazimuddin Road, Sector, F-10/4, Islamabad, P.O. Box-1440 www.shahzadintl.com.pk	Petroleum Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mrs. Farida Tariq Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5873698 0092-42 -5750560 House # 8, 7-Aziz Avenue, Canal Bank Road, Gulberg V, Lahore www.petroleumgas.com.pk
Petronas Carigali (Pakistan) Ltd., (PCPL) Oil & Gas Private Company Mohd Ariffin Daud (General Manager) mariffin_daud@petronas.com.pk /akhan@lmkr.com 0092-51)111-538-111/92(51)2097120 0092-51)2277997 508, Evacuee Trust Center, Agha Khan Road, F-5/1, Islamabad	Petrosin Gas Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Sohail Latif Chief Exclusive mail@petrosin.com 0092-51-2829027 0092-51 -2825524 82 (115), Attaturk Avenue (Embassy Road), G -6/3, Islamabad. www.petrosin.com/pgp.asp
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. www.pioneerlpg.com	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
Power Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Ali Haider Chief Exclusive 0092-21-5689243-4 0092-21 -5689212 305, Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road, Civil Lines Karachi.	Premier KUFPEC Pakistan B.V. Oil & Gas Private Company Zaffar Chida (Chief Executive Officer) mail@pkp.com.pk /zchida@pkp.com.pk 0092-51)111-211-311 & 92(51)22514530, 0092-51)2251104 House No.2, Street 71, F-8/3 Islamabad
Prime Telecommunication Telecommunication Private Company info@prime-telecom.com 0092-42-6370406/ 0092-42-6370406 0092-42-6371330 Office # 11/9, Durand Road, Shimla Complex, Near Queen Mary College, Lahore, Pakistan.54000 www.prime-telecom.com/	Pro Gas Pakistan Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Abbas Bilgrami Chief Exclusive progas@progas.cc 0092-21-111-574-000 0092-21 -5823995 Pro Gas House, D-133, Block 4, Clifton Karachi - 75600.
Pyramid Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Farooq Azam Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5725781 0300-8478418 0092-42 -5775064 W-564, Phase-III, DHA, Lahore.	Qureshi Gas Company (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muzaf far Ali Qureshi Chief Exclusive 0092-22-2637656, 2610051 0333-2722508 0092-22-2781530, 2610051 Al-Noor Heights, Shop No. 9, Jamshoro Road, Hyderabad.
Ravi Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Siddique Chief Exclusive karachi@crescentservices.com.pk 0092-42-6305305, 6371323 -24 0092-42 -6362402 30/I-B, Lawrence Road, Lahore	RDC International (Pvt.) Limited Oil & Gas Private Company (Chief Executive Officer) rdc@lhr.paknet.com.pk 0092-42)5167820, 5167975, 5172514 0092-42)5167530 172-M Block ,Model Town Extension Model Town,

www.cresslpg.com/ravi_gase.htm	Lahore
Renewable & Alternative Energy Association of Pakistan (REAP) Education Academic Institutions Mir Ahmad Shah Executive Secretary write@reap.org.pk 0092-300-5221718 /+92-51-4100084-85 0092-51-4100083 Plot 140 Street 9, I-10/3 Industrial Area, Islamabad, Pakistan. www.reap.org.pk	Rivaj Marble Handicrafts Private Company Ms. Azra Ahmed, azra@rivajcraft.com 0092-300-8298757/ (92-21) 5823471-72 0092-21) 5661287 18, Khayaban-e-Shaheen, 18, Khayaban-e-Shaheen, Karachi www.rivajcraft.com/
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Saif Energy Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Ahmed Nawaz Khan (President) Saifenergy@saifgroup.com /anawaz@saifgroup.com 0092-51)2870361-3 0092-51)2870365 2nd Floor ,2020-Kulsum Plaza, Blue Area Islamabad	SAM Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mrs. Bushra A. Ahsan Chief Exclusive 0092-42-6278882, 6286528 0092-42 -6366435 Azmat House, 32-Davis Road, Lahore
SANCO Marble /Slabs Private Company Mr. Sana ullah Khan,/Chief Executive Office, info@sancomarble.com , sanco@inbox.com 0092- 21-6553838 /0332-225555 0092-21-4960416 B-18 Block -3, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Post Code # 75300 Karachi sanco.aurasourcing.com	Sangi Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Masood Sadiq Malik Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2829586-87, 7128081 0092-51-2829587 Office # 03, Hill Road, F -6/2, Islamabad
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.	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
Sehwan Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ishti aq Asif Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5323164-65 0092-42 -5322437 ½ Km Bhoptian Chowk Defence Road, Off-Raiwind Road, Lahore.	Shabir Marble Works Marble Private Company Mr.Asiam Shafi CEO 0092-21 2562291 Plot# A- 52 Wilayat abad,Manghopir Road Karachi.
Shaheen Gas Company. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mushtaq Arif Chief Exclusive 0092-300-8737233 6-A, Gulgasht Colony, Multan	Shaheen Group of Companies Solar Energy Private Company info@shaheensolar.com 0092- 427211390 - 92427359666 - 92427320798 - 923008442237 0092-42 7228459 Shaheen Solar Company & Shacho Electronics 16-

	Hall Road (Electronics Parts Market) www.shaheensolar.com
Shaz Services. Electricity Private Company info@shazservices.com 0092 21 4390032-33, 4302647-48, 4559031, 0092 300 8223644 , 0092 333 3376651 0092 21 4559032 A-376, K.A.E.C.H.S Block 9, Main Shaheed-e-Millat Road, Karachi. www.shazservices.com	Shell Development & Offshore Pakistan B.V Oil & Gas Private Company Brendon Connolly (Asset General Manager) brendon.connolly-gec@gec.shell.com 0092-51)2823136,2823573,2271432,227615/0971(4)335033 5 0092-51)2228584 House 80,Khayaban-e-iqbal, F-6/2 Islamabad
Shell Gas LPG (Pakistan) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Fawzia Kazmi Chief Exclusive 0092-21-5301270 0092-21-5301673 Suite # 606-608, 6th Floor, The Forum, Block -9, Clifton, Karachi	Shell Pakistan Limited, Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Zaiviji Ismail Bin Abdullah,Chairman natasha.qamar@shell.com, generalpublicenquiries-pk@shell.com 0092 (21) 111-888-222 - 021-5689525/26 0092 (21) 3563-0110 - 021-5660071 Shell House, Ch.Khalliquzaman Road, Karachi. www.shell.com.pk
Sindh Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Yawar Abbas Mamda ni Chief Exclusive 0092-21-2421956 0092-21 -2414203 11, Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry Aiwan-e-Tajarat Road, Karachi.	Solar Line Adaptive Technologies (PVT) LTD. Solar Energy Private Company S. Abdul Aziz Mehboob (Director) info@adaptive-com 0092-21) 35865896, 35868044 Suite # 3, 4th Floor Dean Arcade, Block - 8, Clifton, Karachi-75600, Pakistan www.adaptive-tec.com
South Asia Geophysical Services (SAGeo) Oil & Gas Private Company Chen Zhicun (General Manager) mail@bgpsouthasia.com/chenzhicun@bgpsouthasia.com 0092-51)2293494-95 /300-8562986, 0092-51)2108176 House No.2, St No.58, F-10/3, Islamabad	Solar System Karachi. Solar Energy Private Company Saqib Murtaza sales@solarsystemspk.com 0092-21-35830127 0092-21-35373020 G23 A/1 Park Lane Clifton Block 5, Karachi, Pakistan 75600 www.solarsystemspk.com
SRE Solutions Solar Energy Private Company Mr. Saadat Hayat Khan (CEO) Info@solarmagicbox.com 0092-21 32046383 /35388736 Shop no 3 Street 11 commercial Area DHA Phase 7 www.solarmagicbox.com	SS ENERGY Energy Private Company ss.energypk@gmail.com, info@ssenergy.com.pk 0092-323-5252-814, 0092-323-5252-814 0092-42-3722-7572 82-Nishter (Branderth Road) Lahore-54000 (Pakistan) www.ssenergy.com.pk
Stone Marks Marble Private Company Mr. Shahnawaz, Director khan_and_brothers@yahoo.com 0092- 051-2113646 /0344-3151468 Suit No.11, Millat Plaza F-10, Markaz, Islamabad.	Sun Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mr. Junaid Khan Chief Exclusive 0092-51-111-666-999,2654242-4 0092-51 -111-444-999, 2654245 279, St. 21, E-7, Islamabad.
Super Star Gas Company Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Cap. (R) Basharat Ahmed TI (M) Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2291003, 2292860 0092-51 -2113039 18-A / 18-B, Super Star Plaza G -10 Markaz, Islamabad	SYNDICATE Mineral Export Company Mineral Private Company Mr.Nazim Hashwani CEO harec@hashgroup.com 0092-21) 2412946-49/ (+92-21) 32424776, 32413367 0092-21) 2416725 & 2411874/ (+92-21) 32416725 108-Cotton Exchange Building ,I.I chunrigar Road Karachi. www.hashgroup.com

Synergy Resources (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ahsan Latif Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5380236/8 0092-42 -5380237 17-C/2, Gulberg 3, M.M. Alam Road, Lahore	Target Engineering Enterprise GAS Private Company iqbalyasir7@gmail.com 0092-300-4246129 Century Tower Kalma Chowk Lahore
Techno Petroleum (Pvt.) Ltd Oil & Gas Private Company Abid Ali (Chief Executive Officer) techno@isb.comsats.net.pk / CEO@tech_engg.com.pk 0092-51)2873779,2275514/2275514/0, 300-8555524 0092-51)2201661 House 30, Street 19, F-6/2, Islamabad. www.tech_engg.com/	Terra Energy (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Farasat Ali Chatta Chief Exclusive info@terraenergy.com.pk 0092-42-6280024 0092-42 -6280023 Suite 426, 4th Executive Floor, Sadiq Plaza, 69 The Mall, Lahore www.terraenergy.com.pk
Tez Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Farooq Iftikhar Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5847791-92, 5856809. 0092-42 -5847793 116-C, Model Town, Lahore	The Attock Oil Company Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Shuaib A.Malik (Chief Executive) 0092-51)2270542, 92(51)2270546, 92(51)2270544 0092-51)2270541 House # 6 Faisal Avenue F-7/1, Islamabad
The Hydrocarbon Development Institute Education Academic Institutions Dr. Asim Hussain Chairman hdip@apollo.net.pk 0092-51) 925-8301, 925-8302. 0092-51) 925-8310. Plot# 18, Street# 6, H-9/1, Islamabad. www.hdip.com.pk	The Petroleum Institute of Pakistan Education Academic Institutions Mr. S. Nazeer Iqbal Secretary info@pip.org.pk 0092-21)35378701-2 0092-21)35378704 1st floor, Federation House, Block V, Kehkashan, Clifton, Karachi - Postal code 75600 www.pip.org.pk
The Terminators Solar Energy Private Company 0092-21-35476316 104, Yasir Chambers, Opp. PIA Planetarium 13-A, University Road, Gulshan-e-Iqbal Karachi.	Total-Parco Pakistan Limited Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Marc Soissong, Chief Executive Officer 111-709-709 0092-42-5843535-6 11/1, Block-B, Model Town Lahore
TRDP TIED Solar Energy Private Company 0092-21-35868791 0092-21-35867300 Coordination Office F-178/3, Block-5, Kehkashan, Clifton Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan	United Energy Pakistan (UEP) Electricity Private Company Tariq Khamisani (President) queries@uep.com.pk/ 0092-21-3561-1194 0092-21-3561-634 4th Floor, Bahria Complex 1 24 M. T. Khan Road Karachi - Pakistan. www.uep.com.pk
Wak Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ammar Ahmed Khan Chief Exclusive info@wakgroup.com 0092-42-5870230-36 0092-42 -5877442, 042-5877593, 5877596 135-E I, Gulberg-III, Lahore. www.wakgroup.com	Wakgroup Multiple Private Company info@wakgroup.com 0092- 42 111-66-3333/92 42 5870230-6 0092- 42 5877442, 92 42 5877596 135 Block E-1, Stadium Road, Gulberg III, Lahore Punjab, Pakistan www.wakgroup.com/group-of-companies/
Wellbeinggreen Solar Energy Private Company info@wellbeinggreen.com.pk 0092-0800 - 92477 172/P, Third Floor PECHS Block – 2 Tariq Road, Karachi	Wyne Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Mrs. Ryda Nabeel Nawaz Chief Exclusive 0092-51-7101999, 2878481 0092-51 -2250835, 2878 482 State Life Building # 5, Phase-II, Ground Floor,

www.wellbeinggreen.com.pk	Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad – 44000
Yasin Akram Associates (Pvt.) Limited LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Muhammad Yasin Chaudary Chief Exclusive 0092-51-22771117, 2277473, 2277607 0092-51-2277931 M ezzanine, 5-6 Block 106 E, Asif Plaza, F. Haq Road, Blue Area, Islamabad.	Zaver Petroleum Corporation Limited Oil & Gas Private Company Sadrudin Hashwani (Chairman & CEO) Zaver@zpcl.com 0092-51)2832070/92(51)2274800 0092-51)2823230 Sitara Palaza ,Block No 3, Diplomatic Enclave NO 1G-5, Islamabad. www.zpcl.com
Zehri Onyx & Mineral Marble & Granite, Mosacs, Iron Ore Private Company Syed M. Akhtar Ali abrafnc@gmail.com 0092-021-4391748-49 /0323-2257389 0092-21-4559237 401-4th floor Shower Trade Centre Alma Iqbal Road ,P.E.C.H.S Block-2 Karachi	

ORGANIZATION WORKING IN ENERGY SECTOR

Asian Development Bank ADB Donors 0092-51-2600351-69, 0092-51-2087300 adbprrm@adb.org 0092-51-2600365-66, 0092-51-2087397-98 Level 8, North Wing, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, Sector G-5 ISLAMABAD	Association for the Development of Pakistan ADP International NGO volunteer@developpakistan.org Association for the Development of Pakistan, PO Box 2492, San Francisco, CA 94126 USA
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Development Concerns DC Local NGO 0092-333-9964742 0092-300-5791330 d.concerns@gmail.com nthahem@gmail.com Malik Inayat Ullah House, Khayaban-e-Iqbal Town, Near Alizai Daal Mill, Multan Road, LAHORE	FIDA FIDA Local NGO 0092-51-2305154-56 info@fidapk.org 0092-51-8356996 Islamabad, Pakistan

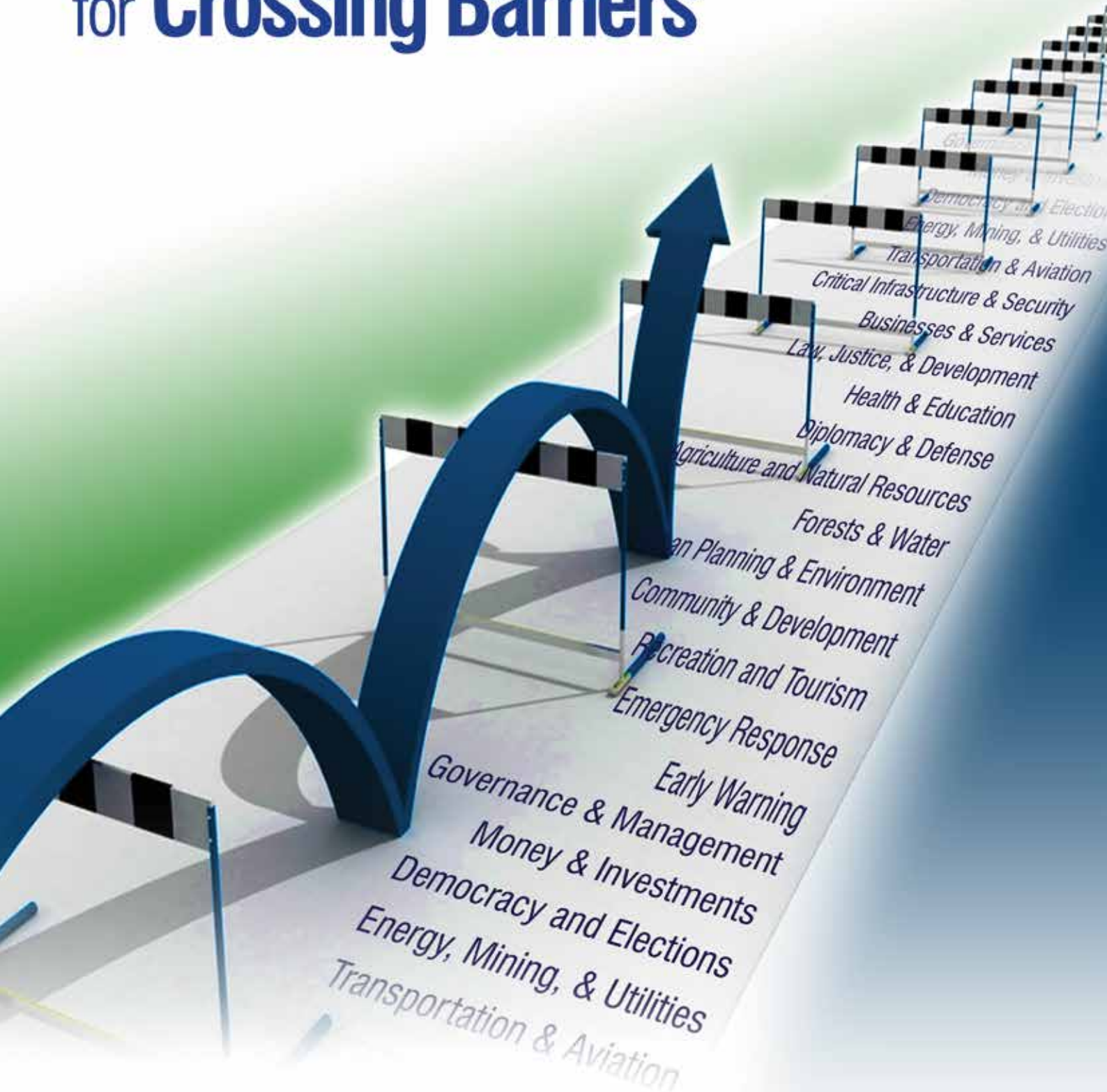
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Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau KFW Donors 0092-51-2656377-9 kfw.islamabad@kfw.de 0092-51-2656380 House No. 23, Street No. 55, Sector F-7/4 ISLAMABAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation NORAD Donors 0092-51-2077700 0092-51-2279720-3 emb.islamabad@imfo.na 0092-51-2279726, 0092-51-2279729 House No. 25, Street No. 19, Sector F-6/2, P.O. Box 1336, ISLAMABAD
Pak-Consultants International PCI Local NGO 0092-51-4864916 0092-346-5391712 drghayur@yahoo.com adnan_qureshi888@yahoo.com 0092-51-4864916 House No.718, Street No.82, Sector: I-8/4 ISLAMABAD	Pakistan Rural Initiatives for Emergency Preparedness, Response and Development PREPARED Local NGO 0092-91-5843644 0092-301-5602469 Info@prepared.com.pk gkhan@prepared.com.pk House No.41, Gulshan Iqbal Town, Arbab Road PESHAWAR
Renewable Energy Society for Education, Awareness, Research & Community Help RESEARCH International NGO 0092-51-4446651-2 0092-333-5558941 write@research.org.pk 0092-51-4866011 House No. 24 C-1, Sultan Colony, Street No. 94, Sector I-8/4, ISLAMABAD	Sangtani Women Rural Development Organization SWRDO Local NGO 0092-604-688997 0092-333-8827744 sangtani.wrdo@gmail.com 0092-604-688997 Bodla Colony, Street No 3, RAJANPUR
Sharik Jound Foundation SJF Local NGO 0092-333-9220836 0092-347-9522998 fazalnrsr@yahoo.com farooqumer81@gmail.com SJF head office, Village & P.O. fatma MARDAN	Society for Human Interest and Neglected Environs SHINE Local NGO 0092-838-711520 0092-300-3706590 shinebalochistan@yahoo.com 0092-838-711520 Near Astana Syed Mahboob Shah, Ward No.06,(Railway Phatak) NASEERABAD
Soon Valley Development Program SVDP Local NGO 0092-454-610690 0092-301-8603202 svdp_soonvalley@hotmail.com gulafaqi@gmail.com 0092-454-610690 Sakesar Road Near Tahsil office Naushehra KHUSHAB	Strugglien's Pakistan Social Welfare Organization SPSO Local NGO 0092-715-633478 info@spsos.org.pk 0092-715-633478 SPSO House # C-123, Steet # 09, Hamdard Housing Society, Abbasi Road SUKKAR

Sustainable Development Society SDS Local NGO 0092-996-850744 0092-996-414243 sds@sds.org.pk 0092-996-850618 Bahind Distric Court, Near District Forest Office, Alpurai, SHANGLA	Swat Participatory Council SPC Local NGO 0092-946-721296 0092-345-9510067 roshanswat@gmail.com spcswat@gmail.com Naeem House, Near Girls College, SWAT
United Nations Industrial Development Organization UNIDO United Nations 0092-51-8354803 office.pakistan@unido.org 0092-51-2600123 7th Floor, Serena Business Complex, ISLAMABAD	Sustainable Development Policy Institute SDPI Local NGO 0092-51-2278134, 0092-51-2278136 main@sdpi.org ed@sdpi.org House No. 38 Embassy Road, G - 6/3, ISLAMABAD
USAID Pakistan USAID Donors 0092-51-2080000 infopakistan@usaid.gov.pk 0092-51-2276427 USAID Pakistan, American Embassy, Ramna 5, Diplomatic Enclave ISLAMABAD	

Institutes

Dawood College of Engineering and Technology DCET Academic Institutions 0092 21 99231195 0092 21 99231196 0092 21 99230710 M.A Jinnah Road KARACHI	Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology, Nawabshah QUEST Academic Institutions 0092-244-9370381-5 registrar@quest.edu.pk 0092-244-9370367, 9370357 Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology, Nawabshah.
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