

# ENERGY BULLETIN

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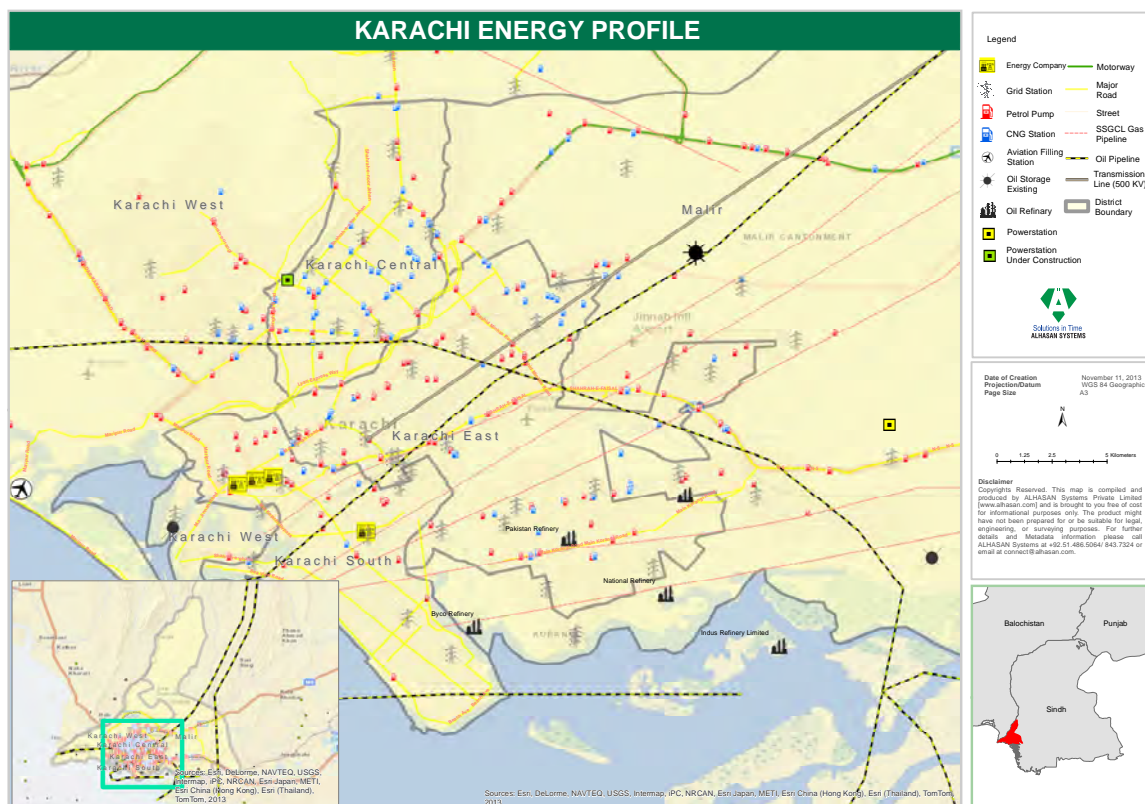
Dec 31st, 2013 - Volume:1, Issue 8

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## METADATA

- 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>

## INFOGRAPH

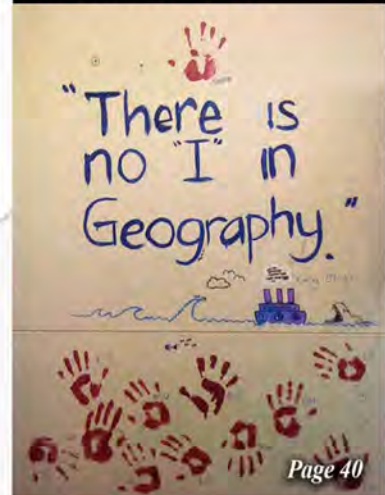
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## APPLIED RESEARCH

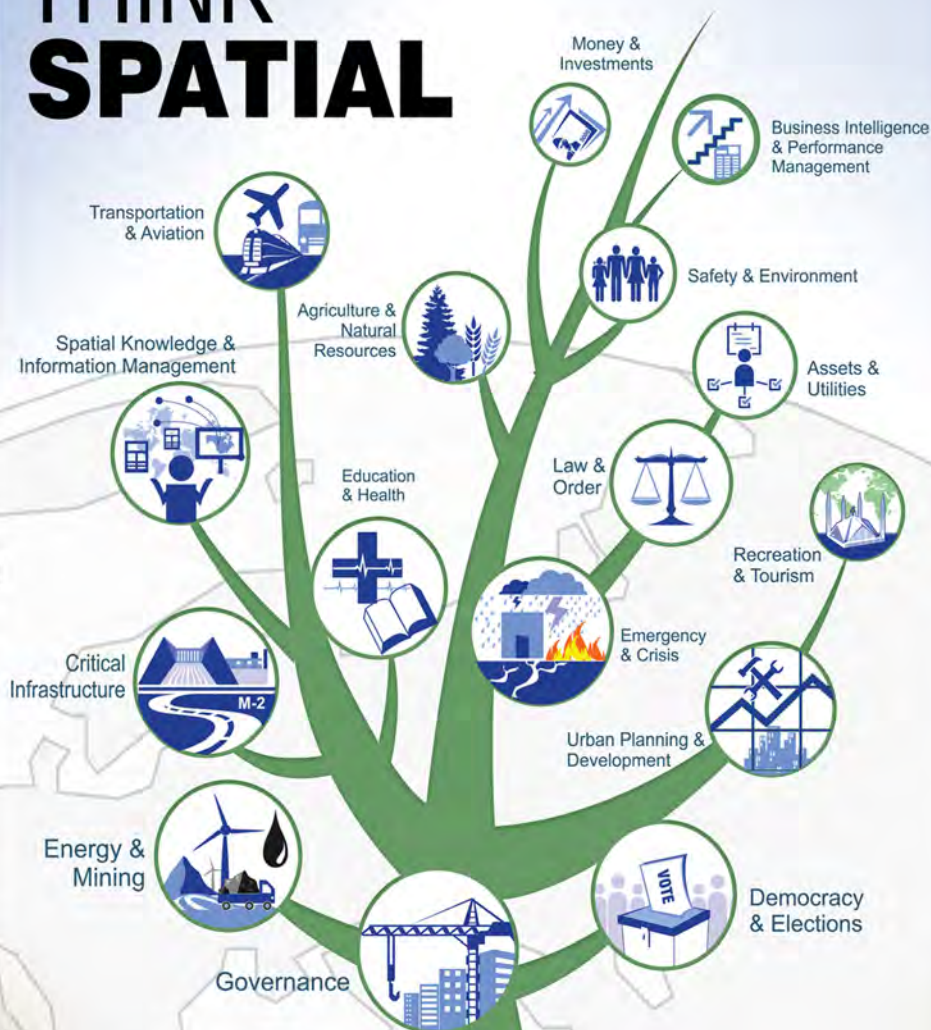
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## NEWS HEADLINES

### Iran to export 1,000 MW of electricity to Pakistan

Press TV, December 31, 2013

### PESCO transfer: K-P govt unimpressed with centre's offer

The Express Tribune, December 30, 2013

## DETAILS

Islamabad reportedly plans to import 1,000 megawatts (MW) of electricity from Iran to overcome a severe energy crisis that has been crippling Pakistan's economy for years. Informed sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity, told the English-language daily The Express Tribune that the Pakistani Ministry of Water and Power has called for the assessment of a draft memorandum of understanding with Iran for electricity import.

"Pakistan will be paying 8 to 11 cents per unit of electricity under the formula agreed with Iran," an unnamed source said. According to the project, Iran would build a power station in its southeastern province of Sistan and Baluchestan near the border with Pakistan to generate electricity for export. A 500-kilovolt power transmission line, stretching for 700 kilometers (about 435 miles), would be also set up from the Iran-Pakistan border to the southwestern Pakistani city of Quetta. Pakistan is battling chronic electricity shortage, which is inflaming public anger and stifling industrial output, as power outages can last eight to 10 hours a day in cities, with much more frequent cuts in rural areas. Pakistan is currently importing 74 MW of electricity a day from Iran for bordering areas of Balochistan. Electricity imports from Iran reportedly cost Pakistan around USD 3 million a month. Pakistan's electricity is generated, transmitted, distributed, and sold by two vertically integrated public sector utilities. Water and Power Development Authority is responsible for all of Pakistan except Karachi, and the Karachi Electric Supply Corp. along with roughly 20 independent power producers supply electricity to Karachi.

**PESHAWAR / KHAR / KHAIRPUR:** News of Peshawar Electric Supply Company's (Pesco) handover to the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (K-P) government elicited mixed reactions from the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) led provincial apparatus. While some officials welcomed the transfer as a positive development, others rejected the transfer in its current guise. Discussing Pesco's transfer under the 18 Amendment, Minister for Finance Sirajul Haq told The Express Tribune, "K-P has not just asked for the handover of Pesco; the federal government will also have to bear the supply company's liabilities and losses. This is not mentioned anywhere in the transfer process." The centre should devise a plan to bear Pesco's liabilities and losses, insisted Haq. He added political parties in the government will discuss these issues at a cabinet meeting on Monday (today). However, "in previous meetings it was decided the federal government would bear these costs." K-P is like other provinces in Pakistan; it wants to move in line with the rest of the nation in terms of development, said Haq. It is the constitutional right of provinces to be given profits of whatever they produce, but "the federal government is not fulfilling its promises." The minister reiterated the centre needs to chalk out a "complete plan" regarding Pesco. According to Haq, the Malakand-Ill hydel project was not completed by the federal government even though it possessed all resources needed; the project was ultimately finished by K-P, using its minimal means. Talking about prolonged power outages faced by K-P, Haq said he understood the problem cannot be solved overnight.

Adviser to Chief Minister (CM) Shiraz Paracha told The Express Tribune CM Pervez Khattak welcomed the move of the federal government. "We do hope it will tackle this issue in a better manner by paying both liabilities and losses." All political parties will be taken onboard as stakeholders for this issue, claimed Paracha. "It's a matter impacting all those living in K-P." Yet, he argued, the issue of hydel profit, net errors and losses cannot be left untouched and will be discussed by the provincial government and politicians. Pesco's losses amount to over Rs100 billion; "a great amount which needs to be tackled. Electricity problems have to be resolved as energy is the lifeline of the country's economy." However, positivity did not emanate from all PTI-led government quarters. Minister for Information Shah Farman rejected the federal government's intended offer of handing over control of Pesco to the K-P government. "The PTI-led government will not accept the offer in its present form."

Instead, Farman stated, K-P wants control of Pesco with "zero liability, and is not content with being handed over just the recovery and distribution system." He said the K-P government wants all its outstanding electricity dues cleared, including net hydel profits. Farman confirmed PTI's protest against the power outages will commence from Monday (today).

**Icy tiffs :** Earlier, PTI had announced a demonstration with its coalition partners outside Wapda House, Peshawar on Monday. The decision was taken even though Pesco explained the latest round of load-shedding is due to the closure of canals and diversion of gas to industrial units. "Excessive electricity and gas outages in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (K-P) have no logical grounds," said Ishtiaq Umar, PTI's information secretary, during a press conference at Peshawar Press Club on Sunday. Allegations and counter-allegations between the federal and K-P government have been doing the rounds for the past several months. The state Minister for Water and Power Abid Sher Ali accused the province of having the highest power theft ratio while the K-P government states it should not be subjected to prolonged power outages as it produces excess electricity. Pesco spokesperson Shaukat Afzal said: "The closure of canals and stoppage of gas to thermal power plants has led to prolonged power outages. This is happening throughout the country and not just in K-P." He said the public is requested to conserve energy especially during the peak hours of 6pm to 11pm, adding industrial consumers also need to switch off alternate street lights and billboards.

**Of plans and protests :** Similarly, hundreds of tribesmen held a demonstration against prolonged power outages in Khar, the headquarters of Bajaur Agency on Sunday. The protesters marched towards the office of the political administration. They warned the

## KBD inevitable for country, cheap power

*The Nation, December 29, 2013*

political administration and Wapda officials to solve the problem by January 5, 2014. Meanwhile, at a meeting in Haripur on Sunday, All Pakistan Tanoli Ittehad decided it will take to the streets against Wapda and the government if load-shedding is not stopped in Hazara division soon.

**LAHORE** - Kalabagh Dam is inevitable for the progress and prosperity of the country as it will produce power at an average cost of Rs1.5/kwh. This cheap power will annually displace costly power worth approximately Rs300 billion with consequential savings of costly oil imports. This saving alone would wipe out the current account deficit, boost reserves and strengthen the rupee. This was expressed by the experts while addressing a press conference on Kalabagh Dam jointly organized by the Lahore Chamber of commerce and Industry and Sind Tas Water Council on Saturday. They said that the dam will wipe out loadshedding and increase industrial output by \$5-6 billion a year. Its contribution to value addition in agricultural output could go up to \$10 billion a year. The dam has the potential to wipe out poverty as the project will benefit every province. The speakers including Chairman STWC Saleman Khan, Advocate Nisar Safdar from KPK, Col Abdul Razaq Bugti, Engineer Saeed Iqbal Bhatti, Chairman Tehrik-e-Tameer Klabagh Dam Major Siddique Rehan and Engineer Malik Muhammad Tufail, said that there was no threat to Nowshehra city as it is 150 feet above the water level. He said that Kalabagh Dam was not beneficial to Punjab alone but it would be more helpful in alleviating poverty from Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtun Khawa. The dam would irrigate 800,000 acres of land that is located 100-150 feet above the Indus river level in the province. They said this land could only be brought under cultivation if the river level is raised that is only possible if Kalabagh Dam is built. They said the other alternative is to pump the water which is very costly. The speakers said that creditable studies have indicated that pumping water for potential cultivable land would cost farmers Rs 5000 per acre per year while canal water after construction of Kalabagh Dam would cost only Rs400 per acre per year. LCCI president Sohail Lashari said the Kalabagh Dam issue has been so much politicized that a consensus would not be possible therefore the civil society would have to play its role for early construction of Kalabagh Dam as new large water reservoirs would benefit every Pakistani. He said that all the stakeholders should show some greater maturity on the issue of Kalabagh. It is the high time that all undue stands should be brushed aside to save the country from that era of darkness. He said that unlike Pakistan, India is constructing dams at every possible site. It has left us decades behind and coming years don't not promise good time either. He said that every one knows that the existing dams are constantly silting up leaving ever decreasing capacity to store water. The construction of Kalabagh dam along with other new dams is desperately needed to store adequate water.

According to a conservative estimate about 30 million acre feet of water is being wasted into the sea because the country has no big water reservoirs to store it. More importantly, as a result of melting of glaciers due to global warming, a sword of Damocles remains hanging over our heads in the shape of floods. Chairman Tehrik-e-Tameer Klabagh Dam Major Siddique Rehan said that another significant aspect connected with the construction of Kalabagh Dam is the surety of sufficient amount of electricity at very cheap price of Re one per unit. The country's dependence on power generated through thermal sources is costing us way too much causing to face insurmountable challenges to remain competitive both in national and international markets. Chairman STWC Saleman Khan said that the present scenario leads to import oil worth over \$12 billion a year which is costing us dearly while causing to face insurmountable challenges to remain competitive both in national and international markets.

LCCI Vice President Kashif Anwar said that the controversies about Kalabagh dam are hitting the entire country and adding to masses sufferings therefore a campaign should be launched to ensure its early construction

## CNG closure to up oil import bill

*The Nation, December 29, 2013*

**ISLAMABAD** - Pakistan's oil imports are likely to increase during next few months due to the closure of CNG stations. The government had decided to close CNG stations for three months (December to February) due to severe gas shortage in the country. The demand of petrol and diesel by the transport sector would escalate due to the closure of 2,500 CNG stations in Punjab (out of 3,495 CNG outlets across the country). Therefore, the country's oil import bill would sharply increase, putting further pressure on depleting foreign exchange reserves. According to the latest figures of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the country has spent \$6.46 billion during first five months (July-November) of the ongoing financial year 2013-2014. The government, in its Annual Plan 2013-2014, had estimated that oil import bill for the current financial year would remain \$15.96 billion. However, sources informed that oil import bill might surge to \$17 billion due to the massive increase in demand of petrol and diesel. The government would spend precious foreign exchange reserves on importing oil in the country. The reserves are already pressure due to the repayments to IMF (International Monetary Fund). The total liquid foreign reserves held by the country stood at \$8,090.2 million on 20th December, 2013. The break-up of the foreign reserves position is as under: - Foreign reserves held by the State Bank of Pakistan \$3,192.9 million and net foreign reserves held by banks (other than SBP) \$4,897.3 million. Sources said that the country's oil import bill is expected to increase by \$500 million during the three months closure of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) outlets in Punjab as a result of higher demand for petroleum products by the transport sector. The reason behind CNG loadshedding in Punjab is its small share in total gas output of the country: Punjab produces only 5 percent of the country's total gas while it consumes 45 percent. Sindh at present is the largest gas-producing province with 57 percent of the national natural gas production, followed by

## Energy import: Iran to supply 1,000MW to Pakistan

*The Express Tribune, December 29, 2013*

## Threat of water wars is real, says climate change scientist

*The News, December 28, 2013*

Balochistan with 20 percent, and Khyber Paktunkhwa (KPK) produces 18 percent. Sindh's share in national natural gas consumption is 40 percent, Punjab's 45 percent, KPK 9 percent and Balochistan consumes 6 percent of the gas.

**ISLAMABAD:** Pakistan and Iran are set to sign an initial deal for the supply of 1,000 megawatts of electricity to overcome the crippling energy crisis in Pakistan. Sources told The Express Tribune that the Ministry of Water and Power was calling for the vetting of a draft of memorandum of understanding (MoU) to be signed with Iran for electricity import. "Pakistan will be paying 8-11 cents per unit of electricity under the formula agreed with Iran," a source said. Under the project, Iran will build a powerhouse in its Zahedan province bordering Pakistan to generate electricity for export. Iran has also expressed its willingness to provide a loan of \$800-\$900 million for the project. A 700-kilometre transmission line of 500 kilovolts will also be laid from the Pakistan-Iran border to Quetta. During the previous government, Iran had also expressed interest in setting up a 200MW power plant in Balochistan. Tehran was also keen on installing smaller plants of 25MW each on the ground as well as on barges to help Pakistan overcome the power crisis. But all the plans stalled due to the sanctions imposed by the West. Iran had offered to export 10,000MW of electricity during the tenure of the previous government. According to energy experts, the Iran-Pakistan (IP) gas pipeline project has been facing problems due to sanctions imposed by the United States on Tehran. "So, it may also be difficult for both countries to press on with the 1,000MW power import project unless US sanctions are lifted," an expert said, adding Pakistan was already facing problems in clearing dues for 74MW being imported for Gwadar. "The main issue hampering the implementation of the projects is the delay in clearance of Iran dues," he said, adding other countries like Turkmenistan and Turkey were also facing payment issues with Iran in gas trade. Iran owed Turkmenistan \$1 billion in December 2012 for gas import and due to difficulties in transfer of funds. On the other side, during the same month, Turkey offered barter trade and payment in gold to Iran for the import of natural gas due to hurdles to cash payments. Experts said Pakistan would also experience payment transfer issues in gas import through the Iran-Pakistan pipeline and in power import project.

At present, Iran is exporting 74MW of electricity per day to the border areas of Balochistan as well as Gwadar, but Pakistan has not been able to carry out banking transactions with Tehran since June 2011 after the US and European Union intensified sanctions. Iran has been exporting electricity through a 132-kilovolt transmission line. In 2006, Pakistan was importing 39MW, which was later increased to 74MW. Earlier, the Iranian firm exporting electricity to Pakistan had threatened to cut supplies because of delay in settling the dues.

**KARACHI** - In an interview with The News on Friday, Dr Qamar uz Zaman Chaudhry, senior adviser on Climate Change Programme and deputy regional director, Asia, LEAD Pakistan, identified threats to the country due to climate change and global warming. He agreed that "water wars" were real, and said food security was directly linked to climate change. Dr Chaudhry is in town as a resource person at a three-day Saarc workshop on "Climate Change Impacts on Coastal and Aquatic Resources". The workshop has been organised by the Saarc Coastal Zone Management Centre, Male, Maldives, in collaboration with the Climate Change Division, Pakistan.

Excerpts follow:

**Q:** In a statement to the press, Ismail Seageldin, vice president of the World Bank, said in August 1995: 'Many of the wars of this century were about oil, but wars of next century will be over water.' Do you agree?

**A:** I fully agree that future wars will be on water because of water stress created by climate change stresses.

This war and confrontation will not only be between countries but also between provinces, different users because there will be competing demands between different stake holders/partners.

**Q:** How can these wars be avoided?

**A:** First of all, we need to assess the climate change threats and then particular impacts on water resources. We need to prepare our water development systems and need to plan rational use of available water resources. Pakistan being an agricultural country, the major user of available freshwater is agricultural sector, using 80 percent of water. Present irrigation practices results in wastage of more than 30 percent of this share of water. The foremost action should be to reduce these wastages in agriculture.

**Q:** Given the fact that more than 30 percent of irrigation water goes waste in Pakistan. Do you recommend the lining of canals?

**A:** Actually the lining of canals is quite a complex issue because seepages in some cases contributes to the ground water recharge and stored ground water is contributing a large portion of freshwater available to different users in Pakistan. One should opt for canals' lining only in areas where groundwater is saline.

**Q:** What are major climate change threats to Pakistan?

**A:** Monsoon rain will become erratic. It will increase frequency and intensity of extreme weather events which include floods, droughts and storms. Furthermore, projected melting of KKH glaciers due to global warming which are providing 70-80 percent of water for the Indus River System is yet another threat. These climate change vulnerabilities can threaten

## LNG imports deal worth \$2 billion in hot water

*The News, December 27, 2013*

Pakistan's water security, energy security and food security which may lead to the destabilisation of our national security.

Q: To what extent is our food security related to climate change and global warming? Don't you think we should very urgently opt for alternate crops?

A: I agree! And the National Climate Change policy, a document prepared by the Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, has adequately referred to the relationship between climate change and global warming and the vital issue of Pakistan's food insecurity.

Q: Don't you agree that Pakistan has great potential of alternate energy but the vested interest is not allowing it to tap this great treasure?

A: The meteorological department collected wind data. We established the wind measuring mast along the coastal belts of Sindh and Balochistan and after analysing this data my report was published in 2005 that was based on this data. It identified an economically viable wind corridor along the Gharo-Sindh coast of approximately 10,000 sq km with a potential of 44,000 megawatts and exploitable potential of 11,000 megawatts, taking into consideration land constraints in this area. After the publication of this report, a large number of foreign investors approached the Sindh government for acquiring land for the establishment of wind farms in this wind corridor. The government of Sindh took two to three years in devising land lease policies and ultimately most of the land in this area was given to parties which were not investors but middlemen. It's true that now few wind power projects are underway and hopefully will break the ice in this sector.

**ISLAMABAD:** The \$2 billion deal of terminal contract services for fast-track LNG imports took a new turn as Elengy Terminal Pakistan Limited (ETPL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Engro Corporation, has further demanded basic changes in the tender terms and conditions, official sources said. The officials said that any single such change will clearly constitute mis-procurement under the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) rules.

"We are now really upset, as if the demands are honoured, then it will further breed a new scam, which will definitely attract the wrath of the Supreme Court," senior officials of the Sui Southern Gas Company, who are involved in the negotiations with EVTL on the LNG service agreement, told The News. However, the documents available with The News substantiate that ETPL has demanded further changes in the terms and conditions enshrined in the tender document. When contacted, Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi said that he is not aware of any such demands. "However, no material deviation is possible in the RFP documents," he said. EVTL Chief Executive Officer Imranul Haq said that the discussions are going on for LNG service agreement and Elengy Terminal Pakistan Limited has not asked for material changes. However, the officials of Sui Southern Gas Company involved in the negotiations with EVTL, said the ETPL is refusing to sign the LNG services agreement with the public sector SSGC until and unless its demands for significant, extensive and fundamental post-bid changes are accommodated. "The changes will make a mockery of the tender process and expose SSGC and its officials to charges of corruption and illegal practices," they said.

The latest LNG tender is already controversial. PPRA, the National Accountability Bureau, Transparency International Pakistan and Pakistan GasPort Limited (PGPL), which was the only other bidder in the process, have all raised multiple objections to the process. PGPL maintains that ETPL should not have been technically prequalified for the tender in the first place since its consortium includes a contractor's parent company blacklisted by the World Bank in violation of the terms and conditions of the tender. ETPL maintains otherwise. PGPL has also written to PPRA and the procuring agency, Inter State Gas Systems Limited (ISGS), for details about ETPL's bid. Under the PPRA Rules 35 and 47, ISGS is obligated under the law to make public a detailed report explaining the acceptance or rejection of bids at least 10 days prior to awarding any contract and also all documents related to the successful bid as soon as the contract is awarded. To date, ISGS has yet to make such information public. According to the document arranged from the government officials, ETPL wants clauses 8.82, 14.4, 15.2.1, 15.2.2, 15.2.3, and 35.3.4 of the tendered LNG services agreement to be changed in its favour. This LNG services agreement is to be signed between ETPL and SSGC — even though ISGS was the procuring agency, and this in itself is a breach of the PPRA rules. The changes ETPL wants will radically alter the complexion of the tender and pass ETPL's risks on to SSGC. Such changes will violate not only the PPRA rules but also the Supreme Court orders. ETPL is seeking fundamental post-bid concessions from a reticent SSGC by applying pressure through the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. According to the tender documents, all agreements that ETPL enters into with other parties, including the LNG vessel owner, have to include SSGC as a beneficiary. However, ETPL has rejected this by citing the reservations of its financial lenders. Similarly, ETPL is also demanding that its liabilities in the event of its default should be capped to provide additional comfort to its financiers. These are both clear breaches of the tendered terms and conditions. SSGC, as per the tender, also has the right to purchase the successful bidder's facility if the bidder defaults. The price of this potential purchase is now being significantly pushed up by ETPL, according to the government official. ETPL is also seeking compensation from SSGC, in case the LNG services agreement is terminated, to cover ETPL's debt, its LNG vessel cancellation charges, protection of its equity and a guaranteed return on equity. These are also clear breaches of the tendered terms and conditions. The tender required that bidders must be able to handle Q-Max LNG vessels



### Offshore handling: Pakistan's only single point mooring completes first year

*The Express Tribune, December  
27, 2013*

### Pak-China nuclear cooperation under IAEA safeguards: Pakistan rejects 'smear' campaign

*Business Recorder, December 27,  
2013*

with a capacity of 270,000 cubic metres. This was a minimum requirement. But ETPL now insists that this prerequisite be relaxed. It wants the Q-Max provision in the LNG services agreement replaced with a provision for Q-Flex LNG vessels, which have a lower capacity of 217,000 cubic metres. This will change the engineering design on the basis of which ETPL was prequalified for the tender. It will also substantially reduce ETPL's project costs and invalidate ETPL's price proposal, which was made on the basis of Q-Max vessels berthing at its jetty, not smaller Q-Flex vessels. ETPL is also demanding the reduction in the size of the pipeline it is required to construct to relay LNG from its jetty to the SSGC system. The reduction in the diameter of this pipeline, again, reduces ETPL's project costs and invalidates its financial bid. ETPL also wants protection in the event that SSGC is privatised. It wants to be able to terminate the LNG services agreement if SSGC is sold to the private sector and it wants the government of Pakistan guarantee, indemnifying it from any losses from such privatisation. This is another major deviation from tendered terms and conditions. ETPL is also seeking protection, through government guarantees, from any changes in the law that might affect its business. This, again, was a risk to be assumed by bidders.

Provisions included in the tender to protect SSGC are also apparently now unacceptable to ETPL, which wants direct access to SSGC's customers. ETPL, which is only supposed to provide tolling services for LNG imported by SSGC, could in this manner take over some of SSGC's business by entering into gas sale contracts with SSGC's customers. The tender provides SSGC with veto rights over who the bidder can or cannot supply gas to. ETPL wants this provision removed. If these changes are made, they stand to damage the financial viability of the public sector gas utility and its privatisation value. ETPL has also outright rejected giving SSGC the right to call for additional security from ETPL. Again, any change to the additional security provision invalidates the financial bid submitted by ETPL. It is not unusual for ETPL to seek material and fundamental changes after a bidding process is concluded. In a previous LNG tender, which was undertaken by the former government and stopped by the current one, ETPL made 23 deviations in its price proposal to SSGC, effectively rewriting the tender document. The deviations it is now demanding defy not only PPRA rules but also the Supreme Court's June 14 judgment on LNG. That judgment directed the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources to conduct all the proceedings, process, etc, regarding award of LNG contract ... in accordance with the rules, regulations and strictly in a transparent manner." The post-bid changes fall far short of the standards demanded by the court.

**KARACHI:** In a major positive development, Pakistan has successfully joined the club of countries with single point mooring (SPM) facilities in the deep sea to transport crude oil through a pipeline to the refineries set up along the coast. Byco has completed the first year of successful SPM operations, which can save millions of dollars in demurrages due to quick disposal of imported crude oil.

During a visit on Wednesday to the SPM facility set up by Byco refinery, representatives of the company told journalists that the company had laid a 15km pipeline at the seabed from the SPM to pump crude oil to its refinery. "We celebrate the completion of the first year of successful SPM operations. The first vessel, MT Arietis, was moored to the SPM on December 26, 2012 with a cargo of 67,146 tons," Imran Farooki, CEO of Byco Terminals Pakistan Limited (BTPL) told the journalists. "The SPM's single largest cargo to date came on vessel MT Quetta with a quantity of 79,000 tons. Thanks to the entire Byco Terminals Pakistan team for their untiring efforts in making this project a success," he said. Farooki said the SPM was expected to start commercial operations in January as a Turkish-based firm had given certification to tackle the issues arising out of an oil spill. The certificate has been submitted to the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Ogra). The media people were taken to the Arabian Sea where an oil vessel was anchored about 65 km offshore, with 65,000 tons of crude oil, near the floating buoy. The oil was being transported from the oil vessel to Byco's oil refining complex established at the shores in Hub, Balochistan through a 28-inch pipeline, 26 metres under the sea. Crude oil procurement head Syed Rizwan Ali Gillani gave a comprehensive briefing about this unique technology for import and export of petroleum products without getting huge oil vessels anchored at the port. He said the SPM was not a new technology as many other countries were using it. However, this is the first such facility in Pakistan. In reply to a question, he said the location of the SPM would curtail the distance from Middle Eastern ports by 100 nautical miles per trip, leading to further savings in freight cost. This has been introduced for the first time in Pakistan not by a public sector refinery, but purely by private sector's refinery Byco without involvement of guarantees. The pumping capacity of the SPM is more than 2,000 tons per hour. "SPM is an all-weather facility, which is the cheapest entry point for liquid cargo into Pakistan," he said, adding the SPM is equipped with night navigation facility. Byco refinery is currently refining 35,000 tons of crude oil a day. When its new refinery starts commercial operation, its refining capacity will increase to 155,000 tons per day, more than the capacity of Parco, which stands at 90,000 tons per day.

Pakistan on Thursday rejected smear campaign against Pakistan-China nuclear co-operation and made it clear that the co-operation is exclusively for peaceful purposes fully covered under IAEA safeguards.

Speaking at the weekly press briefing, Foreign Office spokesperson Tasnim Aslam said that Pakistan-China nuclear co-operation is in conformity with international commitments of both parties. "Obviously we understand that there is campaign and it is spearheaded by those who are themselves responsible for spreading nuclear technology outside the NPT [Non-

## Kishanganga decision is a charge sheet against Pakistan

*The News, December 26, 2013*

## Reliable energy can help Pakistan benefit from GSP-+

*Pakistan Observer, December 26, 2013*

Proliferation Treaty] and IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] mandates," she said. She said that the co-operation helps Pakistan in overcoming shortages of electricity and it serves the interest of the country, as nuclear energy is a part of our energy mix. She pointed out that Pakistan has 40 years of experience in maintaining and safeguarding its civilian nuclear power plants. "They have been operated with safety and security. Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA), an autonomous regulatory body, regulates the safety and security of civilian nuclear materials and facilities," she said, adding that it works closely with IAEA and benefits from the recommendations and guidance it receives from the agency. She said that Pakistan is party to the convention on nuclear safety as well as the two international conventions of early notification and assistance. "We realise that the expansion of nuclear power calls for a higher level of responsibility. We are cognisant of our responsibilities and are fully committed to ensuring safety and security of these power plants that we acquire for nuclear energy," she said, adding that Pakistan fully abide by the safeguards of IAEA.

**ISLAMABAD:** The 43-page judgment of the International Court of Arbitration (ICA) on the Kishanganga dispute between Pakistan and India shows clear signs of betrayal and disloyalty on the part of Islamabad as even the court was surprised to note that Pakistan did not even submit the critically-important data to secure its claim over its water.

What could be no less than a charge sheet against the concerned authorities if we look at the ICA decision which noted: "Pakistan has submitted no data on current or anticipated agriculture uses of water from the Kishanganga." It added: "Pakistan has not submitted even an estimate of the likely scope of such development, much less evidence upon which the Court could rely, the Court is unable to take account of such potential uses and has reached its determination of the minimum flow on the basis of hydro-electric and environmental factors alone." While the government ministers are telling the nation to believe that the ICA judgment was a great victory of Pakistan, the ICA decision proves that Pakistan's inability to provide the required data to the Court led to the minimum flow of water guaranteed for Pakistan.

In para 93, the court judgment reads: "Pakistan's agricultural uses: Pakistan has submitted no data on current or anticipated agricultural uses of water from the Kishenganga/Neelum. Pakistan has, however, stated that future development in the Neelum Valley will be contingent on the increased use of lift irrigation from the river and on a move away from subsistence agriculture. The Parties disagree as to whether such potential future uses are relevant to the determination of the minimum flow." In para 94, the court said: "In now setting a fixed minimum flow, anticipated future agricultural uses would ordinarily feature in the Court's determination. However, as Pakistan has not submitted even an estimate of the likely scope of such development, much less evidence upon which the Court could rely, the Court is unable to take account of such potential uses and has reached its determination of the minimum flow on the basis of hydro-electric and environmental factors alone. Having done so, the Court is nevertheless confident that the minimum flow it prescribes below on the basis of other factors will ensure sufficient water in the river so as not to curtail significantly agricultural development in the Neelum Valley." Commenting on the aspect of the parties' method of gathering hydrological data, the ICA judgment lamented: "Pakistan made no effort to share the published, quality-assured data for the Indus basin with India. In this respect, the Court is not satisfied with the suggestion that India can, for a fee, consult the published data in Pakistan's hydrologic yearbooks. The Court commends to the Parties the practice of undertaking quality assurance on hydrologic data collected on tributaries of the Indus and of sharing such data (together with sufficient elaboration to explain variations from data exchanged under Article VI) through the mechanisms of the Permanent Indus Commission." Reflecting on the apathy of Pakistan that has failed to use its water, the ICA decision said that after examining the actions and communications of the parties from 2004-2006, it concluded: "India has a stronger claim to having coupled intent with action at the KHEP (Kishenganga hydro project) earlier than Pakistan achieved the same at the NJHEP (Neelum Jhelum hydro project), resulting in the former's priority in right over the latter with respect to the use of the waters of the Kishenganga/Neelum for hydro-electric power generation." It is believed that as India is in the process of building dozens of dams on Pakistani rivers, Pakistan's internal water disputes, its failure to build major dams and wastage of water will all lead to further cut in Pakistani water by India. Water experts have already warned Islamabad of New Delhi's evil designs against the Pakistani waters but here the aloofness and indifference of our own decision-makers on this critical issue sees no end.

**KARACHI-** The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) on Wednesday asked the government to use all possible resources to tame energy crisis lest the GSP plus facility go in vain. Government needs to initiate serious efforts on all fronts so that long-delayed Iran gas pipeline project and Kalabagh dam (KBD) could be constructed otherwise energy security in Pakistan will remain a pipedream, said Zubair Ahmed Malik, President FPCCI.

Speaking to the business community, he said that Pakistan is the only country where power plants are being run on natural gas despite its deficiency. He said that Musharraf took the decision to use clean fuel for producing electricity which must be reversed immediately and power plants should be converted on coal or furnace oil. He said that Pakistan's future is tied to Iranian gas and KBD but many intellectuals and politicians haven't realised it yet which is unfortunate. "We should stop digging own grave before it is too late," he warned. The FPCCI chief said that politicians have decided to remain undecided on critical issues of



## Pakistan, Turkey to intensify coop.in energy, trade

APP, December 24, 2013

national importance which is leading us nowhere. Construction of KBD will not hurt any province but delay can help transform Pakistan into a desert, he said adding that Tarbela dam will complete its life in sixteen years when there would be no natural gas in the country. The storage capacity of the biggest source of hydel power generation in the country has reduced to 6.77 million-acre feet which make it necessary to urgently construct KBD which will have 450 years of life. He said that political disagreement on the KBD is a great threat to industry, agriculture, masses and future of the country. Mr. Malik said that after completion of Tarbela, province of Sindh start getting 7 million-acre feet additional water while after KBD completion it will get extra 2.2 million-acre feet of water while it would trigger a green revolution in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and save it from devastation of floods. The FPCCI chief said that dams are not tools of destruction, as considered by many, otherwise China, Iran, India and other countries would have not been constructing hundreds of dams and reservoirs with an amazing pace. In the last 23 years the share of water for every Pakistan has come down by 80 per cent therefore time has come for stakeholders to shun differences for the sake of country or be prepared for insoluble problems in the near future, warned Zubair Ahmed Malik. Unlike, Iran pipeline, no country or international institution is against the KBD, he said.

**ISLAMABAD:** Pakistan and Turkey Tuesday pledged to intensify cooperation in energy, trade, urban development, infrastructure and housing sectors besides inking agreement to operationalise the Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul ECO Container Train. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and his Turkish counterpart Recep Tayyip Erdogan, after holding an exclusive meeting, followed by delegation level talks here at the PM House, termed it a "comprehensive review" of bilateral relations. "We have just concluded a comprehensive review of our bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues of mutual concern. Our discussions were marked by unanimity of views on all issues," Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said. He said consistent with the shared vision to strengthen economic ties, the two countries have also decided to conclude a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), in the first three months of 2014. He said economic frameworks like the PTA, would significantly contribute towards trade facilitation.

The Turkish Prime Minister is here on a two-day visit, along with a large business delegation, to expand the multifaceted ties with Pakistan. The two sides also agreed to provide a dynamic future-oriented outlook to their strategic relationship. Prime Minister Erdogan said Turkey wanted expanded bilateral ties with Pakistan in all fields including political, military, economic, trade and culture. He also appreciated that his Pakistani counterpart made Turkey the second stop, soon after he assumed his office. He expressed the hope that the PTA between the two countries will go a long way in further expanding their economic ties. Erdogan said the level of trade between the two countries did not match the existing strong relations and there was a need to take steps to enhance it significantly. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said the two sides have also signed a number of MoUs including the operationalization of the Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul ECO Container Train. Nawaz Sharif said regular operations of the train would not only strengthen connectivity but it also had the potential to harness greater economic integration between the region and beyond. "I am confident that our interactions would further intensify cooperative partnership between the two countries", he added. Prime Minister Erdogan also announced opening of a Turkish Cultural Centre in Lahore. He said both the sides have the political will to strengthen their cooperation. He said the two sides also discussed expansion of communication linkages between the two countries, through land, air and sea. Nawaz Sharif said Pakistan and Turkey enjoyed a special relationship, bound by fraternal ties of religion, history and culture. Prime Minister Erdogan's visit to Pakistan has reinforced these ties, he added. "As two functioning democracies, our perspectives are marked by a common outlook and shared objectives," said Nawaz Sharif. The two leaders said they discussed regional situation and international issues of mutual interest. Prime Minister Sharif said the meeting comes at a time when there was strife and instability in the region. "As two pillars of strength, Pakistan and Turkey stand united in our joint endeavour to promote peace and stability in the region," he said. He recalled his recent "very successful and result-oriented" visit to Turkey in September 2013, to chair with Prime Minister Erdogan, the 3rd meeting of the High Level Cooperation Council, which was aptly renamed the High Level Strategic Cooperation Council (HLSCC). Nawaz Sharif termed the current visit of Erdogan as another milestone in the relationship. He said the strong business delegation, accompanying Erdogan, was an affirmation of the confidence that Turkish companies have in business opportunities in Pakistan. "I am confident that the representative business forum that I, and Prime Minister Erdogan addressed in Lahore yesterday, would build on the synergies and strengths of our respective business communities." He also recalled his address to an equally well-attended business forum in Istanbul during his visit to Turkey.

Earlier, the two sides signed two MoUs for cooperation in Disaster Management and Sports. Under the MoU on Disaster Management, Turkey will provide technology, expertise and training to tackle disasters and their after effects. The MoU was signed by Chairman National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Maj Gen (Retd) Mohammad Saeed Aleem and Turkish Ambassador to Pakistan Babar Girgin. The MoU on Sports Cooperation was signed by Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination and Sports Riaz Hussain Pirzada and Turkish Minister for Transport Maritime Affairs and Communication Binali Yildirim.

**ISLAMABAD:** At a time when the international court has allowed India to divert water from the Neelum Jhelum River for the Kishanganga Dam in Indian-controlled Kashmir, Pakistan is set to sign an initial deal for import of electricity from Delhi to overcome a crippling power

**Energy trade: Pakistan moves closer to**

## electricity import from India

*The Express Tribune,  
December 24, 2013*

crisis.

Sources told The Express Tribune that the Ministry of Water and Power had sent draft of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to the Law Division for vetting, before signing it to pave the way for electricity import. The previous government had taken an initiative to buy electricity from India to overcome the energy crisis in Pakistan. Former prime minister Yousaf Raza Gilani had given the go-ahead for electricity import. "The two sides are likely to ink an MoU for electricity trade," a source said, pointing out that this was going to happen despite the fact that Delhi had succeeded in getting a decision in its favour from the International Court of Arbitration. The court has permitted India to divert water to the Kishanganga Dam, which will hurt 900-megawatt Neelum Jhelum hydropower project being set up in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). India has offered to supply about 500MW of electricity in the beginning and this plan could be implemented within a year by laying a transmission line. A senior government official said Pakistan felt that it could import 2,000-2,500MW of power from India to tackle the acute shortage which had hit its economic growth bringing it down to 3% a year.

India has also expressed interest in exporting oil, but since Pakistani refineries produce low-quality oil whereas India produces oil of Euro 2, 3 and 4 standards, they cannot press ahead with the plan. "Now, the World Bank has come up with a proposal, saying it can provide technical assistance for conducting a feasibility study of the power import programme," an official said. Delhi had told Islamabad that it faced problems in interconnection of power, however, Pakistani officials insisted such issues would be resolved later and the two sides were now set to sign an MoU for electricity trade, he added. Sources said preliminary discussions with India were under way and tariff matters still needed to be finalised. "However, the MoU will be an initial commitment to India," the official said, adding the government of Pakistan was also working on other power import projects like Casa-1,000MW and electricity purchase from Iran.

Pakistan is currently importing 35MW of electricity from Iran to meet requirements of Gwadar, while work on increasing it by 100MW is going on. The two sides signed an agreement on the project in 2007. Pakistan also has another project in the pipeline for import of 1,000MW of electricity from Tajikistan under Casa-1000 programme. Feasibility report of the project has been finalised and work is expected to be completed by 2016. The country's power production ranges between 10,000MW and 16,000MW against total installed capacity of 20,800MW. Globally, most countries generate 80% of their power requirements from their installed infrastructure, but Pakistan's generation capacity only meets 65% of the needs due to old plants, poor maintenance and high circular debt.

## Pak-China \$6.5 billion funding deal for nuclear project

*Pakistan Today, December 24,  
2013*

**ISLAMABAD:** China's funding would be completed by 2019. China has also waived a \$250,000 insurance premium on the loan Pakistan and China consider each other close friends and their ties have been underpinned by common wariness of India and a desire to hedge against US influence in South Asia. Under its long-term energy plan, Pakistan hopes to produce more than 40,000 MW of electricity through nuclear plants by 2050. China has committed \$6.5 billion to finance the construction of a major nuclear power project in Karachi as it seeks to strengthen ties with its strategic partner, officials said.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif broke ground on the \$9.59 billion project last month but officials have provided few details of how they plan to finance it. Financing documents showed China National Nuclear Cooperation (CNNC) has promised to grant a loan of at least \$6.5 billion to finance the project which will have two reactors with a capacity of 1,100 megawatts each. Two members of the government's energy team and three sources close to the deal confirmed this. CNNC was not available for comment. "China has complete confidence in Pakistan's capacity to run a nuclear power plant with all checks in place," said Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission chairman Ansar Parvez who runs the civilian nuclear programme. Parvez declined to give more details of the funding but said it would be completed by 2019 and each of the two reactors would be larger than the combined power of all nuclear reactors now operating in Pakistan. As part of the deal, China has also waived a \$250,000 insurance premium on the loan, said two sources in the Energy Ministry with knowledge of the project. They declined to be identified as they are not authorised to speak to the media about the financing. Pakistan and China, both nuclear-armed nations, consider each other close friends and their ties have been underpinned by common wariness of India and a desire to hedge against US influence in South Asia. Pakistan sees nuclear energy as key to its efforts to solve power shortages that have crippled its economy. The country generates about 11,000 MW of power while total demand is about 15,000 MW. Under its long-term energy plan, Pakistan hopes to produce more than 40,000 MW of electricity through nuclear plants by 2050.

The United States sealed a nuclear supply deal with India in 2008, irking both China and Pakistan. Pakistan wants a similar agreement with the United States but it is reluctant, largely because nuclear scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan admitted in 2004 to transferring nuclear secrets to North Korea, Iran and Iraq. "There should be no double standards in terms of civilian nuclear deals," Parvez said. "Pakistan has energy needs and the building of two new reactors should convince everyone that India's embargos and restrictions won't stop us." China has already helped supply two nuclear reactors at the Chashma nuclear power complex in Punjab, while another two are also under construction with Chinese assistance. China's nuclear cooperation with Pakistan has caused unease in Washington, Delhi and other capitals due to fears about commitment to nuclear non-proliferation rules.

## China to continue helping Pakistan in nuclear energy

*The Nation, December 23, 2013*

## Pakistan, India contented over Kishenganga verdict

*The Nation, December 22, 2013*

China says its nuclear ties with Pakistan are entirely peaceful and come under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. It has not given details of the project's financing but state media has put its total value at \$9.59 billion. "Bilateral cooperation in the energy sector is to help ameliorate Pakistan's energy shortages," Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said on Monday. "This accords with the interests of the Pakistani people." Three prominent physicists recently raised questions about the safety, design and cost of the new reactors in Karachi, sparking a national debate. "There is no official information about preparedness for a nuclear accident in Karachi that is available publicly," said Zia Mian, a Pakistani-American physicist who directs the Project on Peace and Security in South Asia at Princeton University. "The only real obstacle that may exist to the new reactors being built is if the citizens of Karachi decide they do not want to live with the risks these reactors create." But Pakistan's new energy minister has dismissed the critics. "Every 1,000 megawatts of electricity produced through nuclear energy saves you \$1 billion in oil imports," said Water and Power Minister Khawaja Asif. "If critics can give me alternatives and other platforms to raise money for low-cost, clean power, I'm willing to listen."

China on Monday reiterated that it will continue cooperating with Pakistan in the civil nuclear energy to solve the power shortage of Pakistan. The cooperation between China and Pakistan on nuclear energy is for exclusively peaceful purposes and in the interests of local people, said a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman on Monday.

China and Pakistan have cooperated on civilian nuclear energy for years, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said at a daily news briefing, with regard to construction of a nuclear power plant in the southern Pakistani port city of Karachi. "Such cooperation is entirely for peaceful purposes, in line with international obligations, and subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency," she said. The work helps to ease Pakistan's electricity shortage and is in the interest of local people. China will continue to provide assistance within its ability, Hua said. Stressing that China attaches great importance to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, Hua said that China cooperates with various countries in this regard on the premise of strict adherence to nonproliferation.

Construction of Pakistan's largest nuclear power project with the Chinese cooperation was launched in Karachi on Nov. 26. According to local media reports, the Coastal Power Projects K-II and K-III are designed to produce 2,200 megawatts of electricity when completed in November 2019.

**ISLAMABAD/ NEW DELHI-** The award by the International Court of Arbitration on the Kishenganga dam case appears to have yielded positive results for the two feuding neighbours, with Pakistan getting half of the dam's water and India getting a go-ahead for its construction plan. The court accepted Pakistan's demand for uninterrupted flow of water and gave India the right to divert water for the project.

In the final award – handed down nine months after the case was filed against Indian violation of the Indus Water Treaty signed in 1960 – the ICA accepted Pakistan's right on waters of Kishanganga, commonly known as Neelum river in Pakistan.

"Pakistan has achieved a big victory in terms of acceptance of its right on waters of Neelum river as a riparian state," said the federal minister for water and power. Khawaja Asif said likewise Pakistan's right on waters of Jhelum and Chenab rivers was also established. He added that ICA's decision would safeguard "our water rights in the future". According to officials, construction of the Kishenganga project by India in Held-Kashmir would result in 14 per cent decrease in the flow of water for Pakistan's 969-MW Neelum-Jhelum hydroelectric project.

India also thought the ICA verdict was a major takeaway for it. In a statement, the Indian High Commission said "the court decided that India shall release a minimum flow of nine cumecs (cubic meters per second) into the Kishenganga/Neelum river below the Kishenganga hydro-electric project (KHEP) at all times". The court decided that both India and Pakistan might seek "reconsideration" of its decision through the permanent Indus Water Commission and the mechanisms of the Indus Water Treaty after a period of seven years from the first diversion of water from the Kishenganga river. The issue of minimum flow was left unresolved by the partial award issued on February 18 this year. In its partial award, the court had unanimously decided that the 330 MW project in Held-Kashmir was a run-of-river plant within the definition of the Indus Waters Treaty. It had also held that India was free to divert water from the Kishenganga/Neelum River for power generation. Pakistan had complained that the project would rob it of 15 per cent of its share of river waters. It also accused India of trying to divert the river to harm Pakistan's Neelum-Jhelum hydro-electric project (NJHEP). Recalling the matters already decided in the partial award, the court noted that India had "coupled intent with action" in the planning and construction of the KHEP before Pakistan achieved the same with respect to NJHEP, and that the KHEP had acquired "priority in right" as a result.

Pakistan had objected to the design of the dam, and approached the ICA arguing that the Indian government had been violating the Indus Water Treaty. It had also submitted facts and figures regarding water flow in the court. Officials said the Indian project would reduce energy generation of Pakistan's hydroelectric project by 13 per cent or 700 million units. The gross capacity of the reservoir is 18.80 million cubic metres or 14,900 acre feet with dead storage of 8,755 acre feet. During the case proceedings, Indus Water Commissioner Asif Baig and international lawyers including James Crawford and Simpson Woodsworth presented their arguments. They were of the view that diversion of Kishenganga near



## Nigeria can meet energy needs of Pakistan: Envoy

*The Nation, December 22, 2013*

Bandipurah area in Occupied Kashmir and installation of powerhouse gates on lower level was violation of the water treaty and demanded that the project be closed or its design be changed. They told the court that the project would affect 30 per cent production of Pakistan's Neelum-Jhelum powerhouse and cause a shortage of 2,000 cusecs of water in Neelum Valley. The court ruled that India could not take the water on a very low level in the dam. In 2010, Pakistan protested to the altered design and took up the issue with the World Bank. A seven-member team, appointed by the UN secretary general, after surveying the site and listening to the arguments of both Pakistan and India finally decided settle the dispute. The first hearing was held at The Hague on January 14, 2011 when it was decided that Pakistan would submit its case to the ICA in May, 2011. In September last year, the ICA in its interim decision had restricted India from any permanent work on the Kishenganga project.

**LAHORE-** President Mamnoon Hussain will visit Nigeria next month to cement bilateral relations and boost cooperation between the two countries in many sectors, especially energy, defence, agriculture and textiles, said Nigerian envoy to Pakistan. During the upcoming visit of President Mamnoon Hussain, high-level exchanges are on the cards to explore opportunities for cooperation in energy, defence, civil aviation, agriculture and textiles.

Nigerian Ambassador to Pakistan Dauda Danladi has said that large scope of cooperation existed between Nigeria and Pakistan in the field of trade and business. Danladi, while responding to the queries of The Nation Editor Salim Bokhari and Waqt TV Director News Hafiz Tariq, during his visit to Nawa-i-Waqt Group office here on Saturday, said Pakistan and Nigeria shared commonalities in a number of areas. The two countries are members of the UN, Commonwealth, OIC and D-8 and a number of Pakistanis have been working in Nigeria since 60s. He said Nigeria is rich in oil and gas while Pakistan has a lot of expertise, particularly in agriculture and textile sectors, and both the countries can mutually benefit from each other. He said Nigeria was a thriving economy of Africa and wanted attention of Pakistan which hitherto had paid much to Asia and Europe. He said Pakistan needed energy and Nigeria can help it in a big way. The ambassador also underscored the need for people-to-people contacts and contacts at the level of chambers and business community not only for the sake of promoting trade and business ties and to attract investment to each other but to counter the negative narratives about this country as well.

He said before he took over in 2012, situation was not much good but in a year much headway has been made in this direction. He said Nigeria is revolutionising its agriculture to bring 79 million acres of land under cultivation and Pakistan can help a lot in this regard through machinery and know-how. Similarly, he said Pakistan has also a big textile sector which can have share in the Nigerian textile imports to the tune of \$ eight billion a year. Danladi also invited Pakistanis to invest in fertilizer sector of Nigeria which has vast reserves of gas, adding Nigeria can not only meet the need of its own but also that of Pakistan and Asia. He said Nigeria had set up export zones and a duty system to the benefit of investors.

About the cooperation between the two countries on defence side, he termed it appreciably encouraging and said their services chiefs had been exchanging visits and Nigerian senior officers are passing out from the National Defence College, Islamabad. He appreciated Pak-China manufactured JF-17 aircraft while mentioning National Industrial Complex being built in Nigeria. To a question on the 'negative narratives' against Pakistan, the ambassador said they are somewhat exaggerated as security problems confront every state at various degrees. He said he visited chambers in various cities of Pakistan and went to Balochistan and other parts, but nowhere found threats of security. He mentioned the President of Pakistan's visit to Nigeria in January 2014 and said during that visit exchange of views are expected on establishing Business Forum, PTA, besides signing of MoUs in different sectors and finding out means to promote business ties at the government and individual businessmen level. He said Nigeria which has vast manpower and natural resources has opened itself to the world and Pakistan can also benefit from this opportunity. Responding to a question on the law and order situation in Nigeria, he said today the world had become a global village and added with reference to Afghanistan situation that effect on one part inevitably reaches another. He said for Nigeria, peace in Afghanistan is of vital import, so it also wants Pakistan to play a key role in this regard. He said Nigerian government has adopted effective measures to keep activities of the extremist parties under control. He said as an OPEC and African Union member, Nigeria is pursuing the policy of respecting sovereignty of every country and non-interference in the affairs of others. When asked if Nigeria also faces the same US pressure as does Pakistan, he said in the name of human rights violation or others, many face it directly or indirectly through the UN. To a question on the US drone attacks on the Pakistan soil, he passed careful remarks that this matter should be settled through negotiations and in an amicable manner.

## PM to distribut 30 million energy-savers

*Pakistan Today, December 22, 2013*

In a bid to promote and help conserve energy, Ministry for Water and Power has decided to distribute 30 million energy-savers under another prime minister's program. Details said the ministry will provide a receipt along with the utility-bill and the consumer who will purchase one energy saver will surrender two 100 volts bulbs to the WAPDA. The program of distributing 30 million energy savers amongst consumers was initiated during the era of former military dictator Pervez Musharraf, however at that time government had planned to distribute them free of cost. But, present government has imposed the term that energy saver should be given to consumer who surrenders 2 bulbs. No special procedure has been introduced for the distribution of energy savers and collection of bills. This uncertainty of

### Iran-Pakistan project: Govt may turn pipeline deal into bilateral treaty

*The Express Tribune, December 22, 2013*

procedure has raised the finger on the transparency of the project, while no one knows from where the funds for advertising of this project will be arranged. Distribution companies have already sent the bills to customers but no further directions by government has been given to companies regarding this project.

**ISLAMABAD:** Pakistan and Iran may convert their agreement on the gas pipeline project into a 'bilateral treaty' to avoid being hit by US sanctions. Such an option will be discussed at the upcoming meeting of experts from Tehran and Islamabad, sources privy to the development told The Express Tribune. They said that international law expert Ahmer Bilal Soofi had proposed turning the IP gas pipeline agreement into a 'bilateral treaty' as sovereign acts – as opposed to commercial transactions – were beyond the preview of the punitive US curbs. Islamabad has previously made an unsuccessful attempt to seek a waiver from Washington but the Obama administration had refused to give any assurance in this regard. Now that the first option of a US waiver has been ruled out, sources said, the two sides might discuss the possibility of converting the gas pipeline project into a bilateral treaty.

During a recent visit to Tehran, Pakistani officials had asked their Iranian counterparts to resolve the issue of possible US sanctions that has led to the delay in the implementation of the project and created hurdles in generating funds. Already, Pakistan had expressed reservations over possible sanctions on the project due to tensions between Iran and the US. "We cannot move on with the project unless the issue of possible US sanctions against IP gas pipeline project is resolved," said an official, citing a message conveyed by Pakistani authorities to the Iranian authorities. For its part, however, Tehran blamed the delay on Pakistan. The Pakistani side feels that with the US government having already listed the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) as a proscribed entity, its involvement with the project may not only invite US wrath in the shape of sanctions, but can also trigger similar EU curbs. "Pakistani company Interstate Gas Systems (IGS) working on IP gas pipeline project may also face US sanctions if it continues to work on the project," an official said. An energy expert said Pakistan should have avoided the inclusion of penalty clause, which says Pakistan will have to pay \$3 million per day in case it fails to implement the project by December 2014. He said Pakistan should have built the IP gas pipeline project to the border as Iran had done but no progress was made. "Now Pakistan may also face arbitration by Iran if it does not implement the project," he said adding that Islamabad had given sovereign guarantee and was therefore bound to implement the project. He said Pakistan should again move a case before the US administration saying that the IP gas deal with Iran was signed before the sanctions and therefore qualified for a waiver. Sources close to the development said that foreign office was involved in foreign policy with the US and it hoped to get a waiver from possible sanctions but it had failed to get it so far. The foreign office had been pushing during the past regime to move ahead on the IP gas pipeline deal. According to a report prepared by petroleum ministry, if the furnace oil based power generation is replaced with imported gas, it will result in an annual savings of US\$ 2.4 billion. It also said the incremental impact of the price of IP gas will be just 20% in the overall country's average gas basket price if 750 million cubic feet per day (mmcf) gas is imported.

### PM invites Qatar's energy firms to Pakistan

*The Nation, December 21, 2013*

**ISLAMABAD** - Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on Friday invited Qatar's petroleum and gas companies to invest in Pakistan's oil and gas exploration and production sector.

Talking to Sheikh Fahad Bin Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani, Chairman Board of Directors of Doha Group, the Prime Minister said Pakistan's vibrant economic sector offers an investment friendly environment to Qatar's investors. The Prime Minister said Qatar is a principal player in the world energy market especially in the export of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Pakistan would welcome cooperation with Qatar in the energy sector. He said both the two countries had great potential to increase the existing level of bilateral trade. "We wish to promote, diversify and strengthen relations in all fields of our bilateral relations," PM added. Prime Minister Sharif said Pakistan attaches great importance to its close and cordial relations with Qatar and values its contribution to regional peace and stability. He expressed good wishes for the Emir of Qatar and said that under his sagacious stewardship, Qatar had played its positive role in the region.

### Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: Pakistan poised to become member of SCO energy club

*The Express Tribune, December 20, 2013*

**ISLAMABAD:** As energy politics is gaining momentum across the world, Pakistan is going to become a member of the energy club of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), an initiative taken by Russia for providing support to energy projects in different countries including Pakistan.

Sources told The Express Tribune that a Pakistani delegation recently attended a meeting of the SCO in Moscow that formed the energy club. Under this forum, Pakistan is expected to get financing for gas import projects like the Iran-Pakistan pipeline, Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline and LNG supplies to overcome the energy crisis. According to sources, all member countries of the energy club would give their inputs, which would be picked by donor nations for financial support. SCO is an inter-governmental organisation founded in Shanghai on June 15, 2001 by six countries – China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Afghanistan, India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan have been accorded observer status.

India, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are aspiring for full membership of the SCO. Both China and Russia have endorsed this status for India and Pakistan. At present, gas politics is gaining pace across the world with Russia and United States being major competitors. After discovery of shale gas, the US is expected to start exporting LNG, so many countries are in

### ADB to stop \$500m energy loan

*Pak Tribune December 18, 2013*

the race to capture the Pakistan market, which is facing acute energy shortages.

"The establishment of the energy club is being actively backed by Russia and China, which could deal a blow to the US," a source commented and said foreign policies were being used to enter the markets of different countries. Sources said the US was influencing Pakistan by forcing it to shelve the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project and rather go for expensive LNG imports from Qatar. The US is also pushing Pakistan to pursue the TAPI gas pipeline project, which will pass through war-torn Afghanistan. "The energy club will also be a platform where every member country would have information of projects being implemented in member countries including Pakistan for providing financing for the ventures," said the source familiar with the developments. Russia had taken the initiative to set up the energy club, which would also help it win energy projects in Pakistan. Russia and China have been favouring the IP pipeline despite possible US sanctions and now they are backing the energy club. Russia had also offered \$500 million in funds for the CASA 1,000 power import project but it fell through as other participating countries did not welcome the Russian offer. Sources said Russia was keen to support Pakistan in implementing energy projects, but due to influence of the US lobby after the war in Afghanistan, Moscow was finding it difficult to get a warm response from Pakistan. "Now, the energy club may help Pakistan to generate funds for energy projects," the source added.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) top man in Islamabad on Tuesday linked a \$500 million loan for power sector with meeting a set of conditions to ensure administrative autonomy and financial viability of the energy sector. "Budgetary support for power sector will be disbursed not on the basis of promises but on the basis of actual actions that Pakistan will have to take in the next six weeks," said Werner Liepach, the ADB's country director for Pakistan.

The Ministry of Finance is also said to have assured the IMF that it will change heads of power distribution companies after retirement of Chief Justice of Pakistan Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry. The government is hoping to receive \$500 million from the ADB and another \$500 million from the World Bank by March 2014 aimed at boosting its foreign currency reserves. These are programme loans that are disbursed in a single tranche. The exact size of the budgetary support for the power sector has not yet been finalised, but the ADB has earmarked \$400 million in its business plan. Nothing could be said about the timing for approval, he said. Spelling out some of the conditions, Liepach said Pakistan would have to undertake reforms to change the fuel mix, appoint board of directors of power companies, give autonomy to the boards in running the companies, implement privatisation programme and improve recovery of electricity bills. He stressed that reforms were also needed to ensure financial stability of the energy sector as circular debt was piling up again. "We can make the sector financially viable by reducing the generation cost and improving recoveries." He said due to Supreme Court's intervention a couple of measures had come to a halt. "I cannot comment how the SC will behave but if one assumes the SC will be less interventionist, reforms will move forward." He described the new economic team as reliable and committed but said "we will see in three to four months what actually it can deliver."

To a question, Liepach pointed out that the \$6 billion additional funding that Pakistan was seeking over and above the \$6.7 billion IMF loan would come from multilateral and bilateral donors. The ADB's share will be \$1 to \$1.5 billion, which depends on implementation of reforms. "The ADB has scaled up assistance in quite a big way and approved \$1.5 billion new loans since the new government came to power," he added. The figure will cross \$2 billion by the end of the current financial year. The bank has approved \$900 million for Jamshoro power project, \$167.2 million for Power Distribution Enhancement Investment Programme and \$430 million for BISP. But all these are project loans. This year, \$460 million has been disbursed. The ADB is also in the process of finalising a new three-year country partnership strategy for 2014-16 under which \$3.2 billion will be offered to Pakistan. One-third of this will come in shape of budgetary support. The ADB supported the construction of Diamer Bhasha Dam but the main issue was arranging billions of dollars of funds, Liepach said, adding the bank was conducting project studies which would be completed in one-and-a-half years. Original studies were outdated and needed to be updated, he remarked.

### Prince Karim asked to invest in energy sector

*Pak Tribune, December 17, 2013*

### Pakistan to achieve energy targets in three to four years: Nawaz

*Pak Tribune, December 14, 2013*

**ISLAMABAD:** Finance Minister Ishad Dar said the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) government is working on different projects to add quantum generation into the national grid and invited Prince Karim Aga Khan to invest in the energy sector especially in the hydel generation as the Indus River has the potential of generating 90,000 megawatts of electricity.

**ISLAMABAD:** Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said on Friday that Pakistan would achieve its energy targets within three to four years. The prime minister said the country's economy had improved as compared to last year with GDP growth raised from 2.9 to 5.1 percent. "We want to take GDP rate to 7 percent in next four years," he said while talking to a group of parliamentarians from Sahiwal and Multan divisions who called on him. He said the economy was better in 1991 during his first tenure of government and the country was at parity with the neighbouring countries and even ahead in some aspects. "But lack of decisions on important projects has led us to the situation we are facing today," he added. The prime minister said the GSP Plus status by European Union would benefit many sectors including textiles and leather industry. He said the decision of the Asian Development Bank to invest in Jamshoro coal power plant will pave the way for investment in Gaddani coal power project. He said with these projects, Pakistan would be able to achieve its energy



## 'Pakistan to import LNG from Qatar by Nov 1'

*The News, December 13, 2013*

## ADB providing \$900mn to support Pakistan end energy crisis

*Pakistan Observer, December 10, 2013*

targets within three to four years. Nawaz said the newly launched Youth Business Loan Scheme would benefit around three million people in its first phase. He rejected the impression that the inexperienced youth would waste the loan and said he had the belief that youth were responsible citizens and would utilise the loan in an effective and efficient manner. Nawaz Sharif said banks had been giving large loans to big industrialists. However, there was a need to trust and invest in small and medium enterprises, he added. He said that the SMEs are the backbone of the US, Japan and Germany. He said these projects had proved that the promises made during the election campaign were being fulfilled. The issue of electricity shortage, he said, could not be resolved overnight and added that long-term and short-term plans had been made to overcome energy shortages. On terrorism, the prime minister said the path of dialogue had been chosen according to the decision taken by the all-parties conference and expressed the hope that the dialogue would bear fruit. He said the operation in Karachi was being carried out successfully and necessary legislation had been enacted to bring the culprits before the law so that they could be held to account for their misdeeds. The parliamentarians expressed confidence in the leadership of Nawaz Sharif and said the revolutionary steps taken by him would change the destiny of the country. They also discussed political matters relating to their constituencies. Sheikh Aftab, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Captain (r) Safdar and Hamza Shahbaz also attended the meeting.

**ISLAMABAD:** Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi has said that 400 mmcf LNG will be injected in country's system by November 1, 2014 and to this effect Pakistan and Qatar are going to hold talks from next week for LNG supply contract on government-to-government basis. The officials of Qatar Gas Company and Pakistan State Oil (PSO) will kick start a dialogue next week for supply of LNG. The minister stated this while briefing media persons here on Thursday evening. Abbasi said that he along with his secretary met with his Qatari counterpart recently in Doha on December 7 and held a fruitful dialogue on LNG issue. The minister said Qatari government had earlier asked Pakistan to first show seriousness by establishing the terminal to import LNG then it would initiate the talks for LNG export to Pakistan.

During the visit, we told the Qatari authorities that LNG terminal services contract had been given to EVTL and it would soon finalise LSA (LNG services Agreement) with Sui Southern. Then EVTL will establish on terminal the plant with capacity to import 690 mmcf LNG. The minister said that so far no price for LNG had been discussed with Qatar as in the talks to be initiated from next week it would first be assessed as to how much Qatar was willing to give LNG and how much Pakistan was able to ensure the take in. The international players, the minister said, considered Pakistan a bigger market for LNG, so the government of Pakistan would also seek LNG from any other country which would come up with affordable prices. The minister claimed that if the existing power plants which could be run on gas were provided full gas to them, then the existing electricity load shedding would be reduced by 50 percent. And if the diesel and furnace oil get replaced as fuel by LNG in the power plants, the country will be saving \$ 1.25 billion annually. To a question about import of LNG from the US, the minister said during his recent visit to the US, he along with his official team visited an LNG plant which was meant to import LNG but it was now being converted into LNG exporting plant. He said that the US would be able to export LNG from 2016 and the US had committed to export LNG from the said plant to India, Japan and China by 2018. The minister said that at present the gas demand had swelled up to 8 bcfd, whereas the gas production stood at 4 bcfd and onshore no big oil and gas find was imminent to meet the country's energy needs. However, huge discovery is estimated to be found in ultra deep off shore drilling and to this effect offshore drilling is going to be initiated in March 2014.

To a question the minister said that it had become difficult to cater to gas needs of domestic sector in Punjab as the gas deficit was increasing. He said gas load management was being handled on day to day basis and when there would be surplus gas after catering to needs of domestic sector in Punjab, then first priority to provide gas was to be Industrial sector. About CNG sector, the minister said if this sector was willing to use LNG for its business, then it could import 290 mmcf LNG through the EVTL plant as it would have extra capacity to import 290 mmcf LNG. To a question, he said the government would absorb the line losses of the LNG to be transported through the pipeline. About the ongoing strike of petrol pumps in various pockets of the country for not increasing dealers' margins, the minister said that the government was going to initiate talks in the light of the study of PIDE. However, the minister said that he was personally in the favour of deregulation of petrol and diesel.

**ISLAMABAD-**The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is providing a \$900 million loan for a new supercritical coal power generation unit in Pakistan that will deliver reliable and cost effective electricity to hundreds of thousands of energy-starved households and businesses. The coal-fired generation unit, the first in the country to use supercritical boiler technology, will be built at an existing power plant in the town of Jamshoro in Sindh province, about 150 kilometres east of Karachi. It will employ state-of-the-art emission control equipment resulting in cleaner emissions than the existing heavy fuel oil-fired generators and subcritical boiler technology, which is more commonly used, according to ADB statement issued on Monday. Pakistan only has 19 percent of the global average for carbon dioxide emissions per person and has only one coal-fired power plant in operation generating 0.7 percent of the generation mix. Recycling ash from the plant will also save about 115,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year, the statement said adding the electricity generated from the plant will alleviate some of the power shortages and replace generation from small individual oil and diesel generators which is expected to save a further 503,000 tons of carbon dioxide

### Pakistani Oil Minister Due in Tehran Tomorrow

*FARS News Agency, December 7, 2013*

per year. The new plant will generate electricity at a lower cost saving about \$535 million per year on its fuel import bill compared with oil fired generation. The new unit is a part of broader government efforts to decrease electricity tariff. Coal-fired power plants, using cleaner technology, provide an environmentally sound and cost-effective medium-term energy solution at a time when the country's natural gas reserves are dwindling. Resolving the energy crisis is a priority for the country and the government is pursuing all options including large hydropower plants, renewable energy, energy efficiency, increasing domestic gas production, and importing electricity and natural gas. Pakistan has substantial potential for large hydropower which will be developed to meet long-term energy needs because of the longer construction period involved. Small and medium sized hydropower will be developed to meet medium-term needs, it said adding the stable base-load power provided by this project will enable the fluctuating power from solar and wind power to be used without disruption to the grid.

ADB's assistance, which includes \$870 million from ordinary capital resources and \$30 million from its concessional Asian Development Fund, will be complemented by cofinancing of \$150 million from the Islamic Development Bank and counterpart funds of \$450 million from the government. The project is expected to be completed by December 2018. ADB's assistance will also provide 5 years of operation and maintenance support after its completion

**TEHRAN (FNA)-** Pakistan's Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi is slated to arrive in Tehran on Sunday to meet senior Iranian officials over the accomplishment of the under-construction multi-billion-dollar Iran-Pakistan (IP) gas pipeline projected to carry natural gas from Iran to its energy hungry Eastern neighbor. The Pakistani oil minister will head a high-ranking delegation, including his deputy Abed Saeed and Head of Pakistan's Gas System Company Mobin Solat as well as several other senior officials, during the visit to Tehran. Khaqan Abbasi and his accompanying delegation are currently in Qatar and are negotiating with the Arab country's energy officials over the import of gas from that country as well as price and payment terms. On Thursday, a senior Pakistani energy official said that Islamabad and Tehran are set to map out a strategy for the Iran-Pakistan pipeline. The unnamed official from Pakistan's Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources told the Islamabad-based The News daily that the two sides would exchange views on finishing the IP gas pipeline in Tehran on December 9.

Iran and Pakistan officially inaugurated the construction phase of a gas pipeline project in March which is due to take Iran's rich gas reserves to the energy-hungry South Asian nation. The project kicked off in a ceremony attended by former Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and his former Pakistani counterpart Asif Ali Zardari at the two countries' shared border region in Iran's Southeastern city of Chabahar. The 2700-kilometer long pipeline was to supply gas for Pakistan and India which are suffering a lack of energy sources, but India has evaded talks. In 2011, Iran and Pakistan declared they would finalize the agreement bilaterally if India continued to be absent in the meeting. Iran has already constructed more than 900 kilometers of the pipeline on its soil. According to the project proposal, the pipeline will begin from Iran's Assalouyeh Energy Zone in the South and stretch over 1,100 km through Iran. In Pakistan, it will pass through Baluchistan and Sindh but officials now say the route may be changed if China agrees to the project.

### OMV finishes work in two Pakistani fields

*Oil & Gas Journal, December 6, 2013*

Houston - OMV AG has completed the development of Latif natural gas field and the first phase of Mehar gas-condensate field, both in Sindh Province, Pakistan. OMV expects Latif production to reach the plateau rate of 18,600 boe/d next year. It discovered the field in 2007 and started an extended well test late in 2008. Development began in October 2012 and involved drilling of four wells and laying of a 50-km pipeline to a gas plant at Sawan (OGJ Online, Oct. 5, 2012). OMV operates Latif field and holds a 33.34% interest. Eni and Pakistan Petroleum Ltd. hold 33% interests each. OMV acquired the Mehar license through its July 2011 acquisition of Petronas Carigali (Pakistan) Ltd., which it renamed OMV Maurice Energy Ltd. The first phase of Mehar development, which includes drilling of four production wells, will come on stream by the end of 2013 and produce 7,260 boe/d next year. Development included construction of a central gas and condensate processing plant. Mehar gas will move via a 60 km pipeline to a distribution system. Stabilized condensate will move by truck to Karachi until completion of a pipeline planned to support sales to the 100,000-b/d Pak-Arab Refinery Ltd. refinery near Multan. Mehar interests are operator OMV 59.2%, Government Holding Pvt. Ltd. 25%, Ocean Pakistan Ltd. 11.8%, and Zaver Petroleum Co. Ltd. 4%.

### Adhi doing 'well' as oil production rises

*The Express Tribune, December 5, 2013*

**KARACHI:** Oil production in Pakistan rose to 82,624 barrels per day in the week ended November 26 as Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) completed its assessment of Adhi-19 well, which was declared a gas and condensate producer, research house Tpline Securities said in a report released on Wednesday.

Following the appraisal, total production from the Adhi well has risen to 6,111 barrels of oil per day, according to Pakistan Petroleum Information Services (PPIS) data, showing an increase of 591 bpd over the week ended November 12 when the well produced 5,520 bpd. "We believe the drop in Adhi's production to 3,223 bpd in the previous week was due to tie-in of this new appraisal well," said Vahaj Ahmed, analyst at Tpline Securities. PPL holds 39% working interest in Adhi field, where 19 wells have been drilled to date. OGDC holds 50% working interest and Pakistan Oilfields Limited has 11% interest in the field, which is located 70 km south of Islamabad in the Pothwar region. Meanwhile, gas production in the country rose to 4,083 million cubic feet per day (mmcf/d), primarily due to increase in output

## Pakistan among 10 countries facing severe energy crisis: UN report

*Daily Dawn, December 4, 2013*

## Solar and wind energy: Pakistan can benefit from UAE initiative

*Business Recorder, December 2, 2013*

from some fields, the research house said. Production from Mari field rose 37 mmcf, Latif field recorded an increase of 26 mmcf and Kandhkot field saw a rise of 16 mmcf. PPL has 33% and 100% working interests in Latif and Kandhkot fields, respectively. About two months ago, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif inaugurated a 50km pipeline connecting Latif to Sawan gas field in an effort to add 100 mmcf to the system. "Production from Latif field has increased to 150 mmcf compared to 75 mmcf at the time of the announcement, up 100%," the research house said. Last year, the government allowed the gas price set in the Petroleum Policy for 2012 for volumes above the initial field development plan for Latif gas field ie 60 mmcf. It will now fetch wellhead gas price of \$5.9 per million British thermal units if Arab Light crude price hovers in the range of \$100-110 per barrel. "This will have an annualised impact of Rs1.3 per share on PPL," the report said.

**ISLAMABAD:** About 1.3 billion people in the world are living without electricity; two-thirds of them being in 10 countries and four of them, including Pakistan, in the Asia Pacific region, says a report of the United Nations. According to the Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific-2013 released by a UN commission on Tuesday, an estimated 60 per cent of capacity-addition efforts in future will be focused on mini-grids and off-grid connections in which renewable energy sources will play a vital role. In the generation of electricity from renewable sources, the Asian and Pacific region led the world in 2010. But this amounted to only 15.8 per cent of the region's total electricity, which is below the world average of 19.4 per cent. With less than 400 kilowatt-hours per capita, the annual household electricity consumption in the region is the second lowest among the world's regions, after Africa where it is 200kwh. About 2.6bn people in the world and 1.8bn in the region use solid fuels for cooking. The WHO estimates that more than 1.45 million people die prematurely each year from indoor air pollution caused by burning solid fuels with insufficient ventilation.

United Arab Emirates' investment of \$15 billion on its Masdar initiative for finding renewable sources of power have succeeded in generating 850MW of solar and wind energy in projects within and outside the country - acquiring a leadership role in providing clean energy to the world. UAE energy experts in collaboration with international partners have been able to generate 100MW of energy in the west of Abu Dhabi, 630MW from off-shore wind energy in the United Kingdom and 120MW in Spain and now was looking for investment opportunities in the world including Pakistan, a top UAE expert Badr Lamki, director of clean energy told APP here.

"We will be proud to work in Pakistan as long as there is a commercially viable opportunity," said Lamki when asked if the brotherly country, facing serious energy crisis can benefit from the Masdar expertise and research in producing solar and wind energy. Another expert Dr Nawal Al Hosani, Director of sustainability Masdar and along with Badr Lamki briefed the journalists in detail about various aspects of the Masdar initiative.

Masdar is an Abu Dhabi Renewable Energy Company which is working with 50 international partners on renewable sources of the energy on its pilot project at Masdar situated in outskirts of the capital of the country. The energy experts said the reasons behind taking this initiative were to ensure their country continue to play a leading role in providing the world with alternative and clean sources of renewable energy. Masdar pilot project is a strategic initiative of the government, with the objective to invest, incubate and establish the new energy industry for reducing dependence on oil for meeting its energy requirements, said an official of the project while briefing a group of visiting journalists who visited Masdar project here. The pilot project was set up in 2006 and at least fifty companies from across the world were involved to install 50 photo-voltaic panels for utilising the solar energy which after a long endeavours, have been able to produce 100 MW power in western Abu Dhabi, that was being used by the capital city and also catered to local requirements of the workers of the project. Besides, twelve electric cars are currently being run by employees by using the power produced by it. These cars can go up to 200 km before being repowered from a local station. In a bid to provide the qualified manpower and engineers for sustaining and enhancing further its efforts, to slash dependence on oil and show the world an alternative to it, UAE has turned the Masdar City Institute into a full-fledge university where 350 students from over 40 different countries of the world were studying different disciplines of engineering like energy systems, micro-systems and advanced materials, biomass-derived fuels and energy efficiency technology. This will provide the country trained manpower to achieve vision of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the founding father of the country, for ensuring a sustained growth and progress in face of depleting energy resources of the world. Explaining the rationale why the Masdar pilot project and Institute were established by one of the leading oil-producing countries of the world, the head of programme management Steve Severance, told journalists, the UAE leadership realised that oil was not the long term solution to the energy so endeavours should be made to look for renewable and other sources of energy. Secondly a need was felt that the buildings should be constructed and designed in a way they used significantly far less energy than the traditional buildings of the country. For instance, he said, the Masdar city produces its own energy by using solar panels and its buildings consumed 60 per cent less energy than the traditional buildings of Abu Dhabi. He said Masdar project was already working on international wind solar projects in the United Kingdom, Spain and Mauritania which indicated a great potential was there to tap the solar resources of the world including countries like Pakistan.



## HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS

### SDPI Press Release

[www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org)

December 16, 2013

"Water shortage along the Brahmaputra can put millions at risk, which calls for immediate policy actions to jointly address ecological issues in South Asia. This was expressed by Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed while addressing a meeting of parliamentarians and policy-makers from across South Asia here today at the three-day conference, titled "South Asian Parliamentarians and Policymakers at work: Putting Climate Adaptation, Food Security, Population Dynamics back in the Agenda."

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), The Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSA), and OXFAM along with other partner organisations, gathered together more than 60 policymakers and experts in Islamabad, Pakistan, to develop strategies that enhance collaboration and coordination around climate change policies. Parliamentarians from Thailand, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka & China participated at the event.

"Around 500 million people in South Asia live on the coastal belt and their livelihoods will be destroyed if the sea levels rise," said Chair Senator Mushahid Hussain. According to him, there is an immediate need for revival of ministry of climate change along-with a new ministry of disaster management. Also a regional approach is needed to deal with the impact of climate change in South Asia.

Further in inaugural session, Sanjay Vashist, Advisor Climate & Resource Program of Heinrich Boll Foundation India, said that Pakistan and western India are the warmest places of South Asia. He identified that climate induced reduction in protein content of grains and reduced food availability which would consequently lead to a 35% increase in stunted growth of children by 2050. Ramon San Pascual, Executive Director, AFPPD discussed the importance of reproductive health in climate change mitigation and resiliency. Anna Wrochna, Co-ordinator, Oxfam's South Asia GROW Campaign, said that parliamentarians should be aware of the new challenges of climate change impacts on the most affected sectors and population. This will provide appropriate responses to be framed and implemented. Amb. Shafqat Kakakhel, Former Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), notified that there is no national adaptation plan. Pakistan needs a well-equipped federal office or an institutional mechanism to coordinate climate change efforts in three key sectors: disaster management, health, water and power. Dr. Tariq Banuri, Former Executive Director SDPI, shared that when the Agenda 21 for Pakistan was being materialized there was a specific emphasize on poverty and environment, however, there is always a resistance regarding the issue of equity (equal responsibility of climate change). Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director SDPI stressed for finding out a joint solution to transform this hazard into an opportunity.

Later in the group discussions all of the countries prepared document on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building on their experience in each country group. While discussing the group presentations, Zeenat Niazi recommended that climate change policies need to be restructured. Moreover, in this context we need staffs that are highly trained and have technical and administrative knowledge. "Budget allocation and a proper forum for parliamentarian also need attention" she said. While discussing the opportunities for green material she said that recycled and alternate building materials saves 12 to 40 % of the total energy used during materials production. Moreover, adoption of energy efficient brick production measures can contribute to savings of 100 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e/year by 2020. Ziaul Hoque Mukta from OXFAM urged global leaders to listen to take notice of climate catastrophe and urge government to support in technological advancement, awareness raising and communication gaps between the policies and practices.

In the session, Climate Adaptations: Pilots and Lesson Learnt for Scaled up intervention, Zheng Qi, OXFAM China shared that China has developed mitigation and adaptation into the 12th Five Year Plan 2011-2015. China has released its National Adaptation Strategy, which goals are focusing economic development and enhance the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable areas and people. Tahir Rasheed, LEAD Pakistan said that capacity building and awareness raising are essential elements of community-based adaptation. He further discussed micro projects of LEAD in Thatta & Muzafarabad on awareness raising about climate change adaptation.

During the Panel Community of Practice: Low Carbon Development, Ashoka Abhayagunawardhne, Government Official from Sri Lanka shared that energy has become one of the fundamental needs of the people. "The fast depletion of global energy resources is also a serious problem. As a result we see a number of unresolved problems related to the fulfilling of the world's energy requirements", he shared. Manjeet Dhakal, Program Director, Clean Energy Nepal said that low carbon development plan is another way of addressing long term sustainable development. It increases climate resilience and enhance adaptation. L.K.S.U Dharmakeerthi, Director (Natural Resources Management) Sri Lanka stressed to have adaptation policy with international support

Experts from Pakistan and India have called for promoting low carbon energy sources, conservation of biodiversity, enhanced water-use efficiency and building resilient communities and networks to cope with the threat of climate change.

They were speaking at a plenary session titled "Indi-Pakistan Dialogue on Climate Change and Energy", organised by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS) here on Thursday.

The experts were of the view that governments and civil society in both countries must work

**Govts, civil society urged to work together to cope with climate change, energy crises**

[www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org)

December 13, 2013

together to cope with the escalating pressures of climate change by turning the challenges into opportunities at policy level.

Environmentalist Dr Shaukat Hameed Khan while talking about the energy crises in Pakistan and India suggested that both the countries need to work together to ensure universal access to sustainable and affordable energy.

Scientist Ali Tauqeer Sher said that though climate change is a global issue, policymakers eschew making it a priority on their domestic agendas. "There is a need to establish a climate change policy group between decision makers in the two countries to further the issue at international forums."

While speaking on water, Adil Murtaza said that the water scarcity that faces both countries today was due to climate change and natural disasters. "Pakistan and India both suffer from a lack of inter-seasonal storage of water. We cannot have sustainable, long-term delivery of water without storage," he said.

While talking about the Indus Water Treaty, Murtaza said both countries do not share data with each other, which was essential for cooperation on water issues.

Dr Tariq Banuri, who teaches city and metropolitan planning at the University of Utah, USA, said that climate change was much more certain now than ever. He said that the leadership vacuum at the global level was causing weak outputs to meet climate threats. "The costs are huge and we need to work together to tackle the issue now," he said.

Zeenat Niazi from New Delhi, who has been working on development alternatives for the past three decades, stressed on the need to explore alternative energy sources at local level to replicate it in other parts of the country.

"Gains made twenty years ago are being lost now. We are going back to the drawing board," said environmental expert, Shafqat Kakakhel.

Kakakhel said that Pakistan and India both must utilise the best available scientific and local knowledge to prepare the best policy frameworks. "Cooperation is not a luxury. It has become a necessity," he added. Experts suggested that networks of expatriate South Asians can provide invaluable support in the form of financing, knowledge sharing and access to information and technology.

Haranjit Singh from Action Aid India said most countries were now in a position to backtrack and plan. "Pakistan and India do not need to compete with one another. They need to work together."

The speakers said that recommendations made at SAARC summits on climate change pertaining to food security and disaster risk reduction should be implemented through enhanced cooperation and removal of impediments.

The SAARC countries should carry out a feasibility study on the establishment of a green climate fund for South Asia. Arif Allaudin said, "We cannot stick to the business-as-usual approach."

## ENERGY & POWER REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS NEWS

### Karachi Electric Supply Company

**KESC renews accord to provide 50% subsidized electricity to Indus Hospital after successful completion of first term**

KESC

December 24, 2013

**KARACHI:** Karachi Electric Supply Company, under its Social Investment Program, on Tuesday signed renewal of an agreement with Indus Hospital for paying 50 per cent price of electricity consumed by this social welfare institution.

KESC would also continue to provide a 2.5 megawatt connection to Indus hospital free of all service charges which will enhance the hospital's electricity load 6 times, hence supporting the first phase of the mega expansion plan of this charity hospital.

The signing ceremony heralded successful completion of the first term of this unprecedented relief under which KESC has been providing completely or partly free electricity to major social welfare institutions across the City launched in 2012. Indus Hospital was the first ever institution to receive this unique relief from KESC, along with eight other major institutes that came later.

Indus Hospital has been providing free quality treatment to needy and deserving patients. Indus Hospital provides quality medical care in its wide ranging clinical departments and also provides post graduate medical education to deserving persons free of cost. The services provided by Indus Hospital include hi tech coronary angioplasties, life saving cardiac bypass surgeries, cutting edge laser interventions or restorative orthopaedic procedures. Indus hospital serves around 550,000 patients annually free of charge.

Mr. Nayyer Hussain, CEO of KESC, said on the occasion that: "the successful completion of the first term of this unique program has further strengthened our resolve to serve the society beyond our core function and act as a responsible corporate citizen. We reaffirm our pledge to continue to serve the less fortunate segments of our society."

Dr. Abdul Bari Khan, CEO of Indus Hospital, on this occasion reaffirmed the resolve under which his extraordinary institution has been serving the needy and deserving of the society. "The resources that we save on electricity through this unprecedented relief provided by KESC would further improve our capacity to serve our poor and needy patients. This would ultimate count in the overall health care conditions of the nation on the whole."

KESC's eight other empowerment partners are: Marie Adelaide Leprosy Centre, Layton Rahmatulla Benevolent Trust, The Citizens' Foundation, SIUT, 'Karwan-e-Hayat,' The Kidney Centre, Behbud Association and Bait-ul-Sukoon.

Chaudhry Abid Sher Ali, Minister of State for Water and Power, has said that Neelum Jhelum hydropower project is an important project for generation of low-cost and environment friendly electricity in the country. He said that all efforts are being made to complete the project on time in accordance with the directions of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

He expressed these views during his visit to Neelum Jhelum hydropower project in Azad Jammu and Kashmir on Tuesday. Chairman Wapda, Syed Raghob Abbas Shah, Chief Executive Officer of Neelum Jhelum hydropower project, Lieutenant General Muhammad Zubair (Retd), representatives of the consultants and contractors and senior officers of Wapda were also present on the occasion.

Sher Ali said that the government is focusing on optimum development of renewable sources of energy particularly hydel, coal, wind, solar and biomass. He said that the government also taking steps to expedite the construction work on the ongoing projects. He said that the government wanted to start Diamer Basha Dam and Dasu hydropower project simultaneously and together with Bunji hydropower project, these projects would add a total of 15,000MW of cheap and environment-friendly electricity to the national grid.

The minister had a detailed round of the various sites of the project including powerhouse, transformers hall, and the weir (dam). He also observed the operation of tunnel boring machines. Expressing his satisfaction on the pace of work of this project, the minister said that it was his second visit to Neelum Jhelum hydropower project, which is aimed at witnessing the pace of work to make sure that the project would start electricity generation by the end of 2015 as directed by the prime minister.

Earlier chairman Wapda briefed the minister about the progress on the project. He said that Wapda was making earnest efforts to complete the project in line with the directions of the PM. He said that upon completion, Neelum Jhelum hydropower project would contribute 5.15 billion units of cheap electricity to the national grid and the annual benefits accruing from the project have been estimated at Rs 45 billion. He thanked the minister for his active role in resolving financial issues of the project.

**Neelum Jhelum hydropower project: 'Efforts being made for timely completion'**

[www.mowp.gov.pk](http://www.mowp.gov.pk)

December 4, 2013



**Neelum Jhelum  
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December 4, 2013

**Russian Co. to convert 2  
power plants fired by  
furnace oil to coal**

[www.mowp.gov.pk](http://www.mowp.gov.pk)

December 4, 2013

While addressing the Korea-South Asia Power Forum, Ali said the Karachi Coastal Power Project will be completed with the help of foreign investment. The minister marked the forum as a timely initiative taken by Korea 'to bring business and investment in the power sector of Pakistan'. In the forum, 24 leading Korean power sector companies participated. "Korea is Pakistan's leading hydropower development partner and its companies are taking a deep interest in various projects," said Ali.

"It is the top priority of our government to ensure safety and security to all our investors and provide other relevant facilities. We are taking various measures in the short and long run to address the energy issues permanently. These measures include construction of small and big dams and exploration of hydel, solar and wind power."

Meanwhile, Korean Ambassador Dr Song Jong-Hwan added that the country's companies were working on hydropower projects in Pakistan. "Korean companies K-water, Sambu E&C, KOSEP, Hyundai Engineering and Daewoo E&C are working intensively on hydropower projects that will produce 1,500 MW and will cost an estimated \$3 billion," said the ambassador. "Korea strongly supports and stands with Pakistan in its efforts of economic revival and resolving the energy crisis."

Federal secretary for water and power, Saifullah Chatta told that Jamshoro Power Plant of 800 MW and Guddu Power Plant of 600 MW present fired by furnace oil would be converted to coal-fired. He said that the relevant MOU would be inked next week. Secretary water and power said that the Russian company JSC Technopromexport has also expressed its willingness to set up a power plant of 600 MW in Balochistan's Coal Power Park.

## ENERGY PROFILE - DISTRICT KARACHI

Meeting the energy requirements of Karachi is an enormous task. Karachi Electric Supply Company Limited (KESC), established in 1913, is responsible for generation, purchase, transmission, and distribution of electricity in Karachi. It also covers Dhabeji and Gharo in Sindh and Hub, Uthal, Vindhar and Bela in Balochistan.

KESC was privatized in 2005 with KES Power Limited holding 69.20% and Government of Pakistan having 24.26% shares. The company catered 2.5 million customers with a peak demand of 2778 MW and a base demand of 1115 MW during Jun 2012 - Jul 2013. The total electricity supplied to consumers during this period amounted to 15,159 million KWh. As per data bank of World Bank, electric consumption in Pakistan for year 2011 stood at 449 KWh per capita, while Karachi is way above this mark with 719 KWh per capita.

Karachi district has several power plants installed within its boundaries. There are six power stations in Karachi, which are owned and operated by KESC. The total installed capacity of these plants is 2341 MW. KESC was able to produce and supply 52% of the total energy demand through own generation while 48% of energy requirements were met through purchases from WAPDA, KANNUP, and IPPs. The other power plants include KANNUP (137 MW), Tapal (126 MW), and Gul Ahmed (136 MW), which are commercially operated plants.

Karachi has a vast and well-spread overhead and underground transmission and distribution network. There are 62 Grid Stations of 220, 132, and 66 KV levels with a total of 7670 MVA installed transformation capacity which is supplied through 1248 kilometers of mix of 220KV, 132 KV, 66 KV Transmission lines. On the distribution side KESC has deployed 10,588 transformers with a total distribution capacity equal to 4,970 MVA which are fed through 20,115 Km of distribution lines. To mitigate this shortfall, KESC has Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) to buy 650 MW from the National Grid.

Following the national plans to switch from oil-fired power plants into relatively cheaper coal-fired ones, KESC is seeking \$300 million investment from beginning of 2014 to shift some of its power plan to coal based generation. This investment is coupled with building a dirty terminal at Port Qasim with an annual capacity to handle 15 million tons of coal, cement and clinker.

Natural Gas is the dominant source of energy in Karachi. Sui Southern Gas Company Limited is responsible for supplying and distributing Natural Gas in Karachi Metropolitan Area and its Suburbs. As of June 2013 figures the natural gas consumption of Karachi has touched 1040 MMCFD (Million Cubic Feet per day). SSGC is providing gas to 1.61 million customers out of which the power sector is getting the largest portion amounting to 40% of the Gas supplied to Karachi. The rest of the supply is distributed as follows; Industrial and Bulk 27.9%, Domestic 16.82%, CNG 5.5% and Commercial 2.31%. The distribution of gas supply to different administrative regions in Karachi is facilitated through 480 Km of distribution mains.

Being the largest urban center of Pakistan, Karachi also possesses the largest public and private transport sector. A diverse and large network of corporate meets the fuel requirements of this sector and private owned Petrol and CNG filling stations. There are 414 Petrol/Diesel Stations with PSO supplying 40%, Shell 21%, and Chevron 15.5% of these stations. Besides petrol and diesel stations there are 316 CNG stations out of which 47% of these are owned and operated by private individuals while PSO operates 21%, Shell 11.4%, Chevron 11.7% and rest are operated and supplied by other Petroleum product providers. In addition to the electricity, natural gas, and petroleum products, liquefied natural gas and petroleum gas also contribute to meet the energy requirements. There are 18 LPG marketing companies licensed to import/distribute LPG in Karachi Metropolitan Area.

On the alternate energy resources side, Karachi proximities including Gharo and Ketibandar are blessed to have Wind Energy for generating electricity. Studies carried out by Alternate Energy Development Board of Pakistan have identified Gharo, Ketibandar, Hyderabad Wind Corridor of having a potential of 40,000 MW of generating Electrical Power. This study revealed that Gharo has a potential of generation 1.41 million KWh of energy per 600 KW wind turbine at 27% capacity factor. Licenses are already issued to several private sector firms/entities to install and operate 50 MW of Wind Farms. KESC is planning to induct between 50-100 MW of production through off take agreements. A project to construct and commission Floating LNG Storage and Regasification terminal in Port Qasim area is in the advanced stages. Construction and operation of FSRU terminal is being carried out by Global Energy Infrastructure Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd. The FEED study is completed in September 2012. The terminal will have a total of 500 MMCFD of storage and handling capacity.

Karachi Electric Supply Company in its five-year plan has included targets to achieve production of 22 MW of electrical energy by utilizing biodegradable matter to generate electricity. It also has plans to install solar panels in far-flung areas, which are not part of the electricity grid with total capacity of 10 MW.

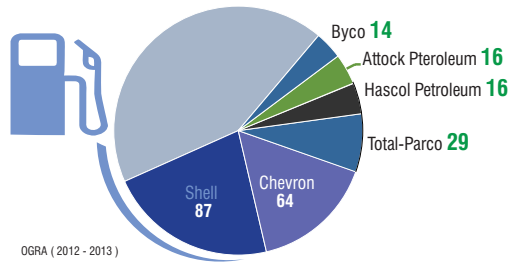
### Future Electricity Projects

Venture Type	Source	Capacity
KESC Ventures	Coal	420
	Bio Fuel	22
	Solar	10
Private Ventures	Wind	100 – 700

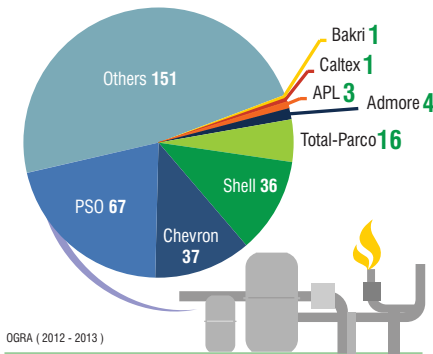
Source: KESC

## ENERGY

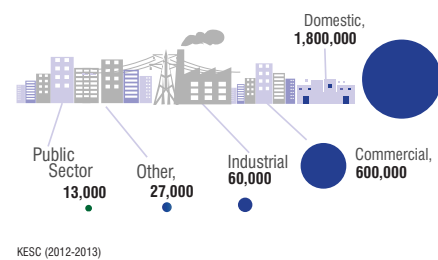
### Number of Fuel Stations



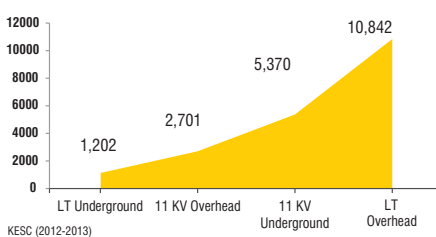
### Numbers of CNG Stations



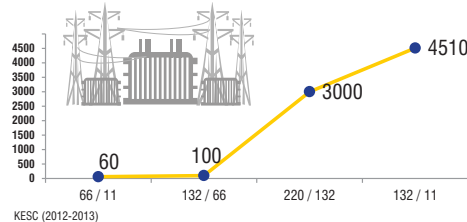
### Number of Electricity Customers



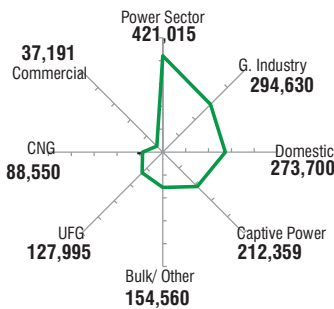
### Length of Distribution Lines (km)



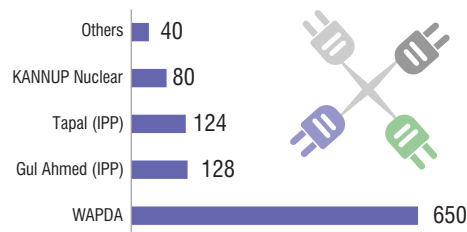
### Grid Stations' Cumulative Transformation Capacity (MVA)



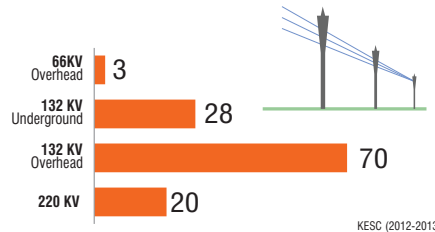
### Gas Consumer = 1,610,000



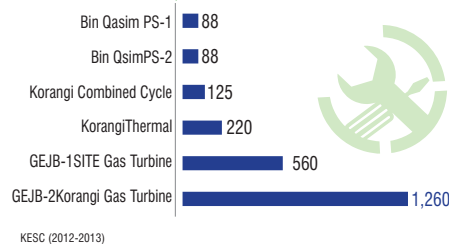
### Electricity Suppliers Other Than KESC (MW)



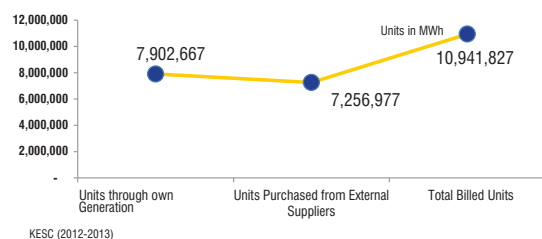
### Number of Circuits Against Different Transmission Lines



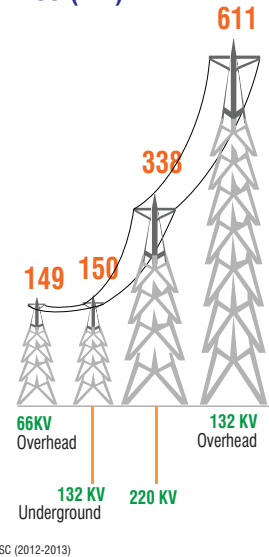
### KESC Own Installed Capacity (MW)



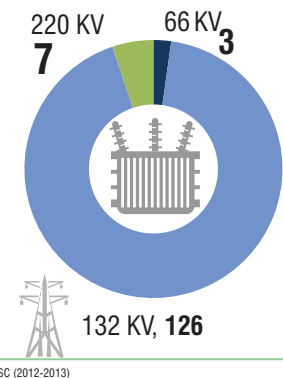
### Electricity Supply in MWh



### Length of Transmission Lines (km)



### Number of Transformers Installed by type



### Electricity Demand in MWs

Maximum Demand,

2,778

Minimum Demand

MWs  
1,115

KESC (2012-2013)



## WHAT ARE INDIA AND PAKISTAN REALLY FIGHTING ABOUT?

By Palash Ghosh

The News December 27, 2013

Since their mutual formation in 1947, India and Pakistan have engaged in three major wars and countless other skirmishes and diplomatic rows. With at least 100 nuclear warheads in each other's arsenals, the prospect of a South Asian atomic holocaust casts a dark shadow over the entire region. However, the most important issue that divides these longtime enemies is not necessarily nuclear arms nor territorial disputes over Kashmir nor a hundred other contentious subjects -- rather, the dominant overriding conflict between India and Pakistan lies with the simplest, but most crucial, necessity of life: water.

And with the concurrent factors of rising populations and global climate change, the scarcity of water could make all other problems and disagreements between India and Pakistan seem quite irrelevant. Indeed, the lack of access to clean, safe drinking water not only poses a threat to hundreds of millions of people's lives on the subcontinent, but could conceivably lead to another war.

For Pakistan, the numbers are extremely grim. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) released a report earlier this year which declared Pakistan as one of the most "water-stressed" countries in the world, not far from being classified, "water-scarce," with less than 1,000 cubic meters of water per person per year (the same level as parched Ethiopia), down from 5,000 cubic meters in 1947. India itself is projected to become "water-stressed" by the year 2025 and "water-scarce" by 2050. Due to increased demand and dwindling supplies, Pakistan is drawing too much water from its existing reservoirs, placing the country in grave danger of future shortages. ADB estimated that Pakistan's water storage capacity -- that is, the volume of water it can rely upon in case of an emergency, amounts to a 30-day supply -- far lower than the 1000 days that are suggested for nations with similar climates, The Atlantic noted. (For comparison sake, India's storage capacity is 120 days.)

On a per capita basis, the availability of water in Pakistan has plunged by almost 75 percent over the last 60 years, Reuters reported, largely due to soaring population growth. The World Wildlife Fund-Pakistan project estimates that by 2025, the country will have 33 percent less water than it will need at that time.

Some officials in Pakistan hold India responsible for its grave predicament. Chaudhry Abid Sher Ali, Pakistan's state minister for water and power, recently specifically blamed the country's water shortage on neighboring India for having constructed dams and hydropower projects on rivers that flow between the two countries. Such a shortage, Sher Ali warned, will spell catastrophe for Pakistan -- a nation already burdened by myriad other woes, including terrorism, political corruption, widespread poverty, and chronic power outages. He has urged Islamabad to build its own dams. "If Pakistan [does] not think seriously about [the] construction of dams, its soil will become infertile in [the] future," he told reporters in Islamabad.

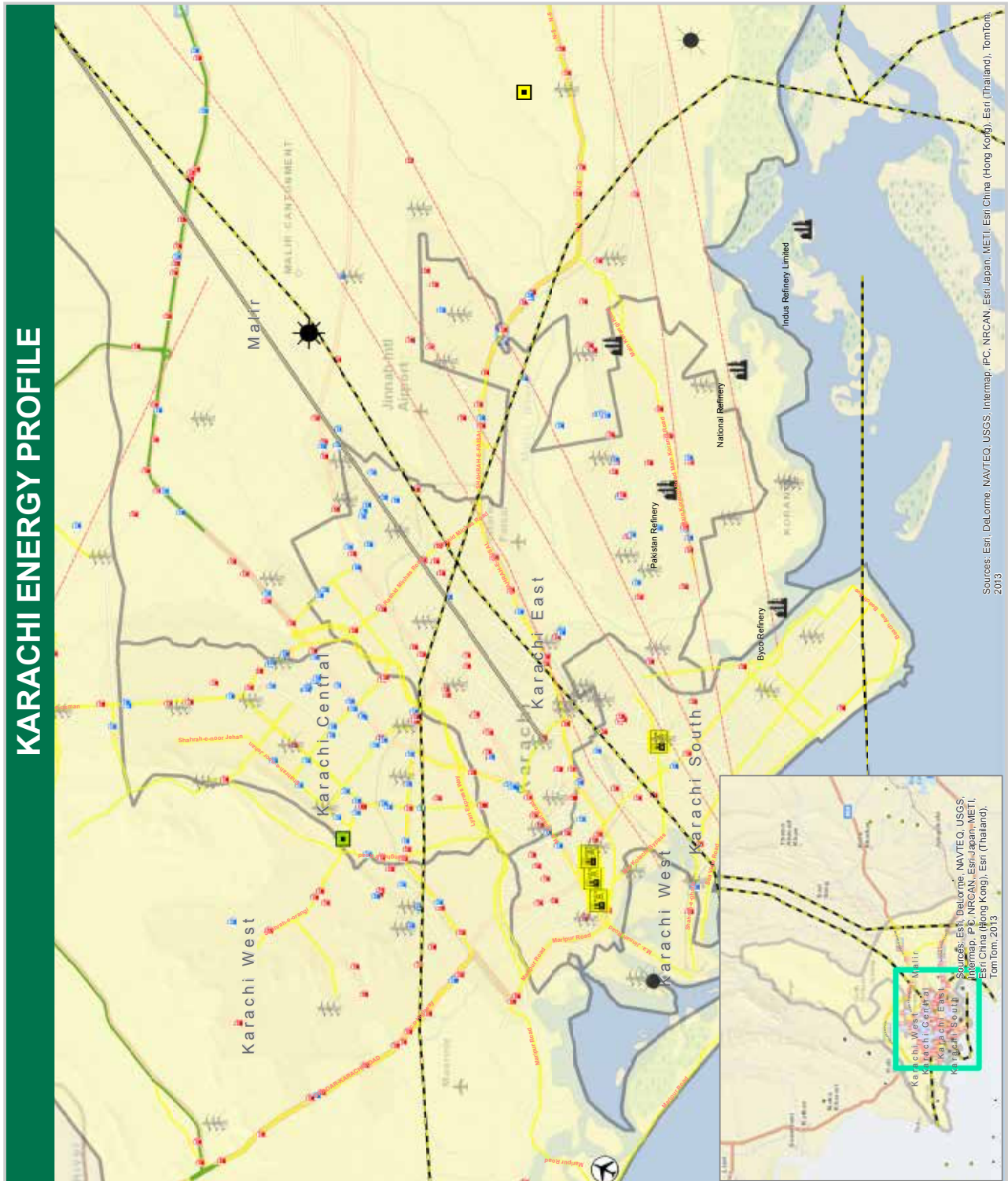
The federal minister for water and power, Khawaja Muhammad Asif, believes Pakistan could be facing an Ethiopian-type drought catastrophe within just 10 to 15 years. "We are on the verge of facing a life and death situation," Asif said at a press conference. He also laid part of the blame on India for restricting water flow to Pakistan. "They [the Indians] are not giving [us] our rightful share of water," he said. "We have lost a lot of water over the past 50 years. Now we need to make a plan for [the] future. We need to control our population and construct new water reservoirs."

India is indeed constructing dams and hydropower projects at a feverish pace to meet its own surging energy demands. Time magazine reported in 2012 that plans by India to build a dam structure at the mouth of Wular Lake, on the Jhelum River in Kashmir, to increase the flow of water to its farms during winter angered Pakistan. But India's Indus water commissioner G. Aranganathan denied that the dams and hydro projects on its side of the border prevents Pakistan from receiving any of their rightful water. "There is absolutely no question of interrupting or reducing Pakistan's water supply," he told Time.

Under terms of the historic 1960 water accord between India and Pakistan, the Indus Waters Treaty (an extraordinary treaty that has lasted and remained largely intact for more than half a century through periods of recurring turbulence, even war, between the two signatories), India received control over the Beas, Ravi and Sutlej rivers, while Pakistan gained control over the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers. However, from Pakistan's perspective, India holds the upper hand since all these rivers flow through India first, meaning New Delhi has first dibs on where and how to irrigate the rivers and enjoys control over establishing transportation and hydropower projects on them. "Given the mutual hostility between the two countries, it is not surprising that there is a tendency in Pakistan to believe that the scarcity it is experiencing or fearing is partly attributable to [India]," Ramaswamy Iyer, the former secretary for water resources in India, opined in a column in the Hindu newspaper.

Nasim A. Khan, former secretary of Pakistan's Alternative Energy Development Board, is greatly concerned about India's rapid development of dams and how it relates to territorial disputes over Kashmir. "The roots of the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus [rivers] are in Kashmir, and any foul play can create tremendous differences," he told Reuters. "The Sutlej and Beas [rivers] are already dry, and the Ravi [river] is partially dry. All water is being stopped in India." Khan suspects that by building dams on the Jhelum, India is diverting water meant for Pakistan. "India continues to violate this [1960] treaty by consuming more water and building dams. Pakistan has raised this concern with the World Bank," he said.

However, some Pakistani officials do not blame India for the country's water woes. Shamsul Mulk, the former chairman of Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority, places the culpability squarely on



incompetence and negligence by Islamabad. "Pakistan has acted like an absentee landlord vis-a-vis water reserves," he told UPI, adding that Pakistan has only constructed two large dams over the past 40 years -- and those are damaged by sedimentation. In contrast, China has built 22,000 dams during that period, while India has constructed about 4,000.

Plans to construct new dams in Pakistan have been frustrated by provincial disputes. "It is our mismanagement and criminal negligence of our successive governments which would lead us towards starvation and draughts and war with India," Mulk added. "No specific evidence [is] brought forth so far that India is actually obstructing the flow or is diverting the waters," said Ahmer Bilal Soofi, the former caretaker law minister. Mulk proposed that Pakistan needs to build many more dams and manage them properly, estimating that the country lost some 18 million gallons of water in 2011 alone simply by run-off to the sea.

Poor planning is also a problem. "There is no groundwater recharge scheme in Pakistan due to our ill-planning," said Muhammad Javed, of the Punjab Irrigation Department, to UPI. "There are 1 million tube wells in Punjab alone, but there is no planning and regulation for farmers vis-a-vis water usage. Factories are also polluting our groundwater, and sweet pockets of waters are being contaminated. This situation, if it continues, may bring a disaster of high magnitude in Pakistan. The same treatment is being meted out to surface water."

A severe water shortage and the drying up of irrigation sources would, of course, doom Pakistan's agricultural sector and condemn millions of people to starvation. Pakistan's agriculture-dominated economy depends heavily on water flowing from the Indus River and its tributaries. Agricultural enterprises (both big and small) employ about one-half of all Pakistanis and represents a sizable chunk (about 25 percent) of the country's annual GDP. According to media reports in Pakistan, the nation receives 70 to 75 percent of its water flow for only three months a year to irrigate crops.

Pakistan's water woes are exacerbated by other factors as well, including the government's erratic water management policies, poor infrastructure and wasteful farming practices. "Requiring and enforcing updated, modern farming techniques is a start [to alleviating the water crisis]," wrote Aziz Nayani, an independent consultant advising businesses on South Asian social trends, in the Atlantic. "Pakistan's agriculture industry is notorious for its inefficient irrigation and drainage processes, which have contributed to the scarcity."

Akmal Hussain, an economics professor at Beaconhouse National University in Lahore, said that water should be Pakistan's number-one foreign and domestic policy concern. "First, we should realize that water is a lifeline for Pakistan," Hussain told UPI. "Water sense should be increased among citizens. Then, we should hold meaningful dialogue with India over water because agriculture is [the] backbone of our economy, which is heavily dependent on water flow from India." Munawar Sabir, a Punjab University geography professor, laid out in stark terms what the water crisis has already done and will continue to do to Pakistan. "Our agricultural input has decreased; annual

floods have become routine, and in 2013 alone, more than 178 people have been killed. The infant mortality rate is high because of contaminated water," he told UPI. "Water resources of both [India and Pakistan] are eventually sharply depleting, amounting to dangerous levels."

Water also plays a role in geo-political maneuvers between the two hostile states. In early December, Pakistan's water crisis even prompted it to ask India to remove its troops from Siachen, a glacier in the disputed region of Kashmir, over fears that their presence would further damage the local environment and pollute one of Pakistan's principal water sources. The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported that Sartaj Aziz, Pakistan's adviser to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on national security and foreign affairs, accused Indian military forces stationed in Siachen of posing a "serious threat" to Pakistan's environment by damaging the "virgin snow" of Siachen.

For the record, India has stated that it will withdraw from Siachen only if Pakistan reveals its exact troop positions on the glacier, which Islamabad has rejected. Both India and Pakistan have maintained troops on Siachen since 1984, with a ceasefire in place since 2003. However, soldiers on both sides have since perished from adverse weather conditions on the glacier.

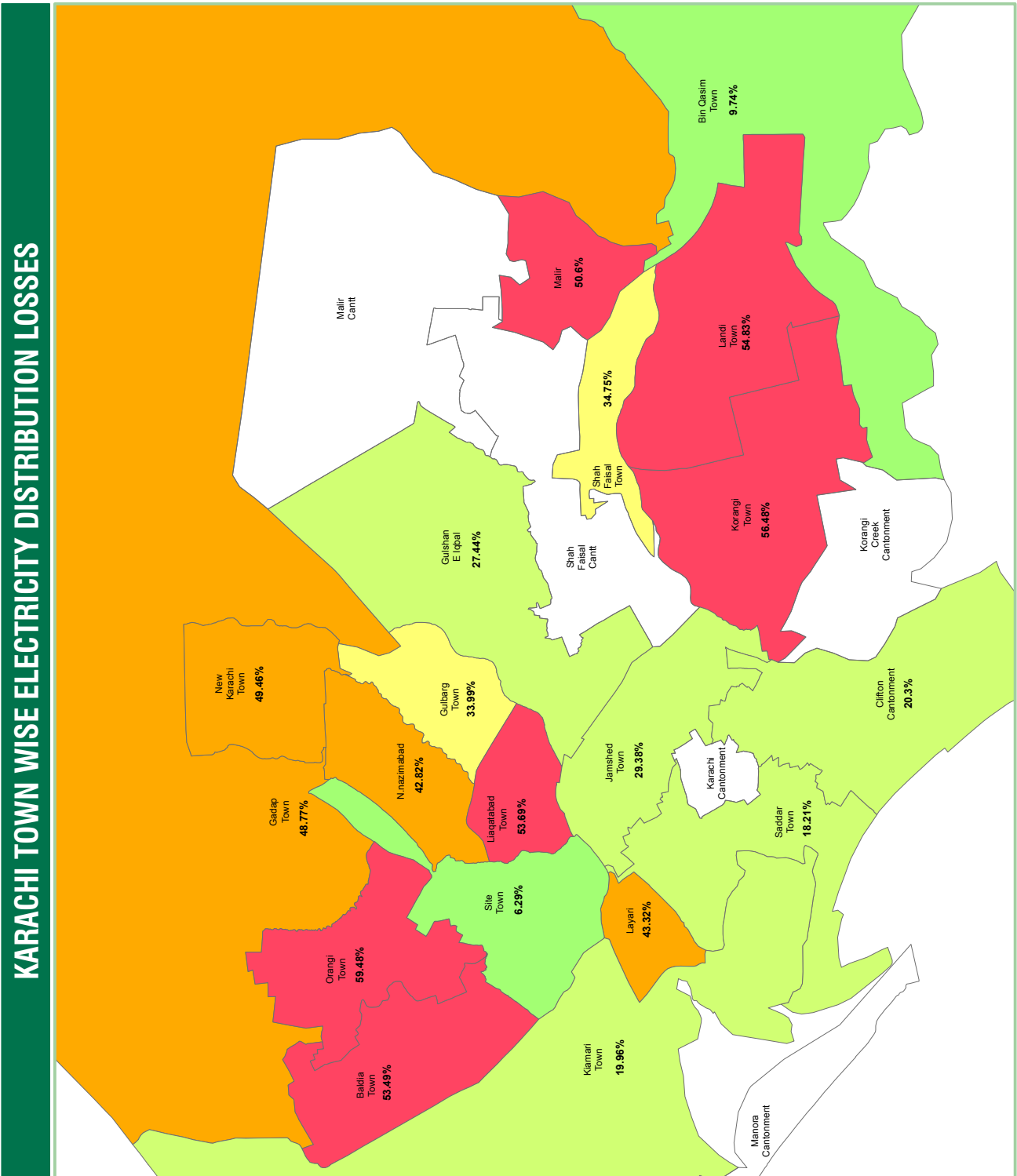
Any hope of resolving the water dispute lies at the highest levels of government in Islamabad and Delhi, something even Sartaj Aziz has advocated for. In October 2013, Pakistan said it wished to ask India to review terms of the Indus Waters Treaty. Pakistan's water and power minister Asif reiterated that the treaty favors India by allowing it to block water and construct dams on rivers allocated to Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan would receive far less water than India.

Additional Indus Waters Commissioner Sheraz Memon said Pakistan had expressed his objections to seven projects undertaken by India. On the whole, Memon alleged that India is building 53 power projects and seven dams -- all of which, he claims, threatens the flow of water to Pakistan. Pakistan has vowed to take the issue in front of global bodies like the United Nations for mediation. But Aziz also recommended that Pakistan must take pre-emptive actions internally to prevent a future water crisis, including conservation and the construction of new reservoirs.

Some factors though may be beyond the scope of human intervention. In conjunction with global climate change, Asif warned that Pakistan may face a very bleak waterless future. Illegal logging and deforestation have laid waste to the nation's rangelands, triggering devastating annual flash floods. Environmentalists are gravely concerned that the presence of humans on glaciers in the Himalaya and Karakoram mountain ranges has accelerated glacial retreat in recent years. A recent survey by three Dutch scientists (Walter Immerzeel, Ludovicus P. H. van Beek and Marc F. P. Bierkens) warned that water flow in the Indus river valley will be reduced by 8 percent by the year 2050 due to shrinking glaciers.

Haris Gazdar, a development economist who also works for the Collective for Social Sciences, a Karachi-based independent think tank, believes conservation and technology upgrades are critical in preventing a





long-term water crisis. "In theory there is no reason why more water cannot be made available," Gazdar said. "[But] conservation and management require not only investment but changes in social and political organization and technology."

If all that wasn't enough to worry about, much of Pakistan's water is not clean -- thousands die every year from water-borne diseases like dengue and diarrhea, which millions more are exposed to. UPI reported that Pakistan has too few dams of its own to capture rainwater, leading millions of people to have no access to clean drinking water. A lack of adequate storage reservoirs leads to enormous wastage of rainwater. In August of this year, the government released a report admitting that an astounding 80 percent of water samples taken from across the nation were deemed unsafe to drink.

Salman Yousaf, deputy secretary of housing, urban development and public health engineering in Punjab province, said water was polluted by excessive groundwater pumping as well as by the presence of untreated wastes in tandem with aging water and sewage pipes. In addition, unregulated pesticides from farms are seeping into streams and groundwater.

In the teeming coastal capital city of Karachi (population at least 18 million and already racked by endless sectarian violence), millions have no access to clean water, forcing many people to consume contaminated water. "In Lahore, groundwater pollution -- which causes typhoid, cholera, dysentery and hepatitis -- is a major issue because of fertilizer, pesticides and industrial discharge," Iqtidar Shah, deputy managing director of the Water and Sanitation Authority in Lahore, told UPI. "The scarcity of clean water may [also] hit Lahore hard like Karachi. There is more pumping but no dumping of water, plus water pollution. The water level is decreasing constantly every year."

General Farooq Hameed Sheikh, director of the Punjab Environment Protection Department, said groundwater pollution presents immediate danger to existing water supplies -- and he blamed the politicians. "The negligence of successive governments resulted in contamination of water in the River Ravi in Lahore," he told UPI. "The entire human waste of Lahore has been poured into it. It has become the most polluted river [in] the world. It is now badly affecting groundwater in the Lahore City."

Pakistani consumers further exacerbate the shortage by wasting water. The National reported that many people leave their taps running, while the utility companies' practice of applying 'fixed charges' encourages such wastage. The government also lacks a regulatory framework to prevent the wasting of water.

In total, nearly 90 percent Pakistan's total water use goes for agriculture (versus an average of 75 percent for the developing world). This means that only 10 percent of Pakistan's water is available for household, sanitation and industrial usage. As a result, one-third of the country's whole population have no access to safe drinking water.

Moreover, within the vast agricultural community of Pakistan, two-thirds of their water is wasted through inefficient and archaic practices. Dr. Qamar-uz-Zaman,

the former chief of Pakistan's metrological department, told The National that wealthy landowners who either have connections to powerful politicians (or are lawmakers themselves) can resist modern agricultural and irrigation techniques. As a result, Pakistan has one of the world's lowest agricultural productivity rates in terms of units of water and per unit of land.

Pakistanis already contend with marathon electric power outages, some of which can last up to 16 or 18 hours a day, resulting in anger and frustration, often in street demonstrations, and damaging the economy even further. The Atlantic posits that recurring water shortages would only worsen the public's immense discontent with its leaders, intensifying an "already unstable situation in the country."

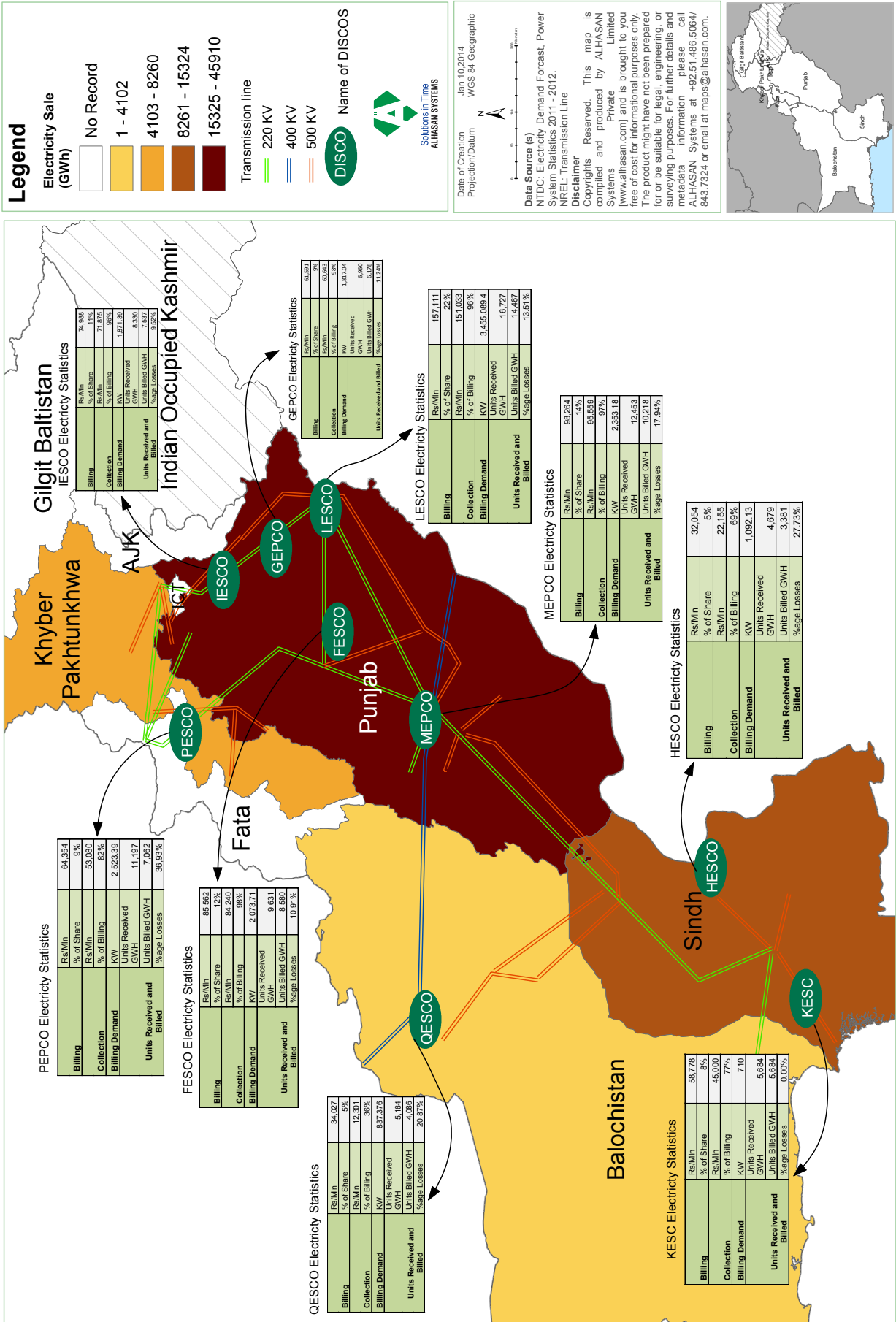
Not surprisingly, some extremist groups in Pakistan have exploited the water shortage to upgrade their violent rhetoric against India. Hafiz Saeed, who founded Lakshar-e-Taiba (LeT), the militant group that perpetrated the 2008 attacks in Mumbai which killed nearly 170 people, squarely accused the Indian government of committing acts of "water terrorism" to deny Pakistan its own access to the precious natural resource. Michael Kugelman, senior program associate for South and Southeast Asia at the Woodrow Wilson Center, noted that there is a risk that Pakistani terror groups such as LeT could use water as a pretext to again attack India. "LeT has often threatened to attack India in retaliation for India's 'water theft,'" Kugelman said in an interview. "Because of LeT's ties to the Pakistani security establishment, such a scenario could certainly raise concerns about conflict--and especially if India is led by a more hawkish government [after next spring's elections] than the present one."

Adding to the fears of social chaos, Pakistan faces a future of too many people and too little water to service them. Already bursting with 190 million people (two-thirds of them under the age of 30), Pakistan's population is expected to reach 256 million in 2030 and double from current levels by the year 2050. But there will be less water available to these teeming masses of people.

Some analysts worry that competition of diminishing amounts of water may actually culminate in another war between the two South Asian countries. "They [India and Pakistan] need to regard water as a precious resource and a human right that has to be shared between nations," said Paul Brown, a British journalist who has written extensively on climate change to Reuters. "If supplies run low for irrigation or drinking water, local populations are likely to take the law into their own hands and grab what water is available. This could lead to serious local tensions getting out of control."

A joint study by researchers from the Stimson Center, a U.S.-based think tank; the Observer Research Foundation in India; and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute in Pakistan determined that "water shortages could hit the subcontinent in a few years because growing populations and increasing development are placing rising pressure on the Indus Basin, to the point that water removals from the Indus are outpacing natural rates of renewal." A report issued by the CIA also determined that "the likelihood of

# ELECTRICITY SALE - PAKISTAN





conflict between India and Pakistan over shared river resources is expected to increase."

Pakistan's water scarcity threatens peace in the region, wrote Sajjad Ashraf, an adjunct professor at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore, and an associate fellow at the Institute of South-east Asian Studies, "Instead of passing blame Pakistan needs to look within to prevent waste and devise better management methods to reverse this looming crisis. The situation, if not tackled, will fan discord with India and exacerbate inter-provincial disharmony in Pakistan."

But Kugelman of the Woodrow Wilson Center, does not believe water tensions could spark a war between India and Pakistan. "Bilateral relations, while still tense, have softened a bit in recent years," he said in an interview. "One of the consequences of this slight warming pattern in relations is that Pakistan's government no longer states as a matter of policy that India is 'stealing' Pakistan's water."

Dawn, an English language Pakistani daily, urged the country's leaders to find a solution to the water dispute with India lest it risk a complete collapse of society. "This [water crisis] has led many -- from farmers to opposition politicians to ministers to jihadi [Islamic fundamentalist] groups -- to blame India... for Pakistan's water crunch," Dawn said in an editorial. "It isn't without reason that some experts have warned of water wars in South Asia, one of the world's most water-stressed regions." The paper further warned: "More worrying is the fact that water stress is fast

developing into water scarcity...The country's population is predicted to double by 2050, meaning that the people will have access to just half the water in 2050 they have now even if they start using the available resource efficiently and climatic changes don't reduce flows in the Indus river system."

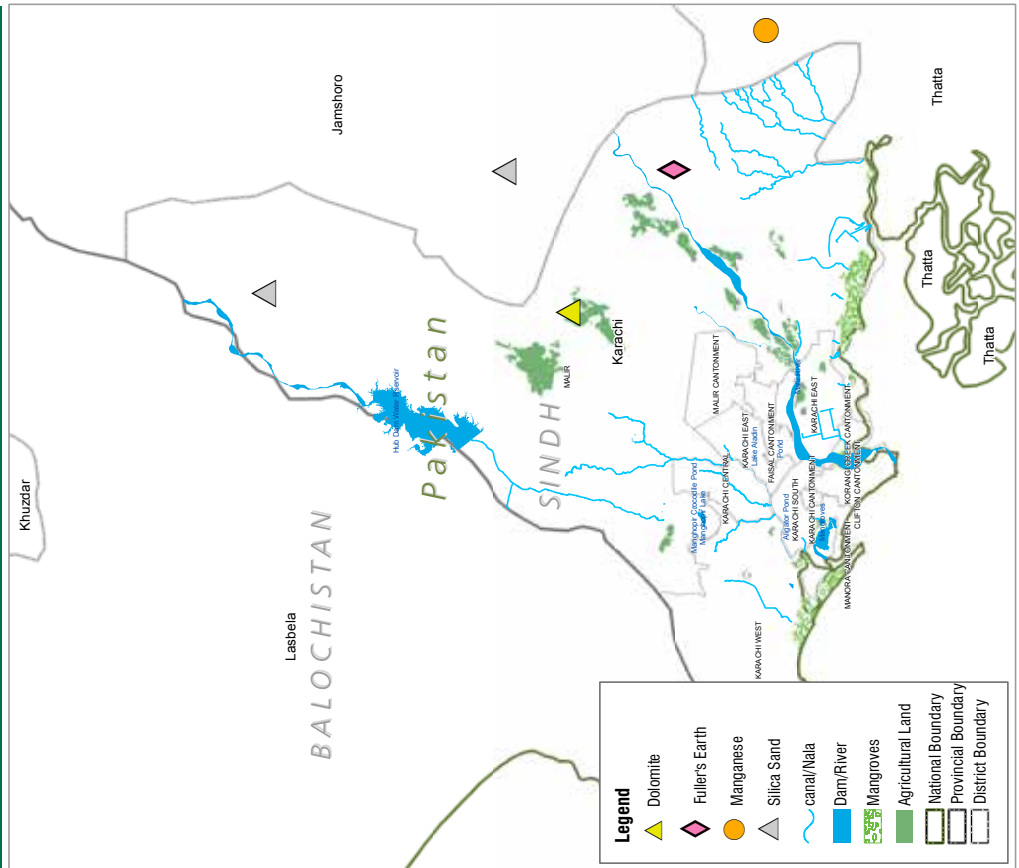
Largely blaming the Pakistani government for inaction, Dawn nonetheless offered some semblance of hope. "The situation can still be salvaged. But it'll require efficient use of water, the development of more storage capacity, resolution of provincial water disputes as well as engagement with India to find a peaceful solution to trans-boundary water-sharing," the paper editorialized. "Unless effective actions are taken now, the future appears grim."

Other voices also expressed their grave concerns. Without any meaningful action, the future looks alarming, Nayani soberly warned. "A growing population without the resources it needs to survive, let alone thrive economically, will throw the country into a period of instability that may be far worse than anything we see today," he declared.

Kugelman concluded that both India and Pakistan are equally culpable for their water crises -- and the problem is not quite as dire as others have stated. "The root of the problem in both countries is that existing water resources are not used judiciously," Kugelman said. "Water is often misallocated and wasted. This all gives the illusion of scarcity. In both countries, better demand-side management would resolve the water crisis."

Wind Power Density  
W/m<sup>2</sup>

28 - 156
157 - 227
228 - 275
276 - 324
325 - 376
377 - 428
429 - 493
494 - 584
585 - 726
727 - 979



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**Data Source(s)**  
NEREL: Windpower Raster  
PCO: Admin Boundaries

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## IP GAS PIPELINE - A PANACEA

By Syeda Rabbab Zahra

Nation, December 18, 2013

THE Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline, also known as Peace pipeline, is a proposed pipeline to deliver natural gas from Iran to Pakistan. It passes through Bandar-Abbas, Iranshahr, Khuzdar, Sui and Multan. In Khuzdar a branch would spur off to Karachi. From Multan the pipeline may be expanded to Delhi.

The idea was first considered by a young civil engineer in mid 1950s, when his article named as "Persian Pipeline" was published by Military College of Engineering, Risalpur. His name was Malik Ahmed Khan. He was Lt.Col in Pakistan Army, retired in 1976 and died in 1999 at the age of 70 years. In his article "Persian Pipeline", he also mentioned the methods for its protection along hostile territory by establishing mini battalion size cantonments along its proposed route through Baluchistan/ Sindh.

Now what are the benefits or perspectives of IP gas pipeline for both countries? Few important perspectives of IP gas pipeline are: The Project is planned to be financed on Public Private Partnership basis. In order to help in overcoming the power shortage crisis, the project will support around 4,000 MW power generation capacity.

The construction of pipeline will also create job opportunities in backward areas of Pakistan especially in Balochistan and Sindh. Iran's clearly concern is further building of the pipeline into other countries. Pakistan as well interested in additional income due to gas transit.

There is a possible variant is continuing the gas pipeline to China. Tehran invited Russia gas monopolist "Gazprom" to build a pipeline into Pakistan and "Gazprom" claimed its readiness to join the project and function as operator of the pipeline and contractor of the building.

Iran's next proposal is to build electricity transmission network, connecting electricity grid of Iran with that of Pakistan, India and China. Iran has offered to sell electricity to Pakistan, China and India at subsidised rate.

In present scenario, the round table talks on IP gas pipeline between Iran and Pakistan is going to restart in upcoming days. This will be the first interface

between Iran and Pakistan after change of governments. The delegation would discuss or renegotiate on gas prices and construction of IP gas pipeline.

The ongoing situation regarding Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline is facing ups and downs. Iran and Pakistan have decided fast track discussion to formulate the road map of pipeline and to start a series of fresh talks. The coming round talks on IP gas pipeline is the continuation of fresh talks. There was a hope IP pipeline proposed project will be completed within a year after Iran's nuclear deal with US and other Western powers.

Talking in this perspective, Pakistan's Federal Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi said, "Pakistan would find an opportunity to complete the proposed gas pipeline project within a year." He also said, "I think trade restrictions against Iran would be lifted, following an agreement between Iran and world powers."

But subsequently President Obama has announced that US has not changed its stance on the IP pipeline.

Pakistan is facing large number of energy crisis. Pakistan has requested to Iranian government to administer the whole financing estimated as \$2 billion and in response Iran has committed \$500 million to finance the Pakistan's portion of the pipeline. But present government wants Iran to boost the credit limit.

For Pakistan IP gas pipeline becomes a dilemma because Iranian side of \$7.5 billion project is almost completed but no work has yet been started in 780km segment of Pakistan. The situation is if Pakistan's part of pipeline is not completed by December 2014 then Pakistan must have to pay Iran a \$3 million per day as a penalty. This trade also has the potential to change the strategic face of the two countries and even other regions of Asia and the Middle East. It speaks of the mutual trust the two countries share with each other.

The completion of the pipeline is in the interest of peace security and progress of two countries. It will consolidate with the economic, political and security ties of the two nations. If it is completed timely then it would become a panacea.

## تفصیلات

لاہور (نمائندہ جنگ) وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب محمد شہباز شریف نے کہا ہے کہ حکومت توانائی بحران کے خاتمے کیلئے پرعزم ہے۔ توانائی کی کمی کے مسئلے سے نمٹنے کیلئے ہنگامی بنیادوں پر اقدامات کئے جا رہے ہیں، توانائی بحران سے نمٹنے کیلئے جہاں سے بھی تعاون حاصل کرنا پڑا کریں گے بھارت پاکستان کا ہمہ سایہ ملک ہے، توانائی کے شعبے میں تعاون کو فروغ دے کر تعلقات کو بہتر کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار انہوں نے گزشتہ روز بھارت کے توانائی کے شعبے سے وابستہ ماہرین کے وفد سے ملاقات کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ نے ملاقات میں موجود پنجاب کے حکام کو ہدایت کی کہ بائیو گیس کے پلانٹس لگانے کیلئے بھی بھارتی مہارت سے فائدہ اٹھایا جائے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ بائیو ماس کے 15،15 میگا واٹ کے منصوبے لگانے کا جائزہ لیا جائے اور نہروں پر اسمال ہائیڈل منصوبے لگانے کیلئے بلا تاخیر کام کیا جائے۔ دریں اثناء شہباز شریف سے گزشتہ روز چینی کمپنی نورینکو کے وفد نے ملاقات کی۔ ملاقات میں انفراسٹرکچر کے شعبہ خصوصاً میٹرو بس پراجیکٹ کے منصوبے کا دائرہ کار بڑھانے کے حوالے سے تبادلہ خیال ہوا۔ اس موقع پر وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب نے کہا کہ چین کے تعاون سے پاکستان میں کئی بڑے منصوبے پایہ تکمیل کو پہنچے ہیں۔ کاشغر سے گوادریک کنالک کوری ڈور کی تعمیر کا منصوبہ انتہائی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔

اسلام آباد (نمائندہ جنگ، ایجنسیاں) ترکی اور پاکستان نے توانائی، تعلیم، شہری ترقی، انفراسٹرکچر اور ہائوسنگ سیکٹر میں دو طرفہ تعاون کو بڑھانے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ یہ اتفاق رائے دونوں ملکوں کے وزرائے اعظم کی میٹنگ میں پایا گیا جو وزیر اعظم ہائوس اسلام آباد میں ہوئی جبکہ دونوں ملکوں کے درمیان قدرتی آفات سے نمٹنے اور کھیلوں میں تعاون بڑھانے سے متعلق مفاہمت کی 2 یادداشتوں پر بھی دستخط ہوئے، ترک وزیر اعظم کے دورہ پاکستان کی تکمیل پر 8 نکاتی اعلامیہ بھی جاری کیا گیا جس کے مطابق سیاسی مشاورتی عمل کے فروغ کے لیے ارکان پارلیمنٹ تاجروں، سول سوسائٹی اور میڈیا کے نمائندوں کے وفد کا باقاعدہ تبادلہ ہو گا، اپنے ہاں دوسرے ملک کے نجی شعبے کی سرمایہ کاری کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے گی، دونوں ملکوں میں ایک دوسرے کے نجی بینک شاخیں کھولیں گے، اشتیاق اسلام آباد کنٹینر ٹرین کے آپریشن کو تقیمی بنایا جائے گا، انجینئرنگ ٹیکنالوجی اور دیگر شعبوں میں طلبہ کے تعلیمی وظائف میں اضافے پر بھی اتفاق کیا گیا ہے۔ ملاقات کے بعد پریس کانفرنس سے خطاب میں وزیر اعظم نواز شریف نے کہا کہ پاکستان اور ترکی کے درمیان خصوصی تعلقات ہیں جن کی جڑیں مذہب ثقافت اور تاریخ سے جڑی ہیں دونوں جمہوریتوں کے مقاصد اور تشخص ایک ہے۔ ستمبر میں ترکی کے کامیاب اور نتیجہ خیز دورے کے بعد اپنے بھائی کے ساتھ اعلیٰ سطحی تعاون کو نسل جسے اب اعلیٰ سطحی اسٹریٹجک تعاون کو نسل کا نام دیا گیا کی صدارت کرنا ہمارے تعلقات میں ایک اور سنگ میل ہے۔ ہم نے عہد کیا ہے کہ توانائی شہری ترقی انفراسٹرکچر اور ہائوسنگ کے شعبوں میں تعاون کو بڑھائیں گے۔ معاشی روابط کو مستحکم بنانے کے مشترکہ وژن کے ساتھ ہم نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ 2014ء کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں ترجیحی تجارت کے معاہدہ پی ٹی اے کو حتمی شکل دے دی جائے گی۔ پروفیشنل ٹریڈ ایگریمنٹ (ترجیحی تجارت کا معاہدہ) جسے انکانک فریم ورک سے تجارتی سہولتوں میں اضافہ ہو گا۔ دونوں ملکوں نے مفاہمت کی کئی یادداشتوں پر دستخط کیے ہیں۔ جن میں اسلام آباد، تہران، استنبول، سی ای او کنٹینر ٹرین کو آپریشن کرنا شامل ہے۔ ٹرین ریگولر انٹریشن سے نہ صرف مواصلاتی رابطہ مضبوط ہو گا بلکہ خطے میں بلکہ اس سے آگے تک عظیم معاشی یکجہتی پیدا ہوگی۔ ترک وزیر اعظم رجب طیب ایردوان نے کہا کہ آنے والے دنوں میں دونوں ملکوں کے تجارتی اور اقتصادی تعلقات میں اہم پیش رفت ہوگی، نجی شعبے میں شرکت کو بھی فروغ دیں گے پاکستان ہمارا بھائی اور پاکستانی عوام ہمارے عوام ہیں، پاکستان سے گہرے تعلقات ہماری اولین ترجیح ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ نواز شریف نے اقتدار سنبھالنے کے بعد دوسرا دور ترکی کا کیا جس سے دونوں ملکوں کے ٹھوس تعلقات کا اظہار ہوتا ہے ہمیں اپنے سیاسی تعلقات پر بہت خوشی ہے اور ہم انہیں بھرپور جذبے سے آگے بڑھائیں گے۔

اسلام آباد (آن لائن) وزارت خزانہ نے بجلی کے صارفین کو سہولت دینے کیلئے پیکیو کو 30 ارب روپے کی سبسڈی جاری کرنے کا فیصلہ کر لیا ہے۔ میڈیا رپورٹس مطابق وزارت خزانہ پیکیو کو رواں مالی سال کے پہلے پانچ ماہ میں 101 ارب روپے کی سبسڈی پہلے ہی دے چکی ہے جبکہ مزید 30 ارب روپے جاری کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے۔ سبسڈی سے عالمی مارکیٹ اور پاکستان میں فرنس آئل کی قیمت میں موجود فرق کم کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

بیجنگ (جنگ میوز) چین نے عزم ظاہر کیا ہے کہ وہ توانائی بحران پر قابو پانے کے لیے جوہری توانائی کے حصول میں پاکستان کی مدد کرے گا۔ چینی وزارت خارجہ کی ترجمان نے پیر کے روز بیٹنگ دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ بیجنگ اور اسلام آباد کے درمیان سول جوہری توانائی میں تعاون پر امن مقاصد کے لیے اور مقامی افراد مفاد میں ہے اور اس سے پاکستان میں بجلی کے بحران پر قابو پانے میں مدد ملے گی۔ کراچی میں جوہری توانائی کے پلانٹ کی تعمیر کے حوالے سے ان کا کہنا تھا کہ دونوں ممالک عالمی قوانین کے مطابق کئی برس سے جوہری توانائی میں تعاون کر رہے ہیں۔ کراچی میں چین کے تعاون سے ملک کے سب سے بڑے جوہری توانائی کے پلانٹ پر 26 نومبر کو کام شروع کر دیا گیا ہے۔

## سرخیاں

جہاں سے تعاون ملا حاصل کریں  
گے، توانائی منصوبوں میں بھارتی مہارت  
سے فائدہ اٹھایا جائے، شہباز شریف  
روزنامہ جنگ  
26 دسمبر 2013

نواز شریف ایردوان کی سربراہی میں  
مذاکرات، پاکستان اور ترکی کا توانائی  
تعلیم، ہائوسنگ سیکٹر میں تعاون بڑھانے  
کا فیصلہ  
روزنامہ جنگ  
25 دسمبر 2013

پیکیو کو بجلی صارفین کیلئے 30 ارب کی  
سبسڈی جاری کرنے کا فیصلہ  
روزنامہ ایکسپریس  
25 دسمبر 2013

جوہری توانائی کا حصول چین پاکستان کی  
مدد کے لیے پرعزم  
روزنامہ جنگ  
24 دسمبر 2013



**اسلام آباد (جنگ میوز)** پاکستان میں جوہری توانائی کے کمیشن کے اعلیٰ عہدیدار نے کراچی میں 2 جوہری بجلی گھروں کی تعمیر پر مقامی ماہرین کے خدشات کو مسترد کر دیا ہے۔ پاکستان انٹرنیٹ کمیشن کا موقف ہے کہ ایسی بجلی گھروں کی تعمیر میں تمام ضروری قواعد و ضوابط کا خیال رکھا گیا ہے۔ مقامی ماہرین کا کہنا ہے کہ ان بجلی گھروں کی تعمیر سے قبل تیار کی جانے والی رپورٹوں میں سب سے پہلے سائٹ کی جائزہ رپورٹ تیار کی جاتی ہے جس میں یہ تسلیم کیا گیا ہے کہ جوہری بجلی گھروں کی مجوزہ جگہ پر زلزلے اور سمندری طوفانوں کا خدشہ ہے۔ قائد اعظم یونیورسٹی کے سابق پروفیسر اور جوہری امور کے ماہر اے ایچ تیز کا کہنا ہے تاریخ میں اب تک ایک یا دو مرتبہ کراچی کے ساحل کے پاس بلوچستان کے ساحل پر سونامی آچکے ہیں۔ یہ ویسے سونامی نہیں تھے جیسے جاپان میں آئے لیکن پھر بھی خاصے طاقتور تھے۔ جوہری طبعیات کے استاد پروفیسر ہود بھائی کہتے ہیں کہ کسی بھی حادثے کے نتیجے میں کراچی میں 40 کلومیٹر اندر تک کی فضا آلودہ ہو جائے گی اور لوگوں کے متاثر ہونے کا خطرہ ہے۔ انٹرنیٹ کمیشن کے ڈائریکٹر اور اس شعبے کے ماہر غلام رسول اطہر نے بتایا کہ جوہری بجلی گھروں کی باقاعدہ منظوری تمام متعلقہ محکموں مثلاً پاکستان نیوکلیئر ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی، پلاننگ کمیشن اور ماحولیاتی تحفظ کی ایجنسی سے لی گئی ہے۔ اس عمل کو مکمل ہونے میں تین سے پانچ سال کا عرصہ لگا ہے۔ تمام کام باقاعدہ منصوبہ بندی کے تحت کیا گیا ہے اور ماحولیاتی اور ارضیاتی تحقیق کے بعد یہ منصوبہ شروع ہوا ہے۔ ان کے مطابق ان ایسی بجلی گھروں کے لیے ایسی احتیاطی تدابیر بھی کی گئی ہیں جو عالمی تجربے سے حاصل ہوئی ہیں۔

**پوٹھوہار، پختونخواہ ریجن میں ایک روپے 23 پیسے، سندھ، پنجاب ریجن میں 61 پیسے فی کلو میٹر فیصلے سے سی این جی پر ٹیکس کی شرح 26 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 17 فیصد ہو گئی**

**اسلام آباد (خبرنگار خصوصی)** عدالت عظمیٰ کے حکم پر عمل درآمد کرتے ہوئے اگر ان سی این جی اضافی 9 فیصد ٹیکس ختم کر دیا، پوٹھوہار، پختونخواہ ریجن میں ایک روپے 23 پیسے، سندھ، پنجاب ریجن میں 61 پیسے فی کلو میٹر کا نوٹیفکیشن جاری ہو گیا یا در ہے کہ سپریم کورٹ نے پٹرولیم مصنوعات کیس میں سی این جی پر اضافی نوٹیفکیشن ٹیکس کا عدم قرار دیا تھا، اگر ان کی طرف سے نوٹیفکیشن جاری ہونے کے بعد سی این جی پر ٹیکس 26 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 17 فیصد ہو گئی ٹیکس میں کمی کے بعد ریجن دن میں سی این جی کی قیمت 74 روپے 25 پیسے فی کلو ہو گئی جبکہ ریجن ٹوئیں قیمت 66 روپے 14 پیسے فی کلو ہو گئی۔ واضح رہے کہ حکومت کی طرف سے کم جنوری کو گھریلو صارفین کے علاوہ دیگر تمام شعبوں کیلئے قدرتی گیس کے ٹریف میں نمایاں اضافے کا امکان ہے حکومت نے پہلے ہی سی این جی ایسوی ایشن کو تجویز دی ہے کہ اگر وہ ملکی گیس کی قیمت درآمدی مائع قدرتی گیس کی قیمت کے مطابق کرنے پر رضامند ہو جائے تو حکومت سر دیوں میں گیس کی بندش کو ختم کرنے کو تیار ہے۔

**کوئٹہ (جنگ میوز)** حکومت بلوچستان کا شسی توانائی کے ذریعے تین سو میگا واٹ بجلی پیدا کرنے کے منصوبے پر کورین کمپنی سے معاہدہ طے پا گیا منصوبہ تین سال میں مکمل ہو گا۔ پیر کو کورین کمپنی کے سی ای او ڈاکٹر مون سوک اور سیکریٹری انرجی فواد ہاشم نے معاہدے پر دستخط کیے۔

**سکھر (ہیور پورٹ)** سکھر اسال ٹریڈرز کے صدر حاجی محمد جاوید مین نے کہا ہے کہ سوئی گیس کے بلوں میں جنرل سیکورٹی ڈپازٹ کے نام پر اضافی رقم کی وصولی کا سلسلہ شروع کرنا صارفین کے ساتھ ظلم و زیادتی کے مترادف ہے جبکہ سوئی گیس کنکشن لگاتے وقت ہر صارف ڈیمانڈ نوٹس کی مد میں رقم کا جبری طور پر وصول کرنا مضحکہ خیز عمل ہے، جسے فوری طور پر ختم ادا کر چکا ہوتا ہے اور اب کئی سال تک سوئی گیس کنکشن لگائے جانے کا باوجود کیا جائے۔ وہ سوئی گیس کے کسرشل اور گھریلو صارفین کے وفد سے تاجر سیکریٹریٹ سے بات چیت کر رہے تھے۔ حاجی محمد جاوید مین نے کہا کہ سوئی گیس صارفین سے جی ایس ڈی کی صورت میں جبری طور پر بلوں میں اضافی رقم عائد کرنے سے صارفین پر اضافی بوجھ پڑا ہے، جس کے باعث گھریلو اور تجارتی صارفین شدید مشکلات سے دوچار ہیں، اچانک جی ایس ڈی کے ذریعے بلوں میں بھاری رقوم لگانے سے حکومتی وعدوں کی نفی ہوتی ہے، کیونکہ موجودہ حکومت نے عام انتخابات میں عوام کو ریبلیف دینے اور مہنگائی پر قابو پانے کے بلند بانگ دعوے کیے تھے۔ بجلی، گیس، پیٹرول سمیت کی مد میں جبری رقم کی وصولی عوام پر ایسا ظلم دیگر اشیائے خورد و نوش کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کے ساتھ ساتھ اب سوئی گیس کے بلوں میں اضافی طور پر ہے کہ جو حکومت کو نظر ہی نہیں آ رہا۔ ایک طرف غریب عوام مہنگائی کے ہاتھوں پریشان ہیں تو دوسری جانب سوئی گیس کے بلوں میں جی ایس ڈی لگا کر ان کی زندگی اجیرن کی جا رہی ہے۔ انہوں نے صدر، وزیر اعظم، وفاقی وزیر پیٹرولیم و قدرتی وسائل سے پر زور مطالبہ کیا ہے کہ وہ سوئی گیس کے بلوں میں لگائے گئے جی ایس ڈی فوری طور پر ختم کر کے، جن صارفین سے جی ایس ڈی وصول کیا گیا ہے، انہیں یہ رقم آئندہ کے بلوں میں ایڈجسٹ کر کے ریبلیف فراہم کیا جائے۔

**ٹوکیو (عرفان صدیقی)** جاپان میں مقیم پاکستانی بزنس مین نے پاکستان میں توانائی کے شعبے میں انفرادی طور پر دو سو ملین ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری کی پیشکش کی ہے، یہ پیشکش جاپان میں مقیم معروف کاروباری شخصیت چوہدری آصف محمود نے جاپان کے دورے پر آئے ہوئے وفاقی وزیر برائے منصوبہ بندی و ترقی احسن اقبال سے ملاقات کے موقع پر ان سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کی۔ چوہدری آصف محمود نے احسن اقبال کو بتایا کہ ان کی کمپنی جاپان سمیت

**جوہری توانائی کمیشن نے کراچی کے 2 بجلی گھروں کی تعمیر پر مقامی ماہرین کے خدشات مسترد کر دیے**

روزنامہ جنگ

19 دسمبر 2013

**عدالتی حکم پر سی این جی پر اضافی 9 فیصد ٹیکس ختم، نوٹیفکیشن جاری**

روزنامہ دنیا

18 دسمبر 2013

**بلوچستان: شسی توانائی سے بجلی پیدا کرینکا منصوبہ**

روزنامہ جنگ

17 دسمبر 2013

**سوئی گیس بلوں میں جی ایس ڈی کی وصولی ظلم ہے، جاوید مین**

روزنامہ جنگ

17 دسمبر 2013

**پاکستانی بزنس مین کی توانائی کے شعبے میں 2 سو ملین ڈالر سرمایہ کاری کی**

برازیل اور فلپائن میں ونڈیاور کے شعبے میں سیکڑوں ملین ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری کر کے کئی سو میگا واٹ کے منصوبے کامیابی سے چلا رہی ہے لہذا اگر حکومت پاکستان چاہے تو وہ صرف چھ ماہ کے اندر ڈیڑھ سو سے دو سو میگا واٹ کا منصوبہ مکمل کر کے نیشنل گرڈ میں دو سو میگا واٹ تک بجلی سپلائی کر سکتے ہیں۔ چوہدری آصف نے وفاقی وزیر احسن اقبال کو بتایا کہ وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان میں اپنی سرمایہ کاری کو محفوظ بنانے کے لیے حکومت پاکستان بجلی تیار کرنے کے شعبے میں ان کے ساتھ پچاس فیصد تک مشترکہ سرمایہ کاری کرے تاکہ ان کے سرمائے کو تحفظ حاصل ہو سکے۔ اس موقع پر وفاقی وزیر احسن اقبال نے چوہدری آصف محمود کے منصوبے کی تعریف کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ وہ یہ منصوبہ اپنے ساتھ پاکستان لے کر جا رہے ہیں جہاں اس کا تفصیلی جائزہ لیا جائے گا اور کوشش کی جائے گی کہ اس منصوبے کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے اقدامات کئے جائیں۔ واضح رہے کہ وفاقی وزیر احسن اقبال گزشتہ روز اپنا جاپان کا دورہ مکمل کر کے پاکستان روانہ ہو چکے ہیں۔

**اسلام آباد (اے ایف پی)** پاکستان نے ترقیاتی کاموں اور توانائی کے بحران پر قابو پانے کیلئے چین کی جانب رجوع کر لیا ہے، اس وقت 10 ہزار سے زائد چینی انجینئرز اور ملازمین پاکستان میں مختلف پراجیکٹس پر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ وفاقی وزیر برائے منصوبہ بندی، ترقیات و اصلاحات احسن اقبال کا کہنا ہے کہ توانائی کے شعبے میں چینی انجینئرز 14 سے زائد بجلی کے منصوبوں پر کام کر رہے ہیں جن میں ہائیڈرو الیکٹرک، تھرمل اور جوہری پلانٹس شامل ہیں۔ احسن اقبال کا کہنا ہے کہ چینی کمپنیاں ملک میں 100 سے زائد پراجیکٹس پر کام کر رہی ہیں جن میں انرجی، سڑکوں کی تعمیر اور ٹیکنالوجی کے پراجیکٹس شامل ہیں اور آئندہ سالوں میں پاکستان میں 18 ارب ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری کی توقع ہے۔ وفاقی وزیر نے بتایا کہ چند پراجیکٹس پر کام حکومت کی جانب سے جاری ہے جبکہ زیادہ تر ترقیاتی منصوبوں پر چینی کمپنیاں کام کر رہی ہیں۔

توانائی کے بحران سے نکلنے کے لئے جہاں توانائی کی رسد بڑھانے پر زور دیا جاتا ہے وہاں ارباب اقتدار کی توجہ اس مسئلے کے دوسرے پہلو یعنی توانائی کی طلب کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔ توانائی کی طلب زرعی اور صنعتی مقاصد کے لئے تو کم نہیں کی جاسکتی، زیادہ سے زیادہ یہ کہ استعمال میں کفایت شعاری اختیار کی جائے اور توانائی ضائع نہ کی جائے۔ گھریلو استعمال کے لئے توانائی کو کم سے کم کرنے کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل تجاویز ہیں۔ آج کل نئے فیشن کے مطابق ڈبہ نما گھر تعمیر ہو رہے ہیں جو ہر طرف سے بند ہوتے ہیں نہ روشنی کا گزر رہتا ہے نہ ہوا کا، صحن اور برآمدوں کا دروازہ ختم ہو گیا ہے، نتیجتاً ہر وقت بلب روشن رہتے ہیں اور بغیر پینکے اور اے سی گھر میں رہنا محال ہوتا ہے اگر نقشہ پاس کرنے والے ایسے نقشے پاس نہ کریں اور ہوا اور روشنی کی مناسب آمد کو یقینی بنائیں تو دن میں بلب جلانے کی ضرورت نہ رہے گی اور پینکے بھی کم سے کم چلائے جائیں گے۔ توانائی کا دوسرا بڑا خرچ گاڑیوں میں ہوتا ہے۔ گھر میں ایک سے زیادہ گاڑیاں عام ہیں اگر کسی کو محلے کی دکان سے موم بتی بھی لانا ہوتی ہے تو وہ گاڑی پر جاتا ہے۔ یہ توانائی کا ضیاع ہے اس ضیاع کو روکا جاسکتا ہے، یہ اس وقت ممکن ہے جب اچھی اور سستی پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ میا کر دی جائے سرکلر ریوے وغیرہ۔ ہر نئی رہائشی اسکیم میں سائیکل ٹریک بنائیں تاکہ تھوڑے فاصلے کے لئے لوگ سائیکل استعمال کریں۔ آٹو سائیکل بھی کام کی چیز ہے جو نسبتاً زیادہ فاصلے کے لئے بھی استعمال ہو سکتی ہے اور کم ایندھن خرچ کرتی ہے۔ اسکولوں کی وجہ سے صبح اور دوپہر کے وقت کاروں سوزد کیوں اور دیگر ذرائع کا سیلاب آیا ہوتا ہے اگر ہر علاقے میں کم از کم ہائی اسکولوں کی حد تک ادارے بنادیں جائیں تو گاڑیوں کا استعمال کم ہو سکتا ہے، بچے پیدل یا سائیکلوں پر اسکول جاسکتے ہیں۔ آبادی میں بے تحاشہ اضافہ ہوا ہے کہ پارک ختم ہو گئے ہیں، درخت ختم ہو گئے ہیں۔ پارک بڑھائیں، درخت لگائیں، شہروں کی حدود مقرر کریں، جب موسموں کی شدت میں کمی آئے گی تو توانائی کا خرچ کم ہو گا جنگلات میں اضافے کی صورت میں کچھ لکڑی بھی ایندھن کے طور پر میسر ہوگی۔ سکیورٹی کے مسائل حل کر کے بھی توانائی کا استعمال کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اب لوگ خوف کی وجہ سے چھوٹے نہیں سوتے ورنہ رات کا بجلی کا خرچ تو بچ سکتا ہے۔ آبادی میں بے لگام اضافے کو ہر حالت میں روکنا ہو گا ورنہ ترقی کی تمام کوششوں پر پانی پھر تارے گا۔ توانائی پالیسی میں ان تجاویز کو ضرور مد نظر رکھنا چاہئے۔

**اسلام آباد (اے پی پی)** وفاقی وزیر صنعت و پیداوار غلام مرتضیٰ جتوئی نے کہا ہے کہ پولینڈ معدنیات، قدرتی گیس، کوئلے، ماربل کی دریافت اور شمسی توانائی سے بجلی بنانے کے منصوبوں میں سرمایہ کاری کرے۔ پاکستان جیالوجی اور جیو ٹیکنالوجی میں پولینڈ کی مہارت سے فائدہ اٹھائے گا۔ ان خیالات کا اظہار انہوں نے پاکستان میں پولینڈ کے سفیر ایندرز تیج اینائیز سے ملاقات میں کیا۔ ملاقات کے دوران پولینڈ کے سفیر نے پاکستان اور پولینڈ کے درمیان موجود معاشی تعاون کے حوالے سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ حال ہی میں دونوں ممالک کے درمیان توانائی کے حوالے سے معاہدہ ہوا ہے جس کے تحت پولینڈ پاکستان میں توانائی کے شعبے میں مزید سرمایہ کاری کرے گا۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ پولینڈ میں تقریباً 90٪ بجلی کوئلے سے پیدا کی جارہی ہے اور اس میدان میں پولش کمپنیوں کی مہارت مسلمہ ہے اور پاکستان کو اس سے فائدہ اٹھانا چاہیے۔ انہوں نے مزید کہا کہ پولینڈ کے شمسی توانائی کے پلانٹ بہترین ٹیکنالوجی کے حامل اور سر دیوں میں بھی بجلی پیدا کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں۔ وفاقی وزیر صنعت و پیداوار غلام مرتضیٰ جتوئی نے کہا ہے کہ بیرونی سرمایہ کار موجودہ حکومت کی پالیسیوں پر اعتماد کریں، حکومتی پالیسیوں میں تسلسل ہے، ہم اپنی جاری کردہ پالیسیوں پر عمل کریں گے۔ ہر سیکٹر کی ترقی ہماری اولین ترجیح ہے، ملک کی معاشی ترقی یقینی بنائیں گے۔ وفاقی وزیر نے کہا کہ ملک میں سرمایہ کاری لانے کیلئے حکومت سرمایہ کاروں کے تمام خدشات دور کر رہی ہے۔ سرمایہ کاروں کے اولین خدشات امن و امان کا مسئلہ اور توانائی کی کمی ہیں جن کو حکومت ترجیحی بنیادوں پر حل کر رہی ہے۔ ان دونوں مسائل کے حل کیلئے نئی اور قابل عمل پالیسیاں بنائی گئی ہیں جن کے فوری نتائج بھی ظاہر ہونا شروع ہو گئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ

## پیشکش

روزنامہ جنگ

11 دسمبر 2013

**چینی کمپنیاں 14 سے زائد توانائی کے منصوبوں پر کام کر رہی ہیں، احسن اقبال**

روزنامہ جنگ

09 دسمبر 2013

**توانائی کا بحران: احتشام الدین**

روزنامہ جنگ

08 دسمبر 2013

**پولینڈ توانائی کے شعبے میں پاکستان میں مزید سرمایہ کاری کرے گا، سفیر پولینڈ**

روزنامہ جنگ

04 دسمبر 2013

حکومت کو نئے، شمسی توانائی اور ہوا سے بجلی بنانے کیلئے سرمایہ کاروں کو ترغیب دے رہی ہے۔ پاکستان میں کونسل کے ذخائر موجود ہیں ملک کے بیشتر حصے میں دن کے وقت سورج کی روشنی میسر ہے اور ساحلی علاقہ تیز ہوا کا خطہ ہے۔ ان علاقوں میں بجلی کے پلانٹ لگائے جاسکتے ہیں۔ پولینڈ کے سرمایہ کار بھی توانائی کے منصوبوں میں ان علاقوں میں سرمایہ کاری کریں۔

**اسلام آباد (آئی این پی)** توانائی بحران کی وجہ سے ایک سال کے دوران 265 ٹیکسٹائل کمپنیاں بند ہو گئیں جس میں 261 کمپنیوں نے کھربوں روپے کا سرمایہ ہنڈی / حوالہ کے ذریعے بیرون ملک منتقل کیا، صرف 4 کمپنیوں نے اسٹیٹ بینک کی باقاعدہ اجازت سے 93 لاکھ ڈالر ملک سے باہر منتقل کئے۔ وزارت صنعت و پیداوار کے ذرائع نے انکشاف کیا ہے کہ گزشتہ مالی سال کے دوران ملک میں توانائی کے بحران اور امن و امان کی خراب صورتحال کے پیش نظر 3563 ٹیکسٹائل کمپنیوں میں سے 265 کمپنیاں بند ہوئیں جنہوں نے اپنا سرمایہ بنگلہ دیش، بھارت، دوہی، یورپ و افریقی ممالک میں منتقل کیا۔ تاہم مذکورہ 265 کمپنیوں میں صرف 4 ٹیکسٹائل کمپنیاں ایسی ہیں جنہوں نے اسٹیٹ بینک سے باقاعدہ اجازت لے کر 92 لاکھ 90 ہزار ڈالر کا سرمایہ بیرون ملک منتقل کیا، اس کے برعکس تقریباً 261 کمپنیوں کا مالکان نے کھربوں روپے کا سرمایہ ہنڈی یا حوالہ کے ذریعے دوسرے ممالک کو بھجوایا۔

**لاہور (آئی این پی)** سوئی ناردرن گیس پائپ لائنز نے صنعتی اور سی این جی سیکٹر کیلئے گیس کی فراہمی کے شیڈول کا اعلان کر دیا۔ نئے شیڈول کے مطابق لاہور، شیخوپورہ، ساہیوال ریجنز کیلئے سی این جی سٹیشنز کو گیس کی سپلائی چھ دسمبر کی صبح چھ بجے بحال کی جائے گی جو آٹھ دسمبر اتوار کی صبح چھ بجے تک اڑتالیس گھنٹوں کیلئے جاری رہے گی۔ جبکہ فیصل آباد سمیت دیگر ریجنز کے سی این جی سٹیشنز اور صنعتوں کو تین دسمبر منگل کی صبح چھ بجے سے پانچ دسمبر جمعرات کی صبح چھ بجے تک اڑتالیس گھنٹوں کیلئے گیس ملے گی۔ مذکورہ ریجنز کے صنعتی ادارے بھی دو روز تک گیس کی سہولت سے استفادہ کر سکیں گے۔

## توانائی بحران: ایک سال میں 265 ٹیکسٹائل کمپنیاں بند ہو گئیں

روزنامہ جنگ

02 دسمبر 2013

## صنعتی و سی این جی سیکٹر کو دو دن گیس ملے گی، نیا شیڈول

روزنامہ دنیا

01 دسمبر 2013



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<b>Adeel Oil Traders</b> Oil private Company Mr.Malik Nadeem & Malik Ikram 0092-333-6560759 Basement Shop No.4,Near Nadir Cinema Plaza, Madina Center, Faisalabad	<b>Admore Gas Private Limited,</b> <b>Oil Marketing Companies</b> 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
<b>Aftab Traders (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> 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	<b>Agha Gas Company (Pvt.) Limited</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> Private Company Agha Syed Liaqat Ali Chief Exclusive 0092-81-2844058 0092-81 -2835144 S. Salahuddin Building, M.A. Jinnah Road, Quetta
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<b>All Pakistan Marble Industries Association</b> <b>Marble Industries</b> Private Company Mr.Farrukh Majeed Chairman apmia@hotmail.com 0092-51 4433508, 4432774 0092-51 4432774 Bhatti, Plaza I-9 Markaz, Islamabad	<b>Anoud Gas Limited formerly Eirad Co mpany Limited</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> 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 &amp; 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>
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<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 &amp; 16, I/8 Markaz Islamabad.</p>	<p>Balochistan Minerals &amp; 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 &amp; Gas Private Company ahsan@bbnenergy.com - bukhari@bbnenergy.com 0092-42-35118512 / 92-42-35117859 / 92-42-35122189 0092-42-35115295 140-Main Industrial Area, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estates Kot Lakhpat, Lahore 54760, Pakistan. www.bbnenergy.com</p>	<p>Best Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Ashar Shahab Mirza Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2851064 0092-51 -2255164 House # 7/B, St. 70, F -8/3, Islamabad.</p>
<p>Bolan Gas (Pvt.) Limited. LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company A.A.Aref Gilani 0092-42-6666475 0092-42 -6360792 13-A, Bolan House, St. No. 15, Cavalry Ground (Ext.),Lahore</p>	<p>Bosicor Pakistan Limited, Oil Marketing Companies Private Company Mr. Amir Abbasciy,Chairman / CEO 0092-21-111-222-081,021-2410099 &amp; 021-4210909 0092-21-2410722 &amp; 2420722 2nd Floor, Business Plaza,Mumtaz Hassan Road, Karachi www.bosicor.com.pk</p>
<p>BP Pakistan Exploration &amp; Production Inc. Oil &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; Gas Private Company Li Wanjun (Country Manager)</p>	<p>Commerce International Energy Private Company info@comintl.com</p>

<b>Pakistan@cnlc.cn /liwenjun@cnlc.cn</b> <b>92(51)2105901-2, 92(300)5019695</b> <b>0092-51)2105903</b> <b>House 143, Street 37, F-10/1 Islamabad</b>	<b>0092-21-3530.9601-3</b> <b>0092-21- 3530.9604</b> <b>Suite #208, Marine Point Block 9, Clifton Karachi -</b> <b>75600 Pakistan</b> <b>www.comintl.com</b>
<b>Compagnie General De Geophysique</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Moenuddin (Resident Representative)</b> <b>0092-51)2299031-36/92(51)2299025/92(300)8552156</b> <b>0092-51)2299027-29</b> <b>15-Nazimuddin Road, Sector F-10/4Islamabad,</b> <b>P.O.Box-1440</b>	<b>COMSATS Institute of Information Technology</b> <b>Education</b> <b>Academic Institutions</b> <b>Dr. S.M. Junaid Director</b> <b>admissions@comsats.edu.pk</b> <b>/www.ciit.edu.pk/info@ciit.edu.pk</b> <b>0092-51-9247000-3 /0092-51-9049802</b> <b>0092-51-9247006</b> <b>Park Road, Chak Shahzad</b> <b>Islamabad</b>
<b>Corporation(Pvt)Ltd.</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mir Saeed Zahri CEO</b> <b>S-32,SITE,Hawksbay Road, Karachi</b>	<b>Cress LPG (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Muhammad Sharif Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-42-6279066, 6371323,042-6371324</b> <b>0092-42 -6279067, 6362402</b> <b>30, Lawrence Road, Lahore</b>
<b>DAWOOD HERCULES</b> <b>Fertilizer</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>info.dh@dawoodgroup.com</b> <b>0092-42) 6301601-07</b> <b>0092-42) 6364316, 6360343</b> <b>35-A, Shahr-e-Abdul Hameed Bin Baadees</b> <b>(Empress Road), Lahore 54000, Pakistan.</b> <b>www.dawoodgroup.com</b>	<b>Descon Exploration (Pvt.) Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Abdul Razak Dawood (Chairman/Director)</b> <b>Rdawood@Descon.com.pk</b> <b>0092-42)5805134</b> <b>0092-42)5811005, 92(42)5811135</b> <b>Descon World Head Quarters, 18 Ferozpur Road,</b> <b>P.O. Box 1201 Lahore 53000, Pakistan</b>
<b>Dewan Petroleum (Pvt.) Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Dewan Zia-ur-Rehman Farooqui (Chairman &amp; Chief</b> <b>Executive)</b> <b>an.sectt@dewanpetroleum.com</b> <b>0092-51)111-313-786, 92(51)2277648</b> <b>0092-51) 2276535</b> <b>46 Nazimuddin Road, F-7/4, Islamabad 44000</b>	<b>Energy &amp; Power Department</b> <b>Energy</b> <b>Govt Of KPK</b> <b>Secretary. E&amp;P@kpk.gov.pk/</b> <b>0092-91-9212686</b> <b>0092-91-9212657</b> <b>PESHAWAR</b>
<b>Energy Department,</b> <b>Energy</b> <b>Govt of Punjab</b> <b>Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Secretary,</b> <b>ed.contact@energy.punjab.gov.pk</b> <b>0092-42-99213974-5</b> <b>0092-42-99213906</b> <b>Library Road, Old Anar Kali, Lahore, Pakistan.</b>	<b>Energy Department,</b> <b>Energy</b> <b>Govt Of Sindh</b> <b>Plot No ST/2/1, Sector 23, Korangi Industrial Area</b> <b>Karachi</b>
<b>ENGRO</b> <b>Fertilizer</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>eel_hiring@engro.com</b> <b>0092-21 111 211 211</b> <b>Engro Chemical Pakistan Ltd. 7th &amp; 8th Floors, The</b> <b>Harbor Front Building HC # 3, Marine Drive, Block</b> <b>4, Clifton - Karachi</b> <b>www.engro.com</b>	<b>ENI PAKISTAN LIMITED</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>hro.recruitment@enipakistan.com.pk</b> <b>5th Floor, The Forum, G-20, Block-9, Khayaban-e-</b> <b>Jami, Clifton, Karachi</b>
<b>Exploration and Production Companies</b> <b>Association (PPEPCA).</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>mail@ppepca.com</b> <b>0092-51-2112015-16</b> <b>0092-51-2112108</b> <b>House No. 119-A, Street No. 37 F-10/1, Islamabad,</b> <b>www.ppepca.com/communitydevelopment/Polish_</b> <b>Oil_and_Gas_Company.html</b>	<b>FATIMA GROUP</b> <b>Fertilizer</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>mail@fatima-group.com</b> <b>0092-61)4512031-2</b> <b>0092-61)4511677</b> <b>2nd Floor Trust Plaza, L.M.Q Road, Multan</b> <b>www.fatima-group.com</b>

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<p><b>Fauji Foundation</b> 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><b>Fine Gas Co Ltd. (FG)</b> 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><b>Foundation Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> 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><b>Frontier Holding Limited</b> Oil &amp; 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><b>Fugro Geodetic Ltd.</b> Oil &amp; 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><b>Fusions Group</b> Solar Energy Private Company info@fusionsgroup.com 0092-213-4662642 / 92-213-4662643 / 92-213- 8045043 www.fusionsgroup.com</p>
<p><b>GasMan (Pvt.) Limited.</b> 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><b>GEMS AND GEMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN</b> 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><b>Geofizyka Krakow Limited</b> Oil &amp; 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><b>Global Gas International (Pvt.) Limited</b> 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><b>GO Pakistan (Gas &amp; Oil Pakistan Pvt. Limited)</b> Oil &amp; Gas Govt info@gno.com.pk 0092-42 3864 0618 3rd Floor, 19J CCA, DHA Phase 5, Lahore, www.gno.com.pk</p>	<p><b>Golden Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> 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><b>Government Holdings (Private) Limited (GHPL)</b> Oil &amp; Gas Govt Khushid Anwer (Managing Director /Chief Executive Officer)</p>	<p><b>Halliburton</b> Oil &amp; Gas Private Company Rick Stewart (Operations Manager) rick.stewart@halliburton.com</p>



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<p>Hannan corporation Marble Private Company Mr.Khurram Rangoonwala CEO 1-D25/26 Mangopeer Road ,Qasba Metrville,Karachi</p>	<p>Hassan Marble Marble /Handicrafts Private Company hassanmarbles@yahoo.com, mail@hassanmarbles.com 0092- 051-4435374-5 0092-51-4435376 Plot # 375-A, Potohar Road, 1/9 Industrial Area, Islamabad www.hassanmarbles.com</p>
<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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 kingas@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
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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
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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/

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<b>MND Exploration &amp; Production Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Alamgir Khan (General Manager)</b> <b>mnd@isp.comsats.net.pk /alamgir@mnd.com.pk</b> <b>0092-51)2651959, 2651884</b> <b>0092-51)2651875</b> <b>House 236, Street 11, Sector E-7 Islamabad</b>	<b>MOL PAKISTAN</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>0092-51111665725</b> <b>0092- 512820113</b> <b>Plot No. 5/A, Crown Plaza, F-7 Markaz, P.O.Box</b> <b>1562</b> <b>www.molpakistan.pk</b>
<b>Muhammadi Gas Company (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Amir Khurshid Chief Exclusive</b> <b>mgc@dsl.net.pk</b> <b>0092-51-2255048, 2255148</b> <b>0092-51 -2255948</b> <b>House # 12, Street 32/1, F-8/1, Islamabad</b>	<b>Nano Bio-Solutions</b> <b>Bio Tech</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Dr. Zafar Altaf</b> <b>Info@nanobiosolution.com</b> <b>0092 51 250 5983</b> <b>0092 51 486 4301</b> <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Park 1, Constitution Ave F-5/1, Islamabad,</b> <b>44000, Pakistan</b> <b>www.nanobiosolution.com</b>
<b>National Engineering Corporation</b> <b>Solar Energy</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>nec@cyber.net.pk</b> <b>0092-21-32788336</b> <b>202 Sea Breeze Plaza, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal,</b> <b>Karachi - Pakistan</b>	<b>National Fertilizer Corporation of Pakistan (Private)</b> <b>Limited</b> <b>Fertilizer</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mr. Muhammad Khalid Malik</b> <b>0092-42) 6284983 to 88</b> <b>0092-42) 6284989</b> <b>1st Floor, Alfalah Building (Tail Wing) Shahrah-e-</b> <b>Quaid-e-Azam Lahore, Pakistan</b>
<b>National Gases Ltd</b> <b>GAS</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>info@natgases.com, sales@natgases.com,</b> <b>customerservices@natgases.com</b> <b>0092-21 111-201-202, 0092-21-2551453-58</b> <b>0092-21-2561335</b> <b>F-74/A, S.I.T.E. P.O. Box No. 3647, Karachi - 75700,</b> <b>Pakistan</b> <b>www.natgases.com</b>	<b>NATIONAL TRANSMISSION &amp; DESPATCH</b> <b>COMPANY (NTDC) LIMITED PAKISTAN</b> <b>Electricity</b> <b>Govt</b> <b>Mr. Khalid Mohtadullah chairmain</b> <b>hr@ntdc.com.pk /</b> <b>0092-42) 99201020-2283,</b> <b>Room No: 419 - WAPDA House, The Mall, Lahore,</b> <b>Pakistan.</b> <b>www.ntdc.com.pk</b>
<b>Nativus Resources Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Javed Ahmad (Resident Director)</b> <b>nativus@isb.paknet.com.pk</b> <b>/nativus@isb.paknet.com.pk</b> <b>0092-51)2291033, 2100605, 2212339 , 2102065,</b> <b>2102066</b> <b>0092-51)2102067</b> <b>148, Street # 48, F10/4, Islamabad</b>	<b>NEC</b> <b>Solar Energy</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>nec@cyber.net.pk</b> <b>0092-21-32788336</b> <b>202 Sea Breeze Plaza, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal,</b> <b>Karachi - Pakistan</b>

<b>Nemmoco Petroleum Limited</b> 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,	<b>New Horizon Exploration &amp; Production Limited</b> 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.
<b>Nexton Group</b> 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	<b>Noor LPG Co. (Pvt.) Limited</b> 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
<b>Nortech Surveys Pakistan Limited</b> 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	<b>Ocean Pakistan Limited</b> 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
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Development Company Limited</b> 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	<b>Oil &amp; Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)</b> 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
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Investment Limited (OGIL)</b> 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	<b>Oil Companies Advisory Committee</b> 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
<b>Oil Industries Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited</b> 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	<b>OK Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> 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.
<b>OMV (Pakistan) Exploration G.m.b.H.</b> 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	<b>OPI Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> LPG MARKETING COMPANIES Private Company Murtaza Hashwani Chief Exclusive 0092-51-2273451 0092-51-2273392 House # 21 -B, Street 55, F-7/4, Islamabad



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<b>Orient Energy Systems</b> <b>Energy</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>info@orient-power.com</b> <b>0092 21 111-507-507, 0092 21 35072091-94, 0092 21 35077101-04</b> <b>0092 21 35077105</b> <b>Plot No.9, Sector 24, Korangi Industrial Area</b> <b>Karachi 74900</b> <b>www.orient-power.com</b>	<b>Orient Petroleum International Inc.</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mr. Sadruddin Hashwani (Chairman)</b> <b>orient@opii.com</b> <b>0092-51)2274261-68</b> <b>0092-51)2274244</b> <b>Hayat Hall, Block No.2, Diplomatic Enclave No .1,</b> <b>G-5, Islamabad</b>
<b>Paige Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Javed Ahmad (Country Manager)</b> <b>Paige@isb.paknet.com.pk</b> <b>paige@isb.paknet.com.pk</b> <b>0092-51)2100605, 2212339, 2103128-9</b> <b>0092-51)2214475</b> <b>148, Street # 48, F 10/4, Islamabad</b>	<b>Pak -Arab Refinery Limited. (PARCO)</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mr. Muhammad Rasheed Jung Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-21-5090100-13,021-5090114-25</b> <b>0092-21-5090625, 5090929</b> <b>Corporate Headquarters, Korangi Creek Road P.O.</b> <b>Box No. 12243, Karachi</b>
<b>Pakistan GasPort Limited</b> <b>GAS</b> <b>Govt</b> <b>+92 42 3636.8742</b> <b>www.ag.com.pk/pakistan-gasport/</b>	<b>Pakistan Institute of Engineering &amp; Applied</b> <b>Sciences (PIEAS)</b> <b>Education</b> <b>Academic Institutions</b> <b>registrar@pieas.edu.pk /webmaster@pieas.edu.pk</b> <b>0092-51-2207380 /+92-51-2207381/+92-51-</b> <b>2207382/92-51-2207383/+92-51-2207384</b> <b>0092-51-2208070</b> <b>P.O. Nilore, Islamabad Pakistan</b> <b>www.pieas.edu.pk</b>
<b>Pakistan Oilfields Limited</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Sajid Nawaz Chief Exclusive chief Exclusive</b> <b>polcms@pakoil.com.pk</b> <b>0092-51-5487589-96</b> <b>0092-51 -5487599</b> <b>POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi.</b> <b>www.pakoil.com.pk</b>	<b>Pakistan Oilfields Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Shuaib A Malik (Chairman)</b> <b>polcms@isb.paknet.com.pk</b> <b>0092-51)5487589-97 /92(51)5487562</b> <b>0092-51)5487598-99</b> <b>POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi</b>
<b>Pakistan State Oil Company Limited.</b> <b>Oil Marketing Companies</b> <b>Govt</b> <b>Mr. Irfan K. Qureshi, Managing Director</b> <b>taaluq@psopk.com</b> <b>0092-21-111-111-776/ (92 21) 99203866-85</b> <b>0092-21) 99203835</b> <b>PSO House, Khayaban-e-Iqbal P.O.Box-3983,</b> <b>Karachi-75600</b> <b>www.psopk.com</b>	<b>Pakistan Stone Development Company</b> <b>stone</b> <b>Govt</b> <b>Mr. Ihsanullah Khan Chief Executive</b> <b>info@pasdec.com.pk</b> <b>0092-51) 9263465-7/ 9261633-36</b> <b>0092-51) 9263664</b> <b>Chamber of Commerce Building, Mauve Area, G-</b> <b>8/1 Islamabad.</b> <b>www.pasdec.com.pk</b>
<b>Pakistan's First Fully Integrated LPG Company</b> <b>Petroleum Gas</b> <b>Govt</b> <b>progas@progas.cc</b> <b>0092-21) 472 0077, 472 0079</b> <b>0092-21) 472 0075</b> <b>Progas Pakistan Limited NWZ/II/P-305(A4 LPG</b> <b>Area) North Western Industrial Zone Bin Qasim</b> <b>Karachi.</b> <b>www.petrosin.com</b>	<b>PARCO Pearl Gas (Private) Limited (formerly SHV</b> <b>Energy Pakistan)</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Patrick J. Gregory Chief Exclusive</b> <b>supergas@parco.com.pk</b> <b>111-798-798</b> <b>0092-51 -2275576</b> <b>98-A, F/6-2, Margallah Road, Islamabad.</b> <b>Rawalpindi.</b> <b>www.parco.com.pk/ppg</b>
<b>Petro Search (Pvt.) Ltd., PSL</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Shahid Ahmed (Managing Director)</b> <b>Shahid1407@gmail.com</b> <b>0092-51)2103594, 2103593</b>	<b>Petroleum Consultant International (PCI)</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Sarfraz U. Siddiqui (Chief Executive)</b> <b>info@petroconpak.com/</b> <b>0092-51)2299198, 2102999</b>

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.petroileumgas.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-8/3Islamabad
Prime Telecommunication Telecommunication Private Compny 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@crecentservices.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,

<a href="http://www.cresslpg.com/ravi_gase.htm">www.cresslpg.com/ravi_gase.htm</a> <b>Renewable &amp; Alternative Energy Association of Pakistan (REAP)</b> <b>Education</b> <b>Academic Institutions</b> <b>Mir Ahmad Shah Executive Secretary</b> <b>write@reap.org.pk</b> <b>0092-300-5221718 /+92-51-4100084-85</b> <b>0092-51-4100083</b> <b>Plot 140 Street 9, I-10/3 Industrial Area, Islamabad, Pakistan.</b> <b>www.reap.org.pk</b>	<b>Lahore</b>  <b>Rivaj</b> <b>Marble Handicrafts</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Ms. Azra Ahmed,</b> <b>azra@rivajcraft.com</b> <b>0092-300-8298757/ (92-21) 5823471-72</b> <b>0092-21) 5661287</b> <b>18, Khayaban-e-Shaheen, 18, Khayaban-e-Shaheen, Karachi</b> <b>www.rivajcraft.com/</b>
<b>Rousch (Pakistan) Power Limited (RPPL)</b> <b>Electricity</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Abdul Razak Dawood Chairman</b> <b>site@rouschpak.com/</b> <b>0092-65-2441572, 2441822-23,</b> <b>0092-65-2441570,</b> <b>450 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant Near Sidhnai Barrage, Abdul Hakim, District Khanewal</b> <b>www.rouschpak.com</b>	<b>Sadiq Gas Company.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Faizan Tariq Chief exclusive</b> <b>0092-55-3258100, 3258200</b> <b>0092-55 -3257600</b> <b>76-A, S.I.E # 1, Gujranwala</b>
<b>Saif Energy Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Ahmed Nawaz Khan (President)</b> <b>Saifenergy@saifgroup.com</b> <b>/anawaz@saifgroup.com</b> <b>0092-51)2870361-3</b> <b>0092-51)2870365</b> <b>2nd Floor ,2020-Kulsum Plaza, Blue Area Islamabad</b>	<b>SAM Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mrs. Bushra A. Ahsan Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-42-6278882, 6286528</b> <b>0092-42 -6366435</b> <b>Azmat House, 32-Davis Road, Lahore</b>
<b>SANCO</b> <b>Marble /Slabs</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mr. Sana ullah Khan,/Chief Executive Office,</b> <b>info@sancomarble.com, sancos@inbox.com</b> <b>0092- 21-6553838 /0332-225555</b> <b>0092-21-4960416</b> <b>B-18 Block -3, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Post Code # 75300 Karachi</b> <b>sanco.aurasourcing.com</b>	<b>Sangi Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Masood Sadiq Malik Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-51-2829586-87, 7128081</b> <b>0092-51-2829587</b> <b>Office # 03, Hill Road, F -6/2, Islamabad</b>
<b>Sarhad Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Tauseef Gilani Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-51-2871134</b> <b>0092-51-2871135</b> <b>Suite No. 4, Mezzanine Floor, Sethi Plaza, Jinnah Avenue, Main Blue Area, Islamabad.</b>	<b>Saudi Energies (Pvt.) Limited</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Shahid Farrukh Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-42-7241072-3</b> <b>0092-42-7241074</b> <b>Ghani Chambers – Patiala Ground Link Mcleod Road,Lahore</b>
<b>Sehwan Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Ishti aq Asif Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-42-5323164-65</b> <b>0092-42 -5322437</b> <b>½ Km Bhoptian Chowk Defence Road, Off-Raiwind Road, Lahore.</b>	<b>Shabir Marble Works</b> <b>Marble</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mr.Asiam Shafi CEO</b> <b>0092-21 2562291</b> <b>Plot# A- 52 Wilayatatabad,Manghopir Road Karachi.</b>
<b>Shaheen Gas Company.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>Mushtaq Arif Chief Exclusive</b> <b>0092-300-8737233</b> <b>6-A, Gulgasht Colony, Multan</b>	<b>Shaheen Group of Companies</b> <b>Solar Energy</b> <b>Private Company</b> <b>info@shaheensolar.com</b> <b>0092- 427211390 - 92427359666 - 92427320798 - 923008442237</b> <b>0092-42 7228459</b> <b>Shaheen Solar Company &amp; Shacho Electronics 16-</b>

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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
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<b>Techno Petroleum (Pvt.) Ltd</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> 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/	<b>Terra Energy (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> 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
<b>Tez Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> Private Company Farooq Iftikhar Chief Exclusive 0092-42-5847791-92, 5856809. 0092-42 -5847793 116-C, Model Town, Lahore	<b>The Attock Oil Company Limited</b> <b>Oil &amp; Gas</b> 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
<b>The Hydrocarbon Development Institute</b> <b>Education</b> 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	<b>The Petroleum Institute of Pakistan</b> <b>Education</b> 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
<b>The Terminators</b> <b>Solar Energy</b> Private Company 0092-21-35476316 104, Yasir Chambers, Opp. PIA Planetarium 13-A, University Road, Gulshan-e-Iqbal Karachi.	<b>Total-Parco Pakistan Limited</b> <b>Oil Marketing Companies</b> Private Company Mr. Marc Soissong, Chief Executive Officer 111-709-709 0092-42-5843535-6 11/1, Block-B, Model Town Lahore
<b>TRDP TIED</b> <b>Solar Energy</b> Private Company 0092-21-35868791 0092-21-35867300 Coordination Office F-178/3, Block-5, Kehkashan, Clifton Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan	<b>United Energy Pakistan (UEP)</b> <b>Electricity</b> 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
<b>Wak Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> 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	<b>Wakgroup</b> <b>Multiple</b> 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/
<b>Wellbeinggreen</b> <b>Solar Energy</b> Private Company info@wellbeinggreen.com.pk 0092-0800 - 92477 172/P, Third Floor PECHS Block – 2 Tariq Road, Karachi	<b>Wyne Gas (Pvt.) Limited.</b> <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b> 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,

<p><a href="http://www.wellbeinggreen.com.pk">www.wellbeinggreen.com.pk</a></p> <p><b>Yasin Akram Associates (Pvt.) Limited</b>  <b>LPG MARKETING COMPANIES</b>          Private Company          Muhammad Yasin Chaudary Chief Exclusive          0092-51-2277117, 2277473, 2277607          0092-51-2277931          M ezzanine, 5-6 Block 106 E, Asif Plaza, F. Haq Road, Blue Area, Islamabad.</p>	<p><b>Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad – 44000</b></p> <p><b>Zaver Petroleum Corporation Limited</b>          Oil &amp; Gas          Private Company          Sadruddin Hashwani (Chairman &amp; 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</p>
<p><b>Zehri Onyx &amp; Mineral</b>          Marble &amp; 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 Shawer Trade Centre Alma Iqbal Road ,P.E.C.H.S Block-2 Karachi</p>	

## ORGANIZATION WORKING IN ENERGY SECTOR

<p><b>Asian Development Bank</b>          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</p>	<p><b>Association for the Development of Pakistan</b>          ADP          International NGO          volunteer@developpakistan.org          Association for the Development of Pakistan, PO          Box 2492, San Francisco, CA 94126 USA</p>
<p><b>Behar Al Sindh Foundation</b>          BASF          Local NGO          0092-22-2653439          0092-333-2603471          info@basf.org.pk          B-133 Phase One, Block 2 Main Post Office Road          Qasimabad, Hyderabad</p>	<p><b>Connect (Woman and Child Organization)</b>          CONNECT          Women Organizations          0092-333-3375383          connectwithus@hotmail.com          102, Quality Heights, Teen talwar, Clifton, KARACHI</p>
<p><b>Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan</b>          CRCP          Local NGO          0092-51-111-739-739          0092-51-2823315          sg@crpc.org.pk          main@crpc.org.pk          0092-51-2825336          House No. 13, Street No.1, Sector: G-6/3,          ISLAMABAD</p>	<p><b>Development Alternatives Inc</b>          DAI          Local NGO          0092-51-2652891-4          uzair_adil@dai.com          0092-51-2652890          House No. 4-A Street No. 42, Sector F-7/1          ISLAMABAD</p>
<p><b>Development Concerns</b>          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</p>	<p><b>FIDA</b>          FIDA          Local NGO          0092-51-2305154-56          info@fidapk.org          0092-51-8356996          Islamabad, Pakistan</p>

<b>Heinrich-Böll-Foundation Pakistan</b> <b>HBF</b> International NGO 0092-42-36668 640 0092-42-36666 322 , 0092-42-36680 039 sa@hbasia.org britta.petersen@pk.boell.org , saima.jasam@pk.boell.org 0092-42-36664 899 Pakistan Country Office. 76-B, Nisar Road, Lahore Cantt-54800	<b>Human Appeal International</b> <b>HAI</b> International NGO 0092-51-2261190-91 riyaz@humanappeal.org.pk 0092-51-2261192 House No. 116, Street No. 34, Sector G-9/1 ISLAMABAD
<b>Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau</b> <b>KFW</b> Donors 0092-51-2656377-9 kfw.islamabad@kfw.de 0092-51-2656380 House No. 23, Street No. 55, Sector F-7/4 ISLAMABAD	<b>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation</b> <b>NORAD</b> 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
<b>Pak-Consultants International</b> <b>PCI</b> 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	<b>Pakistan Rural Initiatives for Emergency</b> <b>Preparedness, Response and Development</b> <b>PREPARED</b> 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
<b>Renewable Energy Society for Education,</b> <b>Awareness, Research &amp; Community Help</b> <b>RESEARCH</b> 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	<b>Sangtani Women Rural Development Organization</b> <b>SWRDO</b> Local NGO 0092-604-688997 0092-333-8827744 sangtani.wrdo@gmail.com 0092-604-688997 Bodla Colony, Street No 3, RAJANPUR
<b>Sharik Jound Foundation</b> <b>SJF</b> Local NGO 0092-333-9220836 0092-347-9522998 fazalnrsr@yahoo.com farooqumer81@gmail.com SJF head office, Village & P.O. fatma MARDAN	<b>Society for Human Interest and Neglected Environs</b> <b>SHINE</b> 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
<b>Soon Valley Development Program</b> <b>SVDP</b> 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	<b>Strugglien's Pakistan Social Welfare Organization</b> <b>SPSO</b> Local NGO 0092-715-633478 info@spsos.org.pk 0092-715-633478 SPSO House # C-123, Steet # 09, Hamdard Housing Society, Abbasi Road SUKKAR

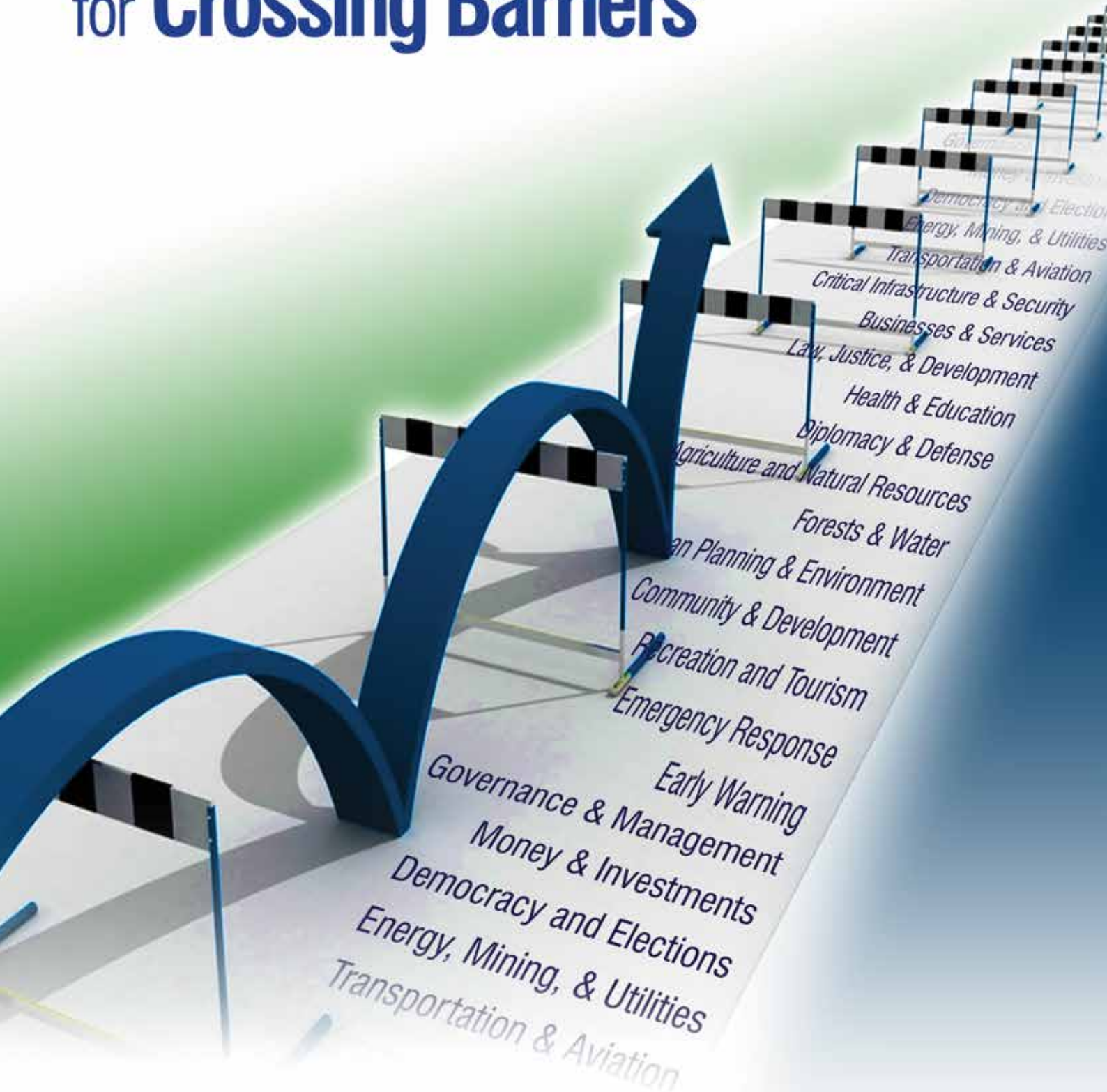
<b>Sustainable Development Society</b> <b>SDS</b> <b>Local NGO</b> <b>0092-996-850744</b> <b>0092-996-414243</b> <b>sds@sds.org.pk</b> <b>0092-996-850618</b> <b>Bahind Distric Court, Near District Forest Office,</b> <b>Alpurai, SHANGLA</b>	<b>Swat Participatory Council</b> <b>SPC</b> <b>Local NGO</b>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

## Institutes

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