Monthly Energy Update

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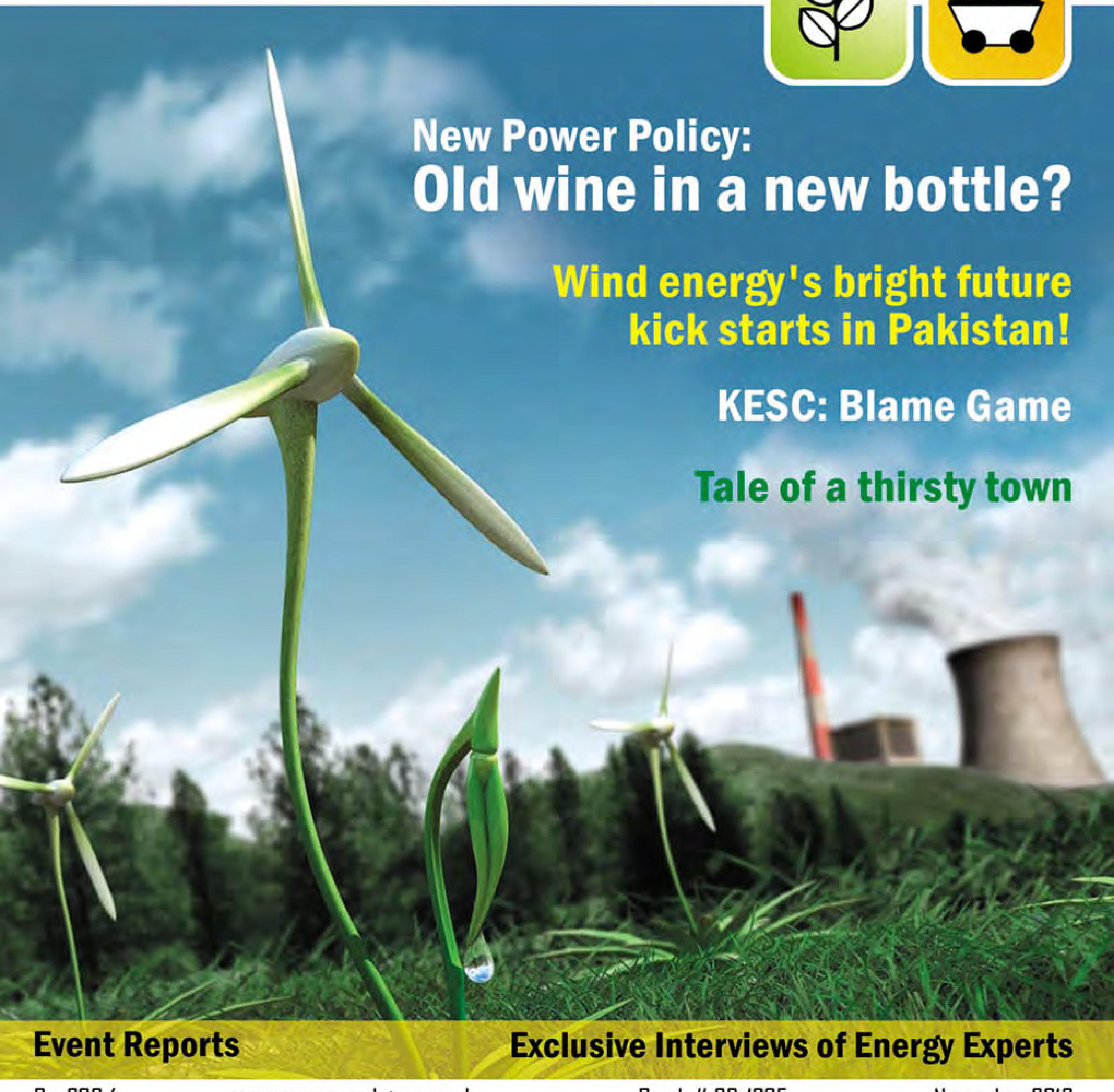

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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEWS

Faisal Qadri

Rehan Hanif

Rizwan Ullah Khan

From the editor's desk...

Govt. throws cold water on future energy projects

The political leadership's failure of strategy left all the nation in the lurch as both United States of America and Iran have isolated Pakistan in the state of deep energy crisis with dying hopes.

USA is reluctant to sign Nuclear Civil deal with Pakistan even though it is not interested to make headways on important issue which had been much anticipated to be discussed in the first official meeting of Pakistan Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif with President Obama.

In dramatic move, Secretary of State John Kerry, in his visit in August, made a dramatic offer to Pakistan of nuclear civil energy deal in the greater interest of relationship between two countries but Pakistan premier's visit was seen highlights of old issues such as drone attacks, terrorism and exports promotions.

On the other side of the coin, the statement of Iran minister for ending Iran-Pakistan pipeline project have lost remaining opportunity for the country to get lifeline of energy for its ailing economy depending on foreign aids, grants and assistances.

The government has been in the middle between the two options whether America or Iran since its formation and followed the strategy of previous government to lose all options ultimately. It has never allocated funds for IP project in the recent budget nor seemed serious to pursue its financing and completion in true letter and spirit but continued flop diplomacy which did not bore any fruit for the nation.

The government announcement of exorbitant power hike sent shockwaves to the masses having paralyzed already with prolong electricity outages although the intervention of apex court is commendable and timely which is ultimately proved once again as savior of the nation however the fear is still prevailing among the masses for astronomical price hike.

Increase in electricity prices to manage finance of energy sector is not a wise or long-term step but it is a brutal measure at the expense of nation. The government must address issues of energy theft, though mercilessly and tactically, besides the line losses and mismanagement in distribution should be reduced. Further, the power generation should be ensured with bringing efficiency at power plants and setting up new projects for meeting electricity requirement of the present and future as well.

The resolution of the energy crisis is paramount but it is an arduous task to make a country self-sufficient by itself without any support of US and Iran. We should stand on our own foot not in energy sector but in all aspect of lives.

As a nation, we have almost burnt our boats now and we should rely on our own resources through utilizing coal reserves and building dams come what may for keeping the country alive and prosper.

Naeem Qureshi

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Letter's to Editor

Send your letters to energyupdate@gmail.com

Rise in electricity tariff

As hydro electricity produced by Mangla dam and the likes was not sufficient, power companies resorted to producing electricity by gas and furnace oil by installing heavy equipment for their production as politicians were opposing the Kalabagh dam.

Production of electricity by furnace oil costs much more than other methods and what the electricity companies are allowed to charge under NEPRA's price control mechanism.

To keep electricity prices low, the government had started giving subsidy to internal power supplies since over a decade. The general perception is that there was much corruption and kickbacks involved in determining and paying the subsidy. Things worsened when due to bad policies of the PPP regime, the value of the rupee started to decline and the government started defaulting in payment of their bills and subsidy payable to the power companies. A stage was reached when producing electricity by furnace oil became commercially unviable. Many electric plants closed down and still remain closed. Otherwise Pakistan has the capacity to produce electricity for all its needs but not cheap electricity to fit the NEPRA's price control mechanism.

Delay on the part of the government to pay subsidy, defaults in payment of bills by various organisations and individuals, massive power thefts have forced power companies to stop payment of bills for oil and gas. Thus circular debts started mounting to hundreds of billions. The decision to stop payment of subsidy to power companies has been necessary for the ailing economy and should have been taken long time ago but weak political regimes could not do it. That means an increase in electricity prices to facilitate commercially viable operations is a must. But the way the government is handling the problem is not right as abrupt increase is going to enrage the masses already badly hurt by inflation.

Until it is possible to produce more hydro electricity as a temporary measure, NEPRA should get all the closed down oil plants operative by increasing rates as follows. NEPRA should increase electricity rates only for the government, semi government and industrial establishments including hotels and shops. For instance for all government establishments, including airports, military establishments, municipal services etc the rate could be something like Rs25 and for industries Rs18 so that profits made by electric companies from them is utilised to meet the losses on domestic consumption. And domestic consumers must not be charged more than Rs10 per unit up to 1000 unit and only on excess over consumption of 1000 units the rate may be higher. Government should provide oil to the power companies and recover its cost from them after adjusting the bills of the government establishments.

It is also necessary that a massive crackdown on power theft be launched. A drive is being conducted but in a careless manner. It would be advisable to prescribe the same punishment for theft as in Sharia and mobile courts assisted by Rangers to give verdict on the spot. It is not enough to disconnect the illegal connections; the culprits must be punished and an FIR filed. NA and PA should review progress in this regard if they sincerely want to solve the energy crisis.

SHAH N. KHAN, Karachi

Bleak scenario

AN article in Time magazine of Oct 14 talks on the nature of Pakistan's power crisis in an analytical manner. It states that our energy crisis is costing us five per cent of the GDP or about $10 billion a year, while the IMF has lent us nearly $7 billion.

There is a potential of 100,000 megawatts in the hydel sector while we produce only 6,500 MW of hydel power. Over 30 per cent of energy is produced by plants that burn furnace oil, which has exposed the country to high oil prices.

Neither there is enough energy to keep the system running or to fix infrastructure that leaks electricity, nor is there enough capital to develop cost - effective energy efficient alternatives. Water and Power Minister Khwaja Asif is quoted as having said:

"if we do not solve the energy problem in the next three or four years, we will ultimately end up with no electricity, no water, no employment and no money."

How do we get out of this bleak scenario? The only way out is to build the Kalabagh dam post-haste that would provide us $12 billion annually to brighten the dark spectre of gloom that surrounds us today. Is anybody listening?

DR M. YAQOOB BHATTI, Lahore

Bhasha dam: a long wait

THIS is apropos of the news item 'Tycoon supports plan for privatisation' (Oct 5). Mian Mohammad Mansha has rightly questioned the claim that power from the Bhasha dam will cost just 16 paisa a unit. The cost may be much higher because power will have to be transmitted 200 miles to Tarbela through inaccessible hilly terrain prone to landslides, putting up the cost of maintenance.

line losses over this long distance, instead of the readily available 500KV switchgear, 750KV switchgear will have to be acquired at a higher cost. But he is not correct in saying that hydel power is not cheap. Mangla and Tarbela dams are, in fact, producing power at Rs1.54 per unit and so will the Kalabagh dam which has none of the constraints that the Bhasha dam has. However, it is good that Mansha is not against construction of (mega) dams or hydel power. Small dams cannot give us the amount of water that is required to overcome the chronic shortages which are constantly pitting Sindh against Punjab, and for irrigating the 22 million acres of cultivable land which is lying barren. Nor can small dams play an effective role in flood control. The million-dollar question is: can Pakistan wait for 12 to 15 years for the Bhasha dam?

KHURSHID ANWER, Lahore

Wind energy's bright future kick starts in Pakistan!

By Yasir Ameen

The generation of electricity through wind power project and its supplies to national grid has built hopes not only for the different stakeholders associated with the sector but it has given birth again to the concept of renewable energy and its bright future in the Pakistan.

The green, renewable and cheap energy seem realistic and compatible in Pakistan after it emerged successfully from experimental level to reality subsequently Zorlu Energy started electricity supplies of 56.4MW to National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) recently after delays of three years.

The company is producing and supplying electricity through 33 wind turbines after investment of $45 million on the overall infrastructure and awarded tariff of 13.3 cents per MW for next 10 years that will be reduced to 50 percent for further five years.

The project has been termed as landmark achievement for entire sector as it will gain confidence of investors paving ways towards foreign direct investment, power generation and creation of employment and development of side business.

Zorlu Energy Pakistan was set up on September 13th, 2007 to establish wind power plants and to sell the electricity generated at these wind power plants. The wind power plant to be located in the wind corridor between Gharo, Keti Bandar and Hyderabad in Pakistan's Jimphir region, will have a total installed capacity of 56.4 MW.

Zorlu as the first wind power generation project in Pakistan has been recently recognized by Project Finance Magazine in 2012. Project Finance Magazine is a well known and widely read magazine by financiers, advisers, management consultants, people managing and developing projects globally and senior government officials. Project Finance Magazine has been in circulation for the last twenty years.

But this is not the first and last projects, there are 20 power projects working in the pipeline for generation of electricity through wind energy as per Alternative Energy Development Board reports.

Among them thirteen companies have submitted their technical feasibility study to the board for generation of 50MW whereas seven companies were awarded operating license and five companies were issued tariff license by National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA).

The next wind energy project to be started next is owned by Fauji Fertilizer Energy Company and New Park Energy Ltd by next year with capacity of each project is 50MW.

Experts said that the new government is active in pursuing renewable energy as it has been given importance in the recently announced National Power Policy 2013. This will help power producing companies and investors to resolve their issues with government authorities including NEPRA and NTDC.

However there are many issues as well regarding wind energy project including tariff policy for power projects.

The government should facilitate to power producing

companies for financing their projects. The companies should be given a separate financing policy by central bank through incentives in order to encourage investors for completing their power plants development as soon as possible.

The proceeding for the allotment of lands to power companies and their affordable prices will also benefit the government, IPPs and country to enhance the power production through wind energy projects.

The issues of power supplies through NTDC and its distribution through different distribution companies should be ensured in the future in order to build up a strong system and network throughout the wind energy sector.

The wind map developed by National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), USA in collaboration with USAID, has indicated a potential of 346,000 MW in Pakistan. The Gharo-Keti Bandar wind corridor spreading 60 KM along the coastline of Sind Province and more than 170 km deep towards the land alone has a potential of approximately 50,000 MW. The capacity factor estimated between 30% and 32% in Gharo -Keti Bandar area.

The wind energy is one of the resources which will not only bring green electricity in the country but Pakistan could fulfill need of electricity through this resource in cheap ways for long-term basis.

Current Status of ON-Grid Wind Power Generation Projects

S.#	Company	Location of Land
1	New Park Energy Pvt Ltd.	Gharo
2	Tenaga Generasi Ltd.	Kuttikun
3	Green Power (Pvt) Ltd.	Kuttikun
4	Dawood Power Ltd.	Bhambore
5	Master Wind Energy Ltd.	Jhampir
6	Zephyr Power Ltd.	Bhambore
7	Beacon Energy Ltd.	Kuttikun
8	HOM Energy (Private) Ltd.	Jhampir
9	Sachal Energy Development Pvt Ltd.	Jhampir
10	Fauji Fertilizer Company Ltd.	Jhampir
11	Arabian Sea Wind Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Lakha
12	Lucky Energy (Pvt) Ltd.	Jhampir
13	Metro Power Co. (Pvt) Ltd.	Jhampir
14	Gul Ahmed Energy Ltd.	Jhampir
15	Zorlu Enerji	Jhampir
16	Wind Eagle Ltd. (Technology Plc Ltd.)	Jhampir
17	Wind Eagle Ltd. (Technology Plc Ltd.)	Jhampir
18	Sapphire Wind Power Company (Pvt) Ltd.	Jhampir
19	CWE	Jhampir
20	Abbas Steel Group	Bhambore
21	Abbas Steel Group	Bhambore

Generation License

- NEPRA has so far issued Generation License to following IPPs;

" Green Power Pvt. Ltd.
" New Park Energy
" Tenaga Generasi Ltd
" Dawood Power Ltd
" Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Ltd.
" Arabian Sea Wind Energy Pvt Ltd.
" Fauji Fertilizer Company Energy Ltd.

- Applications for issuance of Generation License of Sunnec Wind Power Generation Pvt Ltd is in process at NEPRA.

Tariff

- NEPRA has so far announced tariff determinations for five (5) IPPs.

S.No	Name of IPP	Tariff(US$ Cents per kWh)	Date announced
1	Green Power Pvt Ltd	10.2852	27 April 2007
2	Dawood Power Ltd	11.87	6 Dec. 2008
3	Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Ltd	12.1057	23 May 2008
4	Arabian Sea Wind Energy Pvt Ltd	11.92	12 May 2010
5	Fauji Fertilizer Company Energy Ltd.■	16.109	10 Aug 2010

IPPs migration to COAL from furnace oil

By: Yasir Ameen

Pakistan's government has finally taken a much-awaited step to convert furnace oil based power plants into coal combustion giving a green signal to three Independent Power Producers for taking initiative of cutting cost of electricity from the national grid.

The IPPs including a 1350 megawatts thermal power station (TPS) of Muzaffargarh (Unit1-6), 850 megawatts TPS JamshoroUnits(1-4),640 megawatts TPS Guddu is now being converted on coal with multilateral financial assistance.

The move is highly encouraging towards long-term solution of energy demands with controlled cost of power production which will result of affordable tariff to the consumers of different segments.

The government strategy and its implementation for the conversion of 12 IPPs from furnace oil to coal will generate an array of advantages to national economy including foreign direct investment to employment generation; saving of foreign exchange to tariff reduction.

Analysts in the power sector said that coal-based power production is a viable option for the generation of required electricity in the country among different models and solution as a matter of fact the duration of the conversion is comparatively short whereas the cost of production and tariff for consumers is affordable than existing.

They said the government should follow these IPPs to convert its power plants into coal from natural gas or furnace oil to make these companies efficient and reduce the

> **"The move is highly encouraging towards long-term solution of energy demands with controlled cost of power production which will result of affordable tariff to the consumers of different segments"**

expense of imported furnace oil.

Analysts further said that the government could reduce Rs 3 kWh on entire power production cost if it converts 2,000 MW on coal based from different fuels. Ultimately, the government could phase out its subsidy in the power sector and incapacitated power sector as self-sufficient in their financial matters.

They added that the government and private sector will likely to replicate the power producing model of these IPPs in future hence there is a need to create means of coal availability at local levels whereas transportation and shipment system will be streamline with enhance capacity for smooth and uninterrupted power production in the future.

Besides if different IPPS will take the similar suit to convert their 100 percent operations on coal from furnace oil and natural gas, it will cause inflows of $1.5 billion investment by the next two and half years which will not only optimize their capacity of electricity production but also reduce significantly tariff at the consumers end.

The management of IPPs namely--Hubco with capacity of 1,200 MW; AES Lalpir with 350 MW, AES Pakgen with 350MW and SABA with 125MW-- finally decided to geared up their power production nearly 100 percent with available raw material of coal which will be imported and purchased locally in the place of furnace oil and natural gas.

Sources in the power sector said that the conversion of the coal-based power plants will be started in few months after the decision of the management of IPPs which was taken in the light of new power policy.

IPPs have conducted financial and operational feasibility for converting their plants from oil or gas to coal based successfully in order to generate maximum electricity into national grid.

Accordingly, 0.7-0.8 million will be spent on one megawatt generation of electricity, that is, $ 1.50 billion for 2025 MW of these plants however the cost will be dropped significantly to 5 to 6 kWh from 12-15 kWh whereas the overall expense of power project in national grid will come down to 1.5 kWh cumulatively.

The consumption of 1,000 ton coal will be required for generation of 100 MW in all these IPPs on daily basis. The coal of around will be transported daily for the plants of AES Pakgen, AES Lalpir and SABA whereas Hubco will import coals by its own shipment.

Sources said that IPPs will use 80 percent of imported coal and 20 percent of local coal for power generation through blending at the process units though the component of local coal will be increased gradually on the availability and its performance result.

These IPPs will not stopped generation of power production abruptly but they will carry out conversion process in parallel with continuation of electricity production through furnace oil or gas by period of next two years. While, these IPPs will completely stop the production of electricity for six months before switching their plants on coal from different fuels in accordance with the demand of the system.

The project will help save two-third cost of the ongoing power generation through the conversion to coal medium, the paper said.

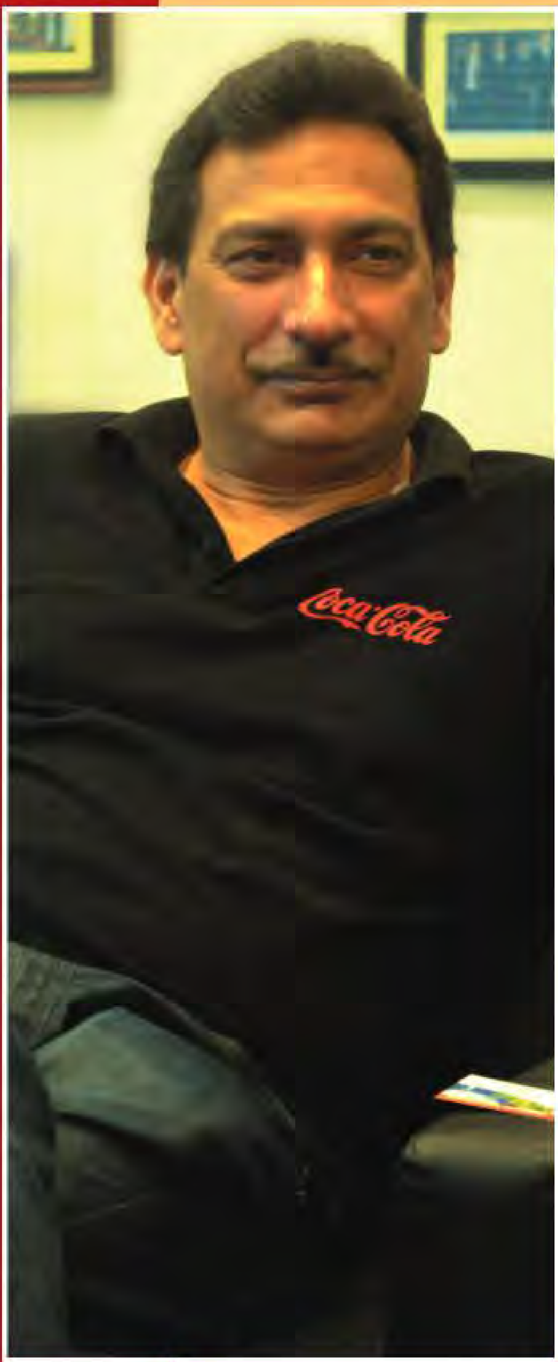
"The generation proposed to be converted on coal constitutes almost a quarter of the country's total derated, dependable capacity. It, therefore, can substantially cut the overall electricity production costs, bringing relief to both the domestic and industrial consumers," argues a senior executive of a gas fired independent power producer (IPP) put up under the 2002 power policy during a recent briefing on power sector.

"Another substantial amount of $1.5-1.6 billion a year on fuel can be saved by providing gas and oil to the power producers according to their position on the order of merit based on their fuel efficiency," contends the executive who does not want to give his name. If his argument is accepted, then the government should prefer eight IPPs with a cumulative generation capacity of 1,700 megawatts set up under the 2002 policy in the supply of gas and oil for generation.

Further, he says, the savings in fuel costs should help the government eliminate power subsidies, considerably cut its inflationary borrowings from banks, bridge the budget gap, spare funds for new investment in hydropower projects and lift some pressure off the country's weakening balance-of-payments position.■

Pakistan is lucrative market for business

Rizwan Ullah Khan, Country Manager, Coca-cola Pakistan



— By M. Naeem Qureshi —

Challenges like energy and security will be cope up in future but right direction is needed

EU: What is the share of Coca-cola in Pakistan's beverage market?

Rizwan Ullah Khan: Coca-cola is a leading beverage company in the world and it has been rapidly growing its market share in Pakistan also with different brands of soft drinks witnessing rising popularity among the consumers.

Pakistan is a key market for Coca-cola due to its huge population in which trend of drinking soft drink has been on the rise to be become part of the daily meal every day to a part of exclusive event.

We have made investment plan in the country which will be continued in the future. We have invested $ 300 million so far and will spend same amount in the coming years. This includes plants' expansion, widening of distribution channels.

EU: How do you see the potential of investment in Pakistani market?

RUK: The market size of the country is huge with 190 million people including 50-60 percent middle class and 70 percent youth population which is unique advantage for the country. The country has hardworking and skilled laborers having good knowledge base and brains that are shining across the world but we need to create opportunity to accommodate them.

Investors and companies will come to Pakistan in future because they have to do business in the country which is a vibrant and lucrative market for them in fact.

The challenges are definitely here in Pakistan but the nation is populous and attractive for investors. Pakistan could be the fastest growing developing country in the next five years if we use our natural resource and human talent rightly as I say.

The government should set up a strategy and devise a plan to bring reforms in the macro-economic and micro-economic areas which will gain confidence of investors to pour in their money and expertise in the market set at right direction to expand and flourish.

EU: How do you see the challenges of doing business in Pakistan mainly related to energy crisis?

RUK: Challenges are everywhere and different from country to country. Energy is the core issue which is long-standing problem of the country. But the government and stakeholders are working to fix it through different projects.

Surely, the challenges in energy sector are huge and critical also however the government announcement of National Power Policy has proved its interest to overcome the crisis in the near future.

The generation of electricity through source of hydro project is suitable for the country like because it is such a big area in which we can not only generate electricity of our demand but it will be cost effective to masses as well as business.

Alternative energy has lots of options indeed which have been discussed specially in the National Power Policy because Pakistan has been blessed with a natural sites whereby solar and wind energy could be produced at massive level, thus we need to utilize all these sectors optimally for producing electricity of our needs at affordable cost.

Coal is big opportunity to our country because we have huge reserves in many parts of the country. This is the area where local and foreign investment will come handsomely and we could see big projects down-the-road.

I am optimistic about the future and the government role towards resolution of energy crisis in the country but there will be period of three or four years required to overcome the crisis. We need direction and roadmap but things will come on track ultimately.

Pakistan has a unique challenge for investors particularly the law and order is a very hectic issue for business. The old investors know how to run business in the country but the new investors have to explore and make themselves familiar with the issues of the land.

EU: What are the unique measures your company have adopted at production plant of Coca-cola for energy efficiency and conservation?

RUK: We are working on a couple of fronts solely to enhance the efficiency of energy at our production plants and conserve its wastage in all areas as a national duty. We are using solar energy through different options mainly reducing electricity throughput. Electricity efficient machinery has been placed at our plants to benefit t o country and company as well resulting we spend our money on productive areas through savings.

We aim to run our plants 24/7 and we need unique concept to run our system particularly to contain the cost of energy. I hope that we could explore a productive

Pakistan has been blessed with a natural sites whereby solar and wind energy could be produced at massive level, thus we need to utilize all these sectors optimally for producing electricity of our needs at affordable cost

way to utilize our energy resources in a better and effective way. The industry should be energy efficient and contribute to energy production through their business. This will be good, positive and long-term impacts on our economy and social life in future.

I foresee that corporate sector and household will channelize alternative and productive ways of energy to save their expenses and enhance their productivity.

EU: How do you see the impact of counterfeit beverage being supplied in our country?

RUK: Our law is weak on counterfeit products not only for beverages but for medicines as well. The social cost is very huge because it is equal to playing with peoples' lives. It is equal to crime of murder level. The government and people have to bear a huge loss to compensate the impact of counterfeit product.

People involved in the production of counterfeit beverages are easily released from bail. The machines are very affordable for them and they could easily operate them again and again.

The government losses its revenues in terms of taxes whereas investors or genuine companies are also making losses due to existing of illegal business in the country. The government should bring reform in the legislation and it could be helped by us to fix the problem which will be win-win situation for company and country as well.

EU: Have you made any policy for plastic bottles of beverage to control garbage?

RUK: We have been working with different parties to control it through recycling that could serve not only our company but to different companies also. The coke will initiate itself in the coming years as if it had been done in different parts of the world.

This needs a big investment and a lot of people should be contributed to it. Our country does not have any policy or platform for recycling but we are working independently on the feasibility through international headquarter of Coca-Cola.

Related to environmental effect, we have equipped our plants with water treatment plants because we think that environment is very important for people and company as well. Environment is mother of ours. Coke has done with capital investment and industrialist should follow this with laws must ensure the implement.

EU: What are your CSR activities and projects by Coca-cola in Pakistan?

RUK: Since the grave earthquake jolted our country in 2005, we have donated heavily to the affected people through government. We donated 2 million dollars at that time and continued to support financially to all affectees of disasters including floods as well.

We are approached by the government's agencies for supporting victims of natural disasters now and we extend our generous support to people of Pakistan immediately. We are very proud of that whatever contribution we made for the rehabilitation and rescue for our people and different companies do follow us for the same purposes.

Coca-cola has also spent money on education and health sector. In this connection, many schools have been adopted and many schools have been upgraded with basic infrastructure and IT labs with care and TCS.

We equipped machines to hospitals mainly at times when people have become victim of dengue. The blood testing machines were provided to different hospitals.

We are working with WWF for environmental protection and forest protection because we thing it is very important for our country because we believe we have to own society.

EU: How do you see the success of Coke Studio as rebirth of Pakistan's music?

RUK: Coca-Cola wants to engage its consumers and serves Pakistan. It has carried out two-year long study to reach at the concept of music and rebirth of Pakistani music. Now, the music festival is a regular event to be entered into its sixth year. We uplift it next year and this will prove a milestone for the country in coming months.

Coke Music is most popular thing for Coke across the world as its idea has been adopted by 90 countries including Coke India, and Middle East. South Africa and Egypt are also launching it.

There are 100 million hits on Youtube. One out of four Pakistan is fan of Facebook's page. The Coke Studio helped Coca-cola a lot for positive image building of country.■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A man with a vision, Rehan Hanif

By M. Naeem Qureshi

Rehan Hanif is an emerging business leader of the country having active role in the development of industries and business in different sectors. He owns a group of companies deals in specialized engineering and lubricant fields of motorcycles and automobile industry.

EU: How you have been successful in energy and lubricant sector?

Rehan Hanif::I have set up a lubricant company in Pakistan mainly to cater motorcyclists' needs and its engine requirement but it grew tremendously over a period of six to seven years with marvelous achievements in sales and demand.

I am proud to introduce a lubricant of high quality in Pakistan which caters demands of all brands of motorcycle in Pakistan. Our branded lubricant is a unique in the market as far as prices and quality are concerned which made the different in the entire Pakistani market and superseded with different brands of high priced and low quality produced by multinational and local companies.

We have aimed to provide a better quality engine oil to local customers in accordance with their affordability hence our oil is 15 percent cheaper than the prices of lubricant branded by multinational companies in Pakistan but we are standing at par with quality of global standards. We offer our branded lubricant in different quality based on the requirement of bikes and automobiles which will continue to come in different range going forward. We are planning to grab maximum share in lubricant market despite we have tough competition among the multinational brands though we are new entrants in the market.

The company Future Parts retains 25-30 percent share in the market with 100 exclusive shops working in Pakistan. We have opened office in big cities of Pakistan to market and distribute our products to ensure our increasing penetration across the country. At Madina Auto Industry, I have established a high-tech plant to promote industrialization in Pakistan and imported new technologies with China and Taiwan to produce high-classed and durable spare parts of motorbikes. We have been providing consultancy to many bike assemblers. provide quality products at affordability that translates into our credibility and customers' loyalty. We do survey of the market related to credibility and utility of our products and hold discussion with various motor mechanic to know our mistakes, shortcomings, emerging trends and customers requirements.

EU: What has been your contribution in PAPIDA?

Rehan Hanif:: I have tried my level best to improve the role of the association, Pakistan Spare Parts Importers and Dealers' Association (PAPIDA), for the welfare of its member. It is a tough responsibility but I always enjoy working for betterment of our industry members through resolving issues of different nature mainly complexities involved in sales tax and customs.

I have worked tireless to unite our members in the form of association and got registered our organization with the government. Now we have one voice, one agenda and a body with a members on same page hence we all move in one direction for attaining single target.

EU: How do you see the role of EDB in promotion of automobile industry?

Rehan Hanif: The role of the government and its authority like Engineering Development Board (EDB) is unsatisfactory and pathetic. The industry policy is made for facilitating investors but it is made here in Pakistan to vex businessmen regarding different issues.

The concept to build up EDB has not been achieved yet because its role is improving engineering activities in Pakistan but it is not observed here for many years as there is no check and balance because many people import and assemble spare parts to make motorcycles. On the other hand, the role of EDB is to promote engineering and industrial activities in Pakistan through localization and advancement in technology at local level.

The main role of the government is to provide basic infrastructure to the investors and industrialist instead of making policies and plans that restrict a businessman to continue his work.

EU: How do you see the law and order situation in Karachi and Pakistan affecting business and its climate?

Rehan Hanif: The security situation of the

The security situation of the country and city is devastating for business and common man as well but it is our country and city and we have to live and do business here alike hence we need to bring peace in our society.

country and city is devastating for business and common man as well but it is our country and city and we have to live and do business here alike hence we need to bring peace in our society.

Law and order situation could be improved in weeks not in months if the government has will to do it. The local police could easily resolve the issue if the political influence is ignored at the expense of city's peace and country's economic hub.

But if the government continues to ignore the situation and it is hesitant to take strict measures against culprits and criminals of the society, there could be no solution even you deploy Rangers, Army and UN security forces.

Our government and law enforcement agencies should be agreed on same page and maintain the peace in the city effectively, come what may.

EU: What has been your role for business fraternity through platform of Karachi Chamber of Commerce Industry (KCCI)?

Rehan Hanif: I have played different role for businessmen community at the platform of KCCI. I headed different committees including banking insurance and CSR. I performed a tough role to compensate all the victims of incident happened few years ago in Bulton market and arrange compensation from the government to distribute it among traders.

I don't believe to have a designation or chairmanship at KCCI but I am always keen to play my part through involvement in different committees at KCCI hence I exploit my capabilities towards the betterment of business and businessmen of the country.

KCCI is playing a tremendous role for traders and businessmen more than the government. I am also engaged with apex platform of the businessmen, FPCCI whereby I am serving my community in diversified fields.

EU: What is your future plan to expand your group of companies?

Rehan Hanif: I have established a group of companies in different fields and, of course, I want see all these entities to grow in future with investments and advancements but my priority has been changed towards society in which I have been working it.

I want to payback my society with welfare projects in health and education so Corporate Society Responsibility is my main project for now. I have stated working in health sector particularly to serve the deserving patients of Thalassemia.

I want to make my country as Thalassemia free so I have given awareness of the disease through my products and support financially the institutions working for the cause.■

Rehan Hanif CEO Future Motorcycle Parts receiving Global HR Excellence Award on " Innovative Infrastructure" by Mir Hazar Khan Bijrani (A senior Parliamentarian) and Mr. Mussadiq Aziz

AMAZing

Prototype Plane Completes Across The Globe

Solar Impulse – the solar-powered airplane of Swiss pioneers Bertrand Piccard and André Borschberg – has successfully landed at New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport setting a new milestone in the history of aviation: for the first time a plane capable of flying day and night powered exclusively by solar energy has crossed the USA from the West to the East Coasts without using a single drop of fuel.

Pepsi's New Green PET Bottle

The latest in PepsiCo's green efforts is the 'green' bottle – manufactured from raw materials which are bio-based like: corn husks, switch grass and pine-barks. Soon bi-products from its own food business, like potato peels, orange peels and oat hulls will be utilized for producing the green bottle. This bottle is entirely plant based, from fully renewable resources and is 100% recyclable. This is identical in looks, feel and function as the petroleum-based PET bottle. After completion of a pilot production in 2012, commercial production will be commenced.

E-Reader Going Green: Biblio Leaf

Glad tidings for book lovers with green ethics! Maybe the e-reader does not consume much power. But if you love to read online and think you should do your bit towards using renewable energy, you have Toshiba and KDDI joining the ranks of LG to provide solar-powered e-readers. Biblio Leaf is the new kid in the e-reader block to match LG's Solar eReader.

Solar Powered Wheelchair Sets World Records

Haidar Taleb, a 47 year old man from UAE, displayed a rare combination of human spirit and willpower when he took up a 200-mile long journey on a wheel chair that he has built for himself which runs on solar power. Being a person with polio since the age of 4 has not stopped him from taking up this challenge on this wheelchair, a piece of technological innovation.

Scientists Revisit Power from Potatoes

This could very well be the magic formula for future power generation. Yes, scientists are busy crafting what is now called as "solid organic electric battery based upon treated potatoes." These are absolutely eco-friendly batteries – based on the hidden powers of potatoes – which will be an economical answer to the growing power needs of developing and developed countries. There are still places in the world where basic infrastructure for lighting and other electrical needs is insufficient. The researchers at Hebrew University are now trying to create magic out of humble common potatoes to provide a solution for generating power to meet this need. Cost-wise also potato-powered batteries are more viable. The 1.5 volt D cells and Energizer E-91 cells proved to be more costly – about 5-50 times more than these vegetable powered cells. Not only potatoes but other treated vegetables can be utilized to provide clean and inexpensive green energy. But potatoes win hands down as vegetable of choice to power the battery due to their high production and easy availability.

An inside look at the world's largest solar-powered boat

Catamarans are fairly odd-looking boats, but earlier this week a special breed was docked at the North Cove Marina in Lower Manhattan. Alongside the typical handful of South Florida-based yachts that pop up here during the summer was an angular, flat-topped catamaran with a glistening blue deck called the MS Tûranor PlanetSolar. There's a reason why this boat stands out: last year it became the first ship to circumnavigate the globe on solar power alone. The 8,000 kg (nearly 100 ton) ship needs a massive solar array to capture enough energy to push itself through the ocean. An impressive 512 square meters (roughly 5,500 square feet) of photovoltaic cells, to be exact, charge the 8.5 tons of lithium-ion batteries that are stored in the ship's two hulls.

New Power Policy:
Old wine in a new bottle?

By Khalid Saeed

The ailments of the power sector have their roots which go back much beyond the neglect and the misgovernance of the last 5 or 10 years as Pakistan's power sector crisis has been overshadowing the entire spectrum of the country's political and economic landscape for the last few years.

The monumental failure of our politicians, planners and policy makers is evident from the insufferable long hours of load shedding that have become the norm rather than an exception. According to a recent study jointly conducted by the Planning Commission and the USAID, the power sector inefficiencies have cost the country well over 7% of the GDP in the last 5 years.
facing power shortages in the early 90s and the power sector was plagued with poor performance, resulting in power shortages of up to 30% of the peak demand. The industrial and commercial sector was particularly hard hit due to these shortages. Apart from this, the country's power sector, which was controlled by the two vertically-integrated public sector entities ie Wapda and KESC, was afflicted with high system losses, poor recoveries, mismanagement, inefficiency and poor service delivery. The Government was also finding it difficult to meet the growing investment requirements of the power sector entirely through the public sector funding.

The fuel generation mix in the power sector today with almost 2/3rd of the power being generated through thermal sources (imported furnace oil and gas) can actually be traced back to the decisions taken in the 1994 Power Policy. Instead of restricting the private sector investors to the hydel projects or to the cheaper alternative of coal, they were given a free hand in deciding the fuel for the projects. At the end of the day, all the private sector projects installed under 1994 policy were based either on furnace oil or on gas which was already fast depleting and, thereby, sowed the seeds for a highly expensive and unsustainable fuel generation mix.

Another distortion created in our power sector was due to the decisions taken in 1994 by entering into long-term ie 25-30 years guaranteed buy-back contracts with the IPPs, whereby the government became the guarantor both for the fuel supply and power take off. The result was that there was no scope left for competition in the private sector which could provide incentives for the latter to cut down its cost for better performance and cheaper electricity. All the IPPs had been guaranteed an upfront tariff and, therefore, with a guaranteed take off of their entire capacity, they had no incentive to strive for any efficiency improvement and cost reduction.

Unfortunately, the 1998 Power Policy failed to attract any fresh private investment in the power sector. With the change of the government in 1999, a new Policy for the Power generation was formulated in consultation with all the stakeholders and announced in 2002. The Policy aimed at adding to the generation capacity on the least cost basis to avoid future capacity shortfalls. It encouraged exploitation of the indigenous resources including the renewable energy resources. The policy was meant both for the public and the private sector projects. To achieve its goals, the policy offered a number of incentives. In fact, most of the incentives earlier available in the 1994 policy were restored, ie choice of fuel and technology was again left to the investor and likewise the exemption from payment of all taxes and duties was also restored. concessions offered to the IPPs in the 2002 policy were further enhanced through various decisions taken by the ECC in 2005- 2006. As a result of these incentives, the 2002 Power Policy succeeded in adding a generation capacity of around 3300MW. Nevertheless, like the earlier policy package of 1994, in the absence of any restrictions on oil-based plants and fast depleting gas-based plants, the projects set up under the 2002 policy also rely on the same fuel mix. Thus the combined effect of the IPPs set up under the 1994 and 2002 policies has been to hold the country's power sector ransom to the highly un-affordable fuel mix based generation. In the case of some private sector projects the dual fuel plants alternate gas with HSD which is even more expensive than the Furnace oil. In the face of severe gas shortages, some of these plants have been operating on diesel and generating electricity costing over Rs 20 per unit. Typically, since hydro power projects take a much longer time for completion and need much larger investment, private sector has not been very keen on hydro power projects except for small projects which have been undertaken recently.

The National Power Policy 2013, recently approved by the Council of Common Interest (CCI), aims at developing the most efficient and consumer-centric power generation, transmission and distribution system that meets the needs of the population and boosts its economy in a sustainable and affordable manner". It identifies the demand-supply gap of between 4500 to 5500 MW, highly expensive generation, inefficient power transmission and distribution (T&D) system with 23-25% losses and a debilitating level of

The monumental failure of our politicians, planners and policy makers is evident from the insufferable long hours of load shedding that have become the norm rather than an exception.

subsidies and circular debt as major challenges facing the power sector today. The policy envisages to add to the existing generation capacity to meet the energy needs in a sustainable manner; to create a culture of energy conservation and responsibility; reliance on more indigenous resources such as coal and hydel; improving efficiency in the power supply chain and improving the governance through better co-ordination at various levels. Specifically, the policy sets the targets of wiping out supply deficit by 2017 by raising the generation capacity, including 1447 MW through the up gradation of public sector Gencos at Guddu, Jamshoro and Muzaffargarh. The policy aims at reducing the average cost of generation from the current Rs 12 to Rs 10 per unit by relying on a less expensive fuel mix; decreasing T&D losses from the current 23% to 16% and increasing revenue collection from 85% to 95% of the billed amounts by 2017. The targets and goals are to be achieved through cutting down bureaucratic red tape in decision making processes, improving efficiency and introducing competition, transparency and accountability.

The Power Policy 2013's diagnosis of what ails the power sector and the prescription to treat the same is right on spot. Unlike the previous policies, this policy claims to have a "consumer centric vision for the power sector and highlights its sustainability and affordability. This, at least on paper, is a change from the 1994 and 2002 policies which did not consider the future cost of offering generous incentives to investors, with no restrictions on technology or fuel. Nor were any efforts made to improve their efficiency in the course of the contract period. The latest Power policy has rightly identified the various challenges faced by the power sector and has laid due emphasis on the need to promote energy conservation. Moreover, the policy also envisages improving the governance through better co-ordination among all relevant stakeholders in the federal and provincial governments.

While the goals, targets and the strategy laid down in the policy are quite indisputable, the real challenge, however, will remain the political will and administrative capacity to implement it in a sustainable manner. Some of the initial steps, eg, clearing the backlog of the Rs 500 billion circular debt, announcing the politically unpalatable decision to raise the consumer end tariff and dealing with the gas and electricity theft with a firm hand through the local police and special FIA teams are creditworthy insofar as they demonstrate the government's earnestness in tackling the issues head -on.

The Power Policy 2013, however, also

suffers from a couple of glaring omissions. Firstly, notwithstanding the criticism on the 1994 and 2002 policies, as discussed in the foregoing, the new policy, too, has retained the same set of generous incentives in terms of contract period, exemption from taxes and duties, tariff structure (ie guaranteed capacity charges and guaranteed off take). While the private sector's investment in the sector is an important pre requisite for the additional power generation, it is high time to review the contractual terms for future if the policy aims at being truly consumer- centric. While the consumer tariff is being raised forthwith, the hapless consumer will also like to see some effective steps being taken to improve recoveries, reduce transmission and distribution losses and rationalise the profit being made by the IPPs. Nepra determined tariffs for IPPs are based on a cost plus 15% IRR (indexed for exchange rate and inflation) for oil/gas-based generation.

Likewise, the policy has also not enunciated any effective measures which could ensure improvement in the efficiency and introduction of a competitive market mechanism by doing away with the single buyer system to a mercantile system, where the electricity, produced competitively, could be freely traded and the consumer could benefit from the competitive practices based on improving the efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution.

efficacy of this policy, however, will be its timely implementation. Power sector decisions need endorsement of all the provinces in the Council of Common Interest (CCI).

Let's not under estimate the obstacles which were visible when the KPK and Sindh governments lacked the commitment for checking the power theft with an iron hand or allowing the Federal Government to deduct the provincial electricity dues at source out of the NFC award amount allocated to the provinces. The performance of the Discos in the KPK and Sindh is far below par showing distribution losses between 25-35% of the power purchased and poor recovery (65-80%) of the billed amounts. The Punjab based Discos, on the other hand, show losses which are below 12%, (except Multan at 17%) with over 95% recoveries.

The success or failure of the Power Policy 2013 will ultimately depend not only on the Ministry of Water and Power and the power sector entities working under it but also on the whole hearted support and endorsement of all provincial governments. The success of the policy will, in addition, depend upon fixing goals which are politically, financially and logistically realistic and based on sustainable level of efforts. Likewise in our enthusiasm to induct more power generation through local and foreign investors, the incentives being offered ought to keep in view the present and the future cost of the same and their impact on the affordability of power for the economy.■

KESC Blame Game

By Ismat Sabir

The poor performance of Karachi Electric Supply Company (KESC) despite extraordinary favors by the federal government and its authorities in terms of subsidies and power supplies, Senate's Standing Committee on Water and Power has demanded the government to take over the management of the KSE and register cases against officials responsible for causing losses of over Rs110 billion to the national exchequer through 'illegal' agreements signed with the private owners of the company. However, the officials of KESC denied the allegations.

The report alleged that all agreements signed with Al Jomaiah group, the original buyers of the KESC, were illegal. The company was given an exceptional favour of Rs72 billion by changing the status to a distribution company of WAPDA that reduced power purchase rates in violation of rules, the sub-committee blamed.

It was also noted that the KESC management has not invested as promised in the privatization agreement. Besides, the government took over its arrears valuing about Rs31 billion. The company was provided a facility of supply of 650MW from the national grid at reduced rates, leading to a loss of Rs110 billion to the government, the report said. Furthermore, taxes to the tune of Rs320 million it had to pay were waived.

> **It was also noted that the KESC management has not invested as promised in the privatization agreement. Besides, the government took over its arrears valuing about Rs31 billion.**

It said the amendment agreement of 2009 signed with Al Jomaiah had not been approved by the federal cabinet until now. The decision to supply 650MW from the national grid to KESC had been made by the ministry of water and power and was not even approved by the prime minister. The committee said for the last eight years the KESC had also failed to ensure power supply as mentioned in the agreements.

Abid Sher Ali, State Minister Water and Power accused the KESC for losses to WAPDA by consuming more electricity than the agreed quantity of 650MW and choking the whole country.
due to violations by KESC, "we are forced to operate diesel-run power plants to meet the short fall". The electricity generation through diesel had resulted a loss of Rs576 million to the power sector during the past few months.

He has directed the National Power Control Centre (NPCC) to study KESC's transmission system and prepare a report suggesting ways to limit supply to it as

agreed quantity. The minister blamed that KESC is not operating its thermal generation plants to save cost instead of taking cheaper electricity from the national grid. The Ministry is planning to upgrade the system so that the NPCC can cap supply limit.

In the first week of October Mr Sher Ali directed NPCC to cut off power supply to KESC if it breached its limits, but he was informed that technically it is not possible. The officials suggested to the minister of state that the government should focus on improving the efficiency of plants instead of curtailing the supply.

He suggested that the agreement with KESC should be revised and higher tariff for power consumed beyond the 650MW limit should be fixed.

The KESC representative said the allegations against the company are baseless and only propaganda which would cast adverse impact on foreign investors. He said that KESC privatization was in accordance with laws and with the approval of the federal cabinet, the Economic Coordination Committee and the Council of Common Interests. The subsequent induction of Abraaj Capital as a new shareholder in KESC three years after the privatization was legal.

He said Abraaj Capital had invested $361m to increase the company's generation capacity by 1010 MW and improved its network infrastructure, thus company fulfilled its all commitments made under the amendment agreements.

Presently, KESC takes electricity from national grid and sells it as its own product to the customers, but does not pay for it to the national exchequer. The outstanding amount reached over Rs70 billion, the officials said.

KESC said the government owed a similar amount in the form of a tariff differential subsidy, while the government does not have the funds to pay. So KESC tells the government: 'we owe you and you owe us'.

KESC purchases about 7.5 million megawatt hours of electricity from the national grid and generates less than 8 million units from its own system. Out of the 15.5 million units, about one third is lost and about 10 million units are sold to 2.5 million consumers. The Lahore Electric Supply Company buys more than 16 million units from the national grid and distributes 14 million to 3.5 million consumers.

KESC had purchased electricity worth Rs223 billion from NTDC since September 2008 while it had paid to NTDC an amount of Rs226 billion that included payment of arrears as per agreement.

The KESC said that any unilateral action to disconnect NTDC power supply to Karachi, as stated by the Minister and earlier by National Power Control Centre through its letter, is incorrect and contrary to law. It was not permissible under the bilateral Power Purchase Agreement signed between NTDC and KESC in 2010, for a period of 5 years. The figures provided by National Power Control Centre of NTDC in its "notice" blaming KESC of receiving power supply in excess to the agreed 650 MW per day were incorrect and suffered from material defects.

The company pointed out that the Power Purchase Agreement as a whole protected KESC's right to receive agreed 650 MW and, therefore, all other allegations and assertions made by the Minister or the NTDC were without substance and rejected by the power company.

The issue of KESC's use of its capacity had already been taken up by the Supreme Court in its Human Rights Case No. 14392 of 2013 where KESC had duly responded to allegations and assertions of NTDC, Federation of Pakistan and NEPRA.

KESC said that the contents of the letter from NTDC were not maintainable as a matter of law comes under contempt of court of binding stay orders in the field passed by the Sindh High Court in 2012 in which NTDC, KESC, Federation of Pakistan and NEPRA were all co-respondents and co-defendants. KESC invited the representatives of the Ministry and NTDC to visit its power supply network and resolve confusion.

KESC said that it was fully compliant with the provisions of Power Purchase Agreement and in fact, if NTDC billing records were checked it would be apparent that KESC's monthly billing from NTDC in July 2013 was of 615 MW, August 2013 603 MW and 632 MWs in September 2013.

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

KESC also urged the State Minister to act in accordance with law as well as the binding provisions of the Power Purchase Agreement. KESC reminded the State Minister that the the company provide 20 million consumers of Karachi but also 6500 square kilometers stretching from Gharo to Uthal, Bela, Vinder, Lasbela and Hub industrial zones in

Balochistan. KESC pointed out that any unilateral action by NTDC to disconnect KESC from the national grid would have serious consequences and the same would be solely at his own risk as to consequences, including any law and order situation arising because of acute power shortfall.

On the other hand, line losses in KESC are 10 percent and the availability per consumer of electricity in Karachi is higher than it is in Lahore.

The Minister said if KESC generate its own electricity to meet its requirements an additional 7.5 million units can be spared for the rest of the country. But simply by diverting the gas that goes upcountry from Sindh and providing it to Karachi. If resources are distributed equally the country is able to generate a GDP in excess of Rs10 trillion and more jobs can be provided to its labour force of more than 60 million people.■

Tale of a thirsty town

Despite growing problem of drinking water in Gwadar, the administration is still not geared to manage the drought situation

By Naseer Memon

While Eastern parts of Balochistan are inundated under flood water, Southern belt of Makran coast of the same province is enduring a severe drought and people are desperately jostling for drinking water in long queues. Gwadar and adjoining areas with striking natural beauty of virgin beaches are without drinking water for several months.

A population of over 350,000 in the restive south of Balochistan is left at the mercy of nature by the callous decision makers in Quetta. Confounded district administration of Gwadar is facing the wrath of thirsty and disgruntled mobs every day. Ankara Kaur dam is the key source of drinking water supply. The dam was constructed in 90s at a cost of $24 million to supply water to Gwadar and adjoining villages. It is a rain-fed dam that was last filled in June 2010. Since then the area has not received significant rain and the empty dam body could not be replenished leading to the persistent dry spell.

Gwadar, Jiwani, Pishukan, Surbandar, Nigwara Sharif, Pallery, Panwan, Nalaint and other villages in the Gwadar subdivision are victim of the vagaries of capricious climate.

As the crisis surfaced, local administration swung into entropic response through various sources. There are ample evidences to believe that the administration was not geared to manage drought situation. Water level in the dam would not have depleted overnight. It did not require any rocket science to predict such crisis well ahead of its manifestation.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in its monsoon contingency plan for 2012 did not identify drought as potential risk for the district. The hazard ranking of Gwadar district shows flood, earthquake, cyclone and tsunami among the risks posed to the district but the drought was placed in the category of "none" in the hazard ranking for Gwadar. This sufficiently indicates that the decision makers were either oblivious of the fact or were sanguine for nature's blessing.

Similarly, Multiple Indicator Survey-2010 of Balochistan narrates an uncanny data that overall 74 per cent of the population was using an improved source of drinking water in the province (page: 67). Stakeholders term such reports hoodwinking and far from realities on ground. Another high profile document "Balochistan Millennium Development Goals-2011" issued by the government of Balochistan and UNDP makes similar hilarious claims. Under the goal of environmental sustainability, table No. 4.26 identifies Gwadar having 73.4 per cent households with improved source of drinking water. Local communities believe that such documents are full of distorted facts and provide misleading information.

Not having a point source as substitute to the Ankara dam, local administration resorted to several short term measures. Public Health Dept mobilised tankers to supply water and they claim to have been supplying more than 3.5 million gallons per day to Gwadar, Jiwani and surrounding villages.

The alternate sources used include Belar dam, Suntsar tube wells and ships of Pakistan Navy. Communities, however, express their reservations on transparency and efficiency of the process. Equitable distribution, frequency of supply, quality of water and expenditure were questioned by stakeholders. A typical tanker costs Rs15,000 per trip and so far district administration faces a liability of 254 million rupees. Due to non-payment, tanker owners have also brought supplies to screeching halt. To sustain the supply, district administration needs 17 million rupees every week. District officials have been beseeching provincial government for timely releases of funds but bureaucratic red tape refuses to soften.

In a politically-charged environment; the district has turned into a powder keg and a single incendiary incident can trigger a conflict of unmanageable proportions. Insensitivity towards political repercussions of such issues can result into turmoil.

Considering the situation on ground, there as an urgent need to sustain drinking water supply through tankers and restoration of rotten pipeline from Suntsar tube wells. It is, however, very important to ensure equitable and transparent system of water supply to avoid any sordid practices by unscrupulous elements.

Apart from this stopgap arrangement, there is a dire need of considering medium term and long term solutions. With its burgeoning population and sprawling neighborhoods, Gwadar merits a sustainable and reliable source of drinking water for its residents.

Supplying drinking water through Mirani dam is being considered as a long term viable solution of the problem. Located some 150 kms in the north of Gwadar, the controversial dam was constructed during the Musharraf's era. It not only failed to meet the promised irrigation supply but also caused devastation in 2007 in the wake of a malevolent flood. Fed by Nahang and Kech rivers, the dam has deprived several downstream villages from their historical right on the natural stream. The downstream communities raised serious objections to the dam as the dam stored and diverted the stream flows and no provision was made to meet their agriculture and drinking water needs.

Gwadar can be supplied drinking water through the dam, however downstream communities have legitimate right to demand supply of water through the same conduit. These small villages would not divert significant quantum of water and the scheme can proffer long term solution of the perpetuating problem in the area. The provincial government has announced this scheme with an estimated budget of 4.5 billion rupees. The federal government has also committed fifty per cent share.

This is high time to consult with the downstream communities to ensure provision for their drinking water needs at the design stage rather than struggling with subsequent problems that may jeopardize the project. Security issue would be another challenge for the government to execute the scheme.

In addition to that, some other schemes can be considered to augment the supplies to Gwadar. Local stakeholders identify desalination plants to purify and supply water from sea, timely completion of Sawar and Shadi Kaur dams, up-gradation of Suntsar tube wells and desilting & raising Ankara dam.

It would be pertinent to mention here that the Drinking Water Policy 2009 of the government of Pakistan has recognised clean drinking water as basic human right of citizens. Preamble of the policy document in its very first paragraph reads "the Government of Pakistan, while recognizing that access to safe drinking water is the basic human right of every citizen and that it is the responsibility of the state to ensure its provision to all citizens, is committed to provision of adequate quantity of safe drinking water to the entire population at an affordable cost and in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner". The government has to fulfill this obligation towards the citizens of Gwadar district.■

The writer is Chief Executive of
Strengthening Participatory Organization

By: SHAHID HAFEEZ AHMED

Benefits of Gadani Power Plants

The present government has announced to set up a power generation park at Gadani with 6000 MW net capacity to be based on imported coal. Trade-off between cost to consumers and environment by installing 6000 mw coal-fired power generation at Gadani Emission standards

The emission standards for power plants are always site or location specific. For example, a thermal power plant emitting certain amount of Sox, Nox, Co2 etc can be environmentally safe and acceptable if located in a remote area away from the population or other industries. The same plant cannot be environmentally feasible if located in the vicinity of other industries or population. Air emission models are always developed for a given site in an area taking into account all the industries in that area, existing highways or motorways with vehicular traffic and wind direction.

Different fuels emit different pollutants and there is no standard yardstick to prefer one type of fuel over the other. For example, more than 8,000 MW capacity is operating in Pakistan on Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) with 3.5% sulfur content. Use of HFO is being discouraged internationally as SO2 emissions are extremely harmful to humans. On the other hand South African coal contains less than 1% Sulfur but is high on CO2 emissions. The CO2 is not at all harmful to human life as all humans and plants also emit CO2 but it is a greenhouse gas and is one of the major sources of climate change.

Coal plays a vital role in electricity generation world-wide. Coal-fired power plants currently fuel 41% of global electricity. In some countries, coal fuels a higher percentage of electricity. The following table illustrates Coal in electricity generation in the world.

The importance of coal in electricity generation world-wide is set to continue, with coal fuelling 44% of global electricity in 2030. USA has 335,611 MW installed capacity on coal and India, 77,398 MW According to IEA, the total world generation in 2012 on coal was 11,943.04 million GWh. US produced approximately 2,118,000 GWh or 2,118 million GWh of electricity from coal.

Globally, power generation emits nearly 10 billion tons of CO2 per year. The US, with over 8,000 power plants out of more than 50,000 world-wide, accounts for about 25 percent of that total or 2.8 billion tons.

THE TOP 10 CO2 EMITTING COUNTRIES IN TONNES OF CO2 ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1 United States 2,790,000,000
2 China 2,680,000,000
3 Russia 661,000,000
4 India 583,000,000
5 Japan 400,000,000
6 Germany 356,000,000
7 Australia 226,000,000
8 South Africa 222,000,000
9 United Kingdom 212,000,000
10 South Korea 185,000,000

The generation on coal in Pakistan is negligible at present, however, the planned generation capacity addition until the year 2018 is around 6000 MW net, which can generate around 31,536 GWh per year. Therefore, the coal-based generation at Gadani in Pakistan planned until 2018 would be 0.000264% of the total coal-based generation in the world.

This amount is negligible from any standard. Although global warming is an international phenomenon, but the above said figures tell that there will be practically no contribution of Pakistan to global warming in the world scenario. Furthermore, the most efficient and state of the art coal-fired power plants with super critical boilers are proposed to be installed in the Gadani initiative, such super critical boilers are designed to emit 40% less pollutants than the conventional-boiler-based power plants operating since the last 20 years in most of the above mentioned countries. It will certainly contribute to the reduction in global warming if inefficient old and large coal power plants are closed by the top CO2 emitting countries.

The installation of 6000 MW net imported coal-fired power generation complex will replace approximately 6.8 million tons of HFO causing a loss of around US $5 billion per year to the oil companies at prevailing rates. Therefore, it is obvious that a negative campaign has been launched by them to protect their interests.

The actual trade-off between cost and environment would be due to the installation of super critical boilers and mitigation equipments and systems such as electrostatic precipitators as well as higher stack heights, which are somewhat expensive but are capable of reducing the emissions to acceptable levels. The Government of Pakistan should specify emission standards for imported coal.

There are specific standards for cooling water intake and outfall into the sea wherein the temperature rise is limited to a maximum of 30C. The 1200 MW Net capacity Hub Power project has the same criteria for discharge of cooling water into the sea wherein there is no harm to the marine life.■

3rd International Shipping, Logistics & Supply Chain Management Conference & Exhibition 2013

Gwadar Port will be made fully functional in next five months: Kamran

Federal Minister for Ports & Shipping Senator Kamran Michael has said that Gwadar Port will be made fully functional in next five months. Almost 60 per cent of development work on roads has been completed. This port will connect gulf region and middle-east to Southeast Asia. It is vital for national growth and in securing economy of Pakistan.

The federal minister informed that government is striving to extend trade avenues and boosting business in the country. "We are going to buy four oil tankers for our fleet after which we will be able to extend fleet of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) up to 15 by the end of this year," he told.

The minister was speaking as chief guest at the inaugural session of 3rd International Conference & Exhibition on Shipping, Logistics & Supply Chain Management 2013. Event was organized by the Publicity Channel in collaboration with Ministry of Ports & Shipping, Pakistan International Freight Forwarding Association, Pakistan Shipping Agents Association and Air Cargo Agents Association.

Kamran Michael told that ship breaking industry is being

Speakers addressing the 3rd International Shipping, Logistics & Supply Chain Management Conference moved to Port Qasim for which 170 acres of land is earmarked and development work is carried on. About 3000 industries are being moved to Port Qasim. An uninterrupted electric supply will be ensured there for which 500 megawatt electricity will be produced through coal plant. British government will also help in producing another 600 megawatt with solid waste at Karachi Port, he added.

The federal minister said that IT database system is being installed and will be made functional within next month at all ports. This will help to track containers movement throughout and status of custom duty be also monitored.

Responding to questions of journalists about letter of Sindh Government to port authorities in regard to possession of government land, Kamran Michael said that they have not taken any illegal possession of Sindh Government land and in most of cases they have possession of their own land. "Future of ports and shipping industry is very bright. We are trying our best to curb corruption in my ministry. We have identified more than 3000 ghost employees in Karachi Port Trust after which we have installed biometric attendance machine to ensure transparency. We should all work together for the promotion of economy, he added.

Earlier in his welcome address CEO Publicity Channel Naeem Qureshi said that the event was aimed to share the latest information about developments and technical advancement in the sector all over the world, particularly in Pakistan. It will promote shipping & logistic industry through joint ventures, public private partnership, technology, investment and networking, he added.

Giving introduction about the event, conference director Mehmood Tareen said

View of audience

11 companies receive Green Supply Chain Awards

11 companies received the Green Supply Chain Awards at the 3rd Int'l Conference on Logistics, Shipping, and Supply Chain Management, held at local hotel in Karachi. Federal Minister for Ports and Shipping, Senator Kamran Michael was the chief guest at the occasion and presented award to companies. Naeem Qureshi, CEO Publicity Channel, Mehmood Tareen Director Publicity Channel, and Dr.Kaiser Waheed were also among those present at the occasion.

These conference and awards were organized by Publicity Channel with the support of United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to acknowledge and appreciate the efforts of companies that are making sustainability an integral part of their supply chain strategy.

Future Impex, Al - Haj FAW Motors (Pvt) Ltd., Yunus Textile Mills Limited, Lucky Cement Limited, Frito Lay Pakistan (Pepsi Cola International), e2e Supply Chain Management (Pvt) Ltd., OOCL Logistics Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd., Premier Cables (Pvt) Ltd., DR Essa Laboratory, Anis Associates (Pvt.) Ltd. and Pak Oasis Industries (Pvt) Ltd. were the recipients for the award.

The objective of the awards is to recognize companies that are making sustainability a core part of their sustainability strategies, and to facilitate the building and maintaining of environmentally conscious supply chain policies.■

(L to R) Athar Ahmed, Naeem Qureshi, Adil Rashid, Mohammad Rajpar, Hanif Idrees, Tariq Rangonwala, Mehmood Tareen, Ateequr Rehman and Musaddiq Aziz

that logistic industry is critical for business enhancement but its needs are overlooked.

Managing Director, Transfreight and Senior Vice President FIATA Babar Badat said that 95 percent of logistics is being done in containers through shipping globally. Ministry of transport and logistics is much needed in Pakistan. It shouldn't only be a ministry of shipping and ports. Now logistic is needed from its start point to consumers. Almost 45-50 percent trade of many countries is regional as part of their GDP, whereas our GDP trade is only 5 percent.

Talking on the topic of inter-regional trade potential of Pakistan, Chief Executive Officer, Agility Logistics, and Moin A. Malik said that regional trade is very important in today's world. Almost 44 million containers move in Asia between different ports and its biggest volume is 4.5 million between Europe to Asia.

This industry is growing at fast pace. It was a decade worth four billion trade before which is increased by 86 billion in 2011. Almost 22 times growth is noticed within Asia alone. China global trade is estimated at 2.38 trillion dollars by 2012 and Central Asian trade was 104 billion dollars in 2012, he mentioned.

Pakistan is on a very important and strategic geographical location. We have potential through highways. Our current logistic trade is 0.3 percent of GDP which will be 2.3 percent in coming five years and this could be a game changer, Moin Malik suggested and urged to address issues including improve logistic infrastructure, security, curbing corruption, difficult custom procedures and government policies.

He requested federal minister to take notice of zero performance of National Trade Corridor five years program as not a single target is achieved. Poor infrastructure, non-existed at railway system, technology, legislation, regulatory mechanism, people and trainings are great impediments to the growth of this sector, he observed.

"We have generated 20million rupees fund to initiate formal training program to develop human resource. We will generate another 30 million rupees in coming months. Government should support this initiative and provide land for this program," Moin Malik requested the federal minister.

C hairman Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) Muhammad Siddique Memon said that shipping has most important role in logistics and now it's growing. PNSC is now in business of oil and bulk carrier and now planning to add more tankers in its fleet. We are a profit earning organization now and have earned 1.9 million profits last year, he added.

Senator Abdul Haseeb Khan in his address demanded federal minister to dissolve all boards of public enterprises and induct people of good repute in new boards including PIA, Pakistan Steel, KPT, Port Qasim, WAPDA etc., as they all are a great hurdle itself in progress of these organizations. He also requested Prime Minister to take notice of this situation.

CEO Coastal and Trade Analyst Ateeq Ur Rehman, President SCAP Muhammad Qaysar Alam, CEO e2e Supply Chain Management Abid Butt, Executive Director NLC Brigadier Salawat Khan, Chairman PSAA & Managing Director GSA Mohammad Rajpar, Chairman Sindh Board of Investment Zubair Motiwala also spoke on the occasion.

This event was sponsored by Alhaj Faw Motors, Future Impex, Mitsubishi Corporation, National Bank Of Pakistan, Islamic Banking Group, Infrastructure Project Development Facility, DHL Express, Agility Logistics and OOCL Logistics, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Korean Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA).■

Glimpses of the Logistics Conex 2013 Exhibition

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Innovative technology enhances energy efficiency

Mr. Faisal Qadri, CEO Mobile Power Solution

— By M. Naeem Qureshi

EU: What is the core business Mobile Power Solution?

Faisal: Energy conservation is the most important thing in our country as we have realized that the future of industries and business in the country solely depends on energy but the country is facing acute shortage of energy because of its limited and untapped resources.

Though innovation is the key towards survival in the tough times for the masses. People are going towards solutions according to their own affordability of adopting alternative energy including solar energy, generators and UPS. The luminor used in all such equipment should be energy efficient.

The energy savers have been introduced earlier but LED lights are in their advance stage. We are trying to work out on developing alternative products that could easily meet the need of people as per their demand at individual and masses level.

The main purpose of our company is to introduce a culture among the consumers to embrace technology from industrial sector to household solutions. The lamination is the main component in the tools and machines produce efficient energy for consumers.

We brought advance technology related to energy sector in Pakistan. We did a lot of efforts in this regard particularly for creating awareness among the consumers of different level. We have made the minds of the people who are thinking to utilize these products. We have been running this business for last five years which have been grown tremendously. We have got recognition and affiliation with leading national association and global forums.

EU: What have your plans towards local production of energy conservative tools?

Faisal: Definitely, the production of tools used in the power production equipments and tools should be prepared or manufactured at domestic level to reduce the cost of business while transferring the technology at a local level.

The imported tools are quite expensive. We are assembling different units and utilize locally-made tools for making of the products in controlled expenses to cut back the cost of business, which is expensive. The production of energy efficient products will reduce the cost of the company but it creates vendors at local level while maintaining quality of the product at par with international standards.

We have established a research and development department which work to bring advance in the products because we want innovation in our products as if Computers and mobile handsets. We have aimed to start manufacturing LED lights in Pakistan instead of continuing imports from various countries.

We can't produce LED lights entirely from each and everything but we can localize the production of LED lights gradually in phases. Some items are imported and some are produced locally as if Chip, the main component that are imported. This will not only transfer

the technology but also generate employment and vendors' business in the country.

EU: What is the response of the LED lights?

Faisal: People are now thinking seriously for saving energy and their money both. The solar system is being used in industries which are used optimally. This factor needs lights of low power, then LED lights work.

The awareness is outstanding about LED lights across the country. People bring innovation in the products as if in the computer and mobile phone handset. The LED light will witness innovation in the coming future.

LED lights are very crucial for the country having actual and significant shortfall in the power production. Hence people will not only save the energy from the national grid but also save their expenses through LED lights.

The enhanced volume and size increased the savings of the people and industries. Similarly indoor lights are very cost-effective for household solutions.

EU: What is the share of LED lights in Pakistan?

Faisal: Almost 40 percent at the household level in metropolises have been converted into LED lights because people want to save their money but they can avoid lighting sources. The demand is on the rise in public and private sector because they believe that the highly energy efficient products save their money and improve their efficiency in the business. We are being approached by the people itself through references and they lauded us providing with them variant energy solutions to cater their needs.

EU: What is the role of the government to promote LED lights?

Faisal: The government has not done much to promote LED light in the country but we need to work on short-term and long-term solutions. All projects should have been done timely for the public and country. Now the government is stuck up to control the energy crisis in the country, it should go on alternative whether it is short-term or long-term, the results will be imminent in ten years.

The government should work on alternative energy mainly to conserve the energy through alternative resources such as LED Lights. This will ease off burden from the public and improve the reputation of the government as well. The government support will be productive in long-term not only for the sectors but for the public at large. Private sector is quick to adopt technology because it focuses on businesses expansion with low cost of business.

Mr. Noman Qadri (Director) & Mr. Faisal Qadri (CEO)

Major (R) M. Aamer Mustafa
Director Sales & Marketing
MPS

EU: What is durability and quality of the product you offer in Pakistan?

Faisal: We offer different technology of light from America, Taiwan to China. The durability of the product is one year for outside product and two year for inside product. The products lamination live is 30,000 hour to 50,000 hour which is a conservative estimate. The fluctuation of the electricity is greater in big cities.

We give warranty to customers in order to attract them with incentives. This will cover the public as they think that they are buying expensive but safe and guaranteed products. We are trying to work with the government which has finally realized the fact of LED light and its usage.

In next five to seven years, there will be sea change in the use of alternative lights mainly in metropolis. Private sector already adopted and the government and SMEs level business are coming towards the imaginative products.

EU: Do you think bank could provide credit to companies for adopting LED lights?

Faisal: I think people use LED lights have not gone to banks but banks and leasing companies should promote this on the high demand at the domestic market which will also improve their business.

The people having low affordability should be given to financial support by banks so they could live their lives in better way.

EU: What are the steps you have taken to create awareness about your products?

Faisal: We have started this drive countrywide through seminars and conferences at public places. This is process which every company follows. The light will impact positively on the environments, which is positive for our country and masses as well.

We have head office at Lahore with dealers spreading across the country from Karachi to Peshawar where we can do after-sales services. We have also developed sales and dealers network to expand our business. We will devolve responsibilities to our dealers particularly the task which we initially do it.■

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2nd Public Seminar on Women & Children Healthcare 2013

Law to fix 18 year age for marriage soon: Sindh Minister Robina Qaimkhani

Minister Women Development & Population Welfare Rubina Qaim Khani, Dr. Saheb Jan Bader, M. Naeem Qureshi, Dr. Khalil Shaikh, Dr. Rufina Somro, Dr. Shair Shah Syed, Afia Salam, Chef Gulzar Hussain, Dr. Khalil Sheikh, Dr. Shehzad Ali, Ruqiya Naeem and Yogi Wajahat addressing at the event.

Sindh Minister for Women Development and Social Welfare Robina Qaimkhani has said that early age child marriages will be banned soon as legislation has already been proposed that no girl will get marry before attaining the age of 18 years.

This legislation is drafted by the department of Women Development and Social Welfare and wetted by the Law Department and Sindh Cabinet respectively. Now this draft will be presented in the coming session of Sindh Assembly to be passed. Violators of this law will be fined rupees one lac (100,000) cash and could be imprisoned for two years.

She was speaking in a seminar on mother and child health held here in a local hotel. Seminar was organized by National Forum for Environment and Health (NFEH) and supported by the Mother and Newborns Care Program, Health Department Sindh.

Dr Sher Shah Syed, Dr Rufina Soomro, Dr Kaiser Waheed Chairman National Forum for Environment and Health, President NFEH Naeem Qureshi, Dr. Khalil Shaikh of Rehnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan, Afia Salam known chef Gulzar and Yogi Wajahat also spoke on this occasion.

"We are witnessing that younger girls at the age of 13 years admitted in shelter homes complained that their family is forcing them to get marry at this age. We will have to stop early child marriages as we know that early marriages results in poor health of expecting mothers and their newborns. When here is law that no one can own property or obtain national identity card before age of 18 years than why not this should be applied for marriages," the minister argued.

Director, MNCH Program Sindh, Dr. Sahib Jan Badar informed that government has introduced a new cadre of Community Midwives in health system to improve maternal and newborns indicators in the province.

"More than 1400 such community midwives are under training and being deployed in far flung and rural areas of Sindh. Our target is to deploy 6000 community midwives which can drastically bring down the rate of maternal and infant mortality," she added.

Talking about early diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer, Dr. Rufina Soomro of Liaquat National hospital Karachi informed the gathering that 30 percent of women under the age of 40 years are at risk of breast cancer and risk is increased with the ageing which is alarming.

"Women at the age of 40 and above must have ultrasound or mammogram scan one a year. Women about 40 years of age should have their breasts examined at least once a month. They can also examine their breasts themselves or can have examined from trained doctor, nurse or paramedical staff," she advised.

"There is only one mammography machine each in Larkana and Hyderabad apart from Karachi public-sector Atomic Energy Centers. These issues should be addressed and at least screening facilities

continued on page # 48

National Forum for Environment & Health (NFEH) and MNCH program Sindh organized Women & Child Health seminar at local hotel. Picture shows Minister Women Development & Population Welfare Rubina Qaim Khani, Director MNCH Program Dr. Saheb Jan Bader, M. Naeem Qureshi, Dr. Khalil Shaikh, Dr. Shehzad Ali, Chef Gulzar, Ruqiya Naeem and award winning Nurses are seen in the picture.

Award Recipients of Women & Children Healthcare 2013

NASREEN AKHTER GILL, Chief nursing Superintendent Civil Hospital Karachi,

MARGARET MARRY AFZAL Chief Nursing Superintendent Abbasi Shaheed Hospital Karachi,

NASREEN BARKI Chief Nursing Superintendent Dow University of Health Scinces Ojha Cumpus

RONIA PREOBALA MATRON Maie Adelaide Leprosy Center Karachi

SALIMA LALANI MATRON LADY Dufferin Hospital Karachi.

Energy Policies and their Implementation

— By Ismat Sabir —

Unplanned past 14 years growth in electricity created worst energy crisis in the country, said Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms. The non-implementation is bad, but planning is even worst in the energy sector but Pakistan is not an underdeveloped country, but it is under managed country.

As the past government blamed, he also said corruption and bad governance has ruined the economy. However, the PPP government has also failed to solve electricity shortage in its five year tenure and its policies showed no effects on the energy sector.

Between 1999 and 2013, there was no long term plan made in Pakistan. The Minister said the government has now decided to develop "Pakistan 2025 Programme" with a view to transforming Pakistan into a developed and prosperous country, which will be finalized by 31 December, 2013, and formally launched by the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

The Minister said "Pakistan 2025 programme" will be action driven and would have mechanism of monitoring and evaluation so that it does not remain in papers only. The programme will be developed with broad based consultations with all stakeholders including political parties so that it reflects nation's aspirations.

National Power Policy 2013-18

The Ministry of Water and Power has developed a power policy 2013-18 to meet the present and future energy requirements of the country. It is being hoped that this policy will address the key challenges of the power sector in order to provide much needed relief to the citizens of Pakistan. However, the policy does not elaborate on issues surrounding operational strategy, nor does it lay out details of implementation plans.

The policy consists of the following points:

Pakistan will develop the most efficient and consumer centric power generation, transmission and distribution system that would meet the needs of its population and boosts its economy in a sustainable and affordable manner.

On the other hand, the tariff of power has risen four times and reached Rs18 per unit, which made beyond the reach of consumers and unaffordable.

Moreover, Pakistan's power sector is presently afflicted by a number of challenges that have led to a crisis:

The supply demand gap is widening day by day and the demand for electricity is far more than generation capacity leaving a gap of up to 4,500 to 5,500MW. The supply demand gap has grown over the past 5 years that reached the existing levels. Such an enormous gap has led to load-shedding of 12-16 hours across the country.

Pakistan is producing highly expensive electricity (AvgRs12 per unit) due to an increased dependence on thermal fuel, which is one of the most expensive sources (44% of total generation). RFO, HSD, and Mixed are the biggest sources of thermal electricity generation in Pakistan and range in price from Rs 12 per unit for mixed, to Rs17per unit for RFO, and a tremendously expensive Rs23 per unit for HSD. Dependence on such expensive fuel sources has forced Pakistan to create electricity at rates that are not affordable to the people.

Pakistan has most inefficient power transmission and distribution systems. Besides, due to poor infrastructure, mismanagement, and theft of electricity losses reached 23 to 25 percent. The cost of delivering a unit of electricity to the consumer was estimated at Rs14.70 by the NEPRA, showing that the inefficiencies are costing the tax payers additional 2.70 rupees per unit, over and above the cost of generation, Rs12.

The Ministry has estimated the actual cost of delivering a unit of electricity is to Rs15.60, after taking into account the collection losses and the losses to the distribution companies. If the system made efficient the loss may decrease to 16 percent, the theft alone is costing the national exchequer over Rs140 billion per annum.

The inefficiencies, theft, and high cost of generation, are resulting in subsidies and circular debt. Reducing these losses would bring improvement in profitability of the sector, and could be used to improve the efficiency of the power system network as a whole.

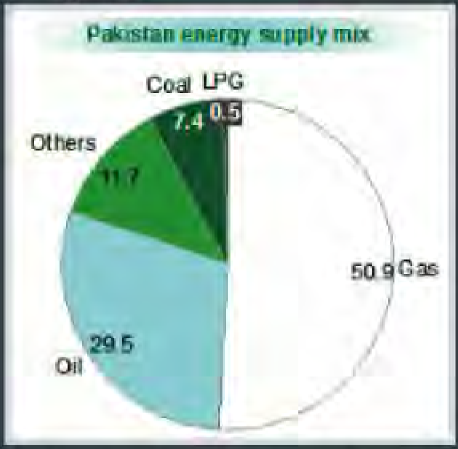
Goals to be achieved the long term vision of the power sector and overcome its challenges, the Government has set the nine goals:

Table - 1

Electricity producing Countries

Country Name	Electricity - production (billion kWh)	Year of Estimate
China	4,604	2012
United States	3,953	2012
Japan	938	2012
Russia	926	2012
Russia	926	2012
India	835	2012
Canada	604	2012
Germany	556	2012
France	510	2012
Brazil	509	2012

i. Enhancing power generation capacity that can meet Pakistan's energy needs in a sustainable manner.
ii. Creating a culture of energy conservation and responsibility.
iii. Ensuring the generation of inexpensive and affordable electricity for domestic, commercial, and industrial use by using indigenous resources such as coat and hydel.
iv. Minimizing pilferage and adulteration in fuel supply.
v. Promoting world class efficiency in power generation.
vi. Creating a cutting edge in transmission network.
vii. Minimizing inefficiencies in the distribution system.
viii. Minimizing financial losses across the system.
ix. Align the ministries involved in the energy sector and improve the governance of all related federal and provincial departments as well as regulators.



However, targets set to achieve the demand-supply gap, affordability, efficiency, financial viability and to extent to which the policy can meet these targets will be measured the success of the policy and the nation's ability to overcome the key problems afflicting the power sector.

The decision making time would be decreased; supply demand gap will be reduced from 4,500 to 5,000MW to 0 by 2017. The affordability goal includes decreasing cost of generation from 12c per unit to 10c per unit by 2017. The efficiency goals are set to decrease transmission and distribution losses from 23 to 25 percent to 16 percent by 2017. Under the financial viability and collections goal target is to increase from 85 percent to 95 percent by 2017. However, the exact processing times were not mentioned and said that will be established shortly.

Feared that the planning commission does not have professional staff to implement such plans and visions, Another expert Mr. Tahir said long term visions and plans are okay but the country is facing immediate threats of terrorism and the energy crisis. Dr Ashfaq H Khan, eminent economist and principal of economic department in NUST, said the implementation is the real issue to realize the benefits of the proposed vision.

It should be noted that Pakistan already had the documents of Vision 2030 and Framework for Economic Growth, but the implementation is the challenge.

Electricity production by source

Fossil fuel:	68.8%
Hydro:	28.2%
Nuclear:	3%
Other:	0% (2001)

Source: CIA World Factbook July 26, 2012

Electricity consumption

Electricity Consumption: (74.35 billion kWh (2010 est.)

Definition: The above figures consist of total electricity generated annually plus imports and minus exports, expressed in kilowatt-hours. The discrepancy between the amount of electricity generated or imported and the amount consumed or exported is accounted for as loss in transmission and distribution.

Pakistan's total installed generation capacity from Hydroelectric, Thermal, Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and Nuclear sources stands at 19,566 MW. The existing capacity of thermal power generation in Pakistan stands at 12,630 MW, which is almost two-third (64.6 percent) of the country's total generation capacity. Hydel energy is the second largest source of electricity and accounts for 33.1 percent of total power generation in the country.

Domestic natural gas supplies fell 33 percent in 2010 to 2009. This situation prompted the government in December 2011 to announce gas rationing in an attempt to counter the deficit. Domestic oil and gas supplies are forecasted to be exhausted by 2025 and 2030 respectively.

Pakistan already imports around 30 percent of its energy supplies. The ADB's Integrated Energy Sector Recovery Report and Plan for Pakistan has indicated that in 2008-9 the energy imports totaled more than $10 billion, which might rise to $38 billion by 2015-16, if there is a failure to take action to increase indigenous resources.

The other problem is that Pakistan has long subsidized fuel costs to lessen the burden on the population. As energy costs have risen, this has proved to be a costly policy. In December 2011, Finance Minister Abdul Hafeez Sheikh revealed that the country had paid one trillion Pakistani rupees (PKR) in subsidies and financing to offset the losses of state run power companies in the past four years.

The impact on the economy has been wide-ranged. The State Bank of Pakistan has warned that the government needs to address deteriorating business conditions. It viewed that the country's energy problems are being the most serious of all the problems. The lack of power has hobbled industry; particularly power companies have insufficient supplies to run their plants, reducing generating capacity.

Lack of Investment

The energy sector suffers from years of under-funding. Attempts to attract private sector involvement by privatization have met with little success in recent years, a situation those current financing constraints, resulting from the fragility of the global economy and domestic fiscal problems.

For energy conservation an efficient metro service in Pakistan can recoup it prices within no time. On average, 50 million Pakistanis commute daily in Pakistan. Government can earn lot of revenue through metro services and reduce country's import bill provided it can free itself of the vested stakes including plans to privatize Pakistan Railways. For instance, Toronto metro daily earning is around $2 million.

The gas, electricity and CNG should be provided to public because industrial sector is using bulk of domestic energy to profit without providing relief to domestic consumers. The government should arrange for their energy needs. Thus, without comprehensive NEP based on renewable energy, end free electricity and strong will to fight corruption the government can not make any headway in energy sector, provide relief to public and revive economy.

Presently the energy crisis is one of the biggest challenges Pakistan is facing. It demands a broader national consensus. In fact, the energy crisis is too big a problem to be addressed without concrete consensus and demands a national energy agenda. While solving the energy crisis the initiatives taken so far by the concerned authorities have not shown the ability to coupe the problem.

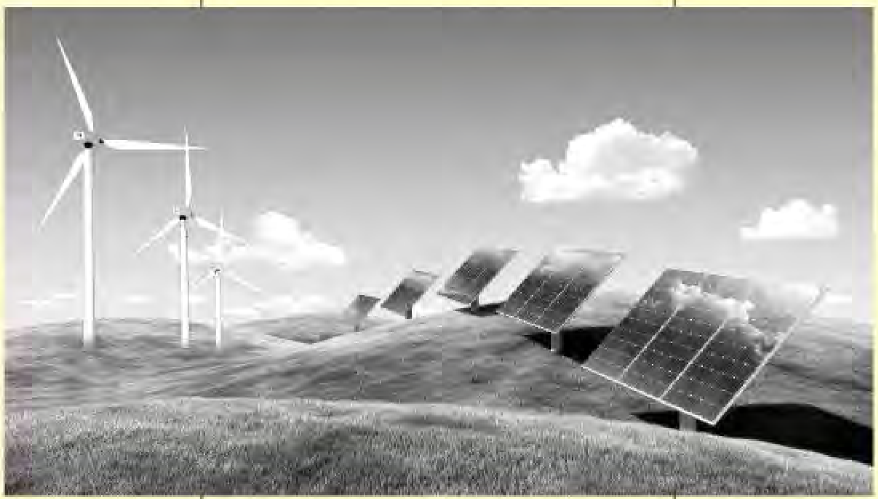
The other problem is the absence of vision and a sense of responsibility. The energy history of the country reveals that, barring a couple of exceptions, no government has served this sector well. The short-sightedness of different governments over the last three decades has had a detrimental impact on the energy sector. They have failed to look beyond their tenure in office.■

Green energy: A gift to the future

By Syed Fakhir Ali

GREEN Energy is energy that can be extracted, generated, and/or consumed without any significant negative impact to the environment. The planet has a natural capability to recover which means pollution that does not go beyond that capability can still be termed green. Green power is a subset of renewable green energy and represents those renewable energy resources and technologies that provide the highest environmental benefit. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines green power as electricity produced from solar, wind, geothermal, biogas, biomass, and low-impact small hydroelectric sources. Customers in developed countries often buy green power to avoid environmental impacts and its greenhouse gas reduction benefits.

The significance of green energy is that it is sustainable; hence its demand is increasing day by day. However, challenges related to it are also rising along with growing demand. Due to this burgeoning demand for energy and increasing cost competitiveness of renewable sources of energy vis-a-vis conventional sources will see the 'global green energy renewables' industry double in the span of ten years experts suggest.



It is expected that use of renewable green energy, particularly wind and biomass but not excluding photovoltaic, to expand significantly, as these sources are now cost-competitive with coal, gas and other traditional sources. Green energy is fast becoming an essential part of a diversified energy supply portfolio.

Power shortages and energy security are both critical issues for Pakistan's rapidly growing economy. Wind is already cost-competitive with heavily subsidized fossil fuel-based energy in several countries and its competitive position will only improve over time. In Pakistan there is a growing need for an effective national energy policy, coordination amongst key stakeholders across the provinces, investments in the grid and policy stability for wind power to fulfill its potential in Pakistan.

Fauji Fertilizer Company Energy Limited (FFCEL) is developing Pakistan's first 50-Megawatt wind energy project at Jhampir, District Thatta, Sindh. In the past couple of years Pakistan has emerged as a significant green energy player especially in the wind power market. FFCEL has played a pioneering and leading role in developing Pakistan's growing wind power sector. In June 2011, FFCEL took the initiative and became Pakistan's first green energy wind power electricity generation company to achieve Financial Close. The company has set new standards and benchmarks in establishing Pakistan's growing wind power sector.

FFCEL Wind Power Project will become Pakistan's first grid connected wind power project. This Fast Track Project, once operational, shall provide clean sustainable energy and help address the electricity shortage in the country.

Construction work at the site commenced from July, 2011 and the project has achieved 99% completion target to date. All the wind turbines (33 Nos.) and electrical equipment required to set up the wind farm have already arrived at the site and have been successfully installed and commissioned. Major civil works comprising turbine foundations, substation, workshop, dormitory and roads have also been completed.

Commissioning of the whole facility is scheduled to commence in coming weeks. It is expected that the company will achieve Commercial Operation Date by end of December, 2012. Market forces are helping to drive the growth of renewable green energy worldwide and in Pakistan.

Recently the Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB) and Foundation Wind Energy have recently entered into implementation agreements for the establishment of two wind power projects having 50MW capacity each in Gharo. Both the projects are being installed with a cumulative of forty Nordex Wind Turbines each having a capacity of 2.5 MW. The combined total energy output of both the projects is approximately 288 GwH per annum.

The financing agreement was signed in May, 2012. The completion period of each project is 15 months from financial close, and both the projects are being targeted for commercial operation during second quarter of 2014. However, pre-financial close onsite construction works are already in progress. Although Pakistan has made significant progress in renewable energy, and wind power in particular, it still has a long way to go. The two projects are being financed by the Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and a syndicate of local banks led by the National Bank of Pakistan. Due to favorable conditions in terms of potential, technical, support facilities, favorable policy and regulatory environment, and investor's confidence are available for an accelerated growth of the green energy wind sector.

Pakistan's installed wind power capacity is expected to reach 288 GwH per annum by 2014. This expansion in wind power is expected to attract millions of dollars in annual investments, create thousands of jobs and abate tones of CO_2 annually. ■

Shaping the future of sustainable energy

Total primary energy demand in Asia and the Pacific alone is expected to nearly double between 2010 and 2030

By Noeleen Heyzer

The world is at a critical juncture, with energy consumption rising dramatically. Even allowing for the positive impacts of the policy commitments and plans announced by countries to address global climate change, total primary energy demand in Asia and the Pacific alone is expected to nearly double between 2010 and 2030.

How will the Asia-Pacific region meet this demand? How will we grow in a sustainable way that is both equitable and efficient? How can universal energy access be achieved?

These are some of the key questions being addressed at the 22nd World Energy Congress in Daegu, Republic of Korea, this month.

The world today faces two main energy challenges: providing enough light, warmth, and power for every household, and at the same time, shifting to cleaner energy sources to protect our increasingly fragile natural environment. Just over a year ago, at the United Nations Rio+20 Conference, 191 Member States and observers recognised the critical role that energy plays in development. This is why the UN General Assembly declared the period 2014-2024 as the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, and why the UN Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-Moon launched his 'Sustainable Energy for All' initiative in 2011, focusing on three major goals: improving energy access, energy efficiency and the share of renewable sources in our energy mix.

Ensuring sustainable energy for all is additionally challenging in Asia and the Pacific.

Despite great progress in improving peoples' lives, the Asia-Pacific region still has 628 million people without access to electricity, and 1.8 billion people who still use traditional fuels such as wood, charcoal, agricultural residues and animal waste. Widespread energy poverty condemns billions to darkness, to ill-health and to missed opportunities: children cannot study at night, clinics and hospitals cannot offer quality healthcare, and large numbers of people are unable to make use of the opportunities and information accessible through modern technology. We must end this inequality, but we need to do so in a way that is smart and sustainable, utilising natural resources, while preserving the integrity of the ecosystems on which we depend.

In addition to the hundreds of millions without access to modern energy services, the Asia-Pacific region also has some of the highest levels of carbon intensity. Our primary energy intensity is among the highest in the world, despite rapid and significant reductions in recent decades. This limits long-term national and regional competitiveness, jeopardising employment opportunities and income levels.

The Asia-Pacific region has some of the largest exporters and importers of fossil fuels, as well as the highest rates of fossil fuel subsidies. Worldwide, these subsidies were six times greater than the financial support for renewable energy. The increasing dependency on fossil fuel imports in both the largest economies and the most vulnerable small island states exposes our region to the risks of oil price volatility, and the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events.

Rebalancing our energy mix is therefore critical. The countries of our region have one of the fastest growing rates of investment in and added capacity for renewable energy, taking advantage of our ample supplies of solar, hydro, wind, biomass, geothermal and ocean energies. Still, the current energy mix remains mostly fossil fuel based, especially coal, with renewable resources, including hydro, accounting for only 16 percent of total electricity production.

These additional challenges are why a comprehensive, long-term understanding of "enhanced energy security" is evolving in the Asia-Pacific region. This concept moves beyond calculations of supply and demand alone, towards a holistic consideration of multiple aspects, including access, efficiency, renewables, environment, economics, trade and investment, and last but not least, connectivity.

As early as 2008, Member States of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) were developing a regional framework to address these challenges, passing a Resolution at the annual Commission session on promoting renewables for energy security and sustainable development. In a lecture last year to the Energy Market Authority in Singapore, I also proposed that the region should explore the creation of a game-changing 'Asian Energy Highway', an integrated regional 'smart grid'.

These discussions culminated in May this year when ESCAP organised the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum (APEF), the first intergovernmental conference of energy ministers held under the auspices of the UN in the region. Supported by the Russian Federation, 34 countries met in Vladivostok and adopted a groundbreaking framework: a Ministerial Declaration and five-year plan of action on regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy. One key area of action is to develop common infrastructure, and to promote energy policies, which accelerate regional economic integration. Energy connectivity is not something new to the region; the ASEAN Power Grid, the emerging SAARC Market for Electricity, and the GMS Power Market are key instances of subregional initiatives that could be linked and expanded under a common vision.

The lesson of these initiatives is that regional cooperation works best when it is based on such a common vision. As evidenced by the Asia-Pacific countries in Vladivostok, our region is committed to shaping the regional energy future we want: one of equity, efficiency and resilience, to benefit our people and our planet.■

The writer is the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and Special Advisor of the United Nations Secretary-General for Timor-Leste

EGO Pakistan 2013 Grabs Attention of Foreign and Local Investors

The 2nd International Energy, Gas, Oil and Power Exhibition and Conference - EGO Pakistan 2013 opened its doors to a huge number of visitors from 19th to 21st September at the Expo Centre, Lahore. The event was inaugurated by Mr. Sher Ali Khan, Provincial Minister of Energy, along with Mr. Azhar Saeed Butt, Zonal Chairman FPCCI and Mr. Saleem Khan Tanoli, C.E.O. FAKT Exhibitions (PVT) Ltd.

While addressing the media, Mr. Sher Ali Khan stressed the need for finding a solution to the energy crisis. At a time when Pakistan is facing severe energy crisis, Mr. Sher Ali termed EGO Pakistan necessary for the provision of basic facilities to the public with better planning. "I am pleased to observe the local and international participation of companies in this sector with growing interest of renewable energy where Pakistan shares the ideal resources for alternative power generation."

Mr. Saleem Khan Tanoli, C.E.O. FAKT Exhibitions (PVT) Ltd., also added, "We have made EGO Pakistan as an occasion for energy development and sustainable renewable energy production in Pakistan."

During the three days the event was held, it attracted a huge number of visitors and industrial experts. Minister of State Adib Sher Ali, Mr. Rana Mashood, Minister of Education, Mr. Farooq Iftikhar, Chairman Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Qasim N. Niaz, Federal Secretary Commerce and Mr. Usman Akhtar Bajwa, Secretary Energy Punjab graced the event.

About 100 companies from over 10 countries including America, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands and United Kingdom participated in the event. Visitors from China, Yemen, UAE, Iran, Sweden, France and Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Multan, Faisalabad, and other localities visited the event.

On the second day of EGO Pakistan 2013-International Energy, Gas, Oil and Power Exhibition, a full Day conference was held. The conference attracted industry experts eager to learn and discuss about the latest industrial trends, developments and concerns.

Dr. Saqib Nasir, Sr. Scientific Officer from PCSIR discussed his research on optimization of local coal for Industrial Gasifiers. The high content of Ash and Sulphur in local coal is a major concern these days of local industry therefore this topic attracted a lot of attention and questions. Mr. Shahid Noman Afzal, Executive Director OGRA gave a presentation on Pakistan Energy Crisis and Role of Other Sources of Energy. Mr. Robert Christie from Fuelade Solutions-USA spoke on, Diesel & Heavy Oil Fuel Catalysts, Savings in Power Generation, Transport, Maritime and Aggregates. His topic attracted interest from the audience who wanted to learn more about this product.

Mr. Imran ul Hassan, Engineering Manager gave a presentation on Alternate Energy Solutions presented the different solutions available and their usefulness. Mr. Michael Naseer Angadji, CEO of ITUK Manufacturing Co. -IRAN presented The Benefit of CNG Motorcycles for Environment & CNG Industry. ITUK Manufacturing's CNG, LPG and LNG kits attracted great attention from audience who wanted to know the dynamics of this innovative product.■

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Exclusive Message

According to some energy experts a 2nd round of 30% increase in domestic power tariff with effect from Oct 1 would make up the slippages on targets to reduce subsidies. This has to be in the context of re-emergence of circular debt that has already accumulated to Rs90 billion in the first two months and hence a broad directiö seems to have been set. The worrying thing for the govt, however, remains the slowing down power sector recoveries that have plummeted to 65% of billed amount compared with an average 87% collection 6 months ago despite a drive against electricity theft- perhaps because of conflict of interest arising out of involvement of too many institutions including NAB, FIA and power companies. A further depreciation in exchange rate, monetary tightening and withdrawal of SROs to do away with tax exemptions would have a direct and immediate impact on cost of production.

Iqbal Parekh

Poster

Boss hanged a poster in his office that read: I'M THE BOSS, DON'T FORGET & REMAIN IN YOUR LIMITS...
When he returned from lunch, he found a slip on his desk: "Your wife called, she wants her poster back at home...!"

Mistakes

After Thousnds of our Own Mistkes,we Never Hate Ourselves. But Even after a Single Mistke from Othrs,we Hate Them till Death. So, Be Humble & Forgive Others.

Mother Teressa says:

"If your Eyes are positive you will Love the World and if your Tongue is positive the World will Love you."

Little Virtue

A poor boy, "Howard kelly",
Was selling goods door to door,
To pay his school fee.
He got tired & felt hungry,
A lady opened the door,
Thought that he must be hungry,
So she brought 1 glass full of Milk & Something to eat,
Many Years Passed , The Lady got severely sick & Was admitted in hospital. The lady recovered but ,
She got worried that ,
How will she pay the hospital bill.?
When she got the bill , It was written at the bottom. "Paid with 1 glass of milk",, 'Dr. Howard Kelly',,
"A LITTLE VIRTUE GOES A LONG WAY",

Ashfaq Ahmed

Ashfaq Ahmed Writes:
Zndgi Mein koi Khushi, Koi Rishta, Koi Jazba Mustaqil Nhi hota.
Na In Ke Paaoun hoty hn, Humara Sulook Aur Raviya Dekh k Kbhi Ye Bhaag Kr Qareeb Aa Jate hn Aur Kbhi Aahista Aahista Door Chale Jate hn..
Bleesd day ..

Sory works

"Sorry" Works When Mistake Is Made..
But Sorry Does'nt Work When Trust Is Broken..
So In Life Do Mistakes But Never Break The trust..

Genaecologist

Once a lady met a male gynaecologist in a party and asked, 'Doc! Do u remember me?' He replied, 'sorry Mam, I don't remember ladies by their faces...!

Old man quote

A Butterfly's life is only 14 days But it flies happily everyday & winning many Hearts.
Each moment of life is Precious, So always be Happy.

10 amazing facts you probably didn't know about renewable energy

In all the spin from fossil fuels and nuclear industries, it is easy to start believing that renewable energy can't get us out of the climate change hole. Think again - not only is an Energy [R]evolution happening, it's already underway.

1) Europe DECOMMISSIONED more coal, fuel oil and nuclear capacity than it installed in 2009.
2) Solar energy is now working at night on a commercial scale. A plant in Spain has seven hours of heat storage.
3) In the space of just 5 years, Portugal's electric grid leapt from 15% to 45% renewables.
4) Price Waterhouse Cooper says Europe and North Africa could run on 100% renewable energy by 2050.
5) Subsidies to fossil fuels worldwide outweigh renewable energy support by a ratio of 12:1.
6) West Virgina could replace all its electrical capacity with just 2% of its geothermal power potential.
7) Solar photovoltaic could account for 5% of global power demand by 2020, and up to 9% by 2030.
8) Iceland's power supply went from 75% imported coal to more than 80% local geothermal and hydro in 30 years.
9) China built (roughly) one windmill an hour in 2009.
10) Our energy needs can be met by 95% renewable energy by 2050.■

A Important information for all bikers

A young man and his 4 yr old son went to a petrol bunk near Lal bagh to fill in petrol for his bike. The boy was sitting on the pillion behind him. The helper who fills petrol held the petrol gun upwards, and turned towards the meter to re-set the meter. As soon as the setting was done the petrol came out gushing out of the gun - due to some malfunction - (at least that's what they said) in full speed and splashed all over the 4 yr old boy and his father.

Petrol entered the eyes of the boy. Immediately the boy was taken into the cleaning area and was showered in a water jet. They washed his eyes with lot of water. But the boy could not see anything. The young man took the child to the hospital and immediately the hospital authorities put him in ICU. The kid was then transferred to Vittala Netralaya and after 2 days of treatment he got some vision again. Now he is all right and is at home. The doctors told that just because the water cleaning was done immediately, he has vision today otherwise the boy would have been blind by now. Petrol (along with impurities) can burn the tissues inside the eye. Please take some precautions next time you are at a petrol bunk.

1. If the engine was in running condition, this could have caused a major Fire. So Switch off the engine in bunks.

2. Drop small kids and the person sitting behind you outside the bunk and fill in petrol. Kids are more sensitive than grown ups.

3. Ask the petrol bunk helper boy to hold the gun down. Even if there is such an accident let the petrol flow down and not on your face.

4. Share this post to everyone and make them aware..■

Pear Tree Story

There was a man who had four sons. He wanted his sons to learn not to judge things too quickly. So he sent them each on a quest, in turn, to go and look at a pear tree that was a great distance away. The first son went in the winter, the second in the spring, the third in summer, and the youngest son in the fall. When they had all gone and come back, he called them together to describe what they had seen. The first son said that the tree was ugly, bent, and twisted. The second son said no it was covered with green buds and full of promise. The third son disagreed; he said it was laden with blossoms that smelled so sweet and looked so beautiful, it was the most graceful thing he had ever seen. The last son disagreed with all of them; he said it was ripe and drooping with fruit, full of life and fulfillment.

The man then explained to his sons that they were all right, because they had each seen but only one season in the tree's life. He told them that you cannot judge a tree, or a person, by only one season, and that the essence of who they are and the pleasure, joy, and love that come from that life can only be measured at the end, when all the seasons are up.If you give up when it's winter, you will miss the promise of your spring, the beauty of your summer, fulfillment of your fall.

Moral: Don't let the pain of one season destroy the joy of all the rest. Don't judge life by one difficult season. Persevere through the difficult patches and better times are sure to come some time or later.■

Seeing is Believing celebrates decade of tackling avoidable blindness

Seeing is Believing, Standard Chartered's charitable initiative to eliminate avoidable blindness, is celebrating ten years of delivering affordable eye-care to communities across the Bank's markets in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Seeing is Believing aims to raise US$100 million by 2020 and Standard Chartered has committed to matching all donations until the target is reached. To date, over US$60 million has been raised, including Bank matching.

Standard Chartered, since the launch of the Seeing is Believing programme in 2003, has invested approximately PKR 200 million (20 Crore) to help alleviate avoidable blindness from Pakistan. A 20% reduction in cataract blindness in Pakistan is attributable to this programme. In recognition of the Bank's efforts, the Government of Pakistan has also made Standard Chartered a partner of the National Steering Committee for Eye Health.

Commenting on the Seeing is Believing programme in Pakistan, Mohsin Nathani, Chief Executive, Standard Chartered Pakistan said, "Standard Chartered is operating in Pakistan as the largest and oldest international bank, having been in the country since 1863 and now celebrating 150 years in Pakistan. This year also marks the tenth anniversary of our avoidable blindness programme Seeing is Believing. Since 2003, and with the guidance and collaboration of our NGO partners like Sight Savers International and LRBT, we've been able to reach 11 million people, helping to bring essential and quality eye care to some of the poorest communities. We've helped to fund over 566,000 sight restoring surgeries and more than 937,000 eye cases have been referred through various projects. Through this programme, the Bank is delivering its brand promise, Here for good, by making a meaningful difference in the community."

Since 2003, Seeing is Believing has helped 41 million people affected by avoidable blindness through prevention, treatment and education programmes. In particular, the initiative has:

- Contributed to 2.91 million cataract operations and surgical interventions;
- Screened 6.9 million patients for eye conditions;
- Treated 3.9 million people for Vitamin A deficiency and River Blindness;
- Distributed 376,000 pairs of spectacles;
- Trained 94,000 health workers;
- Funded projects in 25 countries.

Seeing is Believing continues to work towards addressing the fact that 80% of the world's blindness is avoidable, meaning that it can be prevented or treated. It is estimated that globally 285 million people are either blind or visually impaired, yet a cataract operation costs as little as PKR 2900.■

SSGC dispatches relief goods to Awaran

Recent earthquakes in Awaran district of Balochistan have left in its wake a trail of destruction, leaving many families displaced. In keeping with the past tradition, SSGC, being a responsible 'Corporate Citizen', arranged to dispatch the relief goods to Awaran to meet primarily the nutritional needs of its affected people.

The Company initially dispatched the relief goods, weighing 23,800 kg, comprising of 1,400 bags of food items including cooking oil, milk powder, wheat flour, sugar, salt, red chili powder, match boxes and dates, from the Head Office. Each bag contained 17 kilo gram material. As per instructions of Zuhair Siddiqui, MD, SSGC, the Company's Administrative Services (AS) Department took the lead in arranging relief goods through a tender process as well as arranging for logistics.

A simple handing-over ceremony held at SSGC Head Office recently, which was attended by Yusuf Jameel Ansari, Deputy Managing Director, Dr Shahla Naqvi, Senior General Manager and Asif Ali, Ordinance officer of COD representing Pak Army. Talking to the media, Yusuf Ansari said today we are handing over the first instalment of relief goods, for 1,400 families, costing Rs 3.5 million. If required by the people of Awaran, SSGC will send another batch of relief goods also. "SSGC has already provided Rs 20 million for Prime Minister's Relief Fund", he added.-■

UBL plans to extend help to earthquake victims

The recent earthquake in the area of Awaran in Balochistan has left innumerable homes devastated and livelihoods destroyed in its aftermath. It has adversely affected thousands of lives and left countless people homeless in the face of a harsh environment and a fast approaching winter. UBL as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility has decided to build a village in the affected area to provide much needed relief and shelter to the displaced. The bank has dedicated resources especially so that those who have lost their homes can be given new homes in the shortest possible time. "We at UBL want to extend help to our brothers and sisters in need in Awaran. The "UBL Village" is our effort towards rehabilitation of the earthquake victims enabling them to move on with their lives and start anew towards a better future", commented Mr. Atif R Bokhari, President & CEO, UBL on the proposed project, "UBL's vision is to continue to work towards providing relief and a better future to people adversely affected by natural calamities in Pakistan".■

Buksh Energy launches Solar Water Filtration Plant in Sahiwal

Buksh Energy installed its first solar water filtration plant in Chak 115 – Sahiwal District. The installation is a joint venture between Bukhsh Energy, and its sister company, Buksh Foundation. This initiative is one of the many ways in which the two organizations work to support and uplift the rural communities of Pakistan. Together, they founded the Lighting a Million Lives (LAML) project, which collaborates with local multilateral corporations to sponsor the conversion of villages in rural Punjab to solar power. Those villages are converted which suffer from severe load shedding or are not connected to the grid at all.

Having received recognition for their exemplary social contributions both locally and internationally, Buksh Energy is, with this latest project, building on the existing base in the alternative energy sector and ushering it into another aspect of village life in Pakistan which requires much attention and improvement: the dearth of clean water. These solar water filtration plants function based on the principle of reverse osmosis, providing sanitary and hygienic water in areas with a low water table. A single plant will supply unpolluted water for drinking, cleaning, cooking and irrigation to 100 – 150 households. The filtration plant installed in Sahiwal is only 240W, but for the people of Chak 115, it is plenty. Since the plant is not excessively large, it will not require any alternate source of energy, such as a generator or electricity from the grid. Its water delivery is of 700 – 900 liters per hour and has the capacity to store up to 6,000 liters of water.

The solar water filtration plant in Sahiwal was made operational in the presence of the local people of the district. Buksh Energy's Chief Executive Officer, Asim Buksh, also visited the site to show his support for the people of Sahiwal and discuss the magnitude of the changes it would bring to their lives.Furthermore, now that the residents of Chak 115 have access to clean water, there will be fewer still births and a reduction in infant mortality rates in rural areas. They will also have access to water for their irrigation as needed, as the plant will be running on solar and will not depend on alternate sources.

Speaking on the successful launch of the Solar Water Filtration Plant, Fiza Farhan, CEO Buksh Foundation stated: "It is quite an emotionally fulfilling experience for the entire team of Buksh Foundation & Buksh Energy to see the realization of our mutual vision of "Impact Investment" first with the success and scale achieved by Lighting a Million Lives project that has helped provide solar electricity & mobile charging facility to more than 75 villages in 12 districts of the aims to set up similar Solar Water Filtration Plants in the 4,000 Villages we will be providing electricity to under LAML." Both organizations are working across Pakistan with a diverse set of donors and partners to improve the quality of lives for the rural communities of the country, making them self-reliant in getting access to sustainable energy and clean water, helping them have a healthier, safer lifestyle.■

Royal Thai Consulate General organized a seminar

The Royal Thai Consulate General organized a seminar "ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 2015- ROLE OF THAILAND IN ENHANCING PAK-ASEAN CONNECTIVITY" at local Hotel. Dr. Thanes Sucharikul, former Ambassador and Director of the Master of Arts Program in International Law and Diplomacy of the Assumption University of Thailand, who flew in especially from Thailand and spoke on ASEAN Economic Community and Thailand as a gateway between Pakistan and ASEAN. Mr. Tariq Ikram, Former Minister of State and Chief Executive of Trade Development Authority of Pakistan gave an insightful lecture on Pak-ASEAN Trade Venues. He told that Pakistan can be benefited from ASEAN connectivity and enhance their trade relations by diversifying investments in various sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, fishery, forestry, gem and jewelry, mining and quarrying and others. Mr. Wichai Sirisujin, the Consul General of Thailand thanked Mr. Arif Suleman, President Pak-Thai Business Forum and Mr. Faisal Hassan, the CEO of Global Sea Food Marketing Company for their cooperation and contribution. The event was largely attended by diplomats of ASEAN Nations and business community, followed by luncheon.■


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Fueling the future thru Biomass Energy

The Inception Workshop of the UNIDO/GEF Project "Promoting Sustainable Energy Production and Use from Biomass in Pakistan" was held today at, Serena Hotel, Islamabad. Senator Pervez Rasheed, Federal Information Minister graced the event as Chief Guest.

The event was a launch-pad for UNIDO's Biomass Energy Project, titled as "Promoting Sustainable Energy Production & Use from Biomass in Pakistan". The 1.82 million dollar project with additional 5.30 million USD as co-finance will be implemented in Kamoke, Jhelum, and Thatta for demonstration projects of 4.3 MW from biomass gasification technology and is funded by Global Environmental Facility. The Project is implemented in partnership with Centre for Energy Systems -NUST, PPAF, SMEDA, private sector and Provincial Energy Departments. Aim of the project is to promote market based adoption of modern biomass Gasification technologies in Pakistan.The energy shortage results in lowering of their production, profit capacities and opportunities to grow. Therefore, in order to fill the gaps, UNIDO's Biomass Project seeks to address the barriers in an integrated and holistic approach combining demonstration projects that have high replication potential with interventions that seek to establish a market environment conducive to investments in biomass gasification technology-based projects in SMEs and rural areas.

The Biomass project is designed to promote the development of modern biomass energy technologies for electricity generation for rural areas and for process heat applications in SME clusters in remote areas. The project will mainly focus on the use of organic waste as feedstock, especially agricultural waste and some wood waste. The overarching objective of the project is to promote market based adoption of modern biomass energy conversion technologies for process heat and electricity■

Students' project exhibition organized at UIT

Final Year Projects' Exhibition & Job Fair Spring-2013 was held at Usman Institute of Technology (UIT), Karachi on Wednesday, 21st August 2013 between 10:30 am to 05:00 pm. This mega event was organized by the Directorate of Industrial Liaison and Placement Bureau (ILO&PB) of UIT under the supervision of Prof. Engr. Muhammad Irfan Shaikh, Director, ILO&PB. The event was inaugurated at 10:30 am by Engr. Obaid-Ur-Rahman, Chief Engineer NESPAK & Chairman IEEEP Karachi Centre. In addition to the graduating students, faculty members of UIT, about 150 guests from different industries, companies, R&D Organizations, academia and a few personnel from press, print and electronic media were present at the Inauguration Ceremony of the event.

Earlier, the Chief Guest, other guests/invitees and representatives of industries were welcomed by Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wasim Akhtar, Director UIT, Mr. Roshan Zameer, Director (Academic Administration & Examinations), Prof. Engr. Muhammad Irfan Shaikh, Director Industrial Liaison & Placement Bureau and other senior faculty members of the institute.

The academic programs at UIT are being conducted in highly professional manner and the engineers produced have the potential to meet the challenges faced by the modern industries. UIT always stresses for developing an effective liaison between

the industrial sector and the graduating students because the combination of university knowledge and industrial financial support, will lead to innovation and creation of new business, jobs and wealth.

According to the latest report released by UIT at the occasion, during the last seventeen years UIT has earned high reputation in the academic and industrial circle and has produced around 2700 engineering and computer science graduates who are currently working with top of the line, local and global private/multinational organizations.

The Final Year Projects' Exhibition & Job Fair Spring 2013 has opened new avenues of UIT industrial liaison and gave the institute an opportunity to project the research potential and to initiate strategic partnership with the industry. The Final Year Projects' Exhibition & Job Fair is a regular feature of the institute and organized at the end of each session (Spring & Fall) in an enthusiastic and dedicated manner.■

Govt sets to generate 20,000 MW electricity: Khwaja Asif

Federal Minister for Water and Power Khwaja Asif said that the government was working on long term power projects to generate 20,000 MW for overcoming power crisis within five years. He said that government had decided to introduce modern technology such as smart meters to overcome electricity pilferage in the country, adding that legislation had also been made for effective campaign against power theft. To a question, he stressed the people to avoid extra usage of electricity. He said that about 2500 MW electricity could be saved by checking power pilferage and extra usage. He said that Gomal Zam Dam project in South Waziristan was completed at a cost of Rs 22 billion, adding that it had capacity to produce 17.4 MW electricity. The Minister said that government was paying attention to generate electricity through coal as it was a cheaper source of energy production. ■

Sindh will soon get its own green law: Dr Sikandar

Environmental Protection Agency, Government of Sindh (Sindh EPA) arranged a consultative meeting in collaboration with National Impact Assessment Programme (NIAP) of IUCN Pakistan recently to seek comments and suggestions on the draft of Sindh Environment Protection Bill, in which the need for redefining the environmental jurisdiction of Sindh, putting the element of dynamism in environmental solutions under the proposed act and extensive coverage of marine pollution control was particularly stressed by the participants.

Winding up the debate in concluding session Sindh Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Environment Dr. Sikandar Ali Mandhro said that no law could work effectively if it was made without the consultation of stakeholders. "Keeping this philosophy in mind Sindh EPA and IUCN conducted this consultative meeting to make the draft Bill a green law for the people, by the people and of the people", he added.

He further said that soon after incorporation of all the valid and valuable suggestions given by the environmental experts, academia, legal experts, members of civil society and government organizations, the draft will be tabled in the Sindh Assembly for its enactment and ultimate enforcement. He appreciated the efforts of all concerned organizations and institutions who contributed significantly in the making of this draft of provincial green law that is "going to be the most comprehensive environmental law in the history of the province of Sindh".

Provincial Minister stressed the need of covering all the aspects of environment with comprehensive provisions so that nothing is missed and it can be effectively enforced to make it a flawless legal tool for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of environment of Sindh.

In his welcome address Secretary Forest, Wildlife and Environment Department Government of Sindh Mr Shafiq Ahmed Mahesar said that this is the hallmark of Sindh Environment Protection Bill that it is developed with lengthy process of deliberations, counseling and consultation to make it free from any lacuna and we can get an all-encompassing tool to protect the environment of Sindh from all types of hazards and violations.

He further said that "we took a little extra time to develop this Bill just with the intention to make it a piece of legislation that will hardly need frequent amendments so that a smooth process of its enforcement may continue without any internal hurdle."

In his presentation Director General EPA Sindh Naeem Ahmed Mughal highlighted the salient features of the draft Bill and said that all the gaps found in its predecessor law i.e Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 were kept in view to avoid any error and anything missing in the Bill under debate.

He further said that the provisions of strategic impact assessment, post-EIA monitoring of development projects, stronger enforcement mechanism and enhanced power and functions of Sindh EPA were made in the proposed Bill apart from well defining the penalty procedure and monitoring of industries. He further said sections banning the hazardous waste and substances are further clarified in it apart from expanding the regulatory role for water and air pollution control. ■

Pakistan State Oil announces financial results for 1QFY14

The Board of Management (BoM) of Pakistan State Oil (PSO) convened at the PSO House, Karachi, to review the Company's performance for the first quarter of financial year 2013-14 (1QFY14).

In the period under review, PSO recorded a turnover of Rs 364 billion as compared to Rs 325 billion during the same period last year (SPLY), representing a growth of 12%. The Company reported highest ever quarterly after tax earnings of Rs 7.8 billion in comparison to Rs 4.3 billion during SPLY, representing a growth of 81%.

PSO maintained its market leadership during the period under review with overall market share of 63.8% whereas its share in Black Oil and White Oil stood at 75.9% and 52.5% respectively. The Company's liquid fuel sales grew by 4.3%. The sales volumes of Furnace Oil and Motor Gasoline grew by 6.7% and 17.4% respectively whereas the sales volume of High Speed Diesel dropped by 6.4%.

The positive impact of the improved sales on the bottom line of the Company was partially offset by the sharp devaluation of Pak Rupees against US Dollar approximately 6.7% against 0.5% SPLY and consequent exchange loss of Rs 3.7 billion against Rs 0.4 billion during SPLY. However, interest received from the private power producers and interest accrued on PIB's had significant positive impact on the bottom line despite the fact that finance cost increased by 10%.

Due to liquidity issues faced by the company caused by the outstanding receivables, mainly from the power sector consumers, the Board has decided to defer the dividends at this stage.

The Board commended the PSO management and workforce for their efforts to boost the Company's performance in the interests of all stakeholders including the shareholders and the country. The Board directed the management to work closely with the concerned government offices and business partners for timely realization of due payments against the fuel supplies. The management thanked the Board for their guidance and support. ■

Leadership principles from a master of the business turnaround

A packed hall at the Karachi School of Business and Leadership listened with rapt attention as Farid Hassan outlined his formula for success in turning around companies. Few global managers can match Farid Hassan's unique record of turnarounds and transformations. His most recent success, as Chairman of the previously challenged Bausch & Lomb, brings his success record to seven serial reinventions. These are ably captured in his recent book, "Reinvent: The Reader's Playbook for Serial Success," which has received positive commentary ranging from national television to corporate audiences in North America and Europe.

The first part of the book focuses on how you, as a leader, can unleash your full powers by learning to be authentic, purposeful, and connected with your organization. The second part of the book focuses on groups, how to lead them, how to be a role model for the effort you expect, and how to keep winning and innovating. Taken together, these principles fuel smarter strategies, more effective execution, and better governance.

A Q & A session followed the presentation and discussed the main takeaways of the book consisting of developing the clear end goal and the intermediate goals to get there. Ensure that the team at the top is credible, motivated and aligned around the same goals. Communicate repeatedly and relentlessly so that the front lines understand and make the company's goals their own goals. Lead by behavior and by example in order to build authenticity and trust. Measure progress, stay flexible, keep people aligned and constantly motivate by celebrating victories, big and small.

Dr.Shaukat A Brah dean Karachi school for business and leadership hosted the event while Mr. Muhammad Aliuddin Ansari President and CEO Engro Corporation was the chief guest. The audience included top businessmen, academia, students and elite of the city. Many wondered why a person with such a track record was not invited by any Government in Pakistan to help the sinking public sector entities like PIA and Pakistan Steel. ■

Byco Single Point Mooring Acquires Tier 3 Safety

Byco Terminal Pakistan Limited and Coastal Refinery Limited, operators of the first and only Single Point Mooring in the country, have signed an agreement with MEKE A.S., of Turkey for coverage of Tier 3 oil spill eventuality. By doing so, Byco Terminal Pakistan Limited and Coastal Refinery Limited have become the 1st oil installation facilities in Pakistan to have acquired membership of an international oil spill response organization.

Byco's deep sea Single Point Mooring (SPM) facility was commissioned on December 26, 2012. The Byco Single Point Mooring has a capacity of 100,000 deadweight tonnage (DWT) with 28-inch, 14 km pipeline that connects it to the onshore Byco oil refining complexes.

Presently, due to draft limitations at Karachi Port and Port Qasim, smaller parcel sizes of petroleum products are being imported.

Speaking at the occasion, Mr. Imran Farookhi, CEO, Byco Terminal Pakistan Limited said, "With acquisition of the membership, the Byco deep-sea Single Point Mooring has met all the requirements set by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority, as well as international maritime safety organizations, for going into commercial operations." ■

Siemens launches new high efficiency motor range for Pakistan market

Siemens, the global powerhouse in electronics and electrical engineering operating in the energy, infrastructure, industry and healthcare sectors, has launched its new range of 1LE Low Voltage motors in Pakistan. The new motors are designed to the IE3 premium efficiency standard to ensure users comply with the increasing demands of power efficiency regulations.

Electric drives and motors consume significant amounts of energy, consuming up to 70 per cent of the energy used in industrial plants. Premium efficiency IE3 motors are up to 3-6 per cent more efficient than standard IE1 motors, and subsequently can contribute significantly to reducing costs and resource use.

The 1LE motor range features user-friendly terminal boxes and a ruggedized design, and has been created with leading-edge modelling techniques to produce new internal geometries. This means that the new models are suitable for a wide range of industrial applications - including pumps and compressors, lifting equipment, and the production and process industries.

"Our industrial customers in Pakistan are increasingly focused on energy efficiency because of the current power crisis in the country.

Our new range of 1LE motors will help ensure that they meet these requirements with highly reliable equipment that supports Pakistan's continued industrial development," said Nadeem Kazmi, Head of Industry, Siemens Pakistan.

The new motor range - which also includes standard (IE1) and High Efficiency (IE2) motors - was announced at events in Lahore and Karachi, attended by a wide range of customers and partners. ■

Obama, Sharif to meet in November on energy partnership

US President Barack Obama and PM Nawaz Sharif are likely to attend the meeting of the Working Group on Energy in November 2013, followed by a US-organized Pakistani trade mission to Houston, Texas, to meet with major US energy companies.

In preparation for this working group, the two leaders instructed their teams to develop a US technical assistance programme to support the development of Pakistan's domestic natural gas reserves.

The leaders emphasized that both sides should work together on a range of options to enable Pakistan to overcome its energy deficiencies and that both sides will hold further discussions in the working groups on Energy and Security, Strategic Stability, and Non-Proliferation.

President Obama noted that US assistance in the energy sector has added over 1,000 megawatts of power to Pakistan's national grid, helping over 16 million Pakistanis. Prime Minister Sharif expressed appreciation for US assistance toward the construction and rehabilitation of Gomal Zam, Satpara, Mangla, and Tarbela dams and the modernization of Guddu, Jamshoro, and Muzaffargarh power plants, and the leaders highlighted the recent Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) loan for private sector wind development in Sindh.

Prime Minister Sharif also thanked President Obama for US support toward the Diamer-Bhasha and Dasu dams, which are critical to meeting Pakistan's long-term energy and water needs. He also welcomed the announcement of

funding for the Kaitu Weir Hydroelectric and Irrigation Project, which will increase Pakistan's overall energy production, expand the amount of irrigated land, and provide livelihood options for residents of North Waziristan.■

PPL's 62nd AGM approves 55 percent cash dividend, 20 percent bonus

The AGM approved financial statements together with the auditor's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 besides payment of final cash dividend of 55 percent on ordinary share capital and issue of bonus shares in proportion of 1 ordinary share for every 5 ordinary shares held by members. This is in addition to an interim cash dividend of 50 percent already paid to the shareholders, bringing total distribution for the financial year 2012 - 2013 to 105 percent cash dividend and 20 percent bonus shares.

The 62nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) was held recently. On behalf of the PPL Board of Directors, MD and CEO Asim Murtaza Khan apprised members about the company's performance, focusing on milestones achieved during the financial year, the most important of which were two back-to-back gas-condensate discoveries in Wafiq X-1 and Shahdad X-1 wells in company-operated Gambat South Block. The company is striving to fast track first gas from both discoveries, he added.

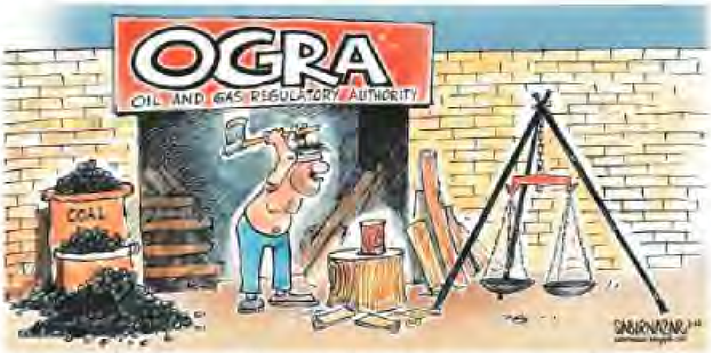
In addition, Khan informed members of successful production testing of gas-condensate from deeper reservoir at exploratory well Adam X-1 in company-operated Hala Field and the bilateral agreement recently signed with Orion Energy Plc. of UK for a joint study of Pakistan's offshore basins for hydrocarbon potential and establishing a state-of-the-art power plant for more efficient utilization of gas from PPL's wholly owned and operated Kandhkot Gas Field.

On the joint ventures front, Khan highlighted discovery at Lundali 1 in the Sukhpur joint venture and start of the first-ever production of tight gas from Rehman Discovery in partner-operated Kirthar Block.■

Habib University organized launching ceremony, picture shows President HU Wasif Rizvi, Acting Dean Dr. Noman Naqbi, Dr. Shoaib Zaidi, Dr. H. David Shaw and others are seen in the group.

Governor Punjab Ch. Muhammad Sarwar organized a wish granting ceremony for Make-A-Wish children at Governor House, Punjab The wishes of 20 terminally ill children were granted

Cycle of misery: Domestic gas supply



The problem starts from mismanagement of water. Our rivers are getting dried up because India has on its side built more than 25 big and small dams. We have not built dams to store the already available water in rivers. Kalabagh Dam is the biggest example which has been made controversial through self-created misperceptions. The successive governments are playing in the hands of the agents of the anti-Pakistan forces and hence we have failed to build reservoirs. It is sheer wastage of water resource which flows down in Arian Sea after causing havocs of floods in the country. We have one of the largest coal deposits in the world in Tharparkar Desert, but world powers are not letting the stooge governments to start work on this project. Imagine, how deep is the root of anti-Pakistan conspiracy. We have gas reserves which are fast depleting because of imprudent and undisciplined use. Our efforts to make agreements with neighbouring countries to import gas have always ended in smoke, under a well-planned anti-Pakistan strategy. Similar is the case with power generation portfolios. The famous IPP projects, and neglect of the cheaper hydel power generation options, is a case of criminal maneuvering, rather a case high treason against Pakistan; but who bothers?

Everyone is the victims of the shortage of energy. The nation is experiencing worst kind of load shedding. Causes of current energy crisis are enumerated as (a) aging of the equipment; (b) lack of high standard maintenance; (c) no replacement with latest generating system; (d) wastage of energy with lesser conservation steps; (e) high cost of fuel. IPPs are costing high. Corruption is rampant in Wapda & KESC. No serious work is done to explore the coal; No progress in renewable energy generation, which can be met from hydro and wind power sector; Inaction on part of government in investment, installing generating units, importing hi-tech equipment.

The oil and gas reserves will be depleted in the second half of this current century. There are 929bn tons coal reserves available in the world whose 40% is used to produce the electricity. The third biggest coal reserve of 185bn ton exists in Pakistan which is equivalent to 400bn barrels of oil, which are equivalent to Saudi Arabia and Iran's combined oil reserves. As per research, $50 per barrel price gives the value of our coal reserve as high as $30trillion which goes to 187 times high as compared to current GDP of Pakistan. Our natural gas reserves are finishing rapidly so it is necessary that electricity should be produced by alternate means.■

courtesy: Business Recorder

Gas Shortage in Winter to Touch 2bcfd Mark

Gas shortfall in the country during the upcoming winter is expected to reach two Billion Cubic Feet per Day (BCFD) mark, due to which the government will have to curtail gas supply to all sectors, excluding domestic consumers, Petroleum Ministry officials said.

They said that total gas shortfall in the system of Sui-Northern Gas Pipeline Limited (SNGPL) and Sui-Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGC) stood at 1.3 BCFD, of which SNGPL was facing a gas shortfall of 1.1 BCFD while SSGC of 200 Million Cubic Feet per Day (MMCFD).

With the start of November, gas shortfall will swell due to increased use of gas by domestic consumers for heating and other purposes and in the December-January it will reach its peak when gas shortage will touch 2 BCFD mark.

Shortage in SNGPL network is expected to reach 1.4 to 1.6 BCFD mark in December-January while on SSGC"s system it will touch the 400 MMCFD mark. To deal with this shortage, the management of SSGC will reduce gas supply to industrial sector from seven days a week to five days a week, while gas supply to fertiliser sector will remain completely suspended during winter and CNG stations will get four days a week gas.

SNGPL is expected to completely curtail gas supply to fertiliser and industrial sectors while the management has taken no decision about gas supply to CNG stations which, according to top Petroleum Ministry officials, will get the supply of this fuel for two or three days a week.

The management of SNGPL is contemplating different options to deal with gas shortages including time-bound gas supply to domestic and commercial consumers, ie four-hour gas supply three times a day in the morning, day and evening times for cooking and other purposes.

Gas consumers on the network of SNGPL especially in Punjab and federal capital will be facing the worst gas load-shedding as the company will be supplying 1.9 BCFD gas against total demand of 3.3 BCFD.

While SGGC is to face a shortfall of 400 MMCFD gas, due to chilly weather gas demand will increase by 200 MMCFD from current 1.1 BCFD to 1.5 BCFD. "Domestic consumers will be preferred over the rest; however, after fulfilling gas supply agreements the remaining gas will be distributed among all sectors on an equitable basis," an official said.■

courtesy: Business Recorder

'Govt is resolving energy issues on priority basis'

The current government is resolving energy related issues as priority concern and strategising a roadmap to address them on long-term basis, said Dr Mussadiq Malik Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Energy during his presentation at Energy Conference on South Asia organised by SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry(SAARC CCI) in collaboration with SAARC Energy Centre and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

He regarded energy related statistics often quoted by media as fudged and claimed the country's total electricity generation capacity was 13,000 megawatts (MW) to 13,500 MW instead of boasted 16,000 MW to 18,000 MW.

The country was generating 10,000 MW to 10,500 MW electricity against demand of 13,500 MW, creating shortfall of 2,500 MW to 3,000 MW, which would be brought to zero level within next few years, said Malik. Per unit electricity generated by solar was Rs 18-20, followed by wind energy Rs 16-18/unit, diesel from Rs 12-14/unit and hydro from Rs Rs 8-10/unit while on an average cost of single unit produced by energy mix was around Rs 9.6 (tax excluding) while the average tariff rate of the government of Pakistan was only Rs 8/unit, causing allocation of huge subsidies, which subsequently added pressure on the government and created huge circular debt of Rs 600 billion, an unaffordable burden on economy like Pakistan.

He challenged the rate of line and distribution losses more than 24 percent, which was quite higher as compared with the benchmark figure of 16 percent determined by NEPRA. Although the hydropower was the cheapest sources of electricity generation, the cost of equipments and their maintenance was quire higher, leaving scarce option for Pakistan to switch generation of electricity from coal. He articulated because of multiple effects, the electricity price in Pakistan has become quite uncompetitive as compared with other South Asian countries particularly with India, trading electricity Rs 7/unit.

Hilal Raza Director SAARC Energy Centre (SEC) said the region had the least per capita energy consumption, which would have to be increased to attain the persistent economic growth. SAARC Energy Centre has presented idea of SAARC Energy Grid, which will help meet energy demands in future.

Former President SAARC CCI Tariq Sayeed Iftekhar malik vice President SAARC CCI, Iqbal Tabish Secretary General SAARC CCI, experts on energy from South Asian countries including Dr S M Nasif Shams, Bangladesh, Dorji Yangka, Bhutan, Dr Irfan Khan and Dr Thusitha Sugathapala, Sri Lanka also highlighted the topic.■

SSGC Shareholders Elect New Board of Directors

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Sui Southern Gas Company was held under the Chair of Mr. Shahid Aziz Siddiqui, today at a local hotel in Karachi to elect members of Board of Directors of the Company for a period of three years.

In pursuance to the provisions of Companies Ordinance, 1984, twenty three (23) individuals filed notices of their intention with the Company, offering their candidature as Director for the election. As the number of persons who offered themselves to be elected was more than the number of Directors fixed by the Board under Section 178 (1) of the Companies Ordinance, 1984, therefore balloting was held to elect (14) Directors.

The elections were held through balloting under the management of Company's Shares Registrar, Central Depository Company of Pakistan in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. M/s. M. Yousuf Adil Saleem and Company, SSGC's external auditing firm supervised and verified the balloting for maintaining the independence and transparency of the entire process.

After the balloting, the outgoing Chairman Mr. Shahid Aziz Siddiqui announced the names of Directors who got elected. They are Mr. Alamuddin Bullo, Mr. Aamir Amin, Mr. Miftah Ismail, Mr. Zuhair Siddiqui, Ms. Azra Mujtaba, Mr. Arshad Mirza, Mr. Muhammad Arif Hameed, Mr. Mobin Saulat, Nawabzada Riaz Nosherwani, Mr. Rizwan Kehar, Mr. Salim Zamindar, Agha Sher Shah, Mr. Muhammad Bilal Sheikh and Mirza Mahmood Ahmad.■

Pak 1st gasification plant to start from next year

Pakistan's first gasification plant will start generating low cost electricity from next year, head of the Thar Coal Underground Gasification Project said.

The renowned scientist Dr. Samar Mubarakmand and the Coordinator General of Thar Coal Project who participated in an international conference on clean coal told media persons. The present government, Dr Samar said has released the second tranche of 10 percent of the plan enabling us to work on fast track in all important low cost electricity generating project. The electricity generated from gasification will cost as low as Rs 5-6 per unit, he noted.

"If all goes well, we will be able to demonstrate electricity generated from gasification by October-November next year", he remarked. Besides, participating and Chairing the CleanCoal conference held here on October 23 and 24 to mark the World Clean Coal Week, Dr. Samar also visited six cities where various coalmine sites are located. He also visited factories manufacturing different kinds of heavy machineries used in coal gasification as well as the specific material used in cementing wells to prevent water leakages.

He inspected the factory where the state of the art Horizontal drilling machine- an important component of gasification project was being manufactured. He said he found it suitable for his gasification project. On return to Pakistan, he said tenders for the machine will be invited. Hopefully, by the start of the 2014, the drilling machine will be shipped to Pakistan and subsequently the installation work will be taken in hand soon, he said. Government has allocated block V, in Thar to Dr. Samar for this all important project, he said.

In his paper at the international conference, Dr. Samar said that Pakistan has large scale potential of variety of energy resources including gas, coal, hydel, nuclear, sun and wind. The current dependable power supply hovers around 14000 MW in summer whereas it drops down in winter, he said adding that as per reports the power demand in 2030 would be more than 100,000 MW. In such a situation, Dr. Samar said that Thar coal can play a pivotal role in meeting needs both in long and short terms.■

United Nation Development Programe Environment & Climate Change Unit organized a Sindh Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Energy for all (SE4ALL) at local hotel. Assistant Country Director / Chief ECC UNDP, Naeem Qureshi Editor Energy Update, Selina Irfan, DM SSGC and Energy Experts are seen in the picture.

Prominent Industrialist and Hon. Consul General Morocco Ishtiaq Baig hosted a dinner reception at his residence in honour of the Ambassador Kingdom of Morocco. Picture shows: the host with H.E. Mustapha Salahdine Ambassador Kingdom of Morocco, Moinuddin Haider, Speaker Sindh Assembly Nisar Ahmed Khoro, Dr. Mirza Ikhtiar Baig, Tilo Klinner C.G. of Germany, Ma Yaou C.G. of China, President FPCCI Zubair Malik & Qazi Asad Abid.

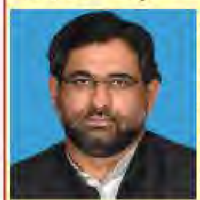
The nation's leading Energy Company, Pakistan State Oil (PSO) convened its 37th Annual General Meeting at Karachi. The event was chaired by Dr. Mirza Ikhtiar Baig, Member PSO Board of Management (BoM). At the occasion (Left to Right) Mr. Raja Hameed Saleem, Member PSO Board of Management (BoM), Mr. Sohail Ahmed But, DMD Finance & IT, Mr. Amjad Parvez Janjua, Managing Director and Mr. Faisal Khalil Ahmed were also present.

At Expo Pakistan - Malaysian Ambassador, President FPCCI Zubair Malik, Naeem Qureshi Managing Editor, EnergyUpdate, Shahid Jawaid Qureshi, Mehmood Tareen and others are seen in the picture

پنجاب میں کوئلے کے وسیع ذخائر موجود ہیں، شہباز شریف

لاہور: وزیراعلیٰ پنجاب شہباز شریف سے چائنہ جیزہوبا گروپ کارپوریشن کے ایگزیکیٹو ڈائریکٹر ینگ یائی شنگ کے سربراہی میں اعلیٰ سطحی وفد نے ملاقات کی۔ چینی کمپنی نے پنجاب میں کوئلے اور پانی سے بجلی پیدا کرنے کے منصوبوں میں سرمایہ کاری کیلئے دلچسپی کا اظہار کیا۔ وزیراعلیٰ نے چینی وفد سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ حکومت توانائی بحران پر قابو پانے کیلئے ہنگامی بنیادوں پر کام کر رہی ہے، شمسی توانائی سے بجلی کی پیداوار اور حصول کیلئے منصوبہ بندی کی گئی ہے۔ پنجاب میں کوئلے کے وسیع ذخائر موجود ہیں، آسٹریلین کمپنی نے اس ضمن میں فزیبلیٹی تیار کی ہے جس کے تحت ان ذخائر کو توانائی کے مقاصد کیلئے استعمال میں لایا جاسکتا ہے۔

ایران سے گیس کی قیمتوں میں کمی کیلئے مذاکرات کریں گے۔ شاہد خاقان عباسی



اسلام آباد: وفاقی وزیر پٹرولیم وقدرتی ذرائع شاہد خاقان عباسی نے کہا ہے کہ ایران سے گیس کی قیمتوں میں کمی کیلئے مذاکرات کریں گے، گیس کے نرخ نہیں بڑھا رہے ہیں گیس کی گھریلو طلب بڑھنے کی وجہ سے سردیوں کی تین ماہ میں گھریلو صارفین کی ضروریات پوری کرنا بھی بڑا مشکل ہے اس لئے گھریلو ضروریات پورا کرنے کیلئے منصوبہ بندی کر رہے ہیں کسی سیکٹر کو بند کرنے کا ارادہ نہیں کوشش ہے ہر سیکٹر کو تھوڑی تھوڑی گیس فراہم کریں۔ انہوں نے گزشتہ روز پارلیمنٹ ہاؤس میں میڈیا سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ دیہی علاقوں کو گیس دینے سے گھریلو گیس کی ضروریات بڑھ گئی ہیں اب ہر طرف گیس پائپ لائن بچھی ہیں لیکن ان میں گیس نہیں ہے منصوبہ بندی کر رہے ہیں کہ سردیوں میں گھروں کو گیس کی بندش کا سامنا کرنا پڑے۔ انہوں نے کہا ایل این جی کی پہلی کھیپ یکم نومبر 2014 تک منگوانے کی کوشش ہے جبکہ دوسری کھیپ 2015 اور تیسری کھیپ 2016 تک درآمد کر لی جائے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ایران گیس کی قیمت ہماری باسکٹ پرائس سے 150 گنا زیادہ ہے۔ عبدالغنی بلگش کے استعفیٰ کے حوالے سے انہوں نے جواب دیتے ہوئے بتایا کہ اس مسئلے کو کنٹرول کرنا ان کا کام نہیں ہے ان کا کام حقائق بتانا ہے۔

ملکی تاریخ میں پہلے 17 ہزار ٹن وزنی آئل ٹینکر کی تیاری کا کام شروع

اسلام آباد: پاکستان نے پہلی بار آئل ٹینکر بنانا شروع کر دیا ہے۔ وفاقی دفاعی پیداوار تنویر حسین نے بتایا کہ کراچی شپ یارڈ اینڈ انجینئرنگ ورکس میں 17 ہزار ٹن وزنی آئل ٹینکر بنانے کے اقدامات شروع کر دیئے ہیں۔ ترکی کے ساتھ معاہدے کے تحت پاکستان اور ترکی کے جائنٹ وینچر کے طور پر پہلا 17 ہزار ٹن وزنی آئل ٹینکر بنائیں گے۔ شپ یارڈ میں شوگر پلانٹ، کارگو بحری جہاز، آبدوزیں، فریگیٹ، تگ میرین فورس بوٹس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہاپر بارج (Hopeer Barger) بنانے کا سلسلہ شروع کر دیا گیا ہے۔ وفاقی وزیر تنویر حسین نے بتایا کہ یہ بارج گہرے سمندر سے کراچی پورٹ، بن قاسم پورٹ، گوادر پورٹ تک کارگو جہازوں کی آمدورفت کی چینلوں سے سلٹ (Slit) نکالنے کے کام آئیں گے۔ پہلے یہ سارے آئٹم پاکستان کروڑوں ڈالر لاگت سے درآمد کرتا چلا آیا ہے۔

قومیائے گئے اداروں کا سالانہ نقصان 400 ارب سے بڑھ گیا

اسلام آباد: پبلک سیکٹر انٹر پرائزز کا سالانہ نقصان 400 ارب روپے سے تجاوز کر گیا ہے۔ اس نقصان کو تیزی سے کم کرنے کیلئے گورننگ بورڈ میں اہل، دیانتدار، محب وطن، باصلاحیت، تجربہ کار ماہرین رکھے جائیں گے۔ اس کیلئے نومبر میں اہم فیصلے ہوں گے۔ ذرائع کے مطابق وزیراعظم نواز شریف اس حوالے سے ضروری اقدامات کریں گے۔ پبلک سیکٹر انٹر پرائزز سے سالانہ 400 ارب روپے سے زیادہ کا قوم کو نقصان ہونے لگا ہے، اس میں پی آئی اے، اسٹیل ملز، ریلوے، یوٹیلیٹی (بجلی/گیس) شامل ہیں۔ اس سیکٹر میں ہونے والے نقصانات روکنے کیلئے موجودہ حکمرانوں کے ابھی تک کوئی قابل ذکر موثر اقدامات نظر نہیں آ رہے، پھر پرائیویٹائزیشن جو بھی اکانومی کو درست کرنے کا اہم جزو ہے اس میں بھی خاطر خواہ ایکشن دکھائی نہیں دے رہا کیونکہ اس کا کل وقتی، تجربہ کار، باصلاحیت وزیر مقرر ہی نہیں کیا گیا۔ اس کے ساتھ گورننگ بورڈ میں بھی باصلاحیت، تجربہ کار ماہرین کو تاحال شامل نہیں کیا گیا جن کا اس شعبے میں طویل عملی تجربہ ہے۔

اسلام آباد: وزیراعظم نے نیویارک میں یہ اعلان کرتو دیا ہے کہ ان کی حکومت امریکی دباؤ کے باوجود پاک ایران گیس پائپ لائن پروجیکٹ جاری رکھے گی۔ دوسری طرف یہ بات بھی اپنی جگہ حقیقت ہے کہ اسلام آباد 250 کلومیٹر پائپ لائن کے حصے کی تعمیر کی ڈیڈ لائن کھونے کی تیاری کر لی ہے جو دسمبر 2014 تک لازمی طور پر مکمل ہونی ہے۔ یہ خدشہ اس لئے ظاہر کیا جا رہا ہے کیونکہ ن لیگ کی حکومت نے وفاقی بجٹ 14-2013 میں اس منصوبے کیلئے کوئی رقم مختص نہیں کی ہے۔ گو کہ گیس کے 12 جاری اور چھ نئے منصوبے کیلئے 126 ارب روپے رکھے گئے ہیں تاہم پاک ایران گیس پائپ لائن پروجیکٹ ان میں شامل نہیں ہے۔ وزارت پٹرولیم کے ایک سینئر افسر نے نام ظاہر نہ کرنے کی شرط پر بتایا ہے کہ حکومت نے وفاقی بجٹ 14-2013 میں گیس پائپ لائن پروجیکٹ کیلئے کوئی رقم نہیں رکھی ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ گیس پائپ لائن پروجیکٹ ختم نہیں کیا جاسکتا کیونکہ ان پر ایران کو جرمانہ ادا کرنا پڑے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ حکومت اس پروجیکٹ کو اس لئے موخر کر رہی ہے تاکہ کوئلے کی نسبت تہران سے سستی گیس پر سمجھوتہ ہوسکے۔ انہوں نے مزید بتایا کہ اس منصوبے کی تکمیل کیلئے پاکستان نئی ایرانی حکومت کو پہلے ہی ایک ارب 80 کروڑ ڈالر قرض کی درخواست کر چکا ہے۔ یہ درخواست ممکنہ امریکی پابندی کے پیش نظر کی گئی ہے۔ نواز شریف نے وال اسٹریٹ جرنل کو انٹرویو میں کہا کہ پاکستان میں گیس کی شدید قلت ہے ان حالات میں ہمیں کہیں سے بھی گیس درآمد کرنی ہے۔ اگر اگلے سال کے اختتام تک یہ گیس منصوبہ مکمل نہ ہوا تو پاکستان کو 30 لاکھ ڈالر یومیہ جرمانہ ادا کرنا پڑے گا۔ چنانچہ میری حکومت اس وقت تک یہ منصوبہ جاری رکھے گی جب تک آپ (امریکہ کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے) ہمیں گیس یا 3 ملین روزانہ نہیں دے دیتے جس کے نقصان کا ہمیں خدشہ ہے۔ ایران اپنے حصے کی 56 انچ قطر کی 9000 کلومیٹر گیس پائپ لائن پاکستانی سرحد تک مکمل کر چکا ہے۔ موجودہ حکومت کو پاکستان کی سرزمین پر پائپ لائن کی تکمیل کیلئے ترجیحی بنیاد پر ڈیڑھ ارب ڈالر درکار ہیں۔ ن لیگ کی حکومت 20 اگست کو قومی اسمبلی میں یہ بات تسلیم کر چکی ہے کہ پاکستان کے حصے کی گیس پائپ لائن کی تکمیل میں دو سال لگیں گے۔ معاہدے کے مطابق پاکستان اگلے سال کے اختتام تک یہ منصوبہ مکمل کرنے کا پابند ہے۔ پٹرولیم وقدرتی وسائل کے وزیر مملکت جام کمال خان نے اپوزیشن کے سوالات کے جواب میں بتایا تھا کہ پاکستانی حصے کی پائپ لائن زیر تشکیل ہے اور اس کی تکمیل میں مزید 24 ماہ درکار ہوں گے۔ دونوں ملک ایرانی کمپنی تدبیر انرجی کو پائپ لائن کی تعمیر کا ٹھیکہ دینے پر متفق تھے تاہم پاکستان کی طرف سے خودمختار گارنٹی کی عدم موجودگی میں تعمیر کے کنٹریکٹ پر دستخط نہ ہوسکے۔ اس طرح اس پروجیکٹ کے مستقبل پر مسلسل سوالات اٹھائے جا رہے ہیں۔

وزارت بجلی و پانی۔۔۔اصل سربراہ کون؟

اسلام آباد: نواز شریف حکومت کی توانائی کے شعبے کی پالیسی مطلوبہ نتائج فراہم کرنے میں ناکام ہوگئی ہے اور اس کی وجہ سیاسی سطح پر موجود کئی پالیسی ساز اور بیوروکریسی کی ایڈہاک ازم ہے کیونکہ کئی اہم ترین عہدے غیر مستقل افسران کے پاس ہیں۔ پاور سیکٹر سے وابستہ کئی اہم کھلاڑیوں کے ساتھ کیے جانے والے پس پردہ انٹرویوز سے انکشاف ہوا ہے کہ حکومت کو پانچ سال میں یکسر لوڈشیڈنگ ختم کرنے کا یقین ہے اور نہ ہی حکومت کی جانب سے شروع کی جانے والی سالانہ ڈھائی سو ارب روپے کی گیس/بجلی چوری روکنے کی مہم مطلوبہ نتائج برآمد کرسکی ہے۔ پاور سیکٹر میں پائی جانے والی کرپشن اور نااہلی کا ازالہ کرنے کی بجائے اب حکومت بجلی اور گیس چوری کرنے والوں کیلئے سخت سزائیں متعارف کرانے والی ہے اور اس کے ساتھ قابل قبول لائن لاسز 16 اعشاریہ 5 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 20 فیصد تک کردیے جائیں گے۔ دوسرا اقدام یہ ہوگا کہ اچھے صارفین ان صارفین کا بوجھ بھی برداشت کریں گے جو بجلی چور ہیں اور ایک طرح سے باضابطہ طور پر کرپشن کو قانونی بنادیا جائے گا۔ وفاقی حکومت اربوں روپے کے بقایاجات کی ریکوری میں صوبوں کا تعاون حاصل کرنے میں بھی ناکام ہوگئی ہے۔ کئی لوگوں کا یہ ماننا ہے کہ یہ صورتحال ''دو ملاؤں میں مرغی حرام'' کا ماحول پیدا کرنے کی وجہ سے خراب ہوئی ہے حالانکہ تین شخصیات کو پانی و بجلی کی وزارت چلانے کی ذمہ داری دی گئی ہے جن میں وفاقی وزیر برائے پانی و بجلی خواجہ آصف، وزیر مملکت عابد شیر علی اور وزیراعظم کے مشیر برائے امور بجلی مصدق ملک شامل ہیں لیکن کہا جاتا ہے کہ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب شہباز شریف، ان کے بیٹے سلمان شہباز اور حتیٰ کہ لاہور سے تعلق رکھنے والے ملک کے ایک بڑے تاجر کا پانی و بجلی کی وفاقی وزارت پر اثر رسوخ بہت زیادہ ہے۔ سیاسی سطح پر اس صورتحال کے دوسری طرف، بیوروکریسی میں تقریباً تمام اہم ترین عہدوں پر افسران ایڈہاک بنیادوں پر مقرر کیے گئے ہیں۔ ستم ظریفی یہ ہے کہ نہ صرف سیکریٹری پانی و بجلی کا عہدہ ایڈیشنل سیکریٹری انچارج سیف اللہ چٹھہ کے پاس ہے بلکہ وزارت کے ماتحت تمام محکموں کے اہم عہدے قائم مقام افسران کے پاس ہیں۔ سیف اللہ چٹھہ پرائیویٹ پاور اینڈ انفرااسٹرکچر بورڈ کے بھی منیجنگ ڈائریکٹر کی ذمہ داریاں سنبھالے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کے جوائنٹ سیکریٹری زرغم اسحاق خان ایم ڈی پیپکو بھی ہیں۔ ایک اور افسر اسجد امتیاز متبادل توانائی کے ادارے (اے ای ڈی بی) کے چیف ایگزیکٹیو آفیسر ہیں۔ اے ای ڈی بی کے قائم مقام سربراہ کے پاس دیگر عہدے بھی ہیں جن چیئرمین فیڈرل فلڈ کمیشن، چیف انجینئرنگ ایڈوائزر، چیئرمین ارسا اور پروجیکٹ ڈائریکٹر برائے ورلڈ بینک واٹر کیپسٹی پروگرام شامل ہیں۔ ایم ڈی نیشنل ٹرانسمشن اینڈ ڈسپیچ کمپنی کے منیجنگ ڈائریکٹر کا عہدہ قائم مقام افسر ضیاء الرحمن کے پاس ہے۔ یہی صورتحال پاور ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیوں (ڈسکوز) کی ہے جہاں آئیسکو اسلام آباد، گیپکو گوجرانوالہ، لیسکو لاہور، سیپکو سکھر، حیسکو حیدرآباد، میپکو ملتان، ٹیسکو قبائلی علاقہ جات اور کیسکو کوئٹہ کے سربراہان قائم مقام افسران ہیں۔ ذرائع کے مطابق صرف دو پاور ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیوں، فیسکو فیصل آباد اور پیسکو پشاور کے سربراہان باضابطہ مستقل افسران ہیں۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ پاور ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیوں کے علاوہ، جینکو ہولڈنگ کمپنی کے چیف ایگزیکٹیو آفیسر بھی قائم مقام بنیادوں پر معاملات سنبھالے ہوئے ہیں۔ وزیراعظم کے دفتر کے ترجمان نے رابطہ کرنے پر کہا کہ ایڈیشنل سیکریٹری انچارج برائے وزارت پانی و بجلی کو اس وجہ سے مقرر کیا گا ہے کہ ان کی ترقی ہونے والی ہے اور کسی بھی وقت انہیں ترقی دیدی جائے گی۔

گوادر میں شپ یارڈ 2 کی تعمیر آئندہ سال شروع ہوگی۔وفاقی وزیر

سلام آباد: پاکستان کے شپ یارڈ۔ٹو پروجیکٹ کی تعمیر آئندہ سال شروع ہوگی اور شپ یارڈ۔ٹو تین سال کے اندر کام شروع کردے گا۔ شپ یارڈ۔ٹو گوادر میں بنانے کیلئے تیاریاں تیزی سے شروع کردی گئی ہیں۔ شپ یارڈ۔ٹو گہرے سمندر میں موجود مال بردار جہازوں، تیل بردار جہازوں کی مرمت و مینٹیننس کیا کرے گا جس سے پاکستان کو اربوں روپے کی سالانہ آمدنی ہوگی۔ پاکستان کی ایک ہزار کلو میٹر طویل ساحلی پٹی (Coastal Line) پر گہرے سمندر میں خراب ہونے والے کارگو شپ اور ٹینکرز کی موقع پر مرمت کا کوئی مرکز نہیں ہے اس کیلئے اب بڑے جہازوں کو دبئی یا انڈیا کے شپ یارڈ میں کھینچ کر پہنچانا پڑتا ہے جس پر جہاز کی مالک کمپنی کو کئی گنا اخراجات برداشت کرنا پڑے گا۔ گوادر میں شپ یارڈ۔ٹو کی تعمیر کا پی سی ون تیار کرلیا گیا ہے ان امور کا انکشاف وفاقی وزیر دفاعی پیداوار تنویر حسین نے ایک خصوصی انٹرویو میں کیا۔

ایک ادارے کوخوش کرنے کیلئے پورے ملک کا گلا نہیں گھونٹ سکتے، ڈیزل پر بجلی مہنگی پڑ رہی ہے۔عابد شیر علی

کے ای ایس سی کی غیر قانونی سرگرمیاں روکنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔وزیر مملکت

اسلام آباد: وفاقی وزیر مملکت برائے پانی و بجلی عابد شیر علی کراچی الیکٹرک سپلائی کمپنی پر برس پڑے اور انہوں نے کے ای ایس سی سے بجلی کی فراہمی کی رپورٹ طلب کرتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ کے ای ایس سی کی غیر قانونی سرگرمیاں روکنے کی کوشش کریں گے، ہم ایک ادارے کو خوش کرنے کیلئے پورے ملک کا گلا نہیں گھونٹ سکتے، ہمیں کے ای ایس سی کی وجہ سے ڈیزل پر مہنگی بجلی پیدا کرنی پڑ رہی ہے جس کی وجہ سے چند ماہ میں 576 ملین کا نقصان ہوچکا ہے۔ انہوں نے نیشنل پاور کنٹرول سینٹر کو ہدایت جاری کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ کے ای ایس سی کے ٹرانسمیشن کا جائزہ لیا جائے اور کے ای ایس سی کو 31 اکتوبر تک 650 میگاواٹ بجلی فراہم کرنے کی رپورٹ پیش کی جائے۔

سستے ذرائع سے بجلی پیدا کرکے اربوں ڈالرز زرمبادلہ بچا سکتے ہیں

تھر کے کوئلے کے ذخائر سے کئی دہائیوں تک ایک لاکھ میگاواٹ بجلی پیدا کی جا سکتی ہے، سرمایہ کاری کو بہترین ماحول اور سہولتیں دیں گے: قائم علی شاہ

کراچی: وزیراعلیٰ سندھ سید قائم علی شاہ نے کہا کہ صوبہ سندھ میں کوئلے کے 175 بلین ٹن کے ذخائر موجود ہیں اور اس نے نہ صرف ملک کی بجلی کی ضروریات کو پورا کیا جاسکتا ہے بلکہ اضافی بجلی پیدا کرکے درآمد بھی کی جاسکتی ہے۔ انہوں نے یہ باتیں چائنا مشینری انجینئرنگ کوآپرین (سی ایم ای سی) کے چیئرمین سن بائے (Sun Bai) اور چائنیز پاور اینڈ مائننگ کمپنیز، بنکوں، چائنیز اور پاکستانی مالی اداروں کے ساتھ منعقدہ تقریب میں خطاب کرتے ہوئے کہی۔ وزیراعلیٰ سندھ چین کے دورے پر تھے۔ قبل ازیں وزیراعلیٰ سندھ نے انجینئرنگ پروکیومنٹ کنسٹرکشن (ای پی سی) کے این بی ٹی ونڈ پاور پاکستان جو کہ این بی ٹی پاکستان ہولڈنگ (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ آف سنگاپور کی سبسڈی ہے کے ساتھ 249.6 میگاواٹ کی مفاہمتی یادداشت پر دستخط کی تقریب میں شرکت کی۔ این بی ٹی صوبہ سندھ میں ونڈ کوریڈور میں 650 میگاواٹ ونڈ فارمز کو ترقی دے رہے ہیں۔ چائنا پاور انٹرنیشنل کے قیام کیلئے بھی مفاہمتی یادداشت پر دستخط کئے گئے۔ اس کے علاوہ سندھ اینگرو کول مائننگ کمپنی اور گلوبل مائننگ کمپنی (جی ایم سی)/سائینو سندھ ریسورسز (ایس ایس آر) کے ساتھ بھی ایم او یو پر دستخط ہوئے۔

عوامی چوک

شریف اوباما۔۔۔وکھری ٹائپ ملاقات؟

میاں نواز شریف کو دورۂ امریکہ سے پہلے ہی بنیادی بریفنگ میں بتا دیا گیا تھا کہ اوباما کی والدہ این ڈنہم ایشین ڈویلپمنٹ بینک کے مشیر کے طور پراسّی کی دہائی میں ایک سال گوجرانوالہ میں مقیم رہی ہیں اور اوباما بھی زمانہ طالبِ علمی میں کراچی اور لاہور میں اپنے پاکستانی دوستوں کے ساتھ وقت گزار چکے ہیں۔اس پس منظر میں وائٹ ہاؤس کے اوول آفس میں نوے منٹ کی شریف اوباما بالمشافہ ملاقات کا احوال بتا رہے ہیں

وسعت اللہ خان

شریف: اسلام وعلیکم مسٹر پریزیڈنٹ

اوباما: جی آیاں نوں پہلوان۔کداں؟

شریف: آپ سے مل کے انتہائی مسرت ہورہی ہے۔اس ملاقات کا کوئی ٹھوس نتیجہ برآمد ہو نہ ہو لیکن آپ کے ساتھ تصویر میرے لیے نہایت قیمتی ہوگی۔

اوباما: بہت شکریہ۔ایک گل کہواں برا نہ مناؤنا۔یا تے میرے نال انگلش چے گل کرو یا پنجابی وچ یا فیر اسان اردو وچ۔مسرت ہورہی ہے، ٹھوس نتیجہ برآمد ہوگا، نہایت قیمتی ہوگی۔ایسے مشکل جملے مینوں پلے نئیں پیندے۔کی سمجھے؟

شریف: جی تے میرا وی کروا اے کہ پنجابی وچ دل دا حال سناواں پر کج سیاسی تے علاقائی مجبوریاں نیں۔تسی تے ماشاللہ سیانے بیانے بندے او۔میری گل سمجھ گئے ہوگے۔

اوباما: چلو ٹھیک اے۔اے دسو پچھلے تن چار دن کیسے لنگھے؟ ہن رب راکھا۔نواز شریف: میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ اگر آپ پاکستان کے دورے پر تشریف لائیں تو پوری قوم کو نہایت مسرت ہوگی۔

اوباما: مجھے بھی نہایت مسرت ہوگی جے تسی کدی شمالی وزیرستان دا دورہ کرلو۔۔۔ہن رب راکھا۔

شریف: الحمداللہ بہت آؤ بھگت ہوئی۔ پہلے دن کیری صاحب نے فون کر کے پوچھا کہ آپ ملنے آرہے ہیں یا میں زحمت کروں۔ میں نے کہا کہ حضور مجھے آپ کی مصروفیات کا اندازہ ہے۔ میں خود ہی اسحاق اور بھائی سرتاج کے ساتھ چلا آتا ہوں۔ پھر کیری صاحب نے ازراہِ عنایت پوچھا کہ ٹیکسی بھجوا دوں۔ میں نے ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ جی نہیں میرا اسفارتخانہ اچھی طرح خیال رکھ رہا ہے۔ کیری صاحب سے چائے بسکٹ پر بہت اچھی ملاقات رہی۔انہوں نے سٹیٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی سیر بھی کروائی اور نچلے عملے سے بھی ملوایا۔ بار بار معذرت بھی کرتے رہے کہ مجھے خود چل کے سٹیٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ آنا پڑا۔ بہت ملنسار آدمی ہیں کیری صاحب، بالکل ڈاؤن ٹو ارتھ یو نو۔۔اس کے بعد نائب صدر جو بائیڈن صاحب سے۔۔۔

اوباما: ہاں میں ایہی پچھن لگا ساں کہ بائڈن نے ناشتہ کیسا کرایا۔میں اونہوں خاص طور تے کیہا سی کہ میاں صاحب نوں کوئی شکیت نئیں ہونی چاہیدی اے۔۔۔۔۔۔

شریف: بائڈن صاحب نے تو ہم لاہوریوں کو بھی میزبانی میں پیچھے چھوڑ دیا۔خود بچارے ایک سلائس، ابلے ہوئے انڈے اور چائے تک رہے لیکن مہمانوں کے لیے قیمے کے پراٹھے، ہریسہ، کھد، تیتر، مغز، شہد، دس طرح کی چٹنیاں، تین چار قسم کے آملیٹ۔ میں تو حیران ہوں کہ بھنے ہوئے چڑے بھی میز پر تھے۔

اوباما: چلو خوشی ہوئی کہ تسی وی کسے توں راضی ہوئے۔دراصل اے خانساماں والدہ صاحبہ گوجرانوالے تو نال لیائے سن۔ جدوں او فوت ہوئے تے میں انہوں رکھ لیا۔ ہن تے مشل نوں وی اونہیں پاکستانی کھابیاں تے لادتا اے۔ میں آپ چڑے بڑے شوق نال کھاناں واں۔۔۔اچھا اے تسی اپنے بوجے چوں کاغذ کیوں کڈ رہئے او خیر تے ہے؟

شریف: میں نے سوچا کیوں نہ موقع کا فائدہ اٹھا کر کچھ عرض کردوں۔ پاکستان سے چلتے وقت یہ کچھ نوٹس بنائے تھے تاکہ آپ کا قیمتی وقت ضائع نہ ہو۔

اوباما: دسو۔۔۔۔۔چنگی پلی کھابیاں دی گل چل رئی سی، تسی اے کاغذ کڈھ بیٹھے۔ خیر دسو میں کی مدد کرسکنا واں۔ جیہڑے بقایا پیسے سن او تے میں لوٹان دا آرڈر جاری کردتا اے۔سالانہ امداد وی بحال ہوجائے گی۔ہور پیسے نہ منگ بیٹھنا۔اج کل کانگریس بالکل پوتھری ہوئی اے۔سانوں تے اپنے ملازماں نوں پچھلے مہینے دی تنخواواں دین دے لالے پئے ہوئے نیں۔گھر دا راشن وی مشل ادھار تے منگوا رئی اے۔

شریف: جی آپ بالکل فکر مند نہ ہوں۔اس کاغذ میں روپے پیسے کا کوئی ذکر نہیں۔ یہ تو سراسر سیاسی فہرست ہے۔

اوباما: دخ میرا ویر۔۔مینوں پتہ اے کہ اس لسٹ وچ کی کی ہوسکدا اے۔صرف اسی جی نئیں میں وی پاکستان وچ تھوڑا بہت ٹیم ہنڈایا اے۔ کشمیر تے اسی کج وی نہیں کرسکدے۔اونہاں دا مسئلہ ممبئی تماکے تے جماعت الدعوہ اے تو تہاڈا مسئلہ کشمیر۔تسی دووے آپے ای نبڑو۔ساڈی ہور بےعزتی نا کراؤ پائی جی۔

شریف: اچھا تو پھر عافیہ پر بات کرلیتے ہیں۔

اوباما: چلو تسی عافیہ تے گل کرو میں شکیل آفریدی تے شروع کرناواں۔فیر چنگے رہوگے۔۔۔

شریف: تو پھر آپ ہی بتایئے کہ ہم کیا بات کریں؟

اوباما: افغانستان تے گل کرو۔اپنے طالبان تے گل کرو۔بلوچستان تے کرو۔لوڈ شیڈنگ تے کرو۔انویسٹمنٹ تے گل کرو۔۔۔تہیرے ٹاپک نیں گل کرن دے۔۔۔ضروری اے کے۔۔۔

شریف: افغانستان کے بارے میں ہماری پالیسی غیر جانبدارانہ ہے۔ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ امریکی اور نیٹو افواج کا انخلا محفوظ طریقے سے ہو۔ بلوچستان ہمارا اندرونی معاملہ ہے مگر بیرونی طاقتیں وہاں حالات خراب کرنے پر تلی بیٹھی ہیں۔ طالبان سے بات چیت میں ہم بالکل سنجیدہ ہیں لیکن فریق ثانی کی سنجیدگی پر سوالیہ نشان ہے۔لوڈشیڈنگ کا مسئلہ انشااللہ دو ہزار بیس تک قابو میں آجائے گا۔اس سلسلے میں امریکی سرمایہ کاری کو ہم ہمیشہ کی طرح خوش آمدید کہیں گے۔۔۔اور اگر ایران پاکستان گیس پائپ لائن۔۔۔

اوباما: او گیس توں یاد آیا کہ تو قیر صادق دا کی حال اے۔اونہوں سزا دے وی رئے او کہ نئیں؟ ایتھے امریکہ وچ وی سوئی گیس بڑی مہنگی ہوگئی اے۔بہرحال اللہ وارث اے۔۔۔

شریف: بہرحال۔۔۔میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ اور کچھ نہیں تو کم ازکم ڈرون حملے ہی بند۔۔۔۔۔۔

اوباما: اچھاجی۔۔۔بڑی خوشی ہوئی تہانوں مل کے۔مینوں اجازت دوو۔بچیاں دی سکول دی چھٹی دا ٹیم ہوگیا اے۔۔۔میں خانسامے نوں کہہ کے جاواں گا کہ تہاڈا خیال رکھے۔۔اوہدے ہتھ دی چا ضرور پی کے جاناں۔۔۔گوجرانوالے دے طفیلے پیپچی دی چا پل جاؤ گے۔۔۔کوئی ہور گل رہ گئی ہووے تو اس خادم نوں پاکستان پونچدے نال ای میل کر دینا۔۔۔بےفکر ہو کے واپس جاؤ۔۔۔۔۔۔رب راکھا۔۔

شریف: سنیے۔۔۔میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ اگر آپ پاکستان کے دورے پر تشریف لائیں تو پوری قوم کو نہایت مسرت ہوگی۔

اوباما: مجھے بھی نہایت مسرت ہوگی جے تسی کدی شمالی وزیرستان دا دورہ کرلو۔۔۔ہن رب راکھا۔

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