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CCP News

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CCP Seeks Public Comments On Draft Study On LPG Sector In Pakistan

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has prepared a draft competition assessment study of the Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG) Sector in Pakistan with solid recommendations for the government to introduce policy reforms, remove regulatory barriers and put in place a competitive LPG pricing framework

ISLAMABAD, (APP - UrduPoint / Pakistan Point News - 2nd Jun, 2020) :The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has prepared a draft competition assessment study of the Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG) Sector in Pakistan with solid recommendations for the government to introduce policy reforms, remove regulatory barriers and put in place a competitive LPG pricing framework.

The CCP want to create a level playing field and promote competition in the sector, said a statement issued by CCP here on Tuesday. The CCP is mandated under Section 28 of the Competition Act, 2010 to conduct studies for promoting competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity. The draft study on the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) sector has been uploaded on CCP's website for soliciting public comments within 30 days. Competition assessment of the LPG sector shows various barriers to entry and expansion that restrict/reduce and distort competition in the sector at various levels. Natural barriers include high capital and financial requirement in the upstream LPG production/extraction, illiquid market, and seasonal fluctuation in LPG demand, while regulatory barriers arise due to certain contradictory clauses in the LPG Policy, 2016. Under Section 3.4.3 of the LPG Policy, public sector companies will import LPG to meet the domestic demand as per the quantity decided by the Federal Government. Whereas, Section 3.5.1 of the same Policy contradicts this section by allowing any party having valid OGRA marketing license to import LPG. Since there is no petroleum levy and there is lower GST on LPG import, the private sector find it profitable to import LPG without the need/demand assessment. Additionally the gains of the importer in the form of a better imported LPG price is not passed on to the end consumer, as the marketing companies match the indigenous LPG price. The study recommends to the government to remove the above ambiguity by undertaking proper assessment of demand in consultation with the private sector and the sector regulator.

It also recommends to rationalize the GST and import duties on LPG.

Strategic and other barriers include substandard LPG import through land route, under invoicing, use of hundi and hawala system in LPG import through land route, no LPG quality testing lab for land imports, issues of decanting and cross filling, use of substandard cylinders, illegal use of LPG in public service vehicles (PSVs) and anti-competitive and illegal business practices carried out by LPG dealers.

Based on the data analysis through questionnaires, industry reports, international best practices, and meetings with relevant stakeholders, the study recommends the removal of regulatory barriers created by contradictory clauses 3.4.3 and 3.5.1, amendment in section 3.6.9 in the LPG Policy, and amendment in Public Procurement Rules, 2004 for ease in importing LPG by public sector companies.

Moreover, the study recommends a competitive LPG pricing framework for both indigenous and imported LPG to create a level playing field, and the monitoring of land imports to prohibit black economy and the import of substandard LPG.

Other key recommendations in the study include establishment of quality lab for testing of LPG through the land route, stringent qualification criteria for awarding LPG marketing license, prohibition and strict penalty for illegal activities of cross filling and decanting, monitoring of LPG dealers by OGRA or any third party nominated by OGRA.

In addition to these, prohibition and check of substandard LPG cylinders manufacturing facilities and their use by LPG dealers and end consumers are also essential to improve the situation.

The study also proposes an LPG subsidy program for the poor domestic households to uplift them out of poverty and to improve their standard of living coherent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Government.

The CCP will welcome comments and suggestions of the stakeholders on the study, which can be downloaded from its website, www.cc.gov.pk.

CCP seeks public comments on draft study on LPG sector in Pakistan

Staff Report

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مسابقتی کمیشن نے ایل پی جی پالیسی میں ترمیم، دیگر تجاویز کا مسودہ جاری کر دیا

ایل پی جی سیکٹر میں پالیسی اصلاحات متعارف کروانے، ریگولیٹری رکاوٹیں دور کرنے کیلئے ٹھوس سفارشات پیش

اسلام آباد (کامرس رپورٹر) مسابقتی کمیشن نے مقامی اور درآمدی ایل پی جی کی قیمتوں کا فریم ورک مرتب کرنے، کالے دھن اور غیر معیاری ایل پی جی کی درآمد روکنے، ایل پی جی پالیسی کی متضاد شقوں کے خاتمے کی تجاویز تیار کر لیں اور عوامی رائے کے لیے تجاویز کا مسودہ جاری کر دیا، مسابقتی کمیشن نے

ایل پی جی سیکٹر سٹڈی کا مسودہ جاری کرتے ہوئے ایل پی جی سیکٹر میں پالیسی اصلاحات متعارف کروانے، ریگولیٹری رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنے اور قیمتوں کا موازناتی فریم ورک تیار کرنے کے لئے ٹھوس سفارشات پیش کی ہیں، یہ سٹڈی ایل پی جی سیکٹر میں باقی صفحہ 6 نمبر 40

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مسابقتی کمیشن

بقیہ

موجود داخلے اور توسیع میں حائل مختلف رکاوٹوں کو ظاہر کرتی ہے جو اس شعبے میں مختلف سطح پر مسابقت کو محدود اور سبک کر رہی ہیں۔ ایل پی جی پالیسی کے تحت پبلک سیکٹر کمپنیاں وفاق کی جانب سے طے شدہ مقدار کے مطابق ملکی طلب پوری کرنے کے لئے ایل پی جی درآمد کریں گی۔ جب کہ اسی پالیسی کے متضاد کمیشن کے مطابق اوگرا کے تحت مارکیٹنگ کالائسنس رکھنے والی کوئی بھی پرائیویٹ پارٹی ایل پی جی درآمد کرنے کی مجاز ہے۔ چنانچہ جی ایس ٹی کے کم اور پیٹرولیم لیوی کے نہ ہونے کے باعث نجی شعبے کو طلب کی تشخیص کئے بغیر ایل پی جی درآمد کرنا نفع بخش لگتا ہے۔ سی سی پی کی سٹڈی میں نجی شعبے اور سیکٹر ریگولیٹرز کی مشاورت سے عوامی طلب کا مناسب جائزہ لے کر مذکورہ ابہام کو دور کرنے کی سفارش کی گئی ہے۔ بالخصوص ایل پی جی پالیسی کی متضاد شقوں کو دور کرنا اور شقوں میں ترمیم اور پبلک پروکیورمنٹ رولز 2004 میں ترمیم بھی شامل ہے۔

سی سی پی کی جانب سے جاری کردہ ایل پی جی سیکٹر سٹڈی پر عوامی رائے طلب

سٹڈی پر تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی رائے کو سی سی پی اپنے حتمی مسودے میں شامل کرنے پر غور کریگا

اسلام آباد (نمائندہ خصوصی) کمپنیشن کمیشن آف متعارف کروانے، ریگولیٹری رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنے پاکستان نے ایل پی جی سیکٹر سٹڈی کا مسودہ جاری اور قیمتوں کا Comparative فریم ورک تیار کرتے ہوئے ایل پی جی سیکٹر میں پالیسی اصلاحات کرنے کے لئے ٹھوس صفحہ 8 پر پتہ نمبر 21

بقیہ 21 سی سی پی

کرنے کے لئے ٹھوس سفارشات پیش کی ہیں۔ سی سی پی کمپنیشن ایکٹ 2010 کے سیکشن 28 کے تحت تجارتی اور معاشی سرگرمیوں کے تمام شعبوں میں کمپنیشن کو فروغ دینے کے لئے اسٹڈی جاری کر سکتا ہے۔ ایل پی جی کے اوپر تیار کردہ مسودہ 15 دن کے اندر عوامی رائے طلب کرنے کے لئے سی سی پی کی ویب سائٹ پر اپ لوڈ کر دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ اسٹڈی ایل پی جی سیکٹر میں موجود داخلے اور توسیع میں حائل مختلف رکاوٹوں کو ظاہر کرتی ہے جو اس شعبے میں مختلف سطح پر کمپنیشن کو محدود اور مخ کر رہی ہیں۔ ایل پی جی پالیسی کے سیکشن 3.4.3 کے تحت پبلک سیکٹر کمپنیاں وفاق کی جانب سے طے شدہ مقدار کے مطابق ملکی طلب پوری کرنے کے لئے ایل پی جی درآمد کریں گی۔ جب کہ اسی پالیسی کے متصادم سیکشن 3.5.1 کے تحت اوگرا کے تحت مارکیٹنگ کا لائسنس رکھنے والی کوئی بھی پرائیویٹ پارٹی ایل پی جی درآمد کرنے کی مجاز ہے۔ چنانچہ جی ایس ٹی کے کم اور پیٹرولیم لیوی کے نہ ہونے کے باعث نجی شعبے کو طلب کی تخصیص کے بغیر ایل پی جی درآمد کرنا نفع بخش لگتا ہے۔ سی سی پی کی سٹڈی میں نجی شعبے اور سیکٹر ریگولیٹرز کی مشاورت سے عوامی طلب کا مناسب جائزہ لے کر مذکورہ ابہام کو دور کرنے کی سفارشات کی گئی ہے۔ بالخصوص ایل پی جی پالیسی کے متضاد سیکشن 3.4.3 اور 3.5.1 کو دور کرنا جب کہ سیکشن 3.6.9 کی ترمیم اور پبلک پروکیورمنٹ ریولوز 2004 میں ترمیم بھی شامل ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں مقامی اور ایپورنڈ ایل پی جی کی قیمتوں کا فریم ورک مرتب کرنے کی تجویز بھی دی گئی ہے تاکہ کالے ڈھن اور غیر معیاری ایل پی جی کی درآمد کو روکا جاسکے۔ دیگر سفارشات میں کوائٹی لیب کا قیام، مارکیٹینگ لائسنس کے حصول کے لئے سخت قابلیت معیار اور اوگرا کے ذریعے ایل پی جی ڈیلرز کی نگرانی بھی شامل ہے۔ سی سی پی نے اس سٹڈی پر تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی رائے کو اپنے حتمی مسودے میں شامل کرنے پر غور کرے گا۔ یہ سٹڈی سی سی پی کی ویب سائٹ www.ccp.gov.pk سے ڈاؤن لوڈ کی جاسکتی ہے۔

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مطالعائی مسودہ

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کا مطالعاتی مسودہ تیار کر کے سی سی پی کی ویب سائٹ پر جاری کر دیا۔ جس میں اصلاحات متعارف کرانے، ریگولیٹری رکاوٹیں دور کرنے اور قیمتوں کا مسابقتی ڈھانچہ تیار کرنے کیلئے ٹھوس سفارشات پیش کی ہیں۔ اس پر 15 دن میں عوامی آراء طلب کی گئی ہیں۔ ایل پی جی پالیسی کے سیکشن 3.4.3 کے تحت پبلک سیکٹر کی کمپنیاں وفاق کی طے شدہ مقدار کے مطابق ملکی طلب پوری کرنے کے لئے ایل پی جی درآمد کریں گی۔

شعبہ ایل پی جی میں اصلاحات

کا مسودہ ویب سائٹ پر جاری

اسلام آباد (ارشاد انصاری سے) مسابقتی

کمیشن نے شعبہ ایل پی جی (باقی صفحہ 5 نمبر 14)

CCP seeks public comments on draft study on LPG sector

ISLAMABAD, June 2: The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has prepared a draft competition assessment study of the LPG Sector in Pakistan with solid recommendations for the government to introduce policy reforms, remove regulatory barriers, and put in place a competitive LPG pricing framework to create a level playing field and promote competition in the sector.

The CCP is mandated under Section 28 of the Competition Act, 2010 to conduct studies for promoting competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity. The draft study on the Liquefied

Petroleum Gas (LPG) sector has been uploaded on CCP's website for soliciting public comments within 30 days.

Competition assessment of the LPG sector shows various barriers to entry and expansion that restrict/reduce and distort competition in the sector at various levels.

Natural barriers include high capital and financial requirement in the upstream LPG production/extraction, illiquid market, and seasonal fluctuation in LPG demand, while regulatory barriers arise due to certain contradictory clauses in the LPG Policy, 2016.

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companies will import LPG to meet the domestic demand as per the quantity decided by the Federal Government. Whereas, Section 3.5.1 of the same Policy contradicts this section by allowing any party having valid OGRA marketing license to import LPG. Since there is no petroleum levy and there is lower GST on LPG import, the private sector find it profitable to import LPG without the need/demand assessment. Additionally the gains of the importer in the form of a better imported LPG price is not passed on to the end consumer, as the marketing companies match the indigenous LPG price. - PR

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CCP recommends reforms in LPG sector

ISLAMABAD: The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) on Tuesday suggested the government to introduce policy reforms, remove regulatory barriers, and put in place a competitive pricing framework the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) sector to create a level playing field and promote competition in the sector.—Staff Reporter

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PM backs novel proposal to fight locust invasion

People will be encouraged to catch the swarms and sell them at Rs15 a kilo

By Syed Irfan Raza

ISLAMABAD: Prime Minister Imran Khan, while chairing a meeting of the federal cabinet on Tuesday, endorsed an out-of-the-box proposal for dealing with the locust threat in the country under which people would be given financial incentives for catching locusts and encouraged to sell these insects to poultry farmers who could use them as poultry feed at a rate of Rs15 per kilogram.

The cabinet also decided to form an inter-ministerial committee to present recommendations to the government regarding the role of regulators in the light of the sugar inquiry commission report that has exposed 'wrongdoings' of many big-wigs, including ruling Pakis-

tan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) stalwart Jahangir Tareen, Pakistan Muslim League-N (PML-N) president Shahbaz Sharif's sons and PML-Q leader Monis Elahi.

It was officially informed that the meeting also took some important decisions regarding prevention of shortage and smuggling of wheat/flour and the spread of coronavirus in the country.

A participant of the meeting, who did not want to be named, told *Dawn* that PM Khan endorsed the proposal for encouraging people to catch locusts and sell them to poultry farmers.

He said the prime minister was apprised that recently the plan of catching and selling locusts for Rs15 per kg was implemented in Okara.

PM Khan hailed the plan and desired that it should be implemented across the country after consent of provinces as this would not only give some relief to already coronavirus-hit people but also boost poultry farming, besides eradication of migratory insects

that could fly hundreds of kilometres in swarms.

Federal Information Minister Shibli Faraz, when contacted later, confirmed that the prime minister had endorsed the proposal for dealing with locust swarms under which people would be given financial incentives and an opportunity of selling the migrating insects to poultry farmers for Rs15 per kg.

"In fact, the prime minister wanted to turn the crisis into an opportunity, therefore, he approved a plan of catching and selling locusts," he added.

He said PM Khan had asked Ministers Fakhar Imam, Hammad Azhar and Khusro Bakhtiar as to how the people would be given financial incentives for catching locusts.

During the cabinet meeting, the prime minister was given a detailed briefing on present situation of locust swarms, including information about the worst-hit parts of the country.

According to state-run

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PM backs novel proposal to fight locust invasion

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PTV, locust swarms have attacked 31 districts in Baluchistan, 10 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, four in Punjab and seven in Sindh. The meeting also called for giving incentives to people for saving crops from locusts through traditional means, like beating the tin drum.

Contrary to normal practice, no post-cabinet meeting press conference was held by Information Minister Faraz though the media was informed that the minister would hold a presser at 6:30pm.

Sugar scam report

"The meeting decided to form an inter-ministerial committee to review the facts in the light of inquiry commission's report on

sugar and give recommendations for reforms and effective role of regulators," an official press release issued by the information ministry said.

The press release quoted the prime minister as saying that: "The main objective of such measures is to prevent people from the burden of price hike of sugar."

On May 21, the federal cabinet had made public the much-awaited sugar commission's inquiry forensic audit report that exposed over Rs150 billion fraud in the manufacturing sale and export of the commodity every year by sugar barons.

The report had suggested criminal proceedings against those involved in the scam and referring of their cases to accountability agencies concerned, like the National Accountability Bureau

(NAB), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and Anti-Corruption Departments (ACDs) in provinces.

However, a source privy to the cabinet meeting said the cabinet did not consider referring of cases of the sugar scam to NAB, but hinted that they would be sent to FIA.

The report revealed that how the "sugar cartel" in the country, comprising 88 mills, in collaboration with some government departments — including the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), FBR, Sugar Advisory Board — allegedly cheated innocent sugarcane growers and later the common man right from the start of procurement of cane, manufacturing of sugar, sale of sugar in the local market, the export

subsidy and tax evasion involving billions of rupees.

Wheat shortage and smuggling

The cabinet meeting was given a detailed briefing on procurement of wheat by provinces and estimates of future supply and demand of these items.

The meeting decided to form a high-level committee to present recommendations in reform in the sector and the role of flour mills.

PM Khan directed the interior secretary to present recommendations of an already formed task force on wheat smuggling so that they could be implemented in letter and spirit. The meeting also reviewed the coronavirus situation in the country and stressed the need for the strict implementation of SOPs (stand-

ard operating procedures) devised by the government for different industries and business to control spike of Covid-19 in the country. The cabinet expressed satisfaction over increasing coronavirus testing capacity in the country that has increased from 400 to 32,000 tests per a day. The meeting also gave approval for export of PPE (personal protective equip-

ment) and sanitizers being manufactured in the country. However, it empowered a joint committee of the ministries of science & technology, health, trade and industry to take any decision regarding a ban on the export of any such items.

The meeting expressed grief over the recent incident of the PIA plane's crash that claimed over 100 lives.

‘LPG sector suffered from various discrepancies, competition distortions’

SOHAIL SARFRAZ

ISLAMABAD: A study conducted by the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) on the LPG sector in Pakistan revealed that the LPG sector suffered from various discrepancies and competition distortions resulting in higher prices for end consumers, and undue profits for LPG importers in the private sector.

The CCP has prepared solid recommendations for the government to introduce policy reforms, remove regulatory barriers, and put in place a competitive LPG pricing framework to create a level playing field and promote competition in the sector.

The CCP is mandated under Section 28 of the Competition Act, 2010 to conduct studies for promoting competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity. The draft study on the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) sector has been uploaded on CCP's website for soliciting public comments within 15 days.

In Pakistan the main energy sources include, oil, natural gas, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) including both domestic and imported LPG, coal and electricity. LPG is most commonly known as the 'poor man's fuel'. It is used mainly in domestic and commercial sectors, however its use in the industrial sector is also growing.

LPG is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon in gas and oil fields, or extracted in oil refineries. Compared to other petroleum products, LPG is a lighter gas. In Pakistan 60 percent of the LPG is extracted from natural gas fields and the remaining from refining crude oil at the refineries.

Furthermore in crude oil refining, 10 percent of crude is processed into LPG. LPG presently accounts for about 1.3 percent of the total energy supply in Pakistan. During 2017-18 the total LPG supplies stood at 1.19 million tonnes and the LPG consumption at 1.28 mil-

lion tonnes. Furthermore, LPG consumption during Fiscal Year 2017-18 stood at around 3,508 tons per day. The LPG demand is met by both domestic and imported sources whereby 66 percent of the local demand is met by the domestic sources and the rest by imported sources.

Punjab is by far the largest consumer of LPG followed by Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Within Punjab and Sindh, the largest LPG consumer is the commercial sector whereas in KP domestic sector has the highest share in LPG consumption. LPG demand by both domestic and commercial sectors experienced high rate of growth since year 2013. The results are in congruence with other data available on energy sources consumption in Pakistan, according to which the LPG sector though small in size compared to other sources of energy yet LPG sector has shown significant growth in the past one decade.

The LPG industry although has a small share in comparison with other sources of energy, however data analysis suggest that in comparison to other energy sources, LPG in the last few years has shown notable growth and the energy source has great potential. It is a 'green fuel' and is environment friendly. Pakistan has been facing energy challenges for the last two decades as a result of higher energy demand in the country compared to supply. Energy sustainability is crucial for economic development and growth and thus the need to ensure availability of these resources through market friendly policies such as to enhance production, efficiency and investment. Likewise ensuring competition is crucial for development, efficiency and investment. The LPG sector can become a major energy source provided it gets due attention through favourable regulatory environment and by clearing the bottlenecks created by the anti-competitive practices in the sector.

There are 12 LPG producers in Pakistan, including six exploration and production (E&P) companies, five refineries and one extraction plant. There are 184 LPG marketing companies and the total number of LPG distributors is 5,512, further the total number of LPG importers is 33. In order to handle the LPG imports at Port Qasim, Karachi there are two import terminals at which LPG is received and stored. These are Engro Vopak Terminal Limited (EVTL) and SSGC LPG.

The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Ogra) is empowered to regulate the LPG sector under the Ogra Ordinance, 2002 and LPG (Production & Distribution) Rules, 2001. Further, Ogra has been regulating the LPG sector in accordance with the policies of the Federal Government. Under the LPG (Production and Distribution) Policy, 2016, LPG price is regulated, and Ogra under the said policy sets and notifies the LPG price on monthly basis.

Competition assessment of the sector shows various barriers to entry and expansion that restrict/reduce and distort competition in the LPG sector at various levels. Natural barriers include high capital and financial requirement in the upstream production/extraction, illiquid market, and seasonal fluctuation in LPG demand.

Regulatory barriers arise due to certain clauses in the LPG Policy, 2016, these include contradictory clauses 3.4.3 and 3.5.1, no clear LPG disposal mechanism due to which uncertainty arises as how to dispose the LPG produced by the producers and procurement by the LPG marketing companies, no clear direction given w.r.to supply (indigenous/imported) under clause 3.6.9, regulated pricing of indigenous LPG vs deregulated imported LPG price. Barrier in LPG imports due to applicability of Public Procurement Rules, 2004 and

mushroom growth of LPG marketing companies under licensing regime followed by Ogra.

Strategic and other barriers include substandard LPG import through land route, under invoicing, use of Hundi and Hawala system in LPG import through land route, no LPG quality testing lab for land imports, issues of decanting and cross filling, use of substandard cylinders, illegal use of LPG in public service vehicles (PSVs) and anticompetitive and illegal business practices carried out by LPG dealers.

Based on the data analysis through questionnaires, industry reports, international best practices, and meetings with relevant stakeholders, the study proposes the following recommendations in order to enhance the competitive environment and competition in the LPG sector in Pakistan. These recommendations include removal of regulatory barrier created by contradictory clauses 3.4.3 and 3.5.1, amendment in section 3.6.9 in the LPG Policy, 2016, amendment in Public Procurement Rules, 2004 for ease in importing LPG by public sector companies. More competitive LPG pricing framework for both indigenous and imported LPG to create a level playing field, monitoring of land imports to prohibit black economy and the import of substandard LPG. Establishment of quality lab for testing of LPG through the land route, stringent qualification criteria for awarding LPG marketing license, prohibition and strict penalty for illegal activities of cross filling and decanting, monitoring of LPG dealers by Ogra or any third party nominated by Ogra.

The study also proposes an LPG subsidy programme for the poor domestic households as a measure to uplift them out of poverty and to improve their standard of living coherent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Government.

CCP prepares draft competition assessment study of LPG sector

**OUR STAFF REPORTER
ISLAMABAD**

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has prepared a draft competition assessment study of the LPG sector in Pakistan with solid recommendations for the government to introduce policy reforms, remove regulatory barriers, and put in place a competitive LPG pricing framework to create a level playing field and promote competition in the sector.

The CCP is mandated under Section 28 of the Competition Act, 2010 to conduct studies for

promoting competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity. The draft study on the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) sector has been uploaded on CCP's website for soliciting public comments within 30 days.

Competition assessment of the LPG sector shows various barriers to entry and expansion that restrict/reduce and distort competition in the sector at various levels. Natural barriers include high capital and financial requirement in the upstream LPG production/extraction, illiquid market, and seasonal fluctuation in



Draft study on LPG sector has been uploaded on CCP's website for soliciting public comments within 30 days

LPG demand, while regulatory barriers arise due to certain contradictory clauses in the LPG Policy, 2016.

Under Section 3.4.3 of the LPG Policy, public sector companies will import LPG to meet the domestic demand as per the quantity decided by the federal government. Whereas, Section 3.5.1 of the same Policy contradicts this section by allowing any party having valid OGRA marketing license to import LPG. Since there is no petroleum levy and there is lower GST on LPG import, the private sector finds it

profitable to import LPG without the need/demand assessment. Additionally the gains of the importer in the form of a better imported LPG price is not passed on to the end consumer, as the marketing companies match the indigenous LPG price.

The study recommends to the government to remove the above ambiguity by undertaking proper assessment of demand in consultation with the private sector and the sector regulator. It also recommends rationalising the GST and import duties on LPG.

سی سی پی کی جانب سے جاری کردہ ایل
پی جی سیکٹر اسٹڈی پر عوامی رائے طلب

اسلام آباد (نئی بات نیوز) کمپنیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان نے ایل پی جی سیکٹر اسٹڈی کا مسودہ جاری کرتے ہوئے ایل پی جی سیکٹر میں پالیسی اصلاحات متعارف کروانے، ریگولیٹری رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنے اور قیمتوں کا Comparative فریم ورک تیار کرنے کیلئے ٹھوس سفارشات پیش کی ہیں۔ سی سی پی کمپنیشن ایکٹ 2010 کے (باقی صفحہ 9 بقیہ نمبر 3)

نئی بات **3** **رائے طلب**

سیکشن 28 کے تحت تجارتی اور معاشی سرگرمیوں کے تمام شعبوں میں کمپنیشن کو فروغ دینے کیلئے اسٹڈی جاری کر سکتا ہے۔ ایل پی جی کے اوپر تیار کردہ مسودہ 15 دن کے اندر عوامی رائے طلب کرنے کیلئے سی سی پی کی ویب سائٹ پر اپ لوڈ کر دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ اسٹڈی ایل پی جی سیکٹر میں موجود داخلے اور توسیع میں حائل مختلف رکاوٹوں کو ظاہر کرتی ہے جو اس شعبے میں مختلف سطح پر کمپنیشن کو محدود اور مسخ کر رہی ہیں۔ ایل پی جی پالیسی کے سیکشن 3.4.3 کے تحت پبلک سیکٹر کمپنیاں وفاق کی جانب سے طے شدہ مقدار کے مطابق ملکی طلب پوری کرنے کیلئے ایل پی جی درآمد کریں گی۔